United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 91st CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE—*Friday, January 3, 1969*

The 3d of January being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the first session of the 91st Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O merciful God whose law is truth and whose statutes stand forever, we beseech Thee to grant unto us, who seek Thy face, the benediction which a sense of Thy presence lends to each new day. Unite our hearts and minds to bear the burdens that are laid upon us.

By tasks too difficult for us, we are driven unto Thee for strength to endure and wisdom to interpret rightly the signs of these testing times.

In this high hour, may there be lifted at the very beginning of this session the fervent petition whose melody makes us one—God bless America.

As in this shrine of each patriot's devotion, public servants will take upon their lips this day the solemn words of the oath of office, "So help me God," may that battle cry be like the sound of a great amen.

In an hour when such vast issues are at stake for all the world, may those here serve, conscious of the great tradition in which they stand, rise to greatness of vision and soul, as the anxious eyes of all the nations are fixed upon this Chamber. For—

"We are watchers of a beacon
Whose light must never die.
We are guardians of an altar
That shows Thee ever nigh.
We are children of Thy freemen
Who sleep beneath the sod.
For the might of Thy arm we bless Thee,
Our God, our Father's God."

In the dear Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

DEATH OF SENATOR BARTLETT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is with deep regret that I announce to the Senate the death on Wednesday, December 11, 1968, of our beloved colleague the senior Senator from Alaska Mr. Bartlett.

For the information of the Senate, I state now that a formal resolution on his death will be submitted for action later today.

CREDENTIALS—RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the following matters: Copies of the resignations of Senators MORTON, of Kentucky, and LONG, of Missouri, and the certificates of appointment of MARLOW W. COOK, of Kentucky; THOMAS F. EAGLETON, of Missouri; and THEODORE F. STEVENS, of Alaska.

The clerk will read the communications.

The legislative clerk (Edward E. Mansur) read as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., December 3, 1968.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the U.S. Senate,
U.S. Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I herewith tender my resignation as a Member of the United States Senate from Kentucky to become effective at the close of business on Monday, December 16.

Respectfully yours,
THRUSTON B. MORTON.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., December 3, 1968.

Hon. LOUIE B. NUNN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Frankfort, Ky.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I herewith tender my resignation as a Member of the United States Senate from Kentucky to become effective at the close of business on Monday, December 16.

Respectfully yours,
THRUSTON B. MORTON.

FRANKFORT, KY.,
December 10, 1968.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I, Louie B. Nunn, the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint Marlow W. Cook, a Senator from the State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thruston B. Morton, effective at the close of business December 16, 1968, to hold said office for the unexpired term ending at noon on the third day of January, 1969.

Witness, his Excellency, our Governor, Louie B. Nunn, and our seal affixed at Frankfort, Kentucky, this 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-eight and in the one hundred seventy-seventh year of the Commonwealth.

[SEAL] LOUIE B. NUNN,
Governor, Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Attest:

ELMER BEGLEY,
Secretary of State.
By MARY R. GALVEZ,
Assistant Secretary of State.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., December 27, 1968.

Hon. WARREN E. HEARNES,
Governor,
Jefferson City, Mo.

DEAR GOVERNOR: This letter is to confirm my telegram to you of today resigning as United States Senator of Missouri, effective immediately.

Copy of such telegram is enclosed.

Sincerely,
EDWARD V. LONG,
U.S. Senator.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jefferson City, Mo., December 31, 1968.

Hon. FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary, U.S. Senate,
Capitol Building,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Floyd M. Riddick, Parliamentarian.

DEAR SIR: Confirming your conversation of yesterday with my legal assistant, this letter will confirm that it was the intention of Senator Edward V. Long to resign as of the close of business December 27, 1968, as per photocopy of his letter to me which is enclosed.

Thomas F. Eagleton was appointed by me to fill the unexpired term of Senator Edward V. Long, effective December 28, 1968.

Sincerely,
WARREN E. HEARNES.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., December 27, 1968.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
The Vice President,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: This letter is to confirm my telegram to you of today resigning as United States Senator of Missouri, effective immediately.

Copy of such telegram is enclosed.

Sincerely,
EDWARD V. LONG,
U.S. Senator.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
The Vice President,
Washington, D.C.

This telegram will serve as my resignation as U.S. Senator of Missouri effective immediately. Letter of confirmation follows.

EDWARD V. LONG,
U.S. Senator.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jefferson City, Mo.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Missouri, I, Warren E. Hearnes, the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint Thomas F. Eagleton, United States Senator elect from Missouri, as Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Edward V. Long, United States Senator from Missouri.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

my name and cause the Great Seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed at the City of Jefferson, State of Missouri, this 28th day of December, A.D., Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-eight.

WARREN E. HEARNES,
Governor.

Attest:
[SEAL] JAMES C. KIRKPATRICK,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Alaska, I, Walter J. Hickel, the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint Theodore F. Stevens a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the death of E. L. Bartlett, is filled by election as provided by law.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Walter J. Hickel, and our seal hereto affixed at Juneau this 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

WALTER J. HICKEL,
Governor of Alaska.

Attest:
[SEAL] KEITH H. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

CREDENTIALS—CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the credentials of 34 Senators-elect, duly chosen by the qualified electors of their respective States, for a term of 6 years, beginning on January 3, 1969.

The Chair is advised that all the certificates are in the form suggested by the Senate. If there be no objection, the reading of the certificates will be waived, and they will be printed in full in the RECORD.

The certificates of election are as follows:

STATE OF VERMONT,
U.S. Senator.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1968 George D. Aiken was duly chosen by the qualified Electors of the State of Vermont a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January 1969.

His Excellency our Governor Philip H. Hoff and our seal hereto affixed at Montpelier, Vermont this 26th day of December in the year of Our Lord 1968.

[SEAL] PHILIP H. HOFF,
Governor.
HARRY H. COOLEY,
Secretary of State.

Witness:
[SEAL] PRISCILLA LAPLANTE,
BYRAN M. CALLINS.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Montgomery, November 22, 1968.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, James B. Allen was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Alabama a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1969.

ALBERT P. BREWER,
Governor.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Albert P. Brewer, and our seal hereto affixed this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord 1968.

[SEAL] MABEL AMOS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF INDIANA,
Executive Department,
Indianapolis, Ind.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred sixty-eight, Birch E. Bayh, Jr. was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Indiana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred sixty-nine

Witness: His excellency our Governor Roger D. Branigin nad our seal hereto affixed at Indianapolis, Indiana, this 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-eight

By the Governor:

ROGER D. BRANIGIN,
Governor.
[SEAL] EDGAR D. WHITCOMB,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Henry Bellmon was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oklahoma a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our governor Dewey F. Bartlett, and our seal hereto affixed at Oklahoma City this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

DEWEY F. BARTLETT,
Governor.
[SEAL] JOHN ROGERS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF UTAH,
Executive Department.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Senator Wallace F. Bennett was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Utah as Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Calvin L. Rampton, and our seal hereto affixed at Salt Lake City, Utah this Twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1968.

By the Governor:

CALVIN L. RAMPTON,
Governor.
[SEAL] CLYDE L. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEVADA,
Executive Department.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify, That at a general election held in the State of Nevada on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight Alan Bible was duly elected by the qualified electors of the State of Nevada a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty-nine, having received the highest number of votes cast for said office at said election, as appears by the certificate of the duly constituted and qualified Board of Canvassers now on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Carson City, Nevada.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Carson City, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.

PAUL LAXALT,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] JOHN KOONTZ,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Frank Church was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Idaho a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our governor Don Samuelson, and our seal hereto affixed at Boise this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

DON SAMUELSON,
Governor.
[SEAL] PETE T. CENARRUSA,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Marlow W. Cook was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Kentucky a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our governor Louie B. Nunn, and our seal hereto affixed at Frankfort, Kentucky, this 29th day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-eight and in the one hundred seventy-seventh year of the Commonwealth.

LOUIE B. NUNN,
Governor, Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Attest:
[SEAL] ELMER BEGLEY,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Executive Department.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight Norris Cotton was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Hampshire a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor John W. King, and our seal hereto affixed at Concord this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight.

By the Governor, with advice of the Council:

JOHN W. KING,
Governor.
[SEAL] ROBERT L. STARK,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Executive Department.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the Fifth day of November, 1968, Alan Cranston was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of California a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Ronald Reagan, and our seal hereto affixed at

Sacramento, California this Sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

RONALD REAGAN,
Governor of California.

Attest:

[SEAL] FRANK M. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
H. P. SULLIVAN,
Assistant Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundrel sixty-eight, Everett McKinley Dirksen was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Illinois, a Senator from said State, to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred sixty-nine.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Samuel H. Shapiro, and our seal hereto affixed at Springfield this third day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-eight.

By the Governor:

SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO,
Governor.

[SEAL] PAUL POWELL,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF KANSAS,
Executive Department.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred sixty-eight Bob Dole was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Kansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred sixty-nine.

Witness: The Honorable Robert B. Docking, our Governor, and our seal hereto affixed at Topeka, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-eight.

By the Governor:

ROBERT BLACKWELL DOCKING,
Governor.

[SEAL] ELWILL M. SHANAHAN,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF COLORADO,
Executive Chambers, Denver.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the Fifth day of November, 1968, Peter H. Dominick was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Colorado a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the Third Day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our Governor, John A. Love, and our seal hereto affixed at Denver, Colorado, this Eleventh Day of December, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

JOHN A. LOVE,
Governor.

Attest:

BYRAN A. ANDERSON,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jefferson City, Mo.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the Fifth day of November, 1968, Thomas F. Eagleton was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Missouri a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency, our governor Warren S. Hearnes, and our seal hereto affixed at Jefferson City, Missouri, this Thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

WARREN E. HEARNES,
Governor.

[SEAL] JAMES KIRKPATRICK,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Department of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Sam J. Ervin, Jr. was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of North Carolina a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Dan K. Moore, and our seal hereto affixed at Raleigh, North Carolina, this 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1968.

By the Governor:

DAN K. MOORE,
Governor.

[SEAL] _____ _____,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Little Rock.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, J. W. Fulbright was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arkansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years beginning on the 3d day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Winthrop Rockefeller, and our seal hereto affixed at Little Rock this 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1968.

W. ROCKFELLER,
Governor.

KILLY BRYANT,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ARIZONA,
Office of the Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 25th day of November, 1968, Barry Goldwater, was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arizona a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our Governor, Jack Williams, and our seal hereto affixed at Phoenix, Arizona, this 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

JACK WILLIAMS,
Governor.

WESLEY BOLIN,
Secretary of State.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 25th day of November A.D. 1968.

[SEAL] WESLEY BOLIN,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Mike Gravel was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Alaska a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Walter J. Hickel, and our seal hereto affixed at Juneau this 23rd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

WALTER J. HICKEL,
Governor of Alaska.

Attest:

[SEAL] KEITH H. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, A.D., 1968, Edward J. Gurney was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Florida a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, A.D., 1969.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., and our seal hereto affixed at Tallahassee, The Capitol, this fourteenth day of November, A.D., 1968.

By the Governor:

CLAUDE R. KIRK, Jr.,
Governor.

[SEAL] JIM ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, 1968, Ernest F. Hollings was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of South Carolina a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our governor Robert E. McNair, and our seal hereto affixed at Columbia, South Carolina, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

ROBERT E. MCNAIR,
Governor.

[SEAL] O. FRANK THORNTON,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF IOWA,
Executive Department.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, 1968, Harold E. Hughes was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Iowa a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our governor Harold E. Hughes, and our Seal hereto affixed at Des Moines, Iowa, this 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

HAROLD E. HUGHES,
Governor.

Attest:

[SEAL] _____ _____,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Executive Chamber.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Jacob K. Javits was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New York a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1969.

Witness His excellency our governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, and our seal hereto affixed this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,
Governor.

[SEAL] JOHN P. LOMENZO,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Daniel K. Inouye was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Hawaii a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1969.

Witness His excellency our governor, John A. Burns, and our seal hereto affixed at Honolulu, Hawaii, this 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

JOHN A. BURNS,
Governor of Hawaii.

[SEAL] ARTHUR Y. PARK,
(For Lieutenant Governor of Hawaii).

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight Russell B. Long was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Louisiana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor John J. McKeithen, and our Seal hereto affixed, at Baton Rouge, this 23rd day of November, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN J. McKEITHEN,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] WADE O. MARTIN, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Charles McC. Mathias was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Maryland a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Spiro T. Agnew and our Seal hereto affixed at the City of Annapolis, this 10th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-eight.

SPIRO T. AGNEW,
Governor.

[SEAL] C. HANK BLAIR,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
Office of the Governor, Olympia.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight Warren G. Magnuson was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Washington a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty-nine.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this ninth day of December, A.D., nineteen hundred and sixty-eight.

DANIEL J. EVANS,
Governor of Washington.

By the Governor:

———— ————,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Robert W. Packwood, was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oregon a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our Governor, Tom McCall, and our seal hereto affixed at Salem, Oregon, this 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

TOM McCALL,
Governor.

[SEAL] CLAY MYERS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
Executive Department.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, George McGovern was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of South Dakota a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our governor Nils A. Boe, and our seal hereto affixed at Pierre this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

By the Governor:

NILS A. BOE,
Governor.

[SEAL] ALMA LARSON,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
Executive Department.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight Abraham A. Ribicoff was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Connecticut a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, John Dempsey, and our seal hereto affixed at Hartford, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN DEMPSEY,
Governor.

[SEAL] ELLA T. GRASSO,
Secretary of the State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the Fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, Gaylord Nelson was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Wisconsin a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the full term of six years, commencing on the Third day of January, A.D., 1969.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.

WARREN P. KNOWLES,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF OHIO.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November, 1968, William B. Saxbe was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Ohio a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 1969.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor James A. Rhodes, and our Seal hereto affixed at Columbus, Ohio, this thirteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-eight.

By the Governor:

JAMES A. RHODES,
Governor.

[SEAL] TED W. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the fifth day of November 1968, Richard S. Schweiker was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Pennsylvania a Senator from said States to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 1969.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and ninety-third.

By the Governor:

RAYMOND P. SHAFER,
Governor.

[SEAL] JOSEPH J. KELLEY, Jr.,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Honorable Herman Eugene Talmadge was duly chosen (elected) by the qualified electors of the State of Georgia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed hereto, this 9th day of December, 1968.

LESTER MADDOX,
Governor.

Attest:

[SEAL] BEN W. FORTSON, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November, 1968, Milton R. Young was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of North Dakota as Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1969.

Witness: His excellency our governor William L. Guy, and our seal hereto affixed at this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1968.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM L. GUY,
Governor.

[SEAL] BEN MEIER,
Secretary of State.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senators to be sworn in will now present themselves at the desk in groups of four, as their names are called, in alphabetical order. The Chair will administer the oath of office.

The clerk will call the names.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. BELLMON.

These Senators, escorted by Mr.

PROUTY, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. HARTKE, and Mr. HARRIS, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. CHURCH, and Mr. COOK.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. Moss, Mr. CANNON, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, and Mr. COOPER, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. DOLE.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PERCY, and Mr. PEARSON, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. ERVIN, and Mr. FULBRIGHT.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, and Mr. MCCLELLAN, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice Persident; the cath perscribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GRAVEL, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. HOLLINGS.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. FANNIN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. HOLLAND, and Mr. THURMOND, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. HUGHES, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. LONG.

These Senators, accompanied by Mr. MILLER, Mr. FONG, Mr. GOODELL, and Mr. ELLENDER, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. NELSON.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. JACKSON, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. PROXMIRE, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. SAXBE, and Mr. SCHWEIKER.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. DODD, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, and Mr. SCOTT, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. STEVENS, Mr. TALMADGE, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. BURDICK, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

[No. 1 Leg.]

Aiken	Goodell	Mundt
Allen	Gore	Murphy
Allott	Gravel	Muskie
Anderson	Griffin	Nelson
Baker	Gurney	Packwood
Bayh	Hansen	Pastore
Bellmon	Harris	Pearson
Bennett	Hart	Pell
Bible	Hartke	Percy
Boggs	Hatfield	Prouty
Brooke	Holland	Proxmire
Burdick	Hollings	Randolph
Byrd, Va.	Hruska	Ribicoff
Byrd, W. Va.	Hughes	Russell
Cannon	Inouye	Saxbe
Case	Jackson	Schweiker
Church	Javits	Scott
Cook	Jordan, N.C.	Smith
Cooper	Jordan, Idaho	Sparkman
Cotton	Kennedy	Spong
Cranston	Long	Stennis
Curtis	Magnuson	Stevens
Dirksen	Mansfield	Symington
Dodd	Mathias	Talmadge
Dole	McCarthy	Thurmond
Dominick	McClellan	Tower
Eagleton	McGee	Tydings
Eastland	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Ellender	McIntyre	Williams, Del.
Ervin	Metcalf	Yarborough
Fannin	Miller	Young, N. Dak.
Fong	Mondale	Young, Ohio
Fulbright	Montoya	
Goldwater	Moss	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

LIST OF SENATORS BY STATES

Alabama.—John J. Sparkman and James B. Allen.

Alaska.—Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel.

Arizona.—Paul J. Fannin and Barry Goldwater.

Arkansas.—John L. McClellan and J. W. Fulbright.

California.—George Murphy and Alan Cranston.

Colorado.—Gordon Allott and Peter H. Dominick.

Connecticut.—Thomas J. Dodd and Abraham A. Ribicoff.

Delaware.—John J. Williams and J. Caleb Boggs.

Florida.—Spessard L. Holland and Edward J. Gurney.

Georgia.—Richard B. Russell and Herman E. Talmadge.

Hawaii.—Hiram L. Fong and Daniel K. Inouye.

Idaho.—Frank Church and Len B. Jordan.

Illinois.—Everett M. Dirksen and Charles H. Percy.

Indiana.—Vance Hartke and Birch E. Bayh.

Iowa.—Jack Miller and Harold E. Hughes.

Kansas.—James B. Pearson and Robert Dole.

Kentucky.—John Sherman Cooper and Marlow W. Cook.

Louisiana.—Allen J. Ellender and Russell B. Long.

Maine.—Margaret Chase Smith and Edmund S. Muskie.

Maryland.—Joseph D. Tydings and Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Massachusetts.—Edward M. Kennedy and Edward W. Brooke.

Michigan.—Philip A. Hart and Robert P. Griffin.

Minnesota.—Eugene J. McCarthy and Walter F. Mondale.

Mississippi.—James O. Eastland and John Stennis.

Missouri.—Stuart Symington and Thomas F. Eagleton.

Montana.—Mike Mansfield and Lee Metcalf.

Nebraska.—Roman L. Hruska and Carl T. Curtis.

Nevada.—Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon.

New Hampshire.—Norris Cotton and Thomas J. McIntyre.

New Jersey.—Clifford P. Case and Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

New Mexico.—Clinton P. Anderson and Joseph M. Montoya.

New York.—Jacob K. Javits and Charles E. Goodell.

North Carolina.—Sam J. Ervin, Jr., and B. Everett Jordan.

North Dakota.—Milton R. Young and Quentin N. Burdick.

Ohio.—Stephen M. Young and William B. Saxbe.

Oklahoma.—Fred R. Harris and Henry Bellmon.

Oregon.—Mark O. Hatfield and Robert W. Packwood.

Pennsylvania.—Hugh Scott and Richard S. Schweiker.

Rhode Island.—John O. Pastore and Claiborne Pell.

South Carolina.—Strom Thurmond and Ernest F. Hollings.

South Dakota.—Karl E. Mundt and George S. McGovern.

Tennessee.—Albert Gore and Howard H. Baker, Jr.

Texas.—Ralph W. Yarborough and John G. Tower.

Utah.—Wallace F. Bennett and Frank E. Moss.

Vermont.—George D. Aiken and Winston L. Prouty.

Virginia.—Harry F. Byrd, Jr., and William B. Spong, Jr.

Washington.—Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson.

West Virginia.—Jennings Randolph and Robert C. Byrd.

Wisconsin.—William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson.

Wyoming.—Gale W. McGee and Clifford P. Hansen.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 1) which was

read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 1

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 VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DIRKSEN) as the members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 2), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 2

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.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING

Mr. KENNEDY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 3), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 3

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTES

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 6th day of January 1969, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President pro tempore of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter "A": and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President pro tempore of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair appoints the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. JORDAN) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS) as tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States on January 6, 1969.

CERTIFICATION OF ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a number of communications from the Administrator of General Services Administration, transmitting certified copies of the final ascertainment of the electors for President and Vice President from the several States. Without objection, these communications will be placed on file; and without objection, these communications, with the accompanying papers, will lie on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in accordance with the established practice of the Senate, I wish to inform the Senate, in cooperation with the distinguished minority leader, that there will be no introduction of bills or resolutions or other matters of business transacted until after the President has delivered his annual message to the Congress.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I submit a resolution to elect a President pro tempore and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the resolution.

The legislative clerk read the resolution as follows:

S. RES. 4

Resolved, That the Honorable Richard B. Russell, a Senator from the State of Georgia, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th day of March 1890 on the subject.

Without objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Strike the name of Richard B. Russell and insert in lieu thereof the name of George D. Aiken.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 4) was agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I submit a resolution to notify the President of the United States of the election of our new President pro tempore, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 5

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Richard B. Russell, a Senator from the State of Georgia, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

Without objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 5) was agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I submit a resolution to notify the House of Representatives of the election of our new President pro tempore, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 6

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. Richard B. Russell, a Senator from the State of Georgia, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 6) was considered and agreed to.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the committee appointed to join a similar committee on the part of 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 ready to proceed to business, I report that the President will deliver his message to Congress on the state of the Union at an appropriate time.

DEATH OF SENATOR E. L. BARTLETT

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, I submit a resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the Senate upon learning of the death of the late Senator E. L. BARTLETT, of Alaska, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JAVITS. Does the submission of the resolution represent the end of the

phase of the organization of the Senate, and the beginning of the business of the Senate?

I ask that question because it is the understanding of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) and myself, as well as other Senators, that the rights of Senators who desire to seek a change in rule XXII under the Constitution of the United States will be preserved, notwithstanding these proceedings. I would greatly appreciate, therefore, the appropriate information from the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair informs the Senator from New York that all of this action is being taken under a unanimous-consent resolution, by unanimous consent of the Senate, and in no way affects any of the rights of any Senator under the rules or under his constitutional rights. So it in no way impairs the opportunity of the Senator from New York or other Senators to offer resolutions which may be pertinent to proposed rule changes.

Mr. JAVITS. I am grateful to the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the resolution, as follows:

S. RES. 7

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. E. L. Bartlett, late a Senator from the State of Alaska.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate, at the conclusion of its business today, do adjourn.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 7) was considered and agreed to.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF RULE XXII

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the Senate's having convened to commence the 91st Congress, all proceedings, rights, and privileges concerning the effort to change rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate be reserved, and that the proponents of such change not be prejudiced in any way pending the actual commencement or transaction of Senate business, provided that such action be proposed not later than Thursday next.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am happy to yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Does this mean that whether the President's state of the Union message has been delivered or not prior thereto, the resolution proposing a change of rule XXII must be filed on or before next Thursday, in order not to come after the present rules of the Senate are applicable?

Mr. MANSFIELD. It does.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, those of us who may oppose vigorously the change of rule XXII are quite agreeable to the Senate transacting its own business, and also handling the business in connection with the counting of the electoral vote. We have been informed that there will be some debate in connection with one feature of the tabulation of that vote. We would not want to interfere with that in any way, and it has seemed to us that agreeing to this unanimous-consent request requiring that any proposed resolution to change rule XXII must be filed on or before next Thursday, regardless of anything else that may occur, should adequately preserve all appropriate rights of every Senator and of the Senate.

In accordance with that view, we do not object to this unanimous-consent request.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I merely wanted to express to the majority leader by appreciation of the accommodation of every Senator in this fashion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF SENATORS ATTENDING THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE SENATOR BARTLETT

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the resolution, as follows:

S. RES. 8

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed to arrange for and attend the funeral of the Honorable E. L. Bartlett, late a Senator from the State of Alaska, on vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 8) was considered and agreed to.

PROGRAM

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish the majority leader and the minority leader would, if they could, give the Members of the Senate a general, rough idea of what may be going on next week. I believe Senators on both sides of the aisle would be somewhat interested in that information, if the majority leader and the minority leader can give us such an idea.

Mr. MANSFIELD. May I say, in response to the request of the distinguished Senator from Washington, that neither the minority leader nor I have any clear idea of just what will happen next week, except that by Thursday a motion to change rule XXII will be filed. On Monday, at the joint session, a motion will be made by the distinguished Senator from Maine relative to the electoral college and its application. We have received no word from the President as yet as to when he will deliver the state of the Union message, or how, and therefore we can only say that we do not look forward to a great deal of activity next week.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator on behalf of myself and the other Senators.

CHALLENGE TO THE FAITHLESS ELECTOR

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I should like to take just a moment to alert my fellow Senators on both sides of the aisle to the questions which will be raised on Monday with respect to the challenge of the electoral vote of a North Carolina presidential elector.

On Monday, January 6, the Senate and the House of Representatives will meet in joint session to determine the count of electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

Under ordinary circumstances this would be a ceremonial function. But this year, in the midst of increasing demands for reform of the presidential election system, for only the sixth time in the history of the Republic we are confronted with a presidential elector who rejected the mandate of the people who elected him.

Representative O'HARA, of Michigan, and I, together with a number of our colleagues, intend to challenge the vote of that elector.

The elector in question, Dr. Lloyd W. Bailey, of Rocky Mount, N.C., was appointed by the Republican Party of North Carolina to cast his vote for the Republican nominees for President and Vice President, should they be the choice of a plurality of the voters of North Carolina. A plurality of North Carolina voters did vote for Richard M. Nixon and SPIRO T. AGNEW, but Dr. Bailey chose to substitute his own judgment for that of the voters of North Carolina.

He did so in defiance of the voters of his State, the 12th amendment to the Constitution, and North Carolina law.

Dr. Bailey's vote does not affect the outcome of the 1968 presidential election. It does have implication for future elections.

I intend to work with Senators in correcting the present limitations on the public will in our Presidential selection process. But while we are preparing for that reform we should serve notice that Congress will not countenance efforts to upset the results of a popular election of the President.

Dr. Bailey was not elected by the voters of North Carolina to exercise his independent judgment. His name did not appear on the ballot. His qualifications to make an independent judgment were not an issue.

I do not intend to discuss the substance of that question in the Senate today, but I should like to alert Senators to the fact that under the statute which now governs the procedure to be followed, the requirements governing debate are very rigid. For example, debate may not continue for more than 2 hours.

Second, no Senator may speak for more than 5 minutes nor more than once. Obviously, unless some way is found, with the cooperation of the Parliamentarian, to liberalize those conditions, the debate, once the issue has been laid before the Senate, will be under very difficult circumstances, circumstances with which Senators are not accustomed to deal.

So in order to perform the educational function which those of us who raise the issue desire to perform, it has been agreed by the leadership that the Senate will meet at 10:30 on Monday morning. That will be before the issue is laid before the Senate. Thus we shall have an hour and a half for the purpose of exposing the issue without the limitations on debate which I think we shall be faced with on Monday afternoon. So if Senators desire to participate in the exposure of this issue, I would urge their attendance at 10:30 Monday morning.

If it is possible, in the meantime, to find a way to liberalize the conditions of debate on Monday afternoon, we will implement them. But I am rather pessimistic about that.

Nevertheless, we have an opportunity, acting from nonpartisan considerations and proceeding at a time when our decision will not disturb the choice of the next President of the United States, to establish a precedent which can lead us closer to a more democratic, responsive, and safe system for selecting the Chief Executive of our Nation.

The year 1968 was a year of turmoil and anxiety, in which many of us feared for the safety of the Republic. The voters made their choice, and fortunately the choice was clear enough to avoid a constitutional crisis.

Remembering what might have been, however, we have an obligation to do everything we can to insure against such a crisis in the future, by voting next Monday to reject the vote of the "faithless elector."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD certain material bearing on the substance of this question, so that Senators may have easy access to it.

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

[From the Raleigh (N.C.) News-Observer, Dec. 16, 1968]

STATE ELECTOR TO BACK WALLACE

ROCKY MOUNT.—Dr. Lloyd W. Bailey, a Republican presidential elector who intends to withhold his vote from President-elect Richard Nixon and cast it for George Wallace, said Sunday he is still a Republican but is "an American and a concerned father first."

The Republican elector said he kept a Wallace sticker on the bumper of his car during the campaign, but said, "I was not an active campaigner for any candidate." He added, "My position is my own and I have no idea if any of the other electors intend to cast their vote for Wallace." Dr. Bailey said he does not personally know any of the other electors.

The Rocky Mount physician, father of three children, said his decision to vote for third-party candidate Wallace was based on three factors:

1. An effort to stress his belief in the importance of the Electoral College.

2. His conviction that Nixon does not intend to produce changes in Washington which are desired by the people.

3. The strong vote Wallace received in the 2nd Congressional District, from which Bailey had been chosen by the Republican party as a presidential elector. Wallace carried the district.

Dr. Bailey agreed it was premature to speculate what action the Republican party might take against him later.

The State's 13 Republican electors will meet at noon today in the House of Representative chambers in Raleigh to cast the State's electoral votes for president and vice-president. A similar process will be carried out in all other states.

President-elect Nixon and his running mate Agnew won North Carolina's 13 electoral votes in the Nov. 5 election. He is the first Republican to carry the State since 1928.

One Republican elector was selected at each of the GOP's 11 district conventions, with two selected at-large by the State Republican Convention. They were officially proclaimed by Democratic Governor Moore on Dec. 4.

The electors are:

A. W. (Billy) Houtz, 1st District; Dr. Bailey, 2nd District; Sam E. Godwin, 3rd District; Russell N. Barringer, 4th District; H. F. Stanley, 5th District; James Rodgers, 6th District; J. T. Clemons, 7th District; W. S. Bogle, 8th District; R. Powell Majors, 9th District; Edward H. Smith, 10th District; R. Curtis Ratcliff, 11th District; and H. J. Liverman and Mrs. Dorothy Presser Furr, at-large.

[From the Raleigh (N.C.) News-Observor, Dec. 17, 1968]

STATE ELECTORS GIVE NIXON 12, WALLACE ONE

(By Russell Clay)

North Carolina's Electoral College delegation voted 12–1 for President-elect Richard M. Nixon here Monday at a session plagued by a leadership vacuum as well as a defection to George Wallace.

Dr. Lloyd W. Bailey, a Rocky Mount physician and member of the rightist John Birch Society, voted for the third party ticket of Wallace and Gen. Curtis LeMay.

The meeting, first of its kind in 40 years at which Republicans have held sway, was delayed an hour and a quarter by the absence of anyone acquainted with the procedures involved, the absence of a judge to administer the electors; oaths, and by an error in the minutes which had been prepared in advance.

State GOP Chairman Jim Holshouser of Boone had the flaws in the minutes corrected, rounded up a judge—Chief Judge Raymond Mallard of the Court of Appeals—and got the meeting under way as temporary chairman.

"I really shouldn't be standing up here—this is a function which for years has been a function of the State government" Holshouser told the gathering in the House chamber of the State Legislative Building. "I'm sorry the secretary of state or somebody from the Governor's office is not here."

EURE SICK

Democratic Secretary of State Thad Eure, who usually gives direction to the quadrennial proceedings, was home with the Hong Kong flu. Tom Walker, an aide to Democratic Governor Moore, delivered the prescribed documents to the meeting at the appointed hour of noon, gave an oral rundown on the order of business to be followed and then left.

It was 1:15 p.m. before Mallard administered the oaths, first to a group of 12 electors and then to a last-minute substitute.

The 12 piled their hands atop the only Bible available—one Mallard brought with him—and took their oaths.

The 13th, sworn separately, was Mrs. R. Curtis Ratcliff of the 11th Congressional District, who was elected to replace her husband rather than have him lose his job.

Ratcliff is clerk of the Buncombe County Superior Court and, under the double office-holding prohibitions of State law, would have vacated his oath as court clerk if he had taken the oath as presidential elector.

MINUTES CHANGED

The minutes of the meeting, prepared in advance by the State attorney general's office, were drafted on the assumption that all 13 of the GOP electors would cast their votes for the GOP ticket of Nixon and Spiro Agnew.

Dr. Bailey, elector from the Second Congressional District, held out for the American Party ticket, saying in a prepared statement that Nixon "has already clearly shown to us that we are going to have more of the same thing."

Bailey, questioned in an interview, said he is "a proud member of the John Birch Society" as well as "the Republican Party, the Boy Scouts, the Rotary Club and the Medical Society."

Bailey prefaced his comment by asking if his membership in the Birch group "is important" to the issue at hand. Afterwards, he observed that certain groups are "always trying to smear the John Birch Society."

Some sharp criticism of Bailey's position was voiced in interviews by fellow members of the delegation of electors.

Seventh District Elector J. T. Clemons of Shallotte said: "I think he's all wet, publicity hungry, radical . . ."

Fourth District Elector Russell Barringer Sr. of Durham, who served as permanent chairman of the meeting, said, gesturing upward with both hands: "I just don't know."

Party Chairman Holshouser commented:

"I think it's unfortunate that Dr. Bailey did not see his duty to the people of the State of North Carolina to cast his vote in accordance with the vote of the people in the General Election. It actually points out another defect in the Electoral College system. I think it illustrates a need for some serious consideration of at least some reforms in the Electoral College system and possibly in State law."

North Carolina, unlike some states, has no legal requirement for the electors to vote for the ticket which carries the State in the general election.

CARE IN FUTURE

First District Elector A. W. (Billy) Houtz of Elizabeth City said of Bailey's position: "It will be incumbent upon future Republican district conventions to be a little more careful in the election of electors . . . I can't criticize him too much, except that I don't agree with him."

Nixon was nominated by Sixth District Elector James Rodgers. Houtz nominated Agnew for vice president.

Dr. Bailey nominated Wallace for President and LeMay for vice president but did not get a second to either motion. Four separate roll call votes were taken, however, with only Bailey voting against Nixon and Agnew and only Bailey voting for Wallace and LeMay.

Bailey, who said he plans to remain a registered Republican, issued a statement saying: "Though it may not be the popular thing to do, I humbly take this position with the firm belief that it is my moral obligation to do so."

Some of Nixon's appointees to staff positions "are members of the un-American and infamous Council on Foreign Relations," Bailey said. They include Paul W. McCracken, Henry Cabot Lodge, Robert Murphy and Henry A. Kissinger. This organization, called the Invisible Government by Dan Smoot in his book by this title, is one which seeks to undermine our national sovereignty and merge us with the other nations under a

world government, perhaps like the United Nations . . .

"It is apparent that we are going to have the same men running our government in spite of the large vote against their policies. Daniel Moynihan, a national board member of the Americans for Democratic Action, a leftwing Democrat, is another appointee to a high position and it is abundantly clear from his record that he would not want to make any change toward Americansim and constitutional government for our Republic. . . .

DEFENDS ELECTORAL COLLEGE

"The Electoral College is under fire as being antiquated. However, I wonder how many people stop to think of the fact that if it were not for the Electoral College, the federal government would run the elections and would be responsible for counting the votes. . . .

"In view of these facts, and in view of the fact that Mr. Wallace polled 46.1 per cent of the vote in my district, I find that I cannot support Mr. Nixon until he gives definite evidence that he intends to make the changes which the people are demanding," Mr. Bailey said.

Bailey, who had been expected to hold out for Wallace, said: "I have been harassed and threatened all day (Sunday) by anonymous telephone calls." The callers, he said, "told me I'd better change my mind."

Wallace, Bailey said, "more nearly reflects the attitude toward our Constitution that is needed today."

The sealed vote of the Tar Heel electors, like that cast at simultaneous meetings held in all other state capitals, was sent to Washington. The votes will be tabulated Jan. 6 by Congress.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF AN OBJECTION TO COUNTING THE VOTE OF A NORTH CAROLINA ELECTOR, JANUARY 6, 1969

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The office of Presidential elector was undeniably visualized by Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution as being one of judgment and independence. The Founding Fathers clearly intended that the electors should be chosen for their good judgment and discerning knowledge of public men and issues, and that they should elect the President, in fact as well as in form.

But the electoral function began to evolve in another direction almost as soon as the Constitution was put into effect. In the first two elections, it was clearly understood that the electors would cast one vote for George Washington, and limit their discretion to their second choice—who would, under the original Constitutional provisions, become Vice-President. The electors in 1788 and 1792 did precisely this.

In 1796, the party system had begun to develop, and electors were uniformly chosen pledged to particular candidates. The first "faithless elector" case arose in Pennsylvania in that year when one Samuel Miles, chosen as a Federalist, pledged to John Adams, voted instead for Thomas Jefferson. One of his constituents voiced the view which was already current among the American people and which has since become a universal assumption when he said:

"Do I chuse Samuel Miles to determine for me whether John Adams or Thomas Jefferson shall be President? No! I chuse him to act, not to think."

In the election of 1800, the principle of the pledged elector was so firmly established that 73 electors, chosen in States ranging the length and breadth of the Union, cast their votes uniformly for Jefferson and Burr, giving rise to an unexpected tie for the Presidency, which had to be resolved by the House of Representatives.

Far from looking upon the 1800 deadlock as some strange anomaly, the people of the time assumed that unless some action were taken every Presidential election would, under the provisions of Article II, Section 1, be thrown into the House of Representatives. To avoid this, the Congress in 1803 submitted to the States the Twelfth Amendment, altering the original Constitutional provisions and instructing the electors to distinguish in their votes between the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. The Twelfth Amendment continues to be the basis for the operation of the electoral college, and for the count of the electoral vote in a joint session of the Congress.

The Members of the Congress who participated in the debates on the Twelfth Amendment made it perfectly clear that they understood the electors to be instructed "agents" of the people—and that the choice of a President was to be made by the people themselves.

In 1826, the present system of bound electors, without a will of their own, was so thoroughly engrafted upon the system that Senator Thomas Hart Benton, speaking for a select Committee appointed to consider proposed amendments to the Constitution, could say in a Report to the Senate:

"(The electors) have degenerated into mere agents, in a case which requires no agency, and where the agent must be useless if he is faithful, and dangerous if he is not." (Senate Report No. 22, 19th Congress, 1st Session. January 19, 1826.)

In 1876, the present electoral system, faithfully adhered to on all sides, resulted in the controversial near-deadlock of Hayes and Tilden. In that tense year, with the possibility openly discussed that civil war might be resumed, a very intricate system of testing the validity of electoral votes was devised, and far-reaching political understandings were made to resolve the impasse. But even in this critical juncture, appeals to electors to change their votes and to exercise an independent judgment were wholly unsuccessful. James Russell Lowell, a Hayes elector from Massachusetts, was urged to change his vote to Tilden, but rejected the suggestion with these words:

"In my own judgment, I have no choice, and am honor bound to vote for Hayes, as the people who chose me expected me to do. They did not choose me because they had confidence in my judgment, but because they thought they knew what the judgment would be. If I had told them that I would vote for Tilden, they would never have nominated me. It is a plain question of trust."

Since the foundation of the Republic, 16,510 electors have been chosen to perform this formal duty. Only six of these votes have been cast in derogation of that duty.

II. LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

Clearly the provisions of Article II and the 12th amendment do not require that electors be permitted to exercise independent judgment. In the 1952 case of *Ray* v. *Blair* (343 U.S. 214) the Supreme Court upheld the Alabama practice of requiring pledges of persons seeking nomination as presidential electors against such a claim.

The North Carolina law governing this situation certainly contemplates that the electors will vote for the nominees of their party.

In 1933 that state removed the names of candidates for elector from the ballot and instituted a system under which candidates for elector are named by party convention and are deemed to be appointed if the nominees of their party receives a plurality of the votes cast for President and Vice President. (N.C. Gen. Stats. (Supp. 1967 Sec. 163–209)).

In a contemporary comment on the purpose of the change the *North Carolina Law Review* said:

"Here, the legislature, acting under its plenary power of determining the method of appointing Presidential electors has attained the desirable object of direct voting for President and Vice President . . ." (11 *N.C. Law Review* 229)

Obviously North Carolina voters have been led to believe that they are voting for the presidential candidates named upon the ballot, a fact that we cannot in good conscience ignore.

Indeed, just a few months ago the Supreme Court directed that the name of George Wallace be placed on the Ohio ballot in spite of his failure to submit his petitions by the deadline or to hold a primary election as required by state law. The Court based its ruling upon the "equal protection" provision of the Fourteenth Amendment holding that it protected the right of voters "to cast their votes effectively". (*Williams* v. *Rhodes*, Nos. 543 to 544, Oct. 1968)

The failure of a presidential elector to support the candidate the people thought, with good reason, that they had supported is a more blatant violation of their right "to cast their votes effectively" in a presidential election.

III. POWER OF CONGRESS TO ACT

The Congress has the power and the duty to act in such a situation and has, in the past, settled disputes about electoral votes, most notably in the count of electoral votes in the Hayes-Tilden election of 1876.

This congressional duty arises from its constitutional role in the counting of electoral votes and from Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution which authorizes the Congress "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof." That this applies to the election of a President is clearly confirmed by the decisions in *Ex Parte Yarborough*, 110 U.S. 651 and *Burroughs* v. *U.S.* 290 U.S. 534.

The Electoral Count Law (3 USC, Chapter I) under which we shall proceed was enacted in 1887 in an effort to codify congressional proceedings in electoral count cases which had been, prior to that time, undertaken under a set of Joint Rules. Section 15 of the Electoral Count Law (3 U.S.C. 15) provides:

"Upon such reading of any such certificates or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any state which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified to according to section 6 of this title from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified."

It is our position that the vote of the faithless elector of North Carolina was not "regularly given" and that it should not be counted. We propose instead that all thirteen of North Carolina's electoral votes be awarded to the candidate for whom a plurality of North Carolinians actually voted—Richard M. Nixon.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be empowered to receive mes-

sages from the House of Representatives or any other source during the period of adjournment between now and Monday next.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M. ON MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1969

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in accordance with Senate Resolution 7, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator BARTLETT, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until 10:30 a.m. on Monday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 6, 1969, at 10:30 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Friday, January 3, 1969*

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment of the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the House of Representatives of the 91st Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. W. Pat Jennings.

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

"Behold," saith the Lord, "I have set before thee an open door."—Revelation 3: 8.

Eternal God, our Father, as we enter the door of a new year and of a new Congress we pause in Thy presence to offer unto Thee the devotion of our hearts and to pray for guidance, strength, and wisdom as we face the crucial days that lie ahead.

In this high hour of a new beginning give to us, the leaders of our people, a deep sense of humility, a broad spirit of understanding, a great attitude of good will, and a real faith in Thee that we may govern well for the good of all and that freedom and justice may live long in our land.

Bless Thou our President as he leaves office ere long and our President-elect as he assumes his responsibilities. In this time of transition may there be a spirit of unity among us and may we go forward together to a greater nation and a better world.

We pray in the name of Him who taught His disciples to pray, "Our Father, who art 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, forever. Amen."

The CLERK. Representatives-elect to the 91st Congress: This is the day fixed by the 20th amendment of the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States and for the 91st 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 91st Congress have been received and are now on file with the Clerk of the 90th 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	Nichols	Jones,
Dickinson	Flowers	Robert E., Jr.
Andrews,	Buchanan	
George W.	Bevill	
	ALASKA	
	Pollock (at large)	
	ARIZONA	
Rhodes	Udall	Steiger, Sam
	ARKANSAS	
Alexander	Hammer-	Pryor, David
Mills	schmidt	
	CALIFORNIA	
Clausen,	Teague,	Wiggins
Don H.	Charles M.	Rees
Johnson,	Waldie	Reinecke
Harold T.	McFall	Bell
Moss	Sisk	Brown,
Leggett	Anderson,	George E., Jr.
Burton, Phillip	Glenn M.	Roybal
Mailliard	Mathias	Wilson,
Cohelan	Holifield	Charles H.
Miller,	Smith,	Hosmer
George P.	H. Allen	Pettis
Edwards, Don	Hawkins	Utt
Gubser	Corman	Wilson, Bob
McCloskey	Clawson, Del	Van Deerlin
Talcott	Lipscomb	Tunney
	COLORADO	
Rogers,	Evans,	Aspinall
Byron G.	Frank E.	
Brotzman		
	CONNECTICUT	
Daddario	Giaimo	Monagan
St. Onge	Weicker	Meskill
	DELAWARE	
	Roth (at large)	
	FLORIDA	
Sikes	Gibbons	Burke,
Fuqua	Haley	J. Herbert
Bennett	Cramer	Pepper
Chappell	Rogers,	Fascell
Frey	Paul G.	
	GEORGIA	
Hagan	Thompson,	Stuckey
O'Neal,	Fletcher	Landrum
Maston	Flynt	Stephens
Brinkley	Davis,	
Blackburn	John W.	
	HAWAII	
	(at large)	
Matsunaga	Mink	
	IDAHO	
McClure	Hansen, Orval	
	ILLINOIS	
Dawson	Collier	Michel
Mikva	Pucinski	Railsback
Murphy,	McClory	Findley
William T.	Rumsfeld	Gray
Derwinski	Erlenborn	Springer
Kluczynski	Reid,	Shipley
Ronan	Charlotte T.	Price, Melvin
Annunzio	Anderson,	
Rostenkowski	John B.	
Yates	Arends	
	INDIANA	
Madden	Roudebush	Zion
Landgrebe	Bray	Hamilton
Brademas	Myers,	Dennis
Adair	John T.	Jacobs
	IOWA	
Schwengel	Kyl	Scherle
Culver	Smith, Neal	
Gross	Mayne, Wiley	
	KANSAS	
Sebelius	Shriver	Skubitz
Mize	Winn	
	KENTUCKY	
Stubblefield	Snyder	Perkins
Natcher	Carter	
Cowger	Watts	
	LOUISIANA	
Hébert	Passman	Long,
Boggs	Rarick	Speedy O.
Caffery	Edwards,	
Waggonner	Edwin W.	
	MAINE	
Kyros	Hathaway	
	MARYLAND	
Morton	Garmatz	Beall
Long,	Fallon	Friedel
Clarence D.	Hogan	Gude, Gilbert
	MASSACHUSETTS	
Conte	Macdonald,	Heckler,
Boland	Torbert H.	M. M.
Philbin	O'Neill,	Burke,
Donohue	Thomas P., Jr.	James A.
Morse	McCormack	Keith
Bates		
	MICHIGAN	
Conyers	Harvey,	Ford,
Esch	James	William D.
Brown, Garry	Vander Jagt	Dingell
Hutchinson	Cederberg	Griffiths
Ford, Gerald R.	Ruppe	Broomfield
Chamberlain	O'Hara	McDonald,
Riegle	Diggs	Jack H.
	Nedzi	
	MINNESOTA	
Quie	Karth	Langen
Nelsen	Fraser	Blatnik
MacGregor	Zwach	
	MISSISSIPPI	
Abernethy	Griffin	Colmer
Whitten	Montgomery	
	MISSOURI	
Clay	Bolling	Hungate
Symington	Hull	Burlson,
Sullivan	Hall	Bill D.
Randall	Ichord	
	MONTANA	
Olsen	Battin	
	NEBRASKA	
Denney	Cunningham	Martin
	NEVADA	
	Baring (at large)	
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Wyman	Cleveland	
	NEW JERSEY	
Hunt	Cahill	Dwyer
Sandman	Widnall	Gallagher
Howard	Joelson	Daniels,
Thompson,	Helstoski	Dominick
Frank	Rodino	Patten
Frelinghuysen	Minish	
	NEW MEXICO	
Lujan	Foreman	
	NEW YORK	
Pike	Brasco	Ryan,
Grover	Chisholm	William F.
Wolff,	Podell	Scheuer
Lester	Rooney,	Gilbert
Wydler	John J.	Bingham
Lowenstein	Carey	Biaggi
Halpern	Murphy,	Ottinger
Addabbo	John M.	McKneally
Rosenthal	Koch	Fish
Delaney	Powell	Button,
Celler	Farbstein	Daniel

King	Stratton	Smith,
McEwen	Horton	Henry P.
Pirnie	Conable	Dulski
Robison	Hastings	
Hanley	McCarthy	

NORTH CAROLINA

Jones,	Mizell	Jonas
Walter B.	Preyer,	Broyhill,
Fountain	Richardson	James T.
Henderson	Lennon	Taylor
Galifianakis	Ruth	

NORTH DAKOTA

Andrews, Mark	Kleppe

OHIO

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

OKLAHOMA

Belcher	Albert	Jarman
Edmondson	Steed	Camp

OREGON

Wyatt	Green, Edith	Dellenback
Ullman		

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett	McDade	Gaydos
Nix	Flood	Dent
Byrne,	Whalley	Saylor
James A.	Coughlin	Johnson,
Eilberg	Moorhead	Albert W.
Green,	Rooney,	Vigorito
William J.	Fred B.	Clark
Yatron	Eshleman	Morgan
Williams	Schneebeli	Fulton,
Biester	Corbett	James G.
Watkins	Goodling	

RHODE ISLAND

St Germain	Tiernan

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rivers	Dorn	Gettys
Watson	Mann	McMillan

SOUTH DAKOTA

Reifel	Berry

TENNESSEE

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

TEXAS

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

UTAH

Burton,	Lloyd
Laurence J.	

VERMONT

Stafford (at large)

VIRGINIA

Downing	Daniel, W. C.	Wampler
Whitehurst	Poff	Broyhill,
Satterfield	Marsh	Joel T.
Abbitt	Scott	

WASHINGTON

Pelly	May,	Adams
Meeds	Catherine	
Hansen,	Foley	
Julia B.	Hicks	

WEST VIRGINIA

Mollohan	Slack	Kee
Staggers	Hechler, Ken	

WISCONSIN

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

WYOMING

Wold, John (at large)

The CLERK. The rollcall discloses that 430 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 JORGE L. CORDOVA as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. The next order of business is the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 91st Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I am directed by the vote of the caucus to present for election to the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 91st Congress the name of the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, a Representative-elect from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. 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 Maryland (Mr. FRIEDEL), the gentleman from California (Mr. LIPSCOMB), 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	Brasco	Davis, Ga.
Abernethy	Brinkley	Dawson
Adams	Brooks	de la Garza
Addabbo	Brown, Calif.	Delaney
Albert	Burke, Mass.	Dent
Alexander	Burleson, Tex.	Diggs
Anderson,	Burlison, Mo.	Dingell
Calif.	Burton, Calif.	Donohue
Anderson,	Byrne, Pa.	Dorn
Tenn.	Cabell	Dowdy
Andrews, Ala.	Caffery	Downing
Annunzio	Carey	Dulski
Ashley	Casey	Eckhardt
Aspinall	Celler	Edmondson
Baring	Chappell	Edwards, Calif.
Barrett	Chisholm	Edwards, La.
Bennett	Clark	Eilberg
Bevill	Clay	Evans, Colo.
Biaggi	Cohelan	Everett
Bingham	Colmer	Evins, Tenn.
Blanton	Conyers	Fallon
Blatnik	Corman	Farbstein
Boggs	Culver	Fascell
Boland	Daddario	Feighan
Bolling	Daniel, Va.	Fisher
Brademas	Daniels, N.J.	Flood
Flowers	Landrum	Rarick
Flynt	Leggett	Rees
Foley	Lennon	Reuss
Ford,	Long, La.	Rivers
William D.	Long, Md.	Roberts
Fountain	Lowenstein	Rodino
Fraser	McCarthy	Rogers, Colo.
Friedel	McFall	Rogers, Fla.
Fulton, Tenn.	McMillan	Ronan
Fuqua	Macdonald,	Rooney, N.Y.
Galifianakis	Mass.	Rooney, Pa.
Gallagher	Madden	Rosenthal
Garmatz	Mahon	Rostenkowski
Gaydos	Mann	Roybal
Gettys	Marsh	Ryan
Giaimo	Matsunaga	St Germain
Gibbons	Meeds	St. Onge
Gilbert	Mikva	Satterfield
Gonzalez	Miller, Calif.	Scheuer
Gray	Mills	Shipley
Green, Oreg.	Minish	Sikes
Green, Pa.	Mink	Sisk
Griffin	Mollohan	Slack
Griffiths	Monagan	Smith, Iowa
Hagan	Montgomery	Staggers
Haley	Moorhead	Steed
Hamilton	Morgan	Stephens
Hanley	Moss	Stokes
Hansen, Wash.	Murphy, Ill.	Stratton
Hathaway	Murphy, N.Y.	Stubblefield
Hawkins	Natcher	Stuckey
Hays	Nedzi	Sullivan
Hébert	Nichols	Symington
Hechler, W. Va.	Nix	Taylor
Helstoski	O'Hara	Teague, Tex.
Henderson	Olsen	Thompson, N.J.
Hicks	O'Neal, Ga.	Tiernan
Holifield	O'Neill, Mass.	Tunney
Howard	Ottinger	Udall
Hull	Passman	Ullman
Hungate	Patman	Van Deerlin
Ichord	Patten	Vanik
Jacobs	Pepper	Vigorito
Jarman	Perkins	Waggonner
Joelson	Philbin	Waldie
Johnson, Calif.	Pickle	Watts
Jones, Ala.	Pike	White
Jones, N.C.	Poage	Whitten
Karth	Podell	Wilson,
Kastenmeier	Powell	Charles H.
Kazen	Preyer, N.C.	Wolff
Kee	Price, Ill.	Wright
Kirwan	Pryor, Ark.	Yates
Kluczynski	Pucinski	Yatron
Koch	Purcell	Young
Kyros	Randall	Zablocki

FORD, G. R.

Adair	Cramer	Landgrebe
Anderson, Ill.	Cunningham	Langen
Andrews,	Davis, Wis.	Latta
N. Dak.	Dellenback	Lipscomb
Arends	Denney	Lloyd
Ashbrook	Dennis	Lujan
Ayres	Derwinski	McClory
Bates	Devine	McCloskey
Battin	Dickinson	McClure
Beall	Duncan	McCulloch
Belcher	Dwyer	McDade
Bell	Edwards, Ala.	McDonald,
Berry	Erlenborn	Mich.
Betts	Esch	McEwen
Biester	Eshleman	McKneally
Blackburn	Findley	MacGregor
Bow	Fish	Mailliard
Bray	Foreman	Martin
Brock	Frelinghuysen	Mathias
Broomfield	Frey	May
Brotzman	Fulton, Pa.	Mayne
Brown, Mich.	Goodling	Meskill
Brown, Ohio	Gross	Michel
Broyhill, N.C.	Grover	Miller, Ohio
Broyhill, Va.	Gubser	Minshall
Buchanan	Gude	Mize
Burke, Fla.	Hall	Mizell
Burton, Utah	Halpern	Morse
Bush	Hammer-	Morton
Button	schmidt	Myers
Byrnes, Wis.	Hansen, Idaho	Nelsen
Cahill	Harsha	O'Konski
Camp	Harvey	Pelly
Carter	Hastings	Pettis
Cederberg	Heckler, Mass.	Pirnie
Chamberlain	Hogan	Poff
Clancy	Horton	Pollock
Clausen,	Hosmer	Price, Tex.
Don H.	Hunt	Quie
Clawson, Del	Hutchinson	Quillen
Cleveland	Johnson, Pa.	Railsback
Collier	Jonas	Reid, Ill.
Collins	Keith	Reifel
Conable	King	Reinecke
Conte	Kleppe	Rhodes
Corbett	Kuykendall	Riegle
Coughlin	Kyl	Robison
Cowger	Laird	Roth

Roudebush	Snyder	Whalen
Rumsfeld	Springer	Whalley
Ruppe	Stafford	Whitehurst
Ruth	Stanton	Widnall
Sandman	Steiger, Ariz.	Wiggins
Saylor	Steiger, Wis.	Williams
Schadeberg	Talcott	Wilson, Bob
Scherle	Teague, Calif.	Winn
Schneebeli	Thompson, Ga.	Wold
Schwengel	Thomson, Wis.	Wyatt
Scott	Utt	Wydler
Sebelius	Vander Jagt	Wylie
Shriver	Wampler	Wyman
Skubitz	Watkins	Zion
Smith, Calif.	Watson	Zwach
Smith, N.Y.	Weicker	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Ford, Gerald R. McCormack

The CLERK. The tellers agree on their tallies. The total number of votes cast is 428, of which the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts, received 241 and the Honorable GERALD R. FORD received 187.

Therefore, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts, is the duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 91st 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 Illinois (Mr. ARENDS), the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ALBERT), the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOGGS), and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. PHILBIN).

The Doorkeeper announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 91st Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the committee of escort.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, and old friends and new friends on both sides of the aisle, I stand before you today as the acknowledged champion among those who have tried to unseat the gentleman from Massachusetts from the Speaker's chair. There is nobody in this room who has tried harder nor oftener than I have, so I speak with the voice of experience when I say it is not an easy task. But I refuse to admit that three times is out.

Ever since the early morning hours of November 6, when like many Americans I had some difficulty getting to sleep, I have been pondering what I might say today that I have not already said on previous occasions about the pleasure of being defeated by our beloved Speaker. It is not an easy task to be gracious and magnanimous in defeat, although I may say in passing that both of our political parties in recent years have produced high examples of good losers in close presidential elections. But, it is an even sterner test of statesmanship and character to be magnanimous and gracious in victory—and for whatever comfort and consolation it may be to any of my colleagues I can testify that the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts has always been magnanimous and gracious to me—every time I have tried to take his gavel from him in the American political arena.

Reserving the right to try again in 1970, Mr. Speaker, may I congratulate you most warmly on behalf of myself and my Republican colleagues who voted against you. I assure you that as far as we are concerned, certainly, you may believe that we hold you in the highest respect and regard. There was absolutely nothing personal in the rollcall just recorded. Naturally, I hope it is not habit forming, but if I have to lose any election, there is nobody I would rather lose to than the gentleman from Massachusetts. In passing, let me add I have gained on him a little every time.

The 1968 election is behind us, the American people have spoken, and the 91st Congress is going through its birth pains. In this body, at least, each new Congress is a new creation of the electorate. It bears a strong family resemblance to its ancestors, but it is also different and unique. It comes, as the late, great Sam Rayburn said, every 2 years fresh from the American people. And the people will, I am sure, be as gratified as I was to read in this morning's Washington newspaper that they, and we, Mr. Speaker, have moved a fraction of an inch into the 20th century.

I did not have time to read the whole newspaper analysis, and I choose to hope that this headline referred to the somewhat increased ratio of Members on my side of the aisle, though I am not certain this was precisely Dave Broder's line of thought.

But I, for one, believe I see the 20th century mirrored in this room today. I can almost feel the tremendous problems and difficult challenges that the old year left upon all our doorsteps. As I see among us today many of our young sons and daughters, through the thoughtfulness of our Speaker, I think that we are not only seized of the 20th century but closing fast upon the 21st. And I think we are all, regardless of age or party or the constituency from which we come, determined to resolve for the 21st century and that generation our pressing national problems and to manfully meet for them the severe challenges of our own 20th century.

Nobody is more dedicated to this monumental task than you, Mr. Speaker, and I pledge myself once again to work with you and with the new administration toward the goal of a better and more unified America. I was delighted to hear the Speaker pledge on television last night that the majority Members in this body will be cooperative and constructive in their attitude toward the new Republican administration which the American people have chosen to lead us in the years ahead. I was delighted, but not surprised, because I know that our Speaker has never been a sunshine soldier or a summer patriot.

My congratulations to all of my colleagues who have successfully submitted their record of service to their constituents, and a very special welcome to the new Members of the 91st Congress on both sides of the aisle. You are embarking upon a most exciting, a most demanding, and a most satisfying job—one which demands an extra measure of energy and judgment and plain hard work—the job of speaking for hundreds of thousands of Americans who have given you their verdict of trust. Never let them and their best interests out of your mind, and you cannot go far wrong in this, the people's House.

Fellow Members, once more it is my profound personal pleasure and distinct honor to present to you an outstanding son of Massachusetts, a distinguished holder of the highest confidence this body can bestow, and above all a great gentleman and a great American, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK. [Applause, Members rising.]

Mr. McCORMACK. My distinguished colleagues, I am deeply moved by the generous sentiments expressed by my good friend, the able and dedicated minority leader, GERRY FORD. His friendship has meant much to me during the years of our service together, and his courtesy and good will toward me have been unfailing.

I appreciate very much the confidence of my colleagues in the caucus and my election in the House again as Speaker of the 91st Congress.

Our relationship is symbolic of the spirit which pervades this historic Chamber. Partisan differences are not permitted to overcome personal respect and mutual regard. Here in the greatest legislative body in the world we meet for the purposes of accommodating differences, of informing ourselves about the problems of our troubled times, of evaluating the merits of proposed solutions to some of these critical issues, of enacting legislation for the good of the American people, and for the national interests of our country, and of offering to the world an example of the way in which a free people goes about the incredibly difficult task of governing themselves.

Each of us represents a different district. We are from different States and different regions of our vast country. We are members of different political parties. We are of different opinions, conscientiously held, on many matters. Yet, for all of these differences, here in this House we strive to achieve accommodations on complex issues. We resolve some of our thorny problems by compromises openly reached after extensive hearings in committee and after debate in the House, and after painstaking consideration of the wishes and the views of the people of our districts and of the best interests of our country.

Reasonable compromise under a precious parliamentary tradition of majority rule is the means by which we preserve our cherished freedom. Compromise and good will, not confrontation, emotionalism, and hate, are the means by which the legislative affairs of the greatest nation on earth are conducted. "Confrontation," a newly popular term for ancient evil, would destroy our freedom.

You, my friends, have chosen me to perform the parliamentary functions of Speaker. I am grateful for that high honor and, as in the past, which I emphasize, I am resolved to conduct this great office impartially and always protecting the prerogatives and the rights of the House of Representatives and its Members. Our parliamentary usages, arrived at after generations of experience, make a legislative assembly of what otherwise would be a crowd—a crowd whose members, however able and

patriotic, would be unable to perform their representative functions. Our rules of order, which I have been chosen to apply and interpret, make possible the pooling of the human insight of which we have such rich stores in this Chamber.

Progress in legislation is possible only when there is order in deliberations. Partisanship has no place in insuring that order. There was no middle of the aisle in the applications of the standards of fairness and rectitude through our deliberation.

I welcome the new Members today to their participation in one of the great achievements of the human mind and spirit, to traditions that are the very essence of legislative government. The personal respect that Members of this House have for each other is part of the tradition of procedural fairness that makes possible liberty under law.

I pledge to each of you—to the new and to the experienced Members alike—my utmost exertion and devotion to the responsibilities of the Office of Speaker.

And, may I say a few words about a man who is retiring, or who will retire on January 20 as President of the United States, voluntarily retiring, whom I have known for over 30 years. His life shows the strength of America, his life shows that opportunity is open to everyone to reach the highest possible within the goal of our people. Many of the children of Members who are here today and others of their generation throughout the country who will be leaders of our country tomorrow should have the ambition, the determination and the willingness to make all sacrifices, because the opportunity exists under our form of government.

I have known President Johnson for over 30 years. He served in this House, he served in the other body, he served as the Vice President of the United States and has served as President of the United States. When he first came to Congress he was an Assistant Doorkeeper in the House of Representatives, showing that the doors of opportunity are open to all, to all Americans, not only this generation but all generations to come. And, while there are honest differences about this or that problem, I believe we can all agree that he dedicated himself to the service of our people as our Chief Executive, that his motives were of the highest. He always had uppermost in his mind on the domestic level, the strength and progress of our people, and on the international level the national interest of our country.

When emotionalism of a period has gone by one can be judged with calmness and from a rational angle, particularly when the historians of tomorrow interpret the events which have transpired during the tenure in office of President Johnson as our Chief Executive.

Further, it is my confident opinion that he will go down in history as one of the great Presidents of American history.

Again, I express my sincere thanks to my colleagues and I also want to assert that I had rather be known as the Members' Speaker than any other characterization that could be given to me, because I love this body; I deeply respect every Member of this body.

The greatest tribute that could be paid to me in the years that lie ahead would be that JOHN MCCORMACK was a Member's Speaker.

I now 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. GROSS. Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. GROSS. To state an objection to the seating of a Member-elect.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, upon my responsibility as a Member-elect of the 91st Congress, I object to the oath being administered at this time to the gentleman from New York (Mr. POWELL). I intend at the proper time to offer a resolution to exclude the gentleman from New York (Mr. POWELL) from membership in the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Under the precedents, the Chair will ask the gentleman from New York (Mr. POWELL) not to rise to take the oath when the other Members rise, at least for the present.

SWEARING IN MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair will now administer the oath of office.

The Members-elect, other than the gentleman from New York (Mr. POWELL) and the Resident Commissioner-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER).

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

Mr. CELLER. 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 gentleman from New York, Mr. Powell, be now permitted to take the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) is recognized for 1 hour.

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

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Iowa for the purpose of making a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa for the purpose of making a parliamentary inquiry, and for that purpose only.

Mr. GROSS. The matter pending before the House at this time is the consideration of a resolution, is that correct?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state, in answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from Iowa, that it is a resolution.

Mr. GROSS. If I may proceed further, is the resolution subject to amendment, or must the previous question be voted down?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state, in reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from Iowa, that the resolution is not subject to amendment unless the gentleman from New York should yield for that purpose during the hour's time and, in the absence of that, then the previous question would have to be voted down.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Minnesota for the purpose of making a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota for the purpose of making a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, is it my understanding that under the rules of the House we will have 1 hour of debate on this resolution, the time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER)?

The SPEAKER. In response to the parliamentary inquiry of the gentleman from Minnesota, the Chair will state that the gentleman is correct, the gentleman from New York will be recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues today to support the resolution which I have offered to seat the Member-elect, the gentleman from New York, Mr. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

Members will recall that on a day similar to today in the 90th Congress the same man who today has been made to stand aside, was made to stand aside pending an inquiry by a select committee into his qualifications for membership in the House of Representatives.

You will recall that after 5 weeks of study, this nine-member committee, of which it was my privilege to serve as chairman, submitted its report on the qualifications of Member-elect ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

The committee found that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL met the qualifications of age, citizenship, and residency and that he had filed a certificate of election from the State of New York.

Despite the careful and laborious efforts of that committee, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL was "excluded" from the 90th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, much water has gone

over the dam since then. Time is a mighty healer. It must be remembered, that we are at the threshold here, to decide whether a man shall be admitted to membership. We are solely asked and can only be asked to pass upon qualifications under the Constitution. There are only three qualifications—age, residency, and citizenship. We cannot constitutionally add—we cannot constitutionally subtract from those qualifications.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in the 90th Congress satisfied those three qualifications.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL today is seeking to enter the 91st Congress and satisfies again those three qualifications.

Since the action we took on March 1, 1967, the Member-elect, the gentleman from New York (Mr. POWELL), has twice been overwhelmingly reelected by his constituency, the 18th Congressional District of New York. The record is manifestly clear. His constituents have repeatedly and forcefully expressed their desires. With the whole record before them, they have again and again made their choice. The district, the State of New York, are entitled to his representation.

If we keep him out of the 91st Congress as we kept him out of the 90th Congress, it would be like piling Pelion on Ossa. We deny indeed the democratic process if we exclude him. If we again deny him his seat, there would be a special election in New York declared by the Governor of the Empire State, and he would again be reelected overwhelmingly, as was the situation in the special election determined previously by the Governor.

In a sense, therefore, if we would exclude him, our action would be abortive, just about as useless as looking through a telescope with a blind eye. We must not, we cannot disregard, as I said before, the choice expressed so often and so clearly by the people of the 18th Congressional District of New York.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL has been guilty of some derelictions. He has been guilty of some lapses from grace, some departures from the rules. But he has been punished, and in my opinion he has been punished enough. Any additional punishment would be vindictive. Any additional punishment would be Draconian. We have taken away his seniority after 22 years of service. That is real punishment. He starts in as a freshman. That loss of chairmanship as a result of the loss of seniority is a severe blow, a severe blow to any one of us if we were in his position. Think of the power and the prestige and the privileges that go with seniority. Then you realize how serious the loss of chairmanship is, and he has lost his chairmanship. It is indeed a bitter pill for anyone to swallow. He had climbed the greasy pole, as it were, as Disraeli called it, and he ascended to the top. Now he has plunged down below to the very bottom and he must start over anew. That is a wound to his pride. That is injuring his dignity. There is nothing more serious than injuring one's dignity, and that is a very, very serious denigration of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

We discovered in our inquiry, and so indicated in our report, that there were financial irregularities, something in the nature of $40,000. But ADAM CLAYTON POWELL has lost 2 years' salary. The Government paid him in January, February, and 1 day in March 1967, his salary. He therefore had lost not $60,000, but approximately $55,000. He has more than paid up, therefore, the $40,000 to which there has been a charge of irregularity. So the Government in a certain sense is not out, if I may use that term, any sum of money.

He has satisfied the civilian judgments against him in the State of New York, particularly the defamation judgment. He has made himself amenable to the jurisdiction of the New York courts. A grand jury in the District of Columbia has returned no true bill against him—in other words, there could not be substantiated against him any criminal charge growing out of his conduct.

I now read to you a letter which I received from the Attorney General, dated January 2.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CELLER: This letter is in further reply to the material you transmitted to the Department of Justice by letter dated February 24, 1967, with respect to Mr. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

This material and other conduct of Mr. POWELL was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and extensive inquiry was made by a Federal grand jury in the District of Columbia. The grand jury which considered the matter expired on December 9. On the recommendation of the Department, the grand jury did not return an indictment. Our recommendation was based on the conclusion that the available evidence did not warrant prosecution.

The Department is continuing to study the matter to determine whether there is civil liability.

Sincerely yours,

RAMSEY CLARK,
Attorney General.

Now, there is no criminal liability apparently. I think that even if there is civil liability, and that is very, very questionable—as a lawyer, I can say it is very questionable—it involves travel, it involves payment to his wife. And he who is without sin in this Chamber, let him cast the first stone. Judge not lest ye be judged—particularly with reference to dear ones on the payroll, with reference to travel, and with reference to travel documents.

The charge is made that when Mr. POWELL left, he took certain personal papers which may not necessarily have been personal papers. They may have been committee papers. Where is the line to be drawn between what is personal and what is committee? I am chairman of a committee. It would take a set of "Jay's Journals" for me to determine in every instance what is a committee paper and what is personal.

Those charges all would fall to the ground. The charges with reference to his wife would fall to the ground. We have many, many imponderables there. The wife could not testify against her husband. The husband could not testify against his wife. The entire matter is replete with legal intricacies, and it is very easy cavalierly to come on in this Chamber and make charges of all sorts—but try to prove them in a court of law. The Attorney General felt he could not prove the charges criminally.

But Mr. POWELL has had a loss of $55,000, which is more than would pay the alleged $40,000 concerning which there have been charges of dereliction.

For those reasons, I do hope that the membership of the House will vote the previous question and then will vote in support of the resolution to seat ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

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

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, what is the question of the gentleman?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from New York knows, I fully supported the recommendations of the select committee which the gentleman chaired in the 90th Congress. We lost. But the gentleman, along with the eight other members of that committee, persuaded me that their findings and recommendations were fair and proper.

I must confess, on January 3, 1969, in light of the remarks just made by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, that I am perplexed as to how he is now drawing the line between the findings of that committee in February of 1967 as to the misappropriation of funds and other matters, and his comments at the present.

Mr. CELLER. Because I had conferences with the Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and the members of their staff, who had winnowed through these documents which we had sent them, and in addition a great many other documents; and they came to a conclusion different from the one the committee had come to. I was persuaded by the Attorney General and his assistants that the evidence did not support the prosecution of a criminal charge.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Would the distinguished chairman yield for one more question?

Mr. CELLER. Yes, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Has the gentleman from New York then in effect repudiated the findings of the select committee as shown on pages 31 and 32 of the select committee report?

Mr. CELLER. I am not impugning the findings of the select committee, which I endorsed at that time, but there is a period of time difference. As I indicated a moment ago, I was in conference with Mr. Fred Vinson, Assistant Attorney General, and Mr. Ramsey Clark, Attorney General, and members of their staff who had very carefully gone into all these documents, and in answering questions which I propounded to them they convinced me that there would be great difficulty, as I have indicated.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I concede there is a difference between a criminal indictment and a civil suit to recover. I am primarily interested in this point: Does the gentleman from New York still subscribe to the findings of the select committee, of which he was the chairman?

Mr. CELLER. I subscribe to them with the addenda that to prove successfully the charges would involve considerable difficulty because of the burden of establishing criminal guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York has consumed 18 minutes.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from New York yield me 10 minutes?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, a member of the select committee, for whom I have profound respect because he has made a great contribution in that committee.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I thank the distinguished gentleman, the dean of the House, very kindly for those remarks. Would he be so kind as to yield me 10 minutes?

Mr. CELLER. I did not hear the last remark.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Would the gentleman be so kind as to yield me 10 minutes?

Mr. CELLER. I will yield 5 minutes, and we will see what happens.

Mr. ALBERT. Does the gentleman yield for the purposes of debate only?

Mr. CELLER. I yield only for debate, yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, there are Members of this body, both new and old, who believe that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL should be seated and all past transgressions should be forgiven. They are entitled to that viewpoint as a matter of individual conscience.

There are Members of this body, Mr. Speaker, who believe that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL should be excluded from membership in the 91st Congress as indeed he was excluded on March 1, 1967, from service in the 90th Congress. Members holding that viewpoint are entitled to it, and I am sure they hold it as a matter of deep individual conscience.

I cannot subscribe to either viewpoint, just as I could not subscribe to either viewpoint when I served as a member of the nine-man select committee in January and February 1967, the select committee headed by the distinguished dean of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, EMANUEL CELLER.

The members of that select committee, composed of five Democrats and four Republicans, recommended unanimously that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, having met the constitutional qualifications for membership in this body, and being the clear choice of the electorate in the 18th Congressional District of New York, be seated but that the House of Representatives exercise its power to punish Members as explicitly set forth in the U.S. Constitution.

We unanimously recommended that he be punished in that he pay a fine in the sum of $40,000.

We recommended as further punishment that he be ranked as a freshman Member of the 90th Congress.

We recommended that he be taken by the Sergeant at Arms into the well of the House to be censured by the Speaker for his conduct.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER), the majority leader of the Democratic Party here in the House (Mr. ALBERT), the very distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. CORMAN), and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. JACOBS) all argued for the acceptance of the select committee's recommendations. Today the gentleman from New York takes a different viewpoint and he says to you, "Yes, I agree that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL has been guilty of some derelictions, irregularities, and violations, as I found some 22 months ago, but he has been punished enough because he did not serve in this body for 22 months and therefore lost $55,000 in salary."

May I point out to you, although I think it is largely an irrelevancy, that he also did no work as a Representative for 22 months, for which he would be entitled to receive the statutory pay. But, more important than that, I do not think this issue here today turns on the question of how many dollars have been taken out or put back into the Treasury of the United States as a result of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL. If that were a valid argument, if we could offset $55,000 in pay that he did not receive against the some $50,000 of committee funds that he had willfully and wrongfully taken from the Treasury, then we ought to consider that as of the present date the lawsuit which ADAM CLAYTON POWELL has brought against the Speaker and other officers of this House has cost the taxpayers of the United States over $213,000. Now, I do not think this is important. I do not think we ought to try to offset the $213,000 that has been paid out of the Treasury as a result of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL's lawsuit against the $55,000 of uncollected salary.

I find today, as I found 22 months ago, and as our select committee report amply documents, that there have been serious, willful, and wrongful conversions from public funds by ADAM CLAYTON POWELL to his own private and personal uses. If the parliamentary situation presents itself and if I am so recognized, I will offer a resolution, copies of which are at the counsel tables on both the majority and minority sides of the House. May I suggest to you also that copies of the select committee's report are available for your review or, in the case of new Members, are available for your consideration also at the counsel tables.

This resolution I speak of contains the bulk but not all of the "whereas" findings of the select committee as presented by Mr. CELLER on March 1, 1967. It also recommends that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL be seated. It further recommends that he be fined $30,000 and that, if not otherwise paid, the Sergeant at Arms shall deduct $1,250 a month from his pay for a period of 24 months, and that will take care of the cost. It further specifies that his seniority shall rank as of the date when he takes the oath of office in this Chamber, in this Congress. As a final point, consistent with our recommendations of 22 months ago, if the Member-elect from the 18th Congressional District of New York shall not present himself to take the oath of office by January 15, his seat shall be declared vacant.

I urge you to take a middle course. Do not vote for exclusion. Do not vote to deny the will of the people of the 18th Congressional District. Do vote to uphold the Constitution and the dignity of this body.

Thank you.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. FINDLEY. I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding this time to me.

I agree in part with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and disagree in part, and I take the same position with respect to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MACGREGOR).

It is my opinion that the proper approach for us today is to seat Mr. Powell, but to keep open the question as to whether he should have further punishment.

In addition to the thoughts that have been expressed already, I add these few of my own. I feel that the disposition of individual rights in this body is a matter of supreme importance to the Nation and must be undertaken with delicacy, with dispassion, and a sense of history. Otherwise we risk injury not only to present interests but, more important, to those of the future.

If we jealously protect the rights of the minority, even when the minority consists of only one person, we serve as a worthy example to other legislative chambers and also in other places where minority rights may be challenged.

If we do less, we set a bad example for other places and times, and may well set in motion a series of regressive events that will seriously weaken the civil rights so fundamental to everything expressed in the word "America."

The Constitution and history itself place upon us the grave responsibility to protect minority rights even when the act of protection may give the appearance of condoning conduct that we all deplore—conduct that is personally offensive, abusive of public trust, and even legally questionable.

The minority rights involved in the question of seating Mr. POWELL go far beyond his immediate rights as one American citizen among 200 million—important as these rights are.

He acquired additional minority rights on November 5 when citizens of the 18th District of New York—despite charges previously brought against him in this Chamber and elsewhere—made him a Member-elect of the 91st Congress. His constituency even though consisting of less than one-quarter of 1 percent of the total population of this land, nevertheless has the vital right of representation in this body, a right clearly set forth in the Constitution itself.

This district has been without representation in the past for 2 years. As has been mentioned, Mr. POWELL has not received pay and the chairmanship he once held is in other hands. Two grand juries competent to bring indictments against him took no such action. Most important, his constituency not once but twice has reelected him as its Representative.

Now the question before us today, is the denial of seating the proper way to dispose of charges and complaints against him? I say "No." The proper procedure is to accord him his seat. Then the appropriate committee of this body

can make inquiry and recommendations as to censure, withholding of pay, or other matters.

This would protect minority rights and our constitutional traditions, while providing for disposition of charges.

I would especially hope that other members of the party of Lincoln, a party which has done so much to establish and advance these traditions, will join me in an affirmative vote on this question.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, we have heard the gentleman from Minnesota say, in a word, that the House should not expend any money for counsel to go to court to defend itself. It would have been just as easy for the House leadership, when the summons was served upon the Speaker, to let the Department of Justice proceed to defend the privileges of the House and the rights of the House of Representatives, but before counsel was retained the Republican leadership was in conference with the Democratic leadership, and it was agreed that private counsel would be retained to defend the rights and the privileges of the House of Representatives in the lawsuit that was brought.

Mr. Speaker, it might be interesting to state that when it comes to expenditures of money, the action of excluding ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in the first instance caused the State of New York to expend over $200,000 in a special election, and if we exclude him again then there will be another special election and another expenditure of some $200,000.

So the Members would be placing a burden of over $400,000, if they were to exclude Mr. POWELL, upon the Empire State of New York.

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

Mr. CELLER. I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL).

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

Mr. Speaker, sometimes there is a difference between what is popular and what is right. I do not have a very large Negro constituency, or a very large civil rights constituency in my district, and I would be perhaps better off politically to sit down and be quiet on this issue. However, I rise to say to my colleagues: Do not close the doors for a third time on the 500,000 constituents of the 18th District of New York. If we do then we will be making a mistake, and we will be violating a sound tradition of 180 years that has served this institution well.

Mr. Speaker, let me make clear that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL is not my idea of an ideal Congressman. He has been guilty of some indiscretions, as the gentleman has described. I heartily deplore Mr. POWELL's prior actions which have been discussed here today.

Two years ago I made the motion in the Democratic caucus to remove Mr. POWELL as chairman of one of our great committees, and the following day I made the motion in the House similar to the motion the gentleman from New York is now making. That was a difficult decision for me, but the decision was based on this: When we send a man to Congress shall he possess these three constitutional qualifications, or shall we permit the Congress to go beyond that and set additional qualifications?

Go back and read the Federalist Papers, and see what the Founding Fathers, Madison and Hamilton, had to say at that time. We could have had a system whereby we would check a man's church attendance, for example, or whether he pays his taxes, or maybe to pass judgment on his personal morals or drinking habits in deciding whether he might possess the standards that a Congressman is supposed to have.

But after considerable thought they made the decision, and that decision was to leave it to the constituency. Each constituency judges the ethics of its representation. This is a kind of an ethics committee which meets in the fall of the even-numbered years, in November, and most of us are kept pretty well in line by that ethics committee that is comprised of the people in each particular area. But once in a while we get an odd case or an unusual case where his constituency does not have the same standards that perhaps our constituencies would apply. I know that I could not do one-tenth of the things that have been charged against this particular gentleman in the last few years and hope to get a third of the votes necessary for election. But this principle is a sound principle. They felt that possibly Delaware might be in an unpopular position some time and its Representative would be excluded by a majority taken from Representatives of South Carolina, Georgia, and New York. Therefore they said in this diverse Federal union leave it to each constituency, and that is where it should be.

This is really a bulwark in the Constitution against oppression by a majority—a white majority in this case—against a minority from determining the kind of character that a Representative of that constituency should have. The issue is not whether POWELL is the kind of a person you or I would vote for in our districts.

Now, under this sound principle we have a fine and a noble membership in this House, and I am proud of the people I serve with, their character and their integrity.

But under this principle, we over a period of 180 years, have seated Confederate generals. We have seated integrationists and segregationists. We have seated in those years men just out of mental institutions, alcoholics, tax evaders, and people who did not go to church—we have seated young men just out of college and old men with one foot in the grave. We have seated the halt, the lame, and the blind—and men with one eye as well as with two and men with one leg and men with none.

We have seated all kinds of characters over these 180 years under this fundamental principle which is, Let the local people decide.

If we violate this principle in this case, we make a martyr out of the man. I suspect that in deciding this, if we let him take his place with us, the people up there may send somebody down one of these days differently.

But as long as we make a martyr out of the man, they will send him back—and back—and back.

My friends, the thread and fabric of this country that binds us all together is getting pretty frayed nowadays.

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

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to make one more point.

Our new President said that one of his aims was to bring us together and to unite us. There are about 20 million citizens in this country who have black skins; and rightly or wrongly—and I think wrongly—but rightly or wrongly it is a fact that they see this case as a critical test of the attitude of the majority race in this country toward that minority, compared with other races and other nationalities.

If we close these doors again, I think we are going to fray that fabric even further.

What harm can possibly be done in seating this Member and then if we see fit have an investigation. We can have lawsuits and we can have select committees and we can do as we have done for 180 years—seat him and then take all action necessary to correct any transgressions that have occurred and collect any money due the Treasury.

So I say to my colleagues, do not close these doors again to the people of the 18th District. It is them you punish, not POWELL. This is not the way.

Let us enforce the sound constitutional principle that has served us so well for 180 years. Let us put this matter to rest.

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

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD) 5 minutes for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, all of us are deeply cognizant of the absolute constitutional right that each congressional district has the right to be represented in this body. On the other hand, the Constitution equally says that the House of Representatives, or each body of the legislative branch, shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members—article I, section V of the Constitution.

We went through this constitutional debate and discussion back on January 10, 1967. At that time the House worked its will and approved a resolution sponsored by me which established a nine-member committee, five from the majority and four from the minority, which committee had the responsibility of thoroughly investigating all the facts to the best of its ability and to make findings and recommendations to the Members of the 90th Congress.

On March 1, 1967, that bipartisan committee brought to the floor of the House its unanimous recommendations.

I have in my hand a copy of the report of that select committee pursuant to House Resolution 1 of the 90th Congress, first session.

If you will turn to page 31 and page 32 of that report, you will find where there are six findings—findings by a nine-member group—five Democrats and four

Republicans—which, as far as I know today, have not changed one iota.

I would ask any one of the members of that committee who signed this report if they have found anything different today from what they said were the findings then. At this time I ask them to rise and give me any new information which would change their previous judgment.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CONYERS. I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the findings in this report, of which I was a member of the select committee, as Members of this body will recall, and you will recall that of all the Members that I, alone, signed some additional views which set forth four statements which were critical of the way in which these hearings had proceeded.

I would like to read them at an appropriate time. I shall not take the time that the gentleman has so graciously yielded to do so at this time. But I would like to point out that although this one Member signed the report, he did file an exception to the report. One of the bases for that exception, in addition to the four points raised, was the way in which these findings were reached—and I make this statement fully recognizing that I served and still serve very proudly under one of the most distinguished Members of this House, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. But I was very unhappy with the procedure under which we arrived at some of the facts stated.

As Members can see at that time I stated:

> Any Member or any Member-elect and his counsel should be afforded the right to cross-examine all witnesses brought before this committee or any other committee inquiring into the qualifications, punishment, final right of a Member to be seated, or other related question.

In other words, I say to my colleague that I was completely disturbed about the way in which we came to these facts, and by signing this report I have not in any way ever attempted to indicate that I support all the facts and every sentence in this report. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. May I reiterate, however, that at the time the report was brought to the floor of the House, on March 1, 1967, other than the additional views expressed by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, no person from the committee denied the accuracy of the findings in this report and, to my best recollection, no Member of the House on either side of the aisle at that time, March 1, 1967, denied the accuracy of the findings of this committee.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from New York, under the circumstances, yield me 2 additional minutes?

Mr. CELLER. I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. In conclusion—and then I shall yield to the gentleman from Minnesota—I believe today we should vote down the previous question in order to give the gentleman from Minnesota the opportunity to submit to the House for approval again the findings of the committee chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) with some minor modifications to be explained by the gentleman from Minnesota.

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

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

Mr. MacGREGOR. During the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) he said the grand jury to investigate ADAM CLAYTON POWELL expired December 9.

I cannot agree that that is an accurate or factual statement.

The Powell grand jury was convened in early October of 1967, and under the then applicable rule 6(g) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure was to run until April 1968. Evidence on the Powell matter was taken by that jury up through March of 1968. The jury then heard some other matters up through May of 1968 after which no more meetings were held until December 9, 1968. On that date a short meeting was held and thereafter the Department of Justice attorneys presented the chief judge of the District of Columbia District Court, Edward Curran, with a draft order dismissing the grand jury. The order was entered that same date. It is set out immediately below:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ORDER DISMISSING GRAND JURY

It appearing to the Court that the October Special Grand Jury 1967 has completed the cases pending before it and the public interest no longer requires its continued existence, it is by this Court this 9th day of December, 1968, pursuant to Rule 6(g) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure,

Ordered that the above named Grand Jury be and it is hereby dismissed from further service.

EDWARD M. CURRAN,
Judge.

Filed Dec. 9, 1968, Robert M. Stearns, Clerk.

The key question is why was the grand jury dismissed—it had not expired—on motion of the Department of Justice without making the determination that it was convened to make. If insufficient evidence to establish probable cause as to the guilt of ADAM C. POWELL with respect to criminal conduct did not exist or could not be found then he is entitled to a "clean bill"—that is a vote of "ignoramus" or no indictment. For the grand jury to make no determination leaves the original question of probability of guilt or innocence still open.

I also include herein a copy of a news report concerning the grand jury investigation of Mr. POWELL that appeared in yesterday's St. Louis Globe Democrat:

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Globe Democrat, Jan. 2, 1969]

TOP JUSTICE OFFICIALS VETOED POWELL INDICTMENT

WASHINGTON.—Adam Clayton Powell was saved from a Federal indictment by the action of top-ranking Justice Department officials in vetoing a proposed criminal prosecution of the Harlem Congressman for misuse of $38,000 in government funds and removal of Congressional financial records.

Attorneys in the department who worked on the case in connection with its presentation to a special grand jury here recommended an indictment charging Powell with three violations involving possible penalties of 25 years in jail and $25,000 in fines.

But Attorney General Ramsey Clark and others in the high command declined to clear the recommendation for submission to the grand jury when it convened for the last time on Dec. 9.

Late on that day, the department's press office issued a statement saying the department "concluded the available evidence did not warrant prosecution."

"The grand jury which investigated the allegations against Mr. Powell expired today," the statement said.

"The department of justice did not recommend an indictment and none was returned."

The grand jury had convened on Oct. 9, 1967, to consider possible violation of six Federal laws by the flamboyant Congressman when he was riding high as a senior House member and chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, with control over the committee's sizable budget.

Federal court records here do not show that the Powell grand jury "expired," as the press statement asserted.

Court files contain an order signed on last Dec. 9 by Chief Judge Edward M. Curran in which he "dismissed" the grand jury because it had "completed the cases pending before it and the public interest no longer requires its continued existence."

The judge noted he was acting under a court rule providing that the life of a grand jury is 18 months unless the jury is discharged earlier.

When the Powell jury was put out of business, it had been in existence 14 months.

The indictment sought unsuccessfully by the Justice Department lawyers would have accused Powell of misuse of $28,000 in government funds in paying salary to his wife as a Congressional employe when she was actually performing no work, and fraudulent use of $10,000 in government funds in connection with personal travel.

The indictment also would have charged Powell with the crime of obstruction of justice or theft of government property in connection with removal of key House records dealing with his travel vouchers.

A Justice Department spokesman, questioned Wednesday about the handling of the Powell case, said that four attorneys had been involved in the handling of the case and that there had not been any unanimous recommendation from them, although some did favor an indictment.

The spokesman also said that the position of the Criminal Division, headed by Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson Jr., was against indictment and that Clark, who bore final responsibility, agreed.

The indictment sought by the working-level attorneys would have paralleled the unanimous findings on Feb. 25, 1967, by a special bipartisan House committee which investigated Powell's actions at length and concluded he had "wilfully and wrongfully" misappropriated $44,401 in government funds to his own use.

In an unusually hard hitting and explicit report, the committee declared that Powell had filed false expense vouchers with the House, refused to cooperate with the investigation, was "contemptuous," and should be "censored and condemned" for his "gross misconduct."

The committee also demanded "prompt and appropriate action" by the Justice Department and sent its files to the department.

But now, almost two years later, the only possible Justice Department action still hanging over Powell is a sentence in the Dec. 9 statement saying "the department is studying the matter to determine whether there is civil liability."

Following the report of the special House investigation committee early in 1967, the House itself took even stronger action against Powell, voting to exclude him from that Congress.

President-elect Nixon is understood to be alert to the potential dynamite for his Administration and to believe that House Republicans should avoid taking a policy position as a party in opposition to Powell.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee yield me 1 additional minute?

Mr. CELLER. I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am very grateful. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct my remarks to the gentleman from New York. He was one of the 116 Members of this House who joined in the effort not to exclude ADAM CLAYTON POWELL last March, or March of 1967. But I resent his remarks—and I do not think he intended a blanket indictment of all Members of this House—that all Members of the House have violated the rules of this House with regard to nepotism. I have no relatives on the payroll. Neither have I ever violated a rule of this House in regards to travel. I am sure the gentleman from New York did not mean to indict this House.

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

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

Mr. CELLER. Of course, there was no such implication in my remarks, and I hope the gentleman did not infer that I intended such. I am sure the gentleman from Massachusetts did not infer from my remarks that all Members of the House were guilty of any such dereliction.

Mr. CONTE. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I reiterate what I said before. I intend to support a resolution such as the MacGregor resolution because it coincides with what we decided in 1967, based on the recommendations of the gentleman from New York, the recommendations of the majority leader and the unanimous recommendations of the select committee.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ALBERT).

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the one issue before the House—and there is only one issue before the House—is a very simple one. That issue is representative government itself. What we are deciding here is whether under the Constitution the people of the 18th Congressional District of New York have the right to decide who shall represent them in this Chamber, subject, of course, to the constitutional requirements of age, citizenship, and residency.

Mr. Speaker, all of these other issues becloud the central issue and should be dealt with under separate proceedings.

We tax the people of the 18th New York District; we draft their sons; and they are entitled to have their representation in this body.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to try to go over the very excellent argumentation that has gone on, explaining the chain of circumstances that now permits the chairman of the select committee on the seating of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, our distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and, incidentally, many of the Members who served on that committee, to come now before this new session of Congress and argue in behalf of the seating of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

I have yet to hear a Member argue contrary to the question that we are to examine three qualifications: age, residency, and citizenship. When our distinguished minority leader refers in the Constitution to the statement that each House shall be the judge of its elections and qualifications, I argue now, as many of us argued then, that the qualifications referred to are with respect to age, citizenship, and residency. When the Constitution asks that each House be the judge of its elections, it is referring to a question of dispute in an election.

In both of these instances, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, in his numerous elections, has had no question raised of fraud of any sort. And there have been no questions ever presented in or out of committee about his qualifications. So unless we are going to go into this old bromide of whether we can add to the three enumerated qualifications I think this House has no further alternative today, even without forgiving him of his transgressions, as my good friend on the committee suggested. Members can vote to seat ADAM POWELL, and they do not have to forgive him of all his transgressions. They can join with those of us who are more worried, as opposed to any individual Member of this House, about the half million citizens of New York in the 18th District who so desperately need representation in this House, perhaps more so than any other congressional district in this Nation.

So I say to you, from the sincerity of being in this case since its inception, join in with those of us who are going to prove to the American people that the House of Representatives is responsive in 1969 to the request for seating of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS).

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, probably the most difficult duty I have had in 20 years in this House was chairing the original inquiry into the Adam Clayton Powell matter. It was a thankless job, as everybody on the committee can testify. We received no encomiums and a good deal of criticism. It would not have mattered what we had done or what we had said. I think the outcome would have been the same; we would have been criticized and not praised.

There was some sentiment on the subcommittee to turn the entire findings of the subcommittee over to the Department of justice with recommendations. I took the position that we were a fact-finding committee, that we were not the judge or the jury or the grand jury or the prosecutor or the whole ball of wax, but we were simply a congressional subcommittee which had set out to find out certain facts.

Subsequently the entire transcript—all of the evidence, all of the vouchers, all the pieces of paper that were accumulated by that committee—was turned over to the Department of Justice, without our telling them what to do or telling a grand jury what to do.

Now, I understand there was a grand jury which studied this matter for about a year, and they apparently have found nothing of a criminal nature for which to indict Mr. POWELL.

This being the case, I intend to vote to seat him, and I intend to vote for the previous question.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WATSON) 1 minute.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, did the chairman say 1 minute?

Mr. CELLER. One minute.

Mr. WATSON. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORMAN).

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, may I first say I was somewhat surprised that my colleague and fellow lawyer and a gentleman that I greatly respect, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MACGREGOR), took the trouble to find out how many dollars have been spent in court and quickly added that it was very irrelevant to him. I take it he would not have gone to all of that trouble and used some of his precious moments if he thought it was irrelevant to all of us, but I do believe it is irrelevant.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. CORMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Does the gentleman also believe the $55,000 of his uncollected salary is irrelevant?

Mr. CORMAN. I think it is irrelevant, but I did not bring it up.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Nor did I.

Mr. CORMAN. I think that the great mistake that the 90th Congress made was in failing to seat ADAM CLAYTON POWELL on the day when all the rest of the Members were seated. I voted for that, as did many others. I served on the committee, appointed to investigate and make recommendations to the House in this matter. We did our best in what was admittedly a brief time to get the facts together as best we could and to come up with reasonable findings of fact and conclusions and recommendations to bring back to this House.

I, for one, and I believe all of the other members of the committee, also, felt very shortly after we started meeting, that the most important single thing so far as this country is concerned, so far as our Constitution is concerned, and so far as the integrity of this House is concerned, was that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL be seated as a Member. We recognized that there were divergent views and we rec-

ognized that feelings were running rather high as to some of the misconduct that appeared on the record as we had it. I do not think that any one of the nine of us would have come up with precisely the recommendations that we did. It was a compromise and I must say it was a tribute to the able gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) who has been a great compromiser on legislative matters over the years in this House.

I was very disturbed at the severity of the punishment. Yet I felt strongly that ADAM POWELL ought to be seated because I felt so strongly that the people ought to be represented and that we ought to respect the constitutional requirement that he be seated.

In answer to the gentleman from Michigan as to whether any Member would now deny the validity of the findings, I would have to say that based on the knowledge I had then—and I have no more now—I do not refute those findings, but I have to tell the gentleman also that if I served as a member of a petit jury, I would not convict a man of the simplest misdemeanor based on the procedures which we followed. It did not seem to me that that was the paramount issue. It was essential that we bring back to this House a resolution that would be accepted by a majority of the Congress so that the people of the 18th District of New York could be represented. However, the 90th Congress decided that it would not follow our recommendations, and it did not. I do not think it is proper that we try to impose those recommendations on the 91st Congress, which is a different Congress made up in part of different people. I feel today, as I have throughout this case, that the paramount problem is the seating of ADAM CAYTON POWELL. The House may subsequently decide to appoint a committee or refer the matter to a standing committee to mete out whatever punishment the facts might indicate—that would be proper. I think it would be completely improper to attempt to impose on the 91st Congress the recommendations which were arrived at with poor procedures which were a matter of compromise and which were rejected by the body that appointed that committee.

I urge that the previous question be voted up and the Celler resolution be adopted.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the fundamental question before us is the right of the people of a particular constituency to be represented by a person of their choice. It was ably stated by the majority leader (Mr. ALBERT) and by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL).

It is conceded that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL meets the constitutional qualifications of age, citizenship, and inhabitancy. There has been no challenge to the validity of his election; and, therefore, under the Constitution he should be seated.

This is not similar to the Mississippi delegation challenge which I initiated at the beginning of the 89th Congress on January 4, 1965. In that case there was a clear disenfranchisement of a substantial number of voters through the denial of the right to register and vote in violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. Nevertheless, the House voted 276 to 149 to seat them—a marked contrast to January 10, 1967, when ADAM CLAYTON POWELL was not seated and today when again it is proposed to refuse to administer the oath to a Representative-elect who has been duly elected by his constituents.

The people of the 18th Congressional District of New York overwhelmingly elected him in November 1966 and overwhelmingly elected him again in a special election in 1967. They overwhelmingly reelected him in November 1968.

Mr. Speaker, for 2 years 400,000 residents of the 18th Congressional District, residents of the ghetto known as Harlem, have been disenfranchised—disenfranchised at a time when the crises of the cities deepened, at a time when many of their sons were drafted to fight an undeclared war, at a time when questions of war and peace and of race and poverty were paramount issues before the Congress. Those consigned to live in the ghetto, in the subbasement of our society, with inadequate housing and educational opportunity and a lack of job opportunities desperately need their voice in Congress. That voice has been denied them throughout the 90th Congress. It is past time to recognize the right of the people of the 18th Congressional District to representation in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL has been punished enough. That is beside the point. The point is that the people of that district have been punished and have been punished long enough.

I understand that, if the previous question is defeated, an effort will be made to condition the administration of the oath of office to ADAM CLAYTON POWELL upon the imposition of a punitive fine and a denial of seniority. As far as I am concerned, this would be an unconstitutional action. The House is neither judge nor jury, and it is in no position today to make findings of fact. If today the House imposes a fine, tomorrow it may impose some other condition upon the seating of a duly elected Member. It would be a dangerous precedent to set.

Let me conclude by saying that to exclude any longer the duly elected Representative of the people of the 18th Congressional District, a large portion of whom are black and Puerto Rican, or other Spanish speaking citizens, would only make more apparent their exclusion from the mainstream of American society.

The House should not again substitute its judgment for that of the voters. It should no longer deprive them of their constitutional right of representation.

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

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

Mr. BURTON of California. I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding to me at this time. I commend the gentleman and wish to associate myself with his remarks. I urge my colleagues to vote up the previous question and seat Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, the Member-elect from the 18th Congressional District of New York.

Mr. RYAN. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on March 1, 1967, the House of Representatives voted to exclude Representative-elect POWELL from its membership during the 90th Congress by a vote of 307 to 116. The vote was a repudiation of the recommendations made by a select committee created to study the case of Mr. POWELL pursuant to House Resolution 1, 90th Congress. The resolution was adopted by the House on January 10, 1967, by a vote of 364 to 64. It denied a seat to Mr. POWELL and provided for the special committee, requiring that it report within a 5-week period. It also provided that until the question of Mr. POWELL's right to a seat had been determined he would receive the salary, allowances, and emoluments authorized for a Member of the House.

In addition to an inquiry into Mr. POWELL's age, citizenship, and inhabitancy, the constitutionally stated qualifications for Members, the select committee also conducted an investigation into the status of legal proceedings to which Mr. POWELL was a party in New York State and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with particular reference to the instances in which he had been held in contempt of court, and into matters of Mr. POWELL's alleged official misconduct since January 3, 1961—the date when he became chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. The alleged official misconduct involved alleged misuse of Government funds by Mr. POWELL both in his capacity of chairman of the committee during the 87th through 89th Congresses and as a Member of the House of Representatives. Particular attention was given to allegations of use of committee funds to pay for personal travel by Mr. POWELL and others, and to allegations that Mr. POWELL's wife had remained on his clerk-hire payroll until December 1966, although she had allegedly performed no official duties since the summer of 1965 and had not performed any official services in Washington or in Mr. POWELL's district in New York since 1961. Evidence was presented that Mr. POWELL had for several years deposited in his own bank account salary checks issued to Mrs. Powell.

Mr. Speaker, nothing has changed about the circumstances of Mr. POWELL's alleged misconduct since March 1, 1967, when this body voted to exclude him.

The Constitution clearly provides:

> Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

A select committee has reviewed the case and determined that Mr. POWELL is a fugitive from the justice of his own State, that he has wrongfully and willfully appropriated $46,228.48 of public funds for his own use, and that his refusal to cooperate with two investigative

committees authorized by the House of Representatives was contemptuous and was conduct unworthy of a Member.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is a solemn duty of the Members of this body to vote down the previous question and adopt a substitute excluding ADAM CLAYTON POWELL from the 91st Congress.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. JOELSON).

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, when I was elected last November I believe I was elected to be a legislator and not a judge or a collection agency. I believe the courts are able to do that.

Today we are talking about a man who has been elected by his constituency to a seat representing the 18th Congressional District of New York, not only on one occasion but upon many occasions. I urge that it would be arrogant on our part, and patronizing on our part to say to the people of the 18th District of New York, "We know better than you do what is good for you." If we so stated, we would be declaring that we do not believe in democracy. Such a declaration would be a denial and a perversion of democracy itself. We should not say to the voters of New York's 18th District that we will refuse to seat the Representative of their own choosing.

I know it is easy to be smug and self-righteous. It is tempting to parade one's self-righteousness. But I say the overriding issue here is whether we are going to have democratic processes or not. Therefore, I would ask you to forgo this demagoguery and vote for democracy.

We have been elected to be legislators. There are pressing problems facing this Nation of ours. Let us get on with the business of solving them.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SCHEUER).

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, Mr. POWELL, has won three elections in 2 years. We have been through this debate for the second time in 2 years. Nothing has changed in that 2-year period. Yet 400,000 people in the 18th Congressional District continue to be unrepresented.

Mr. Speaker, the people in my district just reelected for the third time a candidate perhaps deemed out of tune by many—yes, a harmonica player. Yet they voted for, and had seated, the candidate—yea, the cacophonous scoundrel—of their choice.

Having seated me, the House may dampen my rhythms or mute my reeds, if they like not my musical style. But seat me they must.

I do not suggest that all districts must—or even ought—to be represented by harmonica players. I do suggest that all districts are entitled to the Member of their choice.

For too long the voters of the 18th District in New York—having voted overwhelmingly for a candidate meeting the three constitutional requirements for office—remain unrepresented.

Mr. POWELL should be promptly seated.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of the time to myself.

Mr. Speaker, there is a great constitutional question involved here, and that must be made as crystal clear as possible, and that is that the only issue at this point is in determining whether or not ADAM CLAYTON POWELL fits the qualifications laid down in article I, section 5 of the Constitution; namely, inhabitancy, age, and citizenship.

He satisfies those three conditions. He therefore should be admitted to membership in the House of Representatives. Any other qualifications are illegal as far as this House is concerned at this time.

It is true that article I, section 5, of the Constitution provides that the House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its Members.

But we have no right at this juncture to add to the qualifications of article I, section 5 of the Constitution. Make him a Member and then offer a resolution to make inquiry as to his conduct and as to his fitness. That resolution will be referred to an appropriate committee by the Speaker, and inquiry can be made. But what does the MacGregor resolution do?

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

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I refuse to yield at this time.

The MacGregor resolution says that in addition to the three qualifications there shall be another qualification, a judgment shall be entered against ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in the sum of $30,000. In other words, in addition to the three qualifications, the MacGregor resolution adds sanctions, adds punishment, and adds a judgment. We have no right to do that, and I am certain the Supreme Court when it makes a decision on ADAM CLAYTON POWELL will so decide.

We have no right, none whatsoever, to enlarge the constitutional qualifications at this juncture, at this time.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the Members will vote for the resolution, the simple resolution that I have offered.

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

The SPEAKER. All time has expired.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) has moved the previous question on the resolution.

The question is in ordering the previous question.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 6, 1969, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed sundry resolutions, as follows:

S. RES. 1

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.

S. RES. 2

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.

S. RES. 6

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. Richard B. Russell, a Senator from the State of Georgia, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

S. RES. 7

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. E. L. Bartlett, late a Senator from the State of Alaska.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate, at the conclusion of its business today, do adjourn.

The message further announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 1, appointed Mr. MANSFIELD and Mr. DIRKSEN, on the part of the Senate, 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.

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

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

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 177, nays 248, not voting, 4, not sworn, 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—177

Adams	Daniels, N.J.	Hawkins
Addabbo	Delaney	Hays
Albert	Dent	Helstoski
Anderson, Calif.	Derwinski	Hicks
Anderson, Ill.	Diggs	Holifield
Annunzio	Dingell	Howard
Ashley	Donohue	Hungate
Aspinall	Dulski	Jacobs
Ayres	Eckhardt	Joelson
Barrett	Edwards, Calif.	Johnson, Calif.
Bell, Calif.	Eilberg	Karth
Biaggi	Evans, Colo.	Kastenmeier
Biester	Evins, Tenn.	Kirwan
Bingham	Fallon	Kluczynski
Blatnik	Farbstein	Koch
Boggs	Fascell	Kyros
Boland	Feighan	Leggett
Bolling	Findley	Long, Md.
Brademas	Flood	Lowenstein
Brasco	Foley	McCarthy
Brooks	Ford, William D.	McClory
Brown, Calif.	Fraser	McCloskey
Burke, Mass.	Friedel	McDonald, Mich.
Burlison, Mo.	Fulton, Pa.	McFall
Burton, Calif.	Gallagher	Macdonald, Mass.
Button	Garmatz	Madden
Byrne, Pa.	Giaimo	Matsunaga
Carey	Gilbert	Meeds
Celler	Gonzalez	Mikva
Chisholm	Gray	Miller, Calif.
Clark	Green, Oreg.	Minish
Clay	Green, Pa.	Mink
Cohelan	Griffiths	Mollohan
Conte	Gude	Monagan
Conyers	Halpern	Moorhead
Corman	Hamilton	Morgan
Coughlin	Hanley	Morse
Culver	Hansen, Wash.	Moss
Daddario	Hathaway	

Murphy, Ill.	Rogers, Colo.	Symington
Murphy, N.Y.	Ronan	Thompson, N.J.
Nedzi	Rooney, N.Y.	Tiernan
Nix	Rooney, Pa.	Tunney
O'Hara	Rosenthal	Udall
Olsen	Rostenkowski	Ullman
O'Neill, Mass.	Roybal	Van Deerlin
Ottinger	Ruppe	Vanik
Patten	Ryan	Vigorito
Pepper	St Germain	Waldie
Perkins	St. Onge	Whalen
Philbin	Sandman	Whitten
Pickle	Saylor	Wilson,
Pike	Scheuer	Charles H.
Podell	Sisk	Wolff
Price, Ill.	Smith, Iowa	Wright
Railsback	Smith, N.Y.	Yates
Rees	Staggers	Yatron
Reuss	Steiger, Wis.	Zablocki
Riegle	Stokes	
Rodino	Sullivan	

NAYS—248

Abbitt	Foreman	O'Konski
Abernethy	Fountain	O'Neal, Ga.
Adair	Frelinghuysen	Passman
Alexander	Frey	Patman
Anderson, Tenn.	Fulton, Tenn.	Pelly
	Fuqua	Pettis
Andrews, Ala.	Galifianakis	Pirnie
Andrews, N. Dak.	Gaydos	Poage
	Gettys	Poff
Arends	Gibbons	Pollock
Ashbrook	Goodling	Preyer, N.C.
Baring	Griffin	Price, Tex.
Bates	Gross	Pryor, Ark.
Battin	Grover	Pucinski
Beall, Md.	Gubser	Purcell
Belcher	Hagan	Quie
Bennett	Haley	Quillen
Berry	Hall	Randall
Betts	Hammer-schmidt	Rarick
Bevill		Reid, Ill.
Blackburn	Hansen, Idaho	Reifel
Blanton	Harsha	Reinecke
Bow	Harvey	Rhodes
Bray	Hastings	Rivers
Brinkley	Hébert	Roberts
Brock	Hechler, W. Va.	Robison
Broomfield	Heckler, Mass.	Rogers, Fla.
Brotzman	Henderson	Roth
Brown, Mich.	Hogan	Roudebush
Brown, Ohio	Horton	Rumsfeld
Broyhill, N.C.	Hosmer	Ruth
Broyhill, Va.	Hull	Satterfield
Buchanan	Hunt	Schadeberg
Burke, Fla.	Hutchinson	Scherle
Burleson, Tex.	Ichord	Schneebeli
Burton, Utah	Jarman	Schwengel
Bush	Johnson, Pa.	Scott
Byrnes, Wis.	Jonas	Sebelius
Cabell	Jones, Ala.	Shipley
Caffery	Jones, N.C.	Shriver
Cahill	Kazen	Sikes
Camp	Kee	Skubitz
Carter	Keith	Slack
Casey	King	Smith, Calif.
Cederberg	Kleppe	Snyder
Chamberlain	Kuykendall	Springer
Clancy	Kyl	Stafford
Clausen, Don H.	Landgrebe	Stanton
	Landrum	Steed
Clawson, Del	Langen	Steiger, Ariz.
Cleveland	Latta	Stephens
Collier	Lennon	Stratton
Collins	Lipscomb	Stubblefield
Colmer	Lloyd	Stuckey
Conable	Long, La.	Talcott
Corbett	Lujan	Taylor
Cowger	McClure	Teague, Calif.
Cramer	McCulloch	Teague, Tex.
Cunningham	McDade	Thompson, Ga.
Daniel, Va.	McEwen	Thomson, Wis.
Davis, Ga.	McKneally	Utt
Davis, Wis.	McMillan	Vander Jagt
de la Garza	MacGregor	Waggonner
Dellenback	Mahon	Wampler
Denney	Mailliard	Watkins
Dennis	Mann	Watson
Devine	Marsh	Watts
Dickinson	Martin	Weicker
Dorn	Mathias	Whalley
Dowdy	May	White
Downing	Mayne	Whitehurst
Duncan	Meskill	Widnall
Edmondson	Michel	Wiggins
Edwards, Ala.	Miller, Ohio	Williams
Edwards, La.	Mills	Wilson, Bob
Erlenborn	Minshall	Winn
Esch	Mize	Wold
Eshleman	Mizell	Wyatt
Everett	Montgomery	Wydler
Fish	Morton	Wylie
Fisher	Myers	Wyman
Flowers	Natcher	Young
Flynt	Nelsen	Zion
Ford, Gerald R.	Nichols	Zwach

NOT VOTING—4

Chappell	Dwyer	Laird
Dawson		

NOT SWORN—6

Hanna	Mosher	Reid, N.Y.
Lukens	Powell	Taft

So the previous question was not ordered.

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. M'GREGOR

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I have at the Clerk's desk a resolution in the nature of a substitute which I offer as an amendment for House Resolution 1.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MACGREGOR as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. CELLER:

Whereas Adam Clayton Powell possesses the requisite qualifications of age, citizenship and inhabitancy for membership in the House of Representatives and holds a certificate of election from the State of New York.

Whereas as a member of this House, Adam Clayton Powell improperly maintained on his clerk-hire payroll Y. Marjorie Flores (Mrs. Adam C. Powell) from August 14, 1964 to December 31, 1966, during which period either she performed no official duties whatever or such duties were not performed in Washington, District of Columbia or the State of New York as required by law;

Whereas as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, Adam Clayton Powell permitted and participated in improper expenditures of government funds for private purposes; and

Whereas the 1967 and 1966 refusal of Adam Clayton Powell to cooperate respectively with the select committee and the Special Subcommittee on Contracts of the House Administration Committee in their lawful inquiries authorized by the House of Representatives was contemptuous and was conduct unworthy of a Member: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved—

(1) That the Speaker administer the oath of office to the said Adam Clayton Powell, Member-elect from the Eighteenth District of the State of New York.

(2) That as punishment Adam Clayton Powell be and he hereby is fined the sum of $30,000 said sum to be paid to the Clerk to be disposed of by him according to law. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is directed to deduct $1,250 per month from the salary otherwise due the said Adam Clayton Powell and pay the same to said clerk until said $30,000 fine is fully paid.

(3) That as further punishment the seniority of the said Adam Clayton Powell in the House of Representatives commence as of the date he takes the oath as a Member of the 91st Congress.

(4) That if the said Adam Clayton Powell does not present himself to take the oath of office on or before January 15, 1969, the seat of the Eighteenth District of the State of New York shall be deemed vacant and the Speaker shall notify the Governor of the State of New York of the existing vacancy.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) rise?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota to the simple resolution offered by myself to seat ADAM CLAYTON POWELL is not in order, and it is not germane in that it provides for a fine or judgment in the sum of $30,000 against ADAM CLAYTON POWELL and in that sense it is irrelevant, immaterial, and not germane to the resolution originally introduced.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MACGREGOR) desire to be heard?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I must confess I am at a loss to understand the use of the word "judgment" by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER).

Nowhere in my proposed resolution does the word "judgment" appear. A reading of the proposed resolution makes it clear that no judgment is contemplated and, indeed, this House has no power to enter judgment in any court, to my knowledge.

What the resolution does contain, Mr. Speaker, is in substance the same as contained in the resolution presented by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER), as chairman of the 1967 select committee to this House on March 1, 1967.

I call the attention of the Members and the attention of the Speaker and of the Parliamentarian to page 34, House Report No. 27, in re ADAM CLAYTON POWELL—the report of the select committee pursuant to House Resolution 1 of the 90th Congress.

On page 34 there appears the text of the resolution offered to this House as punishment of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) on March 1.

That resolution, and I quote from the indicated report, reads as follows:

Now, therefore be it resolved,

(1) That the Speaker administer the oath of office to the said Adam Clayton Powell, Member-elect from the 18th District of the State of New York.

Then, Mr. Speaker, skipping to the third item of the Celler resolution, I quote:

(3) That Adam Clayton Powell, as punishment, pay to the Clerk of the House to be disposed of by him according to law, $40,000. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is directed to deduct $1,000 per month from the salary otherwise due the said Adam Clayton Powell and pay the same to said Clerk, said deductions to continue while any salary is due the said Adam Clayton Powell as a Member of the House of Representatives until said $40,000 is fully paid.

It is resolved in the resolution to which the gentleman from New York now objects that:

(2) That as punishment Adam Clayton Powell be and he hereby is fined the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000.00), said sum to be paid to the Clerk to be disposed of by him according to law. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is directed to deduct One Thousand Two Hundred Fifty Dollars ($1,250.00) per month from the salary otherwise due the said Adam Clayton Powell, and pay the same to said clerk until said Thirty Thousand Dollar ($30,000.00) fine is fully paid.

Mr. Speaker, the only differences, other than differences of style, between the indicated portions of the Celler resolution of March 1, 1967, and the resolu-

tion that I have now offered, are that I have reduced to $30,000 the $40,000 proposed punishment by way of fine and that I have increased from $1,000 per month to $1,250 per month the amount authorized to be deducted by the Sergeant at Arms from the salary of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL if he is seated.

Mr. Speaker, the power of the House of Representatives to punish by way of a fine is amply established by the precedents.

May I, for the benefit of the Members of the House as well as the Chair, read respectfully from page 24 of the select committee's report, House Report No. 27, of late February 1967:

> The power of each House of Congress to punish its Members "for disorderly behavior" is found in article I, section 5, clause 2 of the Constitution.
>
> The nature of the power of the House to punish for disorderly behavior has been described as follows:
>
> * * * the power of the House to expel or otherwise punish a Member is full and plenary and may be enforced by summary proceedings. It is discretionary in character, and upon a resolution for expulsion or censure of a Member for misconduct each individual Member is at liberty to act on his sound discretion and vote according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience. This extraordinary discretionary power is vested by the Constitution in the collective membership of the respective Houses of Congress, restricted by no limitation except in case of expulsion the requirement of the concurrence of a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Speaker, referring to page 27 of the select committee's report, permit me, in conclusion, to quote the previous authorities with respect to our power to punish by way of a fine. On page 27 of the Celler committee's report:

> Although, there has been a divergence of views concerning the power of a House to expel a Member for acts committed during a preceding Congress, the right of a House to censure a Member for such prior acts is supported by clear precedent in both Houses of Congress—namely, the case of Ames and Brooks in the House of Representatives and the case of Senator McCarthy in the Senate. In Ames and Brooks the acts for which censure was voted occurred more than 5 years prior to censure and two congressional elections had intervened.

Mr. Speaker, a reading of the precedents and authorities set forth in House Report No. 27, the report of the Celler select committee, amply demonstrates the proven power of the House to exercise its constitutional power by the levying of a fine such as is recommended and contained in my resolution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask to be heard on the objection of the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER).

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I think it is highly important and extremely significant that at this point in time in the House of Representatives, in 1969, the House has not adopted any rules for parliamentary procedure whatsoever. So we are not operating under any rules upon which a previous precedent must be used for decision. The House should, and I hope, will work its will on this issue on the basis of its judgment today not predicated on any rules of the past.

Mr. Speaker, if that is the case, we must turn, of course, to the Constitution of the United States, which is the basis upon which the House of Representatives and the legislative branch exist. What does the Constitution provide? In article I, section 5, the provision appears that the House shall, among other things, be the judge of the qualifications of its own Members. Using that as the foundation from which I shall argue, it means, then, that the House under the resolution offered by the gentleman from Minnesota is passing judgment on the qualifications and says that the gentleman from New York, the elected Representative from the 18th District, may be seated providing he meets the test of qualifications of having paid a fine.

Therefore, it seems to me, based on the previous precedents cited by the gentleman from Minnesota, where the House has censured and the House has taken other comparable or similar actions, we now have the right to act outside of any rules of the past, but on the rules we establish right now. The parliamentary precedents predicated on the rules are not binding. The precedents we must follow are in the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard further?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the arguments offered by the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from Michigan, I wish to state that there is a great difference between the resolution we acted upon in the 90th Congress and the resolution we are called upon to act on today. The resolution in the 90th Congress was a formal and complete resolution which set forth the matter of seating and set forth in detail the matters of punishment. I think the matters of punishment were of four or five categories. The question of fine was one of the categories in that 90th Congress resolution.

The resolution I offered today is a very narrow resolution. It provides only for seating and the administration of the oath. The resolution in its wording says nothing about punishment, it says nothing about sanctions, it says nothing about a judgment, and it says nothing about a fine. Just as oil does not mix with water, just so a fine will not mix with seating, and a fine, therefore, is not germane to seating. For that reason, I hope the point of order will be sustained.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard briefly in rebuttal?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, may I say in response to the argument made by the gentleman from Michigan, that my resolution is patterned after the resolution authorized by our select committee presented to the House on March 1, 1967. There is no call for a judgment in my resolution. Rather, there is a call for punishment by way of the fine, as there was in the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, although rarely exercised, the power of the House to impose upon a Member—and I propose to seat ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, so that he will be a Member—punishment other than censure, but short of expulsion, seems to be established.

There is little reason to believe that the framers of the Constitution would empower Members to punish a Member for disorderly behavior, and to expel a Member if they intended to limit punishment to censure. Among other types of punishment mentioned by the authorities are fine and suspension.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, the substitute resolution offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MACGREGOR) clearly sets forth that the gentleman from New York (Mr. POWELL) meets the constitutional requirements for seating. But as another very vital part of this resolution, it imposes punishment for actions previously committed. It is just that simple. This House does have that right. It did the same thing 2 years ago. The point of order is a mistake.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, with regard to the point of order, the resolution offered proposes to find Mr. POWELL in contempt. It specifically says that his actions were contemptuous.

The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MACGREGOR) said censure is not involved here. I would like to urge the support of the point of order, that this is an attempt to hold Mr. POWELL in contempt, and as such he is entitled to a hearing and all the other protections of any other Member of this Congress before he could be censured and held in contempt of Congress.

I reiterate that the words in this resolution are that Mr. POWELL will be held as in contempt of Congress.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard on the point of order?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me what we have here before us now in the substitute resolution really is composed of two provisions.

The first provision finds that the gentleman from New York meets the constitutional qualifications of age, of residency, and of citizenship, and should be seated.

It is the second part of the resolution that is creating the question here.

There are two ways this House can punish a Member. One: it could have voted up the previous question on the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) and proceeded to seat the Member, and then any Member could offer a resolution, which would go through the normal legislative process, to impose whatever punishment this House wanted upon that Member. That would be one way of doing it.

Obviously, what the gentleman from Minnesota is attempting to do is to apply two principles in a single resolution, totally unrelated. The resolution offered

by the gentleman from Minnesota has a separability clause clearly dealing with two distinct actions in one resolution. The first part of that resolution states that the gentleman from New York meets the constitutional requirements for serving in Congress, that is of age, residency, and citizenship. It instructs that he be seated because he does meet those constitutional requirements.

The second portion of this resolution chooses not to wait for the parliamentary procedures and machinery set by this House for punishing a Member and instead, provides for punishment after the Member-elect from New York has been seated. The second part in no way disturbs or sets any precedent for future qualification of Members of the House. The gentleman from Minnesota does not address himself to disturbing the constitutional provision that the basic qualifications for serving in the House are age, citizenship, and residency. He provides a second paragraph, or a second provision in the same resolution, totally unrelated to the first, saying that for previous acts committed against this Government, against this Congress, the gentleman from New York is to be punished to the tune of $30,000 but only after he has been seated as a Member of Congress.

The two actions have no relation to each other; are clearly two separate provisions; and in no way affect the Constitution. By adopting this resolution and by overruling the point of order the Chair does not in any way disturb the constitutional provision, which clearly spells out the qualification of a Member. Those constitutional qualifications were properly established by the Founding Fathers. As has been said in previous debate, they have been stated that way for a definite purpose and the substitute offered by the gentleman from Minnesota in no way changes or modifies these basic constitutional requirements.

I do not construe the MacGregor amendment to in any way disturb the basic constitutional requirement of only three things; age, residency, and citizenship. Therefore, it occurs to me that the point of order should be overruled. The proposal by the gentleman from Minnesota would provide the people of the 18th District Representation in Congress but it would also provide restitution to the Federal Government for the acts of the Member-elect after he is sworn in as a Representative. Those of us who believe there should be restitution would hope the point of order is overruled.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) has offered a resolution providing that the gentleman from New York (Mr. POWELL) be now permitted to take the oath of office.

The previous question was moved and defeated by a vote of 176 ayes to 248 noes.

The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MACGREGOR) has offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the Celler resolution.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) raises a point of order against the substitute on the ground that it is not germane to the resolution.

The Chair has examined the proposed substitute. It provides in part:

(1) That the Speaker administer the oath of office to the said Adam Clayton Powell, Member-elect from the Eighteenth District of the State of New York.

(2) That as punishment Adam Clayton Powell be and he hereby is fined the sum of $30,000 said sum to be paid to the Clerk to be disposed of by him according to law. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is directed to deduct $1,250 per month from the salary otherwise due the said Adam Clayton Powell, and pay the same to said clerk until said $30,000 fine is fully paid.

(3) That as further punishment the seniority of the said Adam Clayton Powell in the House of Representatives commence as of the date he takes the oath as a Member of the 91st Congress.

(4) That if the said Adam Clayton Powell does not present himself to take the oath of office on or before January 15, 1969, the seat of the Eighteenth District of the State of New York shall be deemed vacant and the Speaker shall notify the Governor of the State of New York of the existing vacancy.

The Chair will state in relation to the remarks made by the distinguished minority leader that while we are operating under general parliamentary law, which is correct, that volume VIII, section 3384 of Cannon's Precedents states:

While the House is governed by general parliamentary usage prior to the adoption of rules, the Speakers have been inclined to give weight to the precedents of the House in the interpretation of that usage.

The Chair anticipated that the question of germaneness would be raised and has had the precedents of the House thoroughly researched.

The Chair might state there was no comparable case that the Chair can ascertain as a result of research in the annals of the House. However, it appears to the Chair that the punishment of Mr. POWELL for acts committed in the 88th or 89th Congresses, or declaring his seat vacant in the 91st Congress, is not germane to the proposition that he be now sworn in.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

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

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

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the House just a few moments ago defeated the previous question on the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York, and under the rules of the House and under the discretion given to the Speaker, the Speaker has the right to recognize the principal opponent of the resolution for 1 hour.

At the time the Chair recognized the gentleman from Minnesota, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MACGREGOR), sought to offer a resolution, but the Chair has just now ruled against the germaneness of the resolution. I ask the question does the gentleman from Minnesota under this set of circumstances lose the right to offer a substitute and also to have 1 hour's time?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state in response to the parliamentary inquiry that at this point the motion on the previous question takes precedence over the motion to amend, and if the House wants to consider further amendment, the House can vote down the previous question.

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

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

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

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, the Chair has sustained a point of order against the substitute resolution, the point of order having been made by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER). The point of order was that the substitute was not germane. I listened carefully to the decision of the Chair, and I found nowhere in that decision from the Chair a clarification as to why it was not germane.

A statement has been made but no explanation has been given. I would like to know in what way it is not germane.

The SPEAKER. The Chair feels that in making the ruling on the point of order that the Chair stated the reasons upon which the point of order was sustained. The Chair has gone into that question in the ruling already made.

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

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, is the Celler resolution now not subject to a substitute?

The SPEAKER. Not if the previous question is ordered.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a substitute which I have at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) has moved the previous question and the question now pending is on ordering the previous question.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, as the distinguished Speaker was pronouncing judgment in favor of the gentleman from New York and against the gentleman from Minnesota, the gentleman from Minnesota——

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not done that.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I did not imply, Mr. Speaker, that you did.

The SPEAKER. The Chair had made a ruling which was justified.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask to revise my remarks to state that the Chair ruled in favor of the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) and against the gentleman from Minnesota. Should the gentleman from Minnesota be on his feet seeking recognition for the purpose of offering a substitute to the resolution which I have offered and which was ruled out of order and should there be a rollcall vote and should it be identical to the earlier rollcall vote, is it

correct that I might be looked upon favorably as being recognized if I am on my feet once again?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota is well aware of the fact that the Chair cannot make any commitments before the fact. All the gentleman from Minnesota can rely upon is the fairness of the present occupant of the chair.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, perhaps I may be alone in my lack of understanding as to exactly what is transpiring at the moment, but, perhaps, there may be some others who might be in a similar situation.

My parliamentary inquiry is this: Once the previous question has been rejected as it was a moment ago on the original Celler resolution, is it not in order for a substitute resolution to be offered by another Member of this body?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state in response to the gentleman's parliamentary inquiry that an amendment in the nature of a substitute was offered and a point of order was made against it. The Chair sustained the point of order, and at this point a motion to move the previous question is again in order.

Mr. WATSON. Further, Mr. Speaker, there having been no further business having transpired between that vote which we took a moment ago, and by a vote of almost 2 to 1 rejected the previous question, is it not in order for another substitute to be offered?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that business has been transacted during that period of time.

Mr. WATSON. But a point was raised, Mr. Speaker, and the Speaker sustained it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will protect the gentleman. The gentleman from Minnesota had been recognized to offer his amendment in the nature of the substitute and a point of order was made and the Chair has made its ruling. Now a motion has been made to order the previous question.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, could I be recognized at this time to offer an amendment in the way of a substitute?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state in reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from South Carolina that the gentleman could not be recognized unless the previous question is voted down. It then becomes a matter of discretion on the part of the Chair, if it is voted down, as to who would be recognized.

Mr. WATSON. In other words, Mr. Speaker, we must again vote down the previous question and then it would be in order for a Member of this House, such as myself, to offer an amendment in the way of a substitute?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the gentleman is correct in his statement.

On the question of recognition, if the gentleman is recognized, or any other Member is recognized, it would be in order to offer a germane amendment.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, there are some Members who are prepared to offer such a substitute amendment.

Mr. CELLER. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from New York were to withdraw his motion moving the previous question, would it then be within the province of the Speaker to recognize a Member to offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute?

I understand that there is some area of agreement whereby there will be a motion offered to refer to a standing committee of the House this matter, so that it may be determined.

But my question is this: If the motion for the ordering of the previous question were withdrawn, would not the Speaker have the right to recognize a Member, any Member whom he chooses, to offer such an amendment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that if the motion ordering the previous question were withdrawn, then we would be back to the situation that existed prior to that motion being made.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuing the point made by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS) should the gentleman from New York withdraw his motion ordering the previous question, would an amendment then be in order that the question of the amount of any fine as punishment assessed against the said ADAM CLAYTON POWELL be referred to the House Committee on Administration with instructions to report back its recommendations to the House of Representatives within 30 days?

The SPEAKER. Would the gentleman from Oklahoma kindly repeat his parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the parliamentary inquiry is this:

Should the gentleman from New York withdraw his motion on the previous question, would an amendment be in order to the original resolution of the gentleman from New York to the effect that the question of the amount of any fine as punishment assessed against the said ADAM CLAYTON POWELL be referred to the Committee on House Administration with instructions to report back its recommendations to the House of Representatives within 30 days?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state in reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from Oklahoma that the Chair does not wish to pass upon any question prior to the question being presented. Further, the Chair does not feel that it should give an anticipatory opinion.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WAGGONNER. The gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) has moved the previous question. Has the Chair ordered the previous question?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman that the gentleman from New York has moved the previous question.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question and insist upon the previous question.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 172, nays 252, not voting 4, not sworn, 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—172

Adams	Flood	Moss
Addabbo	Foley	Murphy, Ill.
Albert	Ford, William D.	Murphy, N.Y.
Anderson, Calif.	Fraser	Nedzi
Anderson, Ill.	Friedel	Nix
Annunzio	Fulton, Pa.	O'Hara
Ashley	Gallagher	Olsen
Aspinall	Garmatz	O'Neill, Mass.
Ayres	Giaimo	Ottinger
Barrett	Gilbert	Patten
Bell, Calif.	Gonzalez	Pepper
Biaggi	Gray	Perkins
Biester	Green, Oreg.	Philbin
Bingham	Green, Pa.	Pike
Blatnik	Griffiths	Podell
Boggs	Gude	Price, Ill.
Boland	Halpern	Rees
Bolling	Hamilton	Reuss
Brademas	Hanley	Riegle
Brasco	Hansen, Wash.	Rodino
Brooks	Hathaway	Rogers, Colo.
Brown, Calif.	Hawkins	Ronan
Burke, Mass.	Hays	Rooney, N.Y.
Burlison, Mo.	Helstoski	Rooney, Pa.
Burton, Calif.	Hicks	Rosenthal
Button	Holifield	Rostenkowski
Byrne, Pa.	Howard	Roybal
Carey	Hungate	Ruppe
Celler	Jacobs	Ryan
Chisholm	Joelson	St Germain
Clark	Johnson, Calif.	St. Onge
Clay	Karth	Sandman
Cohelan	Kastenmeier	Saylor
Conte	Kluczynski	Scheuer
Conyers	Koch	Sisk
Corman	Kyros	Smith, Iowa
Coughlin	Leggett	Smith, N.Y.
Culver	Long, Md.	Staggers
Daddario	Lowenstein	Steiger, Wis.
Daniels, N.J.	McCarthy	Stokes
Dawson	McCloskey	Sullivan
Delaney	McDonald, Mich.	Symington
Dent	McFall	Thompson, N.J.
Derwinski	Macdonald, Mass.	Tiernan
Diggs	Madden	Tunney
Dingell	Matsunaga	Udall
Donohue	Meeds	Ullman
Dulski	Mikva	Van Deerlin
Eckhardt	Miller, Calif.	Vanik
Edwards, Calif.	Minish	Vigorito
Eilberg	Mink	Waldie
Evans, Colo.	Mollohan	Whalen
Evins, Tenn.	Monagan	Whitten
Fallon	Moorhead	Wilson, Charles H.
Farbstein	Morgan	Wolff
Fascell	Morse	Wright
Feighan		Yates
Findley		Yatron

NAYS—252

Abbitt	Bevill	Cabell
Abernethy	Blackburn	Caffery
Adair	Blanton	Cahill
Alexander	Bow	Camp
Anderson, Tenn.	Bray	Carter
Andrews, Ala.	Brinkley	Casey
Andrews, N. Dak.	Brock	Cederberg
Arends	Broomfield	Chamberlain
Ashbrook	Brotzman	Chappell
Baring	Brown, Mich.	Clancy
Bates	Brown, Ohio	Clausen, Don H.
Battin	Broyhill, N.C.	Clawson, Del
Beall, Md.	Broyhill, Va.	Cleveland
Belcher	Buchanan	Collier
Bennett	Burke, Fla.	Collins
Berry	Burleson, Tex.	Colmer
Betts	Burton, Utah	Conable
	Bush	Corbett
	Byrnes, Wis.	

Cowger	Kazen	Reifel
Cramer	Kee	Reinecke
Cunningham	Keith	Rhodes
Daniel, Va.	King	Rivers
Davis, Ga.	Kleppe	Roberts
Davis, Wis.	Kuykendall	Robison
de la Garza	Kyl	Rogers, Fla.
Dellenback	Landgrebe	Roth
Denney	Landrum	Roudebush
Dennis	Langen	Rumsfeld
Devine	Latta	Ruth
Dickinson	Lennon	Satterfield
Dorn	Lipscomb	Schadeberg
Dowdy	Lloyd	Scherle
Downing	Long, La.	Schneebeli
Duncan	Lujan	Schwengel
Edmondson	McClory	Scott
Edwards, Ala.	McClure	Sebelius
Edwards, La.	McCulloch	Shipley
Erlenborn	McDade	Shriver
Esch	McEwen	Sikes
Eshleman	McKneally	Skubitz
Fish	McMillan	Slack
Fisher	MacGregor	Smith, Calif.
Flowers	Mahon	Snyder
Flynt	Mailliard	Springer
Ford, Gerald R.	Mann	Stafford
Foreman	Marsh	Stanton
Fountain	Martin	Steed
Frelinghuysen	Mathias	Steiger, Ariz.
Frey	May	Stephens
Fulton, Tenn.	Mayne	Stratton
Fuqua	Meskill	Stubblefield
Galifianakis	Michel	Stuckey
Gaydos	Miller, Ohio	Talcott
Gettys	Mills	Taylor
Gibbons	Minshall	Teague, Calif.
Goodling	Mize	Teague, Tex.
Griffin	Mizell	Thompson, Ga.
Gross	Montgomery	Thomson, Wis.
Grover	Morton	Utt
Gubser	Myers	Vander Jagt
Hagan	Natcher	Waggonner
Haley	Nelsen	Wampler
Hall	Nichols	Watkins
Hammer-schmidt	O'Konski	Watson
	O'Neal, Ga.	Watts
Hansen, Idaho	Passman	Weicker
Harsha	Patman	Whalley
Harvey	Pelly	White
Hastings	Pettis	Whitehurst
Hébert	Pickle	Widnall
Hechler, W. Va.	Pirnie	Wiggins
Heckler, Mass.	Poage	Williams
Henderson	Poff	Wilson, Bob
Hogan	Pollock	Winn
Horton	Preyer, N.C.	Wold
Hosmer	Price, Tex.	Wyatt
Hull	Pryor, Ark.	Wydler
Hunt	Pucinski	Wylie
Hutchinson	Purcell	Wyman
Ichord	Quie	Young
Jarman	Quillen	Zablocki
Johnson, Pa.	Railsback	Zion
Jonas	Randall	Zwach
Jones, Ala.	Rarick	
Jones, N.C.	Reid, Ill.	

NOT VOTING—4

Dwyer	Kirwan	Laird
Everett		

NOT SWORN—6

Hanna	Mosher	Reid, N.Y.
Lukens	Powell	Taft

So the previous question was not ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MAC GREGOR

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I have pending at the Clerk's desk a resolution which I offer as a substitute for the resolution ruled out on the point of order, as an amendment to House Resolution 1.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MACGREGOR as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. CELLER:

"*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 Ninety-first 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 three 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 Minnesota is recognized for 1 hour.

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

Mr. MACGREGOR. I will yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. CELLER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MACGREGOR. I yield for the purpose of asking a question.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, do I understand—if I may ask the gentleman from Minnesota—that this amendment to my original resolution provides that the entire matter, including the question as to whether or not ADAM CLAYTON POWELL shall be seated as a Member, shall be referred to a committee?

Mr. MACGREGOR. The answer in substance is, "Yes."

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield for a parliamentary inquiry to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this proposition, which apparently was drafted during the last rollcall is somewhat lengthy.

Mr. MACGREGOR. No—let me interrupt, if I may, so that I may save the time of the Members—and of course I mean no disrespect to my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey.

This amendment was not drafted during the rollcall. I endeavored to accomplish an honorable compromise and the effort was not successful. The resolution that the Clerk has just read is identical with the resolution offered by the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD), on January 10, 1967, and was adopted in the 90th Congress by this body by an overwhelming vote.

I have said that it is identical. Obviously, there are two very minor changes. Instead of 90th Congress, it reads 91st Congress. Instead of providing 5 weeks for the select committee to deliberate and report, that period is reduced to 3 weeks.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MACGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The gentleman has answered what I was about to attempt to propound in a parliamentary inquiry. In other words, except for those two minor changes, we are going through the same process again, if this is approved, as we did the last time around; is that correct?

Mr. MACGREGOR. You mean by "the last time around"—2 years ago?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. MACGREGOR. The gentleman is substantially correct.

I deeply regret that is so. I deeply regret that the House did not have the opportunity on the resolution offered earlier, to which the distinguished gentleman from New York made a successful point of order, to settle this matter today. Hopefully, it would have settled the matter today, but since it has not seen fit to do so at least insofar as my resolution is concerned, I thought it might advance this matter to an honorable and expeditious conclusion, if we took the Ford resolution which was overwhelmingly approved by this body 2 years ago and apply it to our present situation.

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

Mr. MACGREGOR. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. In other words, your resolution now is similar or identical to the so-called Ford resolution except with respect to the time within which a report shall be made?

Mr. MACGREGOR. The gentleman from New York is correct.

Mr. CELLER. As a result of the passage of the Ford resolution, a select committee was formed of which you and I were members and we made a report. That report was not acceptable to the House.

Now you offer a resolution which would set up another committee to go over the same ground as did the committee which was selected as a result of the Ford resolution. Am I correct in that?

Mr. MACGREGOR. I would not agree that the proposed select committee would be confined to going over the same ground.

The gentleman well knows that almost 2 years have passed since the Celler select committee studied this question. Events have occurred in this period and circumstances have changed which a new committee might well wish to consider and evaluate.

Mr. CELLER. Is it not rather unusual to traverse this ground all over again and go over what the first committee did

and all its labor that we have done and trod this same path again?

Mr. MACGREGOR. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from New York that it is unusual. In fact, in the words of the Speaker of the House, no case like this has ever been presented to this Chamber before.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for the purpose of a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MACGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, is the Celler resolution as proposed, if amended by the MacGregor amendment, subject to substitution at this point?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman inquire whether or not it is in order to offer an amendment to the MacGregor amendment?

Mr. GROSS. Whether it is in order to offer a substitute, Mr. Speaker, for the Celler resolution and the pending amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that such an amendment is not in order at this time unless the gentleman from New Jersey yields for that purpose, or unless the previous question is defeated.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MACGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON) only for the purpose of a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in the event that, following the hour's debate on the MacGregor motion, the previous question is defeated, would there not be another opportunity for another Member to offer an amendment to the Celler resolution?

The SPEAKER. The answer is that it would be in order, assuming that those things happened, to offer another amendment to the Celler resolution.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. If the previous question on the MacGregor amendment is defeated, could a Member be recognized for the purpose of offering a simple substitute to the Celler amendment directing that the House do seat the gentleman from New York?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not want to pass on any further questions before they actually arise. But in making an observation it would seem to the Chair that if the previous question should be defeated, that could be accomplished by adopting the Celler resolution.

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

Mr. MACGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio for a question.

Mr. HAYS. Did I correctly understand your resolution when it was read that the Member in question, Mr. POWELL, would not be seated in the interim?

Mr. MACGREGOR. That is correct. Matters would be held in abeyance. But Mr. POWELL'S case would not be prejudged. He would, as he did 2 years ago, receive the pay and emoluments of his office until the select committee whose formulation is envisaged by the resolution made its recommendations and the House determined the matter.

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

Mr. MACGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio for a further question.

Mr. HAYS. Would the gentleman be inclined to yield for an amendment stating that the gentleman be seated, and the matter be referred to a select committee to determine what his punishment, if any, should be, and the matter reported back to the House in a stated time?

Mr. MACGREGOR. The gentleman from Minnesota respectfully declines to yield for that purpose.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one more question?

Mr. MACGREGOR. I will yield to the gentleman from Iowa, who was on his feet before the gentleman from New York, for the purpose of asking a question.

Mr. GROSS. For the purpose of a question.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I yield for the purpose of a question.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman yield to me to offer a substitute?

Mr. MACGREGOR. It is the intention of the gentleman from Minnesota, without being rude to any of his colleagues, to move very promptly the previous question on the substitute and on the amendment.

Mr. GROSS. The answer is "No." Is that correct? He would not at this time yield to me to offer a substitute?

Mr. MACGREGOR. The gentleman from Iowa is correct.

I indicated I would yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary (Mr. CELLER).

Mr. CELLER. Do I correctly understand that there is a clause in your resolution that is identical with the clause in the so-called Ford resolution to the effect that until such question has been decided, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL shall be entitled to all the pay, allowances, and emoluments authorized to Members of the House?

Mr. MACGREGOR. The gentleman is correct. When the point of order was raised against my previous resolution, there was no time to prepare a new text, and we therefore took from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 10, 1967, the exact text of the then Ford resolution with the exception of the change from the 90th to the 91st Congress, and from 5 to 3 weeks. The gentleman from New York may be assured that the resolution which is now pending is identical with the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD report of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. FORD) and adopted by this House on January 10, 1967.

Mr. CELLER. One more question: Would he be permitted to assemble a staff and have the staff paid by the Government?

Mr. MACGREGOR. He would be permitted exactly and precisely those things which he was permitted for the period from January 10, 1967, until March 1, 1967. The precise details of what he enjoyed during that period are not within my memory.

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

Mr. MACGREGOR. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WATSON) wishes me to yield for what purpose?

Mr. WATSON. For a question.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman help me to understand, since the gentleman's resolution provides that the Member-elect from New York is to receive all pay and emoluments of the office during this period of 3 or 5 weeks—I believe it is 5 weeks?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Three weeks.

Mr. WATSON. Since it provides that, under what constitutional authority or under what logic can we as a House authorize the payment of the salary to a person who is not a Member of this House?

Mr. MACGREGOR. As the gentleman from South Carolina is a distinguished lawyer, and he has been kind enough in the past to say that I am, I will respond. The principle of stare decisis is an important principle in the field of law, and I think it has a place in this body.

Two years ago, the House in its wisdom saw fit to act as I now urge it to act today. That is my response to the gentleman.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, one further comment. I believe someone said that a wise man will change his mind when he sees the error of his ways, but a fool never will.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I sought to bring about an opportunity where this House could exercise the wisdom it has acquired over the past 2 years, but I was thwarted in that effort.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Minnesota yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MACGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from New York for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, in the event the previous question—which the gentleman from Minnesota has just said he intends to move very shortly—is voted down, would it then be in order to recognize some Member of this House to move that the gentleman from New York be seated and that the question of any possible disciplinary action against the gentleman from New York be referred to an appropriate committe of the House? Would that, may I ask the Chair, be in order and would it also be germane?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state if the previous question is voted down, any germane amendment would be in order.

On the question the gentleman is asking as to whether the proposition he refers to would be germane, the Chair would not express an opinion on that, because the matter is not raised and before the Chair for an opinion.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the Speaker.

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

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Illinois, it is my strong desire to bring this colloquy at least to a temporary resolution and to final decision within a short period of time. With that in mind, I will be pleased to yield to the gentleman from Illinois for a question or for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. PUCINSKI. For a question. Mr.

Speaker, the gentlemen on both sides of the aisle have established throughout the afternoon that the gentleman from New York is qualified within the Constitution in that he is old enough, he is a resident, and he is a citizen.

The question is now one of judgment. I do not understand how this House can now, when both sides of the aisle have agreed he is qualified under the Constitution, deny the people of the 18th District of New York representation in this Congress as of today. I do not understand how we can say the gentleman is qualified constitutionally, but we will not seat him. Will the gentleman please address himself to that question?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, if we had unlimited time, I would. But I have already responded to that many times. The gentleman knows my view in this matter by reason of my service on the select committee, and by reason of the fact that I helped to write the report of the select committee, and by reason of my participation in the debate today.

Mr. Speaker, I now move the previous question on the amendment and the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota moves the previous question on the amendment and the resolution. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MACGREGOR).

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 131, nays 292, not voting 6, not sworn, 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—131

Anderson, Ill.	Eshleman	Myers
Anderson, Tenn.	Everett	Nelsen
Andrews, N. Dak.	Evins, Tenn.	Passman
Arends	Fish	Patman
Ashbrook	Ford, Gerald R.	Pelly
Bates	Frelinghuysen	Pickle
Battin	Fulton, Tenn.	Pirnie
Beall, Md.	Green, Oreg.	Poff
Bennett	Grover	Pryor, Ark.
Berry	Gubser	Reid, Ill.
Blanton	Gude	Reinecke
Bow	Hansen, Idaho	Rhodes
Bray	Harsha	Roberts
Brock	Harvey	Robison
Broomfield	Hastings	Roth
Brown, Mich.	Hébert	Rumsfeld
Burton, Utah	Heckler, Mass.	Schadeberg
Bush	Hogan	Schneebeli
Button	Horton	Schwengel
Byrnes, Wis.	Hosmer	Sebelius
Cabell	Ichord	Shipley
Caffery	Johnson, Pa.	Shriver
Cahill	Kazen	Skubitz
Cederberg	Kee	Smith, Calif.
Chamberlain	Keith	Springer
Clancy	Kyl	Stafford
Clausen, Don H.	Kyros	Stanton
Clawson, Del	Landgrebe	Steed
Cleveland	Langen	Talcott
Collier	Latta	Teague, Calif.
Conable	Lipscomb	Thompson, Ga.
Conte	Lloyd	Thomson, Wis.
Cowger	McClory	Ullman
Cunningham	McCulloch	Vander Jagt
Davis, Wis.	McDade	Waggonner
Dellenback	McEwen	Weicker
Derwinski	McKneally	Whalley
Dorn	MacGregor	White
Downing	Mailliard	Widnall
Edwards, La.	Marsh	Wilson, Bob
Erlenborn	May	Wyatt
Esch	Mayne	Wydler
	Mills	Zion
	Minshall	Zwach
	Morton	

NAYS—292

Abbitt	Fraser	O'Hara
Abernethy	Frey	O'Konski
Adair	Friedel	Olsen
Adams	Fulton, Pa.	O'Neal, Ga.
Addabbo	Fuqua	O'Neill, Mass.
Albert	Galifianakis	Ottinger
Alexander	Gallagher	Patten
Anderson, Calif.	Garmatz	Pepper
Andrews, Ala.	Gaydos	Perkins
Annunzio	Gettys	Pettis
Ashley	Giaimo	Philbin
Aspinall	Gibbons	Pike
Ayres	Gilbert	Poage
Baring	Gonzalez	Podell
Barrett	Goodling	Pollock
Belcher	Gray	Preyer, N.C.
Bell, Calif.	Green, Pa.	Price, Ill.
Betts	Griffin	Price, Tex.
Bevill	Griffiths	Pucinski
Biaggi	Gross	Purcell
Biester	Hagan	Quie
Bingham	Haley	Quillen
Blackburn	Hall	Railsback
Blatnik	Halpern	Randall
Boggs	Hamilton	Rarick
Boland	Hammer-schmidt	Rees
Bolling	Hanley	Reifel
Brademas	Hansen, Wash.	Reuss
Brasco	Hathaway	Riegle
Brinkley	Hawkins	Rivers
Brooks	Hays	Rodino
Brotzman	Hechler, W. Va.	Rogers, Colo.
Brown, Calif.	Helstoski	Rogers, Fla.
Brown, Ohio	Henderson	Ronan
Broyhill, N.C.	Hicks	Rooney, N.Y.
Broyhill, Va.	Holifield	Rooney, Pa.
Buchanan	Howard	Rosenthal
Burke, Fla.	Hull	Rostenkowski
Burke, Mass.	Hungate	Roudebush
Burleson, Tex.	Hunt	Roybal
Burlison, Mo.	Hutchinson	Ruppe
Burton, Calif.	Jacobs	Ruth
Byrne, Pa.	Jarman	Ryan
Camp	Joelson	St Germain
Carey	Johnson, Calif.	St. Onge
Carter	Jonas	Sandman
Casey	Jones, Ala.	Satterfield
Celler	Jones, N.C.	Saylor
Chappell	Karth	Scherle
Chisholm	Kastenmeier	Scheuer
Clark	King	Scott
Clay	Kleppe	Sikes
Cohelan	Kluczynski	Sisk
Collins	Koch	Slack
Colmer	Kuykendall	Smith, Iowa
Conyers	Landrum	Smith, N.Y.
Corbett	Leggett	Snyder
Corman	Lennon	Staggers
Coughlin	Long, La.	Steiger, Ariz.
Cramer	Long, Md.	Steiger, Wis.
Culver	Lowenstein	Stephens
Daddario	Lujan	Stokes
Daniel, Va.	McCarthy	Stratton
Daniels, N.J.	McCloskey	Stubblefield
Davis, Ga.	McClure	Stuckey
Dawson	McDonald, Mich.	Sullivan
de la Garza	McFall	Symington
Delaney	McMillan	Taylor
Denney	Madden	Teague Tex.
Dennis	Mahon	Thompson, N.J.
Dent	Mann	Tiernan
Devine	Martin	Tunney
Dickinson	Mathias	Udall
Diggs	Matsunaga	Utt
Dingell	Meeds	Van Deerlin
Donohue	Meskill	Vanik
Dowdy	Michel	Vigorito
Dulski	Mikva	Wampler
Duncan	Miller, Calif.	Watkins
Eckhardt	Miller, Ohio	Watson
Edmondson	Minish	Watts
Edwards, Ala.	Mink	Whalen
Edwards, Calif.	Mize	Whitehurst
Eilberg	Mizell	Whitten
Evans, Colo.	Mollohan	Wiggins
Fallon	Monagan	Williams
Farbstein	Montgomery	Wilson, Charles H.
Fascell	Moorhead	Winn
Feighan	Morgan	Wold
Findley	Morse	Wolff
Fisher	Moss	Wright
Flood	Murphy, Ill.	Wylie
Flowers	Murphy, N.Y.	Wyman
Flynt	Natcher	Yates
Foley	Nedzi	Yatron
Ford, William D.	Nichols	Young
Foreman	Nix	Zablocki

NOT VOTING—6

Dwyer	Laird	Waldie
Fountain	Macdonald, Mass.	
Kirwan		

NOT SWORN—6

Hanna	Mosher	Reid, N.Y.
Lukens	Powell	Taft

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the adoption of the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker——

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

Mr. GROSS. I have a substitute at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the previous question has been ordered not only on the amendment but also on the resolution. Therefore, a substitute is not in order at this time.

The question is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER).

The resolution was rejected.

RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR ADMINISTERING OATH OF OFFICE TO ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved—

(1) That the Speaker administer the oath of office to the said Adam Clayton Powell, Member-elect from the Eighteenth District of the State of New York.

(2) That as punishment Adam Clayton Powell be and he hereby is fined the sum of $25,000, said sum to be paid to the Clerk to be disposed of by him according to law. The Sergeant at Arms of the House is directed to deduct $1,150 per month from the salary otherwise due the said Adam Clayton Powell, and pay the same to said Clerk until said $25,000 fine is fully paid.

(3) That as further punishment the seniority of the said Adam Clayton Powell in the House of Representatives commence as of the date he takes the oath as a Member of the 91st Congress.

(4) That if the said Adam Clayton Powell does not present himself to take the oath of office on or before January 15, 1969, the seat of the Eighteenth District of the State of New York shall be deemed vacant and the Speaker shall notify the Governor of the State of New York of the existing vacancy.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, in the event this vote on the previous question is again voted down, will it be in order for the Speaker to give consideration to the recognition of a Member who wants to propose a resolution to exclude the Member-elect from New York?

The SPEAKER. If the previous question is voted down, any amendment or an amendment in the nature of a substi-

tute that is brought up would be in order.

Mr. WATSON. It would be in order.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. To propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Is this yea-and-nay vote on the previous question?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I thank the Chair.

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. GROSS. Mr. Speaker on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 249, nays 171, not voting 8, not sworn, 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

YEAS—249

Adams	Eshleman	Macdonald, Mass.
Addabbo	Evans, Colo.	MacGregor
Albert	Evins, Tenn.	Madden
Anderson, Calif.	Fallon	Mailliard
Anderson, Ill.	Farbstein	Marsh
Andrews, N. Dak.	Fascell	Matsunaga
Annunzio	Feighan	May
Arends	Findley	Meeds
Ayres	Fish	Meskill
Barrett	Flood	Mikva
Bates	Foley	Miller, Calif.
Battin	Ford, Gerald R.	Mills
Beall, Md.	Ford, William D.	Minish
Bell, Calif.	Fraser	Mink
Biaggi	Frelinghuysen	Mollohan
Biester	Friedel	Monagan
Bingham	Fulton, Pa.	Moorhead
Blatnik	Gallagher	Morgan
Boggs	Garmatz	Morse
Boland	Giaimo	Morton
Bolling	Gilbert	Moss
Bow	Gonzalez	Murphy, Ill.
Brademas	Gray	Murphy, N.Y.
Brasco	Green, Oreg.	Myers
Brooks	Green, Pa.	Nedzi
Broomfield	Griffiths	Nix
Brotzman	Gubser	O'Hara
Brown, Calif.	Gude	Olsen
Brown, Mich.	Halpern	Ottinger
Brown, Ohio	Hamilton	Patten
Burke, Mass.	Hanley	Pelly
Burton, Calif.	Hansen, Idaho	Pepper
Button	Hansen, Wash.	Perkins
Byrne, Pa.	Harvey	Pettis
Byrnes, Wis.	Hastings	Philbin
Cahill	Hathaway	Pickle
Carey	Hawkins	Pike
Cederberg	Hays	Pirnie
Celler	Hechler, W. Va.	Podell
Chisholm	Heckler, Mass.	Price, Ill.
Clark	Helstoski	Pryor, Ark.
Clay	Hicks	Pucinski
Cleveland	Holifield	Quie
Cohelan	Howard	Railsback
Collier	Hungate	Rees
Conable	Hutchinson	Reifel
Conte	Ichord	Reinecke
Conyers	Jacobs	Reuss
Corbett	Johnson, Calif.	Rhodes
Corman	Johnson, Pa.	Riegle
Coughlin	Karth	Robison
Cunningham	Kastenmeier	Rodino
Daddario	Kazen	Rogers, Colo.
Daniels, N.J.	Kee	Ronan
Davis, Wis.	Keith	Rooney, N.Y.
Dawson	Kluczynski	Rooney, Pa.
Delaney	Koch	Rosenthal
Dellenback	Kyros	Rostenkowski
Dent	Leggett	Roth
Derwinski	Long, Md.	Roybal
Diggs	Lowenstein	Rumsfeld
Dingell	McCarthy	Ruppe
Donohue	McClory	Ryan
Dulski	McCloskey	St Germain
Edmondson	McDade	St. Onge
Edwards, Calif.	McDonald, Mich.	Sandman
Eilberg	McEwen	Saylor
Erlenborn	McFall	Schadeberg
Esch	McKneally	Scheuer
Schwengel	Thompson, N.J.	Wiggins
Sisk	Tiernan	Wilson, Bob
Smith, N.Y.	Tunney	Wilson, Charles H.
Springer	Udall	Wold
Stafford	Ullman	Wolff
Staggers	Van Deerlin	Wright
Stanton	Vander Jagt	Wyatt
Steed	Vanik	Wydler
Steiger, Wis.	Vigorito	Wyman
Stokes	Weicker	Yates
Stratton	Whalen	Yatron
Symington	Whalley	Zablocki
Talcott	White	Zwach
Teague, Calif.	Widnall	

NAYS—171

Abbitt	Edwards, La.	Mize
Abernethy	Everett	Mizell
Adair	Fisher	Montgomery
Alexander	Flowers	Natcher
Anderson, Tenn.	Flynt	Nelsen
Andrews, Ala.	Foreman	Nichols
Ashbrook	Frey	O'Konski
Ashley	Fulton, Tenn.	O'Neal, Ga.
Aspinall	Fuqua	Passman
Baring	Galifianakis	Patman
Belcher	Gaydos	Poage
Bennett	Gettys	Poff
Berry	Gibbons	Pollock
Betts	Goodling	Preyer, N.C.
Bevill	Griffin	Price, Tex.
Blackburn	Gross	Purcell
Blanton	Hagan	Quillen
Bray	Haley	Randall
Brinkley	Hall	Rarick
Brock	Hammer-schmidt	Reid, Ill.
Broyhill, N.C.	Harsha	Rivers
Broyhill, Va.	Hébert	Roberts
Buchanan	Henderson	Rogers, Fla.
Burke, Fla.	Hogan	Roudebush
Burleson, Tex.	Horton	Ruth
Burlison, Mo.	Hosmer	Satterfield
Burton, Utah	Hull	Scherle
Bush	Hunt	Scott
Cabell	Jarman	Sebelius
Caffery	Joelson	Shipley
Camp	Jonas	Shriver
Carter	Jones, Ala.	Sikes
Casey	Jones, N.C.	Skubitz
Chamberlain	King	Slack
Chappell	Kleppe	Smith, Calif.
Clancy	Kuykendall	Smith, Iowa
Clausen, Don H.	Kyl	Snyder
Clawson, Del	Landgrebe	Steiger, Ariz.
Collins	Landrum	Stephens
Colmer	Langen	Stubblefield
Cowger	Latta	Stuckey
Cramer	Lennon	Taylor
Culver	Lipscomb	Teague, Tex.
Daniel, Va.	Lloyd	Thompson, Ga.
Davis, Ga.	Long, La.	Thomson, Wis.
de la Garza	Lujan	Utt
Denney	McClure	Waggonner
Dennis	McCulloch	Wampler
Devine	McMillan	Watkins
Dickinson	Mahon	Watson
Dorn	Mann	Watts
Dowdy	Martin	Whitehurst
Downing	Mathias	Whitten
Duncan	Mayne	Williams
Eckhardt	Michel	Winn
Edwards, Ala.	Miller, Ohio	Wylie
	Minshall	Young
		Zion

NOT VOTING—8

Dwyer	Kirwan	Sullivan
Fountain	Laird	Waldie
Grover	O'Neill, Mass.	

NOT SWORN—6

Hanna	Mosher	Reid, N.Y.
Lukens	Powell	Taft

So the previous question was ordered.

Messrs. ECKHARDT, CULVER, and ASHLEY changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER).

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I assume that the ordering of the previous question would preclude an amendment designed to fix the price of a seat, would it not?

The SPEAKER. It excludes all amendments.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, since those of us who were against the resolution as offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) had such an extended time during which to debate the issue, I wonder if it would be appropriate to ask unanimous consent that at least the resolution be read again so that the Members may be apprised of its contents?

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will report the resolution.

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I believe most of the Members of the House are acquainted with the history of this case. It was fully debated here nearly 2 years ago and the will of the House was that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL was not fit to sit in this body.

Mr. Speaker, nothing has changed in the intervening time. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL is as unfit to enjoy the privilege of being a Member of the House of Representatives today as he was unfit on March 1, 1967.

Let me remind Members of the conclusions reached by the select committee which investigated his flagrant misconduct while a Member of the House.

This committee, having pored over the voluminous records detailing the utter disregard of the law, of the House, of the people of this country, and of even basic public morality, found that his conduct had brought "discredit" and "disrepute" to this body and "was contemptuous and was conduct unworthy of a Member."

What had he done?

Actually, it is a question of how much is known about what he has done. The evidence strongly suggests that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL has taken the American people and this House for a far greater ride than anyone yet knows.

For example, the committee found that POWELL, by fraud and forgery, obtained well over $40,000 of Government funds.

His so-called staff members included one woman who was introduced onto the payroll of his Education and Labor Committee when POWELL knew that her only duties were service as a cook and cleaning woman at his house on the island of Bimini.

Further, the select committee investigating his contemptible conduct found that:

First. He used an assumed name on many airline tickets purchased with Education and Labor Committee credit cards, thus deceiving the approving authority as to the number of trips made by him as an individual.

Second. That a staff member—Miss Corrine A. Huff—made a number of similar trips using an assumed name, and for the same purpose.

Third. That he favored at least one member of his staff with personal vacation trips, the transportation for which

was procured by using committee credit cards.

Fourth. That for years, POWELL kept his wife on his payroll when, in fact, she was living in Puerto Rico and doing little, if any, work in connection with his congressional office. Mrs. Powell herself testified that for 6 years, with possibly a few exceptions, she did not receive the salary checks made payable to her as a member of his congressional staff.

Moreover, when the select committee showed her photocopies of some of these checks she stated that the endorsements were not in her handwriting.

This, Mr. Speaker, is open and shut forgery.

Now, Mr. Speaker, much was made 2 years ago of the contention that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL had somehow been deprived of his rights by the action of the House in, first, refusing to seat him until the select committee had finished its work and, second, in excluding him from the Congress.

This contention was soundly rejected by the Members, and for good reason. POWELL not only has a long history of flagrantly flouting the law and the courts established to administer the law, he flatly and contemptuously refused to appear before the investigating authorities of this House to answer the charges against him. He had every opportunity to do so; every conceivable chance.

Mr. Speaker, it is this man's unbelievable disregard—no, contempt—for law, that is perhaps most appalling of his characteristics.

As Members will recall, POWELL has a lengthy history of ignoring those courts and those laws which he chooses to ignore. He has set himself above the law time and again. Perhaps no other man—and certainly no other public official—has displayed such disdain of the very laws and the principles of morality that are the foundations of this Nation.

I do not make this statement on my own authority alone. Let me quote a few of the statements of men who have had occasion to know him best on this score. I speak of the justices of the courts of the State of New York where, since 1960, this man has been involved—at arm's length, to be sure, since he chose to appear before these courts rather less often than he appeared in the well of this House during his membership—in protracted litigation involving a libel case and a fraudulent transfer of assets case.

Extensive civil and criminal contempt proceedings have resulted there because of his calculated disobedience to court orders. These are no light charges, unless you happen to be ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, to whom the whole thing appears a huge joke.

On November 4, 1966, New York Supreme Court Justice Matthew Levy presented a summary of the remarks concerning POWELL that had been made by his colleagues and by justices of the New York appellate division.

In December of 1965 one justice said:

> It seems to me that the blatant cynicism on the part of Mr. Powell, his disregard for the law, for the ministry and for justice and decency, as far as I can see, is monstrous defiance of everything that is decent in this community, sets a very bad example for the youth of this city and this country.
>
> The blatant, cynical disregard for the law on the part of a U.S. Congressman is detrimental to the law, to the ministry, and to democracy.
>
> This man is supposed to be a Member of the Congress, which makes laws, yet he seems to show rank and monstrous defiance to the law. I don't understand it at all.

Another justice of the New York Court said this in August of 1966:

> Considering the disdainful and demeaning and despising attitude of (Powell) toward the authority and dignity of the court, as reflected by the voluminous files of this court which include several civil adjudications of contempt, on a proper and satisfactory jurisdictional basis there is no doubt nor would there be any hesitancy to adjudge the alleged misconduct criminal.

In October 1966, commenting on the unusual appearance of POWELL in his court, still another justice commented:

> This marked departure from his hitherto elusiveness was not, unfortunately, accompanied by a similar departure from his policy of ignoring, evading or abusing legal procedures in a campaign of relentless defiance designed to frustrate and impede the judgment creditor in the lawful collection of her judgment.
>
> It was merely another ploy in the seemingly endless series of maneuvers and dilatory tactics by which (Powell) manifests his distaste and disrespect for our judicial processes.

On October 25, 1966, the appellate division of the court said this:

> As the long and ugly record in this matter shows, this failure to obey is consistent with (Powell's) cynical refusal to honor his own promises together with a total disregard of any and all process that has been served upon him.

Mr. Justice Levy himself, decrying POWELL'S "willful flouting" of the law, commented upon the "attendant deleterious and corroding impact upon the judicial system as a whole and its serious consequential effect upon the general maintenance of law and order in our community."

He went on to observe:

> What the defendant (Powell) presumes to do with impunity cannot go unpunished. Else the average person may rightly assume that he may do the same, and feel that when not permitted by the courts thus to act, there is discrimination against the less powerful persons, who rely, and justly rely, upon the courts for the due and impartial administration of justice.

The comments of these judges are even more interesting in the light of the spineless refusal of the Justice Department to press for a decision from the grand jury in the Powell case.

It is inconceivable that any panel of jurors would, of their own volition, refuse to act on the massive evidence supplied them by this House unless blinders were put on them by the Justice Department or its attorneys were under orders to sit on their hands and do nothing.

The House of Representatives found ADAM CLAYTON POWELL guilty of the charges against him before this grand jury was in existence. If he was guilty then—and there is no argument that he was—he is just as guilty now, the nonfeasance of the Justice Department notwithstanding.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the people of this Nation have had enough of scofflaws such as POWELL. They have had enough—more than enough—of men who choose to obey only those laws they find convenient to obey. They have had enough of those who openly brazenly flout the rules under which all others are expected to live.

For too long have they heard the shrill exhortations to the young minds of this country to damn the law. To put themselves above the law as if it did not apply to them but only to those who choose to obey it.

And in ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, who stands condemned by the New York courts for precisely this type of advocacy, the scofflaw has his champion and his hero.

Mr. Speaker, there are those who have argued, and may well do so again today, that POWELL has already been sufficiently punished and humiliated by his exclusion from the 90th Congress. Where is the proof of this?

Has anyone heard POWELL express regret for his fraudulent acts?

Has anyone seen any evidence of contriteness on his part for his monstrous conduct?

Has he made the slightest show of repaying the $40,000 he was found to have fraudulently obtained?

And why not?

The reason is plain. It is because the morality of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL is not the morality of the vast majority. This man has shown time and time again that he thinks himself above the law, and certainly as being above the rules of this House. It was true in the years that he was a Member. It is every bit as true now.

Does anyone in this Chamber really believe that POWELL has been humiliated by his exclusion? There is not a shred of evidence to support such a belief. There is not a cell in his body capable of humiliation. So I hope that no one will try to use that specious argument for seating him.

It has been argued that POWELL'S punishment would consist, in part, in the select committee's recommendation that the $40,000 be docked from his pay. There is no punishment in this, of course.

In the first place, the return of money fraudulently taken is not a punishment. And in the second place, by docking his pay, the taxpayers of this country would be replacing the money taken by POWELL.

I do not believe for a minute that the people of this Nation are ready to pay for POWELL'S wrongdoings.

I do not believe for a minute that the people of this Nation want a man helping to write their laws who has proved himself a scofflaw.

If there had been the slightest evidence of contrition on his part, if he had been willing to admit his guilt, if he had even been willing to contest the charges against him, I am sure the Members of this House would feel more willingness to forgive.

But POWELL is manifestly unable or unwilling to see any wrong in what he has done, despite the great weight of the unrefuted evidence to the contrary, and despite the overwhelming judgment of his peers to the contrary.

He would, on the other hand, have the

people of this Nation believe that he did nothing that all the rest of us here in this Chamber have done and are still doing—lying, cheating, and stealing.

If POWELL thinks every Member of this House is a crook, he has presented the best argument that can be made for excluding him from the 91st Congress.

Mr. Speaker, if a Member of this body can by the process of fraud and forgery convert $40,000 to $60,000 of Government funds to his own use and that of his friends and escape punishment then there is little integrity left in the House of Representatives. To seat ADAM CLAYTON POWELL today, on the basis of the evidence against him, will make a sham and a pretense of any ethics committee and will be an act that is inexplicable to the public.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, those who argue that time has erased POWELL'S guilt are indulging in camouflage of the worst sort. No one should be misled into believing that POWELL has had a change of heart or that he is now prepared to seek the forgiveness of the American people and the House of Representatives which he has so grievously wronged.

The issue before us is whether one Member of Congress has the right to set himself above the law while his colleagues look the other way. If we choose to look the other way, representative government will have been dealt a severe blow. The average citizen of this country in the past few years has been subjected to some rather adverse publicity about the House. By seating ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, the House will be justifying that bad publicity.

No one has advanced any argument or shown any evidence to refute the charges brought against ADAM CLAYTON POWELL. The select committee appointed to investigate his activities in 1967 clearly showed that he misappropriated public funds. How far would a Government clerk get if he so much as misused $400 in public money? Why, of course—the Justice Department would prosecute with all possible speed. Yet ADAM CLAYTON POWELL illegally spent $40,000 belonging to the Government, and there are those who would welcome him with open arms in our midst.

What kind of double standard is this? What manner of hypocrisy? Are we to say to the American taxpayer that $40,000 of his hard-earned money goes as a gift to a flamboyant Congressman who happens to enjoy the good life while at the same time warning that taxpayer not to fudge on his deductions?

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL is not on trial here. The House of Representatives is on trial. A mere slap on the wrist, a directive to pay back the $40,000—all of these efforts at making a haughty man atone for past sins are absolutely superfluous.

The great majority of our constituents know full well that POWELL has no feeling of guilt. For the past 2 years he has arrogantly turned his back on the House. Repentant? There is not a repentant bone in his body. If anything, the past 2 years have made him more adamant in his disdain for the Members of this body, his own constituency, and every loyal, dedicated, and patriotic American.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL does not deserve to sit in the House of Representatives. His very presence here is an affront to the House and representative government everywhere. Two years ago we courageously stood up and showed POWELL the exit. Surely we have not become so indifferent, so insipid in 2 years' time that we now have a change of heart. POWELL is still guilty in the eyes of the American people. By accepting him we too must share that guilt. When the votes are counted people only want to know how you voted on the question of seating POWELL. They only want to know if you compromised what is right and proper. I want to be able to say that I stood for exclusion of a man who defrauded the American taxpayer.

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak to the following question: Is the "fine" imposed by House Resolution 2 to be allowed as an offset against any sum which may be determined in a subsequent proceeding to be owed by Mr. POWELL to the people of the United States?

The answer to this query is not explicit in the text of the resolution, but it is implicit from a review of the history of that resolution. The answer is, "No."

The point of beginning must be the report of the select committee created in the 90th Congress to investigate the conduct of Mr. POWELL. That committee recommended the imposition of a fine of $40,000 as a penalty against Mr. POWELL. Both the resolution proposed by that committee and its report to the House specified that the fine imposed would be considered as partial payment of any civil liability of Mr. POWELL to the United States.

The present resolution is silent on that question. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the silence of the resolution on the issue is pregnant with meaning.

The power of Congress is to punish a Member. We are told that this power—short of exclusion—is plenary and may be exercised by majority vote. We are told that the power includes the imposition of a fine as punishment.

And now I ask, Mr. Speaker, "Have we punished Mr. POWELL by requiring him to pay a just debt?" Of course not.

Should this question arise at any time in the future—and I suspect that it will—I wish the record to reflect that in voting to support House Resolution 2 it was my intention that:

First. The $25,000 fine is not a compromise settlement of all money claims against Mr. POWELL;

Second. The $25,000 fine is not intended as partial payment of any liability which may be determined at a later time; and

Third. It is intended as a fine to punish Mr. POWELL for his well-documented misdeeds, and is imposed in addition to any civil liability of Mr. POWELL to the United States.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, were this Russia or Czechoslovakia, the decision on the seating of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL would be a simple one. Those of us who disapprove of his behavior could simply deny him a seat. However, this is not Russia, and the 18th Congressional District of New York is not Czechoslovakia. Its constituents have not once, but three times, indicated ADAM CLAYTON POWELL as their choice to represent them.

A statement of Voltaire frequently found on the mastheads of our newspapers is:

> I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

This is our opportunity to demonstrate whether we really believe this proposition—or merely think it sounds good.

A final point depends on your view of crime and punishment. I supported the motion in the 90th Congress which excluded, properly I think, Mr. POWELL from membership in this body for 2 years. The present motion requires a fine of $25,000, a not insubstantial amount. Appropriate punishment is in order. Further retribution would be vindictive, and vengeance does not become the Congress of the United States.

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to take a moment to comment on the matter of the seating of Mr. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL and my position on his right to be seated without prior conditions being imposed by this body.

The Constitution has only three requirements for Membership in the House of Representatives; they are age, residency, and citizenship. Mr. POWELL qualifies with respect to all of them. The judgment as to whether or not a person is "fit" to represent the people is left to the voters, and rightly so. Mr. POWELL was duly elected by the people of New York's 18th District, not once but twice since the charges against him were reported to the public. There has not been any question about the propriety of the ballots cast in his behalf nor about the majorities given him.

I would like to make it clear, Mr. Speaker, that I have disapproved of many of Mr. POWELL'S actions while a Member of the Congress and particularly those violations found by the special committee created to study the case of Mr. POWELL. But, I am not one of his constituents, and the final judgment should be theirs.

In my opinion, any punitive action taken in Mr. POWELL'S case should have come only after his immediate seating and upon the recommendation of a special committee established for such purposes.

Therefore, the record shows my voting for Mr. CELLER'S resolution, House Resolution 1, providing for Mr. POWELL'S seating. But, my vote, unfortunately, was in the minority on this rollcall.

Despite my feelings about the imprudence of attaching a condition to Mr. POWELL'S seating, I believed it to be of paramount importance that he be seated and that the people of his district again be represented in the House, an axiomatic right of all people in this country. And so, on the final vote on House Resolution 2, providing for Mr. POWELL'S seating with a fine and loss of seniority, I first voted "yea." But, when it was established that there were sufficient votes to have him seated—and that my vote was not necessary for this purpose—I joined five others in voting "present" to indicate my opposition to the $25,000 fine and other sanctions.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to further comment on, and explain my position on the seating of ADAM POWELL.

Any scholarly analysis of this question must begin with a review of the pertinent constitutional provisions.

Article I, section 2, of the U.S. Constitution provides in part:

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Article I, section 5, of the U.S. Constitution provides in part:

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members, . . .

Section 2, quoted above, clearly sets forth the only qualifications for membership in the U.S. House of Representatives. It is my position that any person presenting a duly certified certificate of election from his State, and meeting the constitutional requirements set forth in section 2, to wit, age, residence, and citizenship, must be seated by the House of Representatives. Mr. POWELL presented the required certificate of election, and no serious question has been raised with respect to his meeting the qualifications of age, residence, or citizenship. Thus it is my opinion, that from a legal standpoint, there was no basis for excluding Mr. POWELL from the 91st Congress. For this reason I voted to seat Mr. POWELL. But, to fully explore this question, we must look to still another constitutional provision.

Article I, section 5 further provides:

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

It is under this provision of the Constitution that the House must control the conduct of its Members. There is little doubt that Mr. POWELL has been guilty of a good number of indiscretions in his personal life, and in respect to his official duties. It is my feeling that it was incumbent on the House to "punish" Mr. POWELL for this "disorderly behavior" pursuant to the provisions of section 5, article I.

It is for this reason that I urged a $40,000 fine be imposed. When this motion was unsuccessful, I agreed to support a fine of $30,000. It should be made clear that the $30,000 fine was imposed pursuant to the punishment provisions of article I, section 5, and not as an additional qualification for seating superimposed on the requirements of article I, section 2, of the Constitution. The failure to make this distinction has resulted in a good deal of the confusion on this question.

Mr. POWELL was further "punished" by being relegated to so-called freshman status, and being stripped of all seniority. Mr. POWELL had served 22 years in the House, and was chairman of the powerful Education and Labor Committee. This additional punishment is far from being inconsequential. Mr. POWELL also lost approximately $55,000 in salary during the years he was excluded. It should also be clear that the action of the House does not bar civil litigation to recover any moneys which may be found to be due the Congress from Mr. POWELL.

And, it would be my hope that the new administration will carefully review the actions of the Justice Department, and if the facts warrant to reopen the criminal aspects of the case, it would further be my position that the House has a duty to continue to "police" the behavior of Mr. POWELL, just as is the case with all other Members. If Mr. POWELL's conduct in the future is such as to be classified as "disorderly behavior," he would still be subject to punishment by the House, and if the circumstances warranted, he could be expelled.

We must not confuse the question of Mr. POWELL's fidelity to his constituents with his fidelity to the U.S. House of Representatives. The people of his district have reelected him twice since he was originally excluded from the House. It would be unconscionable to deny the people of his district representation under the circumstances. In this respect he has settled his legal problems within his district, particularly the defamation judgment. Although I question some of the actions of the Justice Department in this respect, Mr. POWELL has apparently been cleared of all criminal charges. To this end, I quote from a letter to Congressman CELLER from the Attorney General dated January 2:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CELLER: This letter is in further reply to the material you transmitted to the Department of Justice by letter dated February 24, 1967, with respect to Mr. Adam Clayton Powell.

This material and other conduct of Mr. Powell was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and extensive inquiry was made by a Federal grand jury in the District of Columbia. The grand jury which considered the matter expired on December 9. *On the recommendation of the Department*, the grand jury did not return an indictment. Our recommendation was based on the conclusion that the available evidence did not warrant prosecution.

The Department is continuing to study the matter to determine whether there is civil liability. (Emphasis added.)

Sincerely yours,

RAMSEY CLARK,
Attorney General.

I would also like to emphasize the fact that my action in voting to seat Mr. POWELL was based in part on the advice of some of the most respected attorney Members of the House.

For the foregoing reasons, I feel the House was correct and fair in the action taken with respect to the seating of Mr. POWELL.

The Clerk reread the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved—

(1) That the Speaker administer the oath of office to the said Adam Clayton Powell, Member-elect from the Eighteenth District of the State of New York.

(2) That as punishment Adam Clayton Powell be and he hereby is fined the sum of $25,000, said sum to be paid to the Clerk to be disposed of by him according to law. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is directed to deduct $1,150 per month from the salary otherwise due the said Adam Clayton Powell, and pay the same to said clerk until said $25,000 fine is fully paid.

(3) That as further punishment the seniority of the said Adam Clayton Powell in the House of Representatives commence as of the date he takes the oath as a Member of the 91st Congress.

(4) That if the said Adam Clayton Powell does not present himself to take the oath of office on or before January 15, 1969, the seat of the Eighteenth District of the State of New York shall be deemed vacant and the Speaker shall notify the Governor of the State of New York of the existing vacancy.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, paragraph No. 3 of the resolution relative to seniority, it is not clear to me what the intent of this action is. What about the 24 years of seniority? Would this resolution, if adopted, place the gentleman from New York (Mr. POWELL) at the same starting point as a freshman that is taking over today?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman what is in the resolution:

(3) That as further punishment the seniority of the said Adam Clayton Powell in the House of Representatives commence as of the day he takes the oath as a Member of the 91st Congress.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MYERS. Does this apply to office space and so forth and does he take his position along with the other freshmen today for office space?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has read the resolution to the gentleman. Does the gentleman wish the Chair to repeat what is in the resolution?

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, I have read the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The resolution states: "as of the date he takes the oath as a Member of the 91st Congress."

The question is on the resolution.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 254, nays 160, answered "present" 6, not voting 10, not sworn, 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

YEAS—254

Adams	Byrne, Pa.	Dulski
Addabbo	Byrnes, Wis.	Edmondson
Albert	Cabell	Edwards, Calif.
Anderson, Calif.	Caffery	Edwards, La.
	Cahill	Eilberg
Anderson, Ill.	Carey	Erlenborn
Andrews, N. Dak.	Casey	Esch
	Cederberg	Eshleman
Annunzio	Celler	Evans, Colo.
Arends	Chisholm	Fallon
Aspinall	Clark	Farbstein
Ayres	Clay	Fascell
Barrett	Cleveland	Feighan
Bates	Cohelan	Findley
Battin	Collier	Fish
Beall, Md.	Conable	Flood
Bell, Calif.	Conte	Foley
Biaggi	Conyers	Ford, Gerald R.
Biester	Corbett	Ford, William D.
Bingham	Corman	
Blatnik	Coughlin	Fraser
Boggs	Cunningham	Frelinghuysen
Boland	Daddario	Friedel
Bolling	Daniels, N.J.	Fulton, Pa.
Brademas	Davis, Wis.	Gallagher
Brasco	Dawson	Garmatz
Brooks	Delaney	Giaimo
Broomfield	Dellenback	Gilbert
Brotzman	Dent	Gonzalez
Brown, Mich.	Derwinski	Gray
Brown, Ohio	Diggs	Green, Oreg.
Burke, Mass.	Dingell	Green, Pa.
Button	Donohue	Griffiths

Gubser	Meeds	Ruppe
Gude	Meskill	St Germain
Halpern	Mikva	St. Onge
Hamilton	Miller, Calif.	Sandman
Hanley	Mills	Saylor
Hansen, Idaho	Minish	Schadeberg
Hansen, Wash.	Mink	Scheuer
Harvey	Mollohan	Schneebeli
Hastings	Monagan	Schwengel
Hathaway	Moorhead	Shriver
Hawkins	Morgan	Sisk
Hays	Morse	Smith, Calif.
Hébert	Morton	Smith, N.Y.
Hechler, W. Va.	Moss	Springer
Heckler, Mass.	Murphy, Ill.	Stafford
Helstoski	Murphy, N.Y.	Staggers
Hicks	Nedzi	Stanton
Hogan	Nelsen	Steed
Holifield	Nix	Steiger, Wis.
Horton	O'Hara	Stokes
Howard	Olsen	Stratton
Hungate	Ottinger	Symington
Hutchinson	Patten	Talcott
Ichord	Pelly	Teague, Calif.
Jacobs	Pepper	Thompson, N.J.
Johnson, Calif.	Perkins	Thomson, Wis.
Johnson, Pa.	Pettis	Tiernan
Karth	Philbin	Tunney
Kastenmeier	Pickle	Udall
Kazen	Pike	Ullman
Kee	Pirnie	Van Deerlin
Keith	Podell	Vander Jagt
Kluczynski	Price, Ill.	Vanik
Kyros	Pryor, Ark.	Vigorito
Langen	Pucinski	Weicker
Leggett	Quie	Whalen
Long, Md.	Railsback	Whalley
McCarthy	Rees	White
McClory	Reifel	Widnall
McCloskey	Reinecke	Wiggins
McDade	Reuss	Wilson, Bob
McDonald, Mich.	Rhodes	Wilson, Charles H.
McEwen	Riegle	Wold
McFall	Robison	Wolff
McKneally	Rodino	Wright
Macdonald, Mass.	Rogers, Colo.	Wyatt
MacGregor	Ronan	Wydler
Madden	Rooney, N.Y.	Wyman
Mailliard	Rooney, Pa.	Yates
Marsh	Rosenthal	Yatron
Matsunaga	Rostenkowski	Zablocki
May	Roth	Zwach
	Roybal	
	Rumsfeld	

NAYS—158

Abbitt	Dorn	Mahon
Abernethy	Dowdy	Mann
Adair	Downing	Martin
Alexander	Duncan	Mathias
Anderson, Tenn.	Edwards, Ala.	Mayne
	Fisher	Michel
Andrews, Ala.	Flowers	Miller, Ohio
Ashbrook	Flynt	Minshall
Ashley	Foreman	Mize
Baring	Frey	Mizell
Belcher	Fulton, Tenn.	Montgomery
Bennett	Fuqua	Myers
Berry	Galifianakis	Natcher
Betts	Gaydos	Nichols
Bevill	Gettys	O'Konski
Blackburn	Gibbons	O'Neal, Ga.
Blanton	Goodling	Passman
Bow	Griffin	Patman
Bray	Gross	Poage
Brinkley	Hagan	Poff
Brock	Haley	Pollock
Broyhill, N.C.	Hall	Preyer, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.	Hammer-schmidt	Price, Tex.
Buchanan		Purcell
Burke, Fla.	Harsha	Quillen
Burleson, Tex.	Henderson	Randall
Burlison, Mo.	Hosmer	Rarick
Burton, Utah	Hull	Reid, Ill.
Bush	Hunt	Rivers
Camp	Jarman	Roberts
Carter	Joelson	Rogers, Fla.
Chamberlain	Jonas	Roudebush
Chappell	Jones, Ala.	Ruth
Clancy	Jones, N.C.	Satterfield
Clausen, Don H.	King	Scherle
	Kleppe	Scott
Clawson, Del	Kuykendall	Sebelius
Collins	Kyl	Shipley
Colmer	Landgrebe	Sikes
Cowger	Landrum	Skubitz
Cramer	Latta	Slack
Culver	Lennon	Smith, Iowa
Daniel, Va.	Lipscomb	Snyder
Davis, Ga.	Lloyd	Steiger, Ariz.
de la Garza	Long, La.	Stephens
Denney	Lujan	Stubblefield
Dennis	McClure	Stuckey
Devine	McCulloch	Taylor
Dickinson	McMillan	Teague, Tex.
Thompson, Ga.	Watson	Winn
Utt	Watts	Wylie
Waggonner	Whitehurst	Young
Wampler	Whitten	Zion
Watkins	Williams	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6

Brown, Calif.	Eckhardt	Lowenstein
Burton, Calif.	Koch	Ryan

NOT VOTING—10

Dwyer	Grover	Sullivan
Everett	Kirwan	Waldie
Evins, Tenn.	Laird	
Fountain	O'Neill, Mass.	

NOT SWORN—6

Hanna	Mosher	Reid, N.Y.
Lukens	Powell	Taft

So the resolution was agreed to.

Messrs. KOCH and BROWN of California changed their votes from "yea" to "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the subject matter of the resolution just passed.

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

There was no objection.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

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

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. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican conference, I am directed by that conference to officially notify the House that the gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable GERALD R. FORD, has been selected as the minority leader of the House.

MINORITY WHIP

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. 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.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of advising the Members of the House that the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOGGS) has been selected to serve as majority whip during the 91st Congress.

ELECTION OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE, 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. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have a substitute to offer to the resolution, but before offering the substitute I request that there be a division on the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the office of 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 AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ANDERSON OF ILLINOIS

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. 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. ANDERSON of Illinois as a substitute for House Resolution 3:

"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 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

"That Tony 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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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 THE 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 Ninety-first 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 on the part of the House to join the 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 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 Ninety-first Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. COLMER. 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 90th 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 91st Congress, with the following amendment as part thereof, to wit:

In Rule XV, clause 1, strike out "voting;" and all that follows and insert in lieu thereof the following: "voting. Members appearing after the second call, but before the result is announced, may vote or announce a pair.".

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

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

The Clerk read the resolution, 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, 1969, until otherwise ordered by the House, to-wit: Harry L. Brookshire and Richard T. Burress to receive gross compensation of $28,000, respectively; William R. Bonsell to receive gross compensation of $22,757.86 per annum; Tommy Lee Winebrenner, to receive gross compensation of $19,508.27 per annum; Walter Patrick Kennedy (minority pair clerk), to receive gross compensation of $22,184.85 per annum; and Robert T. Hartmann (legislative assistant to minority leader) to receive gross compensation of $21,792.12 per annum.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEES ON APPROPRIATIONS AND ARMED SERVICES

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

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 9

Resolved, That during the Ninety-first Congress the Committee on Appropriations shall be composed of fifty-one members and the Committee on Armed Services shall be composed of forty members.

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 resolution (H. Res. 10) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 10

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; Hale Boggs, of Louisiana; John C. Watts, of Kentucky; Al Ullman, of Oregon; James A. Burke, of Massachusetts; Martha W. Griffiths, of Michigan; Dan Rostenkowski, of Illinois; Phil M. Landrum, of Georgia; Charles A. Vanik, of Ohio; Richard H. Fulton, of Tennessee; Jacob H. Gilbert, of New York; Omar Burleson, of Texas; James C. Corman, of California; William J. Green, of Pennsylvania.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker——

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to obtain recognition this afternoon and ask recognition now to make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

A quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 8]

Abbitt	Flowers	Philbin
Ashbrook	Flynt	Pike
Ayres	Ford,	Podell
Barrett	William D.	Powell
Betts	Fountain	Rooney, Pa.
Biaggi	Grover	Rosenthal
Broomfield	Harsha	Ruppe
Burton, Utah	Hawkins	St. Onge
Cahill	Hays	Sisk
Cederberg	Hull	Smith, Calif.
Celler	Hutchinson	Springer
Clay	Jones, Ala.	Stuckey
Conyers	Karth	Sullivan
Corbett	Kirwan	Teague, Calif.
Cowger	Kluczynski	Teague, Tex.
Daniel, Va.	Kuykendall	Thompson, N.J.
Delaney	Laird	Utt
Dent	Long, Md.	Waggonner
Diggs	McDade	Waldie
Donohue	McMillan	Watkins
Dorn	Martin	Watson
Dwyer	Michel	Watts
Edwards, Calif.	Morse, Mass.	Widnall
Everett	Nelsen	Williams
Evins, Tenn.	Nichols	Wydler
Fallon	Nix	Yatron
Farbstein	O'Neill, Mass.	Zwach
Findley	Ottinger	
Fisher	Patman	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 346 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

Note: The following five Members have not yet taken the oath of office: Hanna, Lukens, Mosher, Reid of New York, and Taft.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES ON APPROPRIATIONS, ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, AND RULES

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 11) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 11

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Appropriations: George H. Mahon (chairman), Texas; Michael J. Kirwan, Ohio; Jamie L. Whitten, Mississippi; George W. Andrews, Alabama; John J. Rooney, New York; Robert L. F. Sikes, Florida; Otto E. Passman, Louisiana; Joe L. Evins, Tennessee; Edward P. Boland, Massachusetts; William H. Natcher, Kentucky; Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania; Tom Steed, Oklahoma; George E. Shipley, Illinois; John M. Slack, West Virginia; John J. Flynt, Jr., Georgia; Neal Smith, Iowa; Robert N. Giaimo, Connecticut; Julia Butler Hansen, Washington; Charles S. Joelson, New Jersey; Joseph P. Addabbo, New York; John J. McFall, California; W. R. Hull, Jr., Missouri; Jeffery Cohelan, California; Edward J. Patten, New Jersey; Clarence D. Long, Maryland; John O. Marsh, Jr., Virginia; Sidney R. Yates, Illinois; Bob Casey, Texas; David Pryor, Arkansas.

Committee on Armed Services: L. Mendel Rivers (chairman), South Carolina; Philip J. Philbin, Massachusetts; F. Edward Hébert, Louisiana; Melvin Price, Illinois; O. C. Fisher, Texas; Charles E. Bennett, Florida; James A. Byrne, Pennsylvania; Samuel S. Stratton, New York; Otis G. Pike, New York; Richard H. Ichord, Missouri; Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan; Alton Lennon, North Carolina; Wm. J. Randall, Missouri; G. Elliott Hagan, Georgia; Charles H. Wilson, California; Robert L. Leggett, Californa; Frank E. Evans, Colorado; Floyd V. Hicks, Washington; Speedy O. Long, Louisiana.

Committee on House Administration: Samuel N. Friedel (chairman), Maryland; Wayne L. Hays, Ohio; Frank Thompson, Jr., New Jersey; Watkins M. Abbitt, Virginia; Joe D. Waggonner, Jr., Louisiana; John H. Dent, Pennsylvania; Sam M. Gibbons, Florida; Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan; John Brademas, Indiana; John W. Davis, Georgia; Kenneth J. Gray, Illinois.

Committee on Rules: William M. Colmer (chairman), Mississippi; Ray J. Madden, Indiana; James J. Delaney, New York; Richard Bolling, Missouri; Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Massachusetts; B. F. Sisk, California; John Young, Texas; Claude Pepper, Florida; Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii; William R. Anderson, Tennessee.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, RULES, AND WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 12) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 12

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

Committee on Appropriations: Frank T. Bow, Ohio; Charles Raper Jonas, North Carolina; Melvin R. Laird, Wisconsin; Elford A. Cederberg, Michigan; Glenard P. Lipscomb, California; John J. Rhodes, Arizona; William E. Minshall, Ohio; Robert H. Michel, Illinois; Silvio O. Conte, Massachusetts; Odin Langen, Minnesota; Ben Reifel, South Dakota; Glenn R. Davis, Wisconsin; Howard W. Robison, New York; Garner E. Shriver, Kansas; Joseph M. McDade, Pennsylvania; Mark Andrews, North Dakota; Louis C. Wyman, New Hampshire; Burt L. Talcott, California; Charlotte T. Reid, Illinois; Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Michigan; Wendell Wyatt, Oregon.

Committee on House Administration: Glenard P. Lipscomb, California; Robert J. Corbett, Pennsylvania; Charles E. Chamberlain, Michigan; Samuel L. Devine, Ohio; William L. Dickinson, Alabama; James C. Cleveland, New Hampshire; John Kyl, Iowa; Albert H. Quie, Minnesota; Fred Schwengel, Iowa; William O. Cowger, Kentucky; Robert C. McEwen, New York.

Committee on Rules: H. Allen Smith, California; John B. Anderson, Illinois; Dave Martin, Nebraska; James H. Quillen, Tennessee; Delbert L. Latta, Ohio.

Committee on Ways and Means: John W. Byrnes, Wisconsin; James B. Utt, California; Jackson E. Betts, Ohio; Herman T. Schneebeli, Pennsylvania; Harold R. Collier, Illinois; Joel T. Broyhill, Virginia; James F. Battin, Montana; Barber B. Conable, Jr., New York; George Bush, Texas.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 13) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 13

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.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 17, 1968.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In view of my election as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, I hereby tender my resignation as a Member of the House of Representatives from the 24th District of New York, effective December 31, 1968.

It has been a great honor and privilege for me to have served in Congress. The 16 years that I spent in the House have been rewarding and I shall never forget them.

I am grateful to you, Mr. Speaker, and all of my colleagues who have extended their kindness, consideration and friendship during those 16 exciting years.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

PAUL A. FINO.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I call up a Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent Resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 6th day of January 1969, at 1 o'clock postmeridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handled, as they are opened by the President pro tempore of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter "A"; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President pro tempore of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair appoints as tellers on the part of the House to count the electoral votes on January 6, 1969, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. FRIEDEL) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LIPSCOMB).

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1969

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, January 6, 1969, it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess 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.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

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

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That effective from January 3, 1969, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 73, of the Ninetieth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 1969, is hereby continued and for such purpose shall have the same power and authority as that conferred by such Senate Concurrent Resolution 73, of the Ninetieth Congress.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Concurrent Resolution No. 1, 91st Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the joint committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 1969, the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. GERALD R. FORD, of Michigan; Mr. MCCORMACK of Massachusetts; and Mr. ALBERT of Oklahoma.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND SUBCOMMITTEES THEREOF TO SIT DURING SESSIONS AND RECESSES OF 91ST CONGRESS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 14) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 14

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittees thereof be authorized to sit during sessions and recesses of the Ninety-First Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS UNDER PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 15) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 15

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 Ninety-first 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 materialty 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.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I will yield briefly.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I am not sure how brief it will be, but if we are going to pass this by unanimous consent, it would be in order to have some explanation.

My question is simply this: Mr. Speaker, would the effect of this resolution blanket in all authority which previously we have considered as far as individual cases are concerned for subpenas of Members or subpenas duces tecum as affects documents of individual Members of the House or of the House of Representatives itself?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, of course, the resolution, as the gentleman knows by its reading, refers to any case that might take place during the recesses or adjournment of the Congress. It has no application in any other case. It is a standard resolution which has been used, as far as I know. The only reason for the resolution is to protect Members of the House.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, what he is saying is that this is only in cases where subpenas were served while the Congress was in recess?

It is the blanket form of resolution we have adopted in the past?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct, but this is not a blanket resolution. This is a resolution to cover the situation if subpenas had been issued, so that the papers and privileges of the House would be protected against the process of the court. It is a protection of the House.

Mr. HALL. This is exactly the basis for my query, the coequal legislative branch vis-a-vis the judicial branch and their rights and demands on this House of Representatives. Am I assured by the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma that if such a subpena would be applied by any branch of the judiciary in the future, it would be considered individually when we are in session?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct. This is only to protect in those instances which might occur during adjournment.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE OF BILLS TODAY

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.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 40, United States Code, sections 175 and 176, the Chair appoints the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER), and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRAMER) as members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK AND AUTHORITY FOR SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON JANUARY 9, 1969, TO RECEIVE APOLLO 8 ASTRONAUTS

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the attention of the distinguished acting minority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I take this time to give Members as much notice as I can of the business contemplated for next week.

Monday, of course, is the regular day for the counting of the electoral votes. That will take place on Monday.

Monday also is suspension day. There is one suspension—the bill to increase the per annum rate of compensation of the President of the United States.

Also on Monday, for the information of Members, all Members have received, I believe, invitations from the Speaker and myself regarding the reception to be held in the Longworth Building cafeteria at which the President of the United States will be the guest of Members of the House. That will be on Monday at 4:30 or immediately following the adjournment of the House. All Members on both sides of the Capitol, on both sides of the aisle, are invited.

Mr. Speaker, may I advise we also intend on Thursday to honor the astronauts, the Apollo 8 astronauts.

In that regard, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Thursday, January 9, 1969, for the Speaker to declare a recess for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting the Apollo 8 astronauts: Col. Frank Borman, U.S. Air Force; Capt. James A.

Lovell, Jr., U.S. Navy; and Lt. Col. William A. Anders, U.S. Air Force.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. I believe a little explanation should be made to my colleagues on the bill which is coming up Monday under the suspension of the rules procedure, and the necessity for it.

In connection with the recommendations from the Commission to the President about increases in salaries, all Members of the Congress and the judiciary and the other officers in the executive branch are covered, except that the Vice President, the Speaker, and the leaders of both branches do not come within the purview of the proposal, because the Commission did not feel it had jurisdiction to make recommendations with reference to the Vice President, the Speaker, or the leaders of both branches.

However, if later any increase in salary is provided for them, that can be done and it would not prevent the increase from taking effect during their term of office. That is the information we have received. However in the case of the next President of the United States, unless something is done with reference to increasing his salary on or before January 20, even if we pass the bill later, he could not take advantage of it during his term of office for a period of 4 years.

We are faced with a very practical situation here with respect to the organization of the committees. This will take time, and 12 o'clock January 20 is the deadline. So, if we are going to take any action in connection with an increase in salary for the next President of the United States, it has to be done on or before noon of January 20. If we took action afterwards, then during his term of office he could not take advantage of the increase in salary that the Congress might provide. We feel it is only fair and just.

This action was initiated by the majority leader and myself in conference with the minority leader and the whip and the chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the ranking member of that committee. It was decided that every effort should be made to try to put a bill through before January 20 providing for an increase in salary for the President of the United States.

The last increase for the President was almost 20 years ago, if I remember correctly. Is that correct?

Mr. ALBERT. 1949.

Mr. McCORMACK. So it is simply a matter of justice. That is the reason why the bill was introduced by the majority and the minority leaders and the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and its ranking member. It was introduced and sponsored by all of them. Now, next Monday is the only suspension day that we could take advantage of. So the leadership and I felt that we should do so at this opportunity. Otherwise, in spite of every effort we might make, the chances are it would be difficult to get a bill through before January 20.

I thought that I should take my colleagues into complete confidence as to the reason for this action that we are taking.

Mr. GROSS. Will the distinguished gentleman yield?

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

Mr. GROSS. Will this be a simple bill, simply changing the money figure?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. It will have to be, because he is the only one, as I understand it, whose salary must be increased on or before January 20 in order to take advantage of the increase during the next 4 years. It would not apply to the Vice President or to the Speaker or to the leaders of both branches of the Congress. They can be picked up later in a separate bill if an increase goes through for the Members of Congress and others covered by the Commission's report and the President's recommendation. Our information is that if an increase is provided for us we would not be precluded from receiving it during our term of office.

Mr. GROSS. I can say to the distinguished Speaker that my only concern, really, is that this will be used as a lever to pry loose outlandish pay increases for the other officials of the Government.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am sure the gentleman would not impute such a motive to my distinguished friend from Oklahoma and the distinguished minority leader and the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service or its ranking member. I am not going to defend myself against that charge. You will have to prove me guilty.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Is it contemplated that we will go over from Monday to Thursday next week?

Mr. ALBERT. I should think so, but that is not definite yet.

Mr. ARENDS. I thank the gentleman.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JANUARY 6

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

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

There was no objection.

GLARING AND GROWING DEFICIENCIES IN OUR NAVY

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

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Armed Services has long been pointing out the glaring and growing deficiencies in our Navy. It is not enough to say that two-thirds of our fleet is now over 20 years old. What must be pointed out is that some of the ships we are now using in the seas of Southeast Asia are so old that they are kept in operation only by the hard work and devotion to duty of the men who are on board them—often working over 80 hours a week. When the ships return for overhaul and are sandblasted to remove the barnacles, the sandblasting sometimes goes right through the hull. If this happened to a commercial ship, there would be an immediate Coast Guard investigation. With the Navy ships, it is so usual that a plate is just welded over the hole and the ship is sent back to the battle. How long can we continue to rely on such ships? How long can the rest of the ship be depended upon if the hull is showing these effects of age?

At the same time that we are relying upon our sailors to keep these old hulks running, they are being asked to live in quarters which are unbearably overcrowded and uncomfortable. Air conditioning is a sometime thing on ships which have to man battle stations in tropical weather. Ship by ship, as the crews make do, air conditioning is being installed in space after space—but the living quarters are usually the last to get it. Other crew facilities are often inadequate. Recently we found a ship where three of only six toilets provided for 144 men were out of use because there were not enough shipfitters to fix them and repair the boilers on the ship at the same time. The boilers, of course, received priority.

The exact status is classified, but let me tell you that our recent examinations of the readiness of our Atlantic fleet and of our Mediterranean fleet is shocking. Nor do we have any cause to be satisfied with the readiness of our Pacific fleet. The basic cause is overaged ships which have not been able to get the necessary upkeep and maintenance.

At the same time that our fleet is being run to exhaustion, the Soviets are building a new modern navy with fast ships and modern equipment. Recently I asked the American Security Council to examine this situation in the unclassified literature. Its report was recently published by our committee as a committee print entitled, "The Changing Strategic Naval Balance, U.S.S.R. versus U.S.A." Part of the report says:

> Thus, if the United States fails to maintain a clear lead in all significant forms of naval power, if the strategic naval balance is not in its favor, the United States will be unable to fulfill its role as leader of the free and independent nations emphasizing strategic naval forces—shifting much of their increasing missile power to sea—it is imperative that the United States have superior naval forces with which to deal with the new Soviet threat.
>
> In recent years, despite the tremendous growth of the Soviet naval and maritime establishment and the continuing growth that the U.S.S.R. has planned for the Soviet Navy, there continues to be inadequate U.S. response to the new Communist challenge on and under the seas. The inadequate level of response to challenge gives cause for concern in view of the ample evidence of increasing Soviet naval capabilities and the bold employment of Soviet naval forces in crisis situations.

Much of the free world could not retain its security and independence without U.S. support. In a military sense,

particularly, there is no other present source for this support. Thus, a burden in defense of world freedom is thrust upon us whether we wish it or not. The Soviets already have a fleet of several ships in the Indian Ocean, moving to fill the vacuum left by the withdrawal of the British. We now have only one or two small ships in this area. In the Mediterranean, the Soviets are not only maintaining a sizable fleet, but they are building naval bases there as the British leave.

The time has come to do more than merely talk about the sad shape of our Navy—and the immensity of the task which it must perform. The time has come to do something about it. Therefore, I am today introducing a bill which would be the start of a program for the construction of a new Navy.

The bill I am introducing will authorize the construction of Navy ships costing $3.8 billion in fiscal year 1970. In fiscal year 1969 the naval shipbuilding program was only $1.3 billion. Only with a new program can we begin to replace old ships at an adequate rate. Only with such a program can we begin to have a Navy with adequate modern equipment. Only with such a program can we really begin to have a nuclear Navy—the way that the Congress, the Navy, and the Joint Chiefs have been demanding for years.

Since the Navy must have ships able to go into any part of any ocean on a moment's notice, the necessity of having nuclear propulsion in our Navy is greater than ever before. While it may cost more, the necessity of being free from the black oil logistics train is an overwhelming requirement.

Hence in the new shipbuilding program there will be one nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, two nuclear-powered guided missile frigates, and three nuclear-powered attack submarines.

I want to make special mention of the nuclear attack submarines. Since World War II, the Soviets have built up a submarine fleet of 350, of which over 50 are nuclear powered. The first line of defense against these submarines is our own attack submarine, of which we now have only about 100, and of which only about 40 at this moment are nuclear powered. Up until the past few months there was a ceiling of 69 nuclear attack submarines arbitrarily imposed by the systems analysis group in the Pentagon upon the Navy. Now that limit has been broken. The new submarine construction program will begin to bring our nuclear attack submarine capability up to the range which has been requested by the Navy and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The new program will also permit the construction of eight new escort destroyers of nonnuclear propulsion. This part of the program may begin to give the Navy some experience with gas turbine engines—a powerplant that other navies have begun to find useful and flexible for their ships.

The program would also look to the construction of 17 support ships and the conversion of 21 present ships, including the conversion of six Polaris submarines to carry the Poseidon missiles. There will also be included in the program the necessary additions to round out the program, such as the provision of spares.

With the enactment of this kind of a program, the shipbuilding industry will be able to make such plans as may be needed to complete the modernization of its plant.

More importantly, it will be able to make better long-range plans for utilization of its working force—a working force which is as highly skilled as any in the country. With long-range plans, it will now be able to attract and retain the kind of talent which is needed to design and build the highly complex ships required by our Navy.

And the Navy will be better able to attract and retain sailors and officers who have the skills and talents needed by our career forces.

Mr. BATES, the ranking minority Member, and I recognized the need for a reexamination of the full problems involved in seapower last fall. Consequently I designated a Special Subcommittee on Sea Power, chaired by the Honorable CHARLES E. BENNETT.

I hope that the Members of Congress will study this program seriously—a study which will result, I am sure, in overwhelming legislative support.

To sum up, the bill I am introducing would provide for 19 new warships including one nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, two nuclear-powered guided missile frigates, three nuclear-powered attack submarines, and eight destroyers of the new class; 17 new support ships, 21 conversions including six Polaris submarine conversions, and modernization of three missile escorts.

The funds will also cover necessary spare parts and design efforts, as well as the purchase of long lead time items for further nuclear attack submarines and nuclear frigates. This is but a start for a new modern Navy.

WILLIAM M. McMILLAN—A DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT

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

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, last evening, January 2, 1969, I, along with colleagues from both sides of the aisle in this House, joined with a host of friends and fellow workers to pay tribute to one of the great career public servants of this Nation—William Marvin McMillan, Assistant Postmaster General for the Bureau of Operations of the Post Office Department.

On December 30, 1968, Mr. McMillan retired from our great postal service after a long and distinguished career of more than two score years. A career that spanned—

More than one-fifth of the independent existence of this great Republic of ours;

The administration of seven Presidents—Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson;

The tenure of 11 Postmasters General—New, Brown, Farley, Walker, Hannegan, Donaldson, Summerfield, Day, Gronouski, O'Brien, and Watson; and

The period from July 1, 1927, through December 30, 1968.

The career of William Marvin McMillan is a living example of the great American dream—the limitless opportunity to succeed. His is a story of a career public servant who entered the postal service as a substitute postal clerk in Albany, Tex., and subsequently rose through the ranks of that great Department of our Government to become a postal inspector, inspector-in-charge of the Fort Worth Division, regional director of the Wichita and then the Dallas region and finally to be nominated by President Johnson and confirmed by the Senate to be Assistant Postmaster General for Operations.

Mr. Speaker, needless to say I am proud that such a man comes from my native State of Texas. Such men as William Marvin McMillan are the kind of leaders that this Nation has produced over our long history.

I can think of no better words to describe the kind of dedication, loyalty, integrity, and service as demonstrated by Bill McMillan than the lines of Josiah Gilbert Holland, who wrote:

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the best of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that William Marvin McMillan is such a man.

"HE SERVED US ALL"

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include an editorial.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the man who helps his friends and neighbors and seeks constantly to improve his community renders a great service to mankind. C. H. Runciman, of Lowell, Mich., a constituent of mine, was just such a man. He gave unstintingly of his time and energies to the betterment of the community of Lowell and the State of Michigan. It was altogether fitting, therefore, that the Grand Rapids, Mich., Press should have eulogized Mr. Runciman after his recent death. Mr. Runciman's death left a void in his community and his State. The Grand Rapids Press editorial follows:

HE SERVED US ALL

The death of Carlton H. Runciman Sr. of Lowell has been ruled a suicide. But the circumstances of his death cannot alter the fact that in life he devoted a large share of his immense energy and zest for living to public causes, especially social welfare.

Carl Runciman was a charter member of the State Welfare Commission and he served on it longer than any other person. Although a Republican, he was appointed to the commission by Democratic as well as Republican governors, in plain recognition of his valuable

leadership. He worked in harness with the other commission members regardless of their party affiliation. As long as they were devoted to improving the lot of the state's less fortunate citizens that was good enough for him.

His contributions to his community and to education were proportionately as large. Though he was immersed in his own business interests and took great pride in his business operations, he seemed always to have time to spare to work for the betterment of his community, his neighbors and his state. He never was too busy to turn away anyone with a problem or any person who wanted help in improving the school system, making the community a better place to live or looking after the needs of others.

Mr. Runciman was not well in late years, and it was obvious when one talked with him. But the grin was as broad as ever, the handshake as firm as it had been, and the desire to be of help to others as strong and instinctive as always. He lived a full life and a good one. And that is what all of his relatives, friends and acquaintances always will remember.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO MODERNIZE OUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCESS

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

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation which will modernize our presidential election process. One part of my proposal would amend the Constitution to abolish the electoral college, provide for the direct election of the President, and call for a national presidential primary election. This is supplemented by a bill which outlines the procedures for doing this.

I make these proposals because I believe that in the wake of the events of the 1968 presidential election, the American people are ready for a complete reform of the electoral process. Several piecemeal approaches which would partially update the electoral system have been offered, but I believe it is necessary that we make a complete revision while we are addressing ourselves to the need for reform.

The violence of dissenters in Chicago; the circus atmosphere which surrounded the Republicans at Miami; the sizable protest vote for George Wallace; and the near miss on election night when it appeared that a deadlock in the electoral college was in the making were all highlights of the presidential election of 1968. These are also indications of the troubled state our antiquated presidential election procedures have helped to create.

The time for academic discussion and rhetorical debate is past. We must act now to alter the dangerous and unresponsive institutions which have allowed this situation to grow. Abolition of the electoral college and providing for the direct popular election of the President is a good beginning, but it does not go far enough. We must supplement such reform by abandoning the convention method of nominating candidates and instituting a direct national presidential primary election.

Those who are backing the abolition of the electoral college admit that it will start a trend of bringing the people more directly into all steps of the election of the President. If we intend to do an honest job of making the people the source of electoral power, we must extend direct democracy to the nomination process. I think that we can trust the people to register their mood in the selection of candidates as well as in the election of the President. For this reason, I have included the provisions for a national presidential primary election in my proposed constitutional amendment.

By including it in the amendment, we also will avoid the possibility of facing months of litigation which could stall the use of the new system indefinitely. The constitutionality of the primary would possibly be questioned if it were provided completely by statute, but if it is built into the Constitution, it will have a solid legal base.

There are many reasons for bringing the people more directly into the electoral process. Most important, it would help curb the alienation which many of our citizens feel for our existing political institutions. This sense of remoteness breeds suspicion and apathy. It manifests itself in violence by some, in protest votes for minority candidates by others, while others fail to vote at all. All of these attitudes are equally corrosive to our society. There has been much discussion that the key to ending these destructive forces in the country is to give the people a stake in society. They must have effective means of registering their dissatisfaction peacefully but effectively so that they will want to preserve the system rather than destroy it. Alterations in the electoral system which would give the voter an actual voice in the selection of candidates and in the election of the President would certainly help to achieve this. In addition, if the President were actually more responsible to the people for his election, acceptance of his election and unification of the factions in society would be more easily achieved.

The legislation which I have introduced addresses itself to achieving this and to the difficulties Congress may face when it ventures into the electoral process. My bill would establish a national presidential primary election to be administered by a National Presidential Elections Commission. Safeguards for the States' right to conduct elections are included in this proposal. Candidates wishing to participate in the election must qualify in at least two-thirds of the States. They do this either by fulfilling the qualifications laid down in State law for getting on the ballot, or if no such law exists, they must file a petition containing at least 25,000 signatures of qualified voters in that State. The bill does nothing to interfere with the States' rights to conduct the kind of primary they wish, to outline voter qualifications, or to hold elections for other offices in the accustomed manner. The States' machinery will be used to conduct the national primary.

Nothing in this act would weaken the viability of our two-party system. Provisions have been included to discourage the proliferation of splinter movements but still provide a vehicle for serious new party movements. To participate, a political party must show that it has sufficient backing in two-thirds of the States, either by having received 25 percent of the vote in the previous election or by filing a petition containing signatures of at least 5 percent of the voters in each of those States. Candidates must declare their affiliation with one of these qualified parties to appear on the ballot.

Only the names of those who have met the candidate qualifications and are affiliated with qualified parties will appear on the primary ballot in all the States on the third Tuesday of September. A candidate must receive a plurality of the vote cast nationwide for the party's candidates to be nominated. The parties retain the right to nominate the vice-presidential candidate by any means they wish.

The names of the qualified nominees and their running mates would appear on the ballot for the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Because the modern President assumes one of the most difficult jobs in the world, and therefore, I believe, he must have substantial public support when he goes into office, my proposal requires that a candidate receive a plurality of at least 45 percent of the vote to win. It is possible that, if more than two parties were competing in the general election, no party's candidates would receive this plurality. In this case, there would be a runoff election 2 weeks later between the two slates receiving the highest vote. The winner would only have to receive a simple plurality in this race to be elected.

I know that we must be careful and thoughtful before we enact these electoral reforms, but I firmly believe that we must act before the next presidential election. The arguments for changes have a long history, and there is no need to continue to stall the issue with endless debate. Since its conception, the electoral college has been questioned. Congressional committees to study the possibility of abolishing it date back to the last century. Likewise, the first proposal for a national presidential primary election was made by President Woodrow Wilson early in this century. Many Congresses have studied proposals since then. I think that we have had enough discussion and should start looking for practical means of implementing these reforms now.

With today's unprecedented tensions at home and abroad, we should never again risk the possibility of experiencing the chaos that threatened our system this year. Public opinion polls show that the people are anxious for this change; nearly 80 percent now favor the abolition of the electoral college and would like to bring the people more directly into the selection of the President. We should listen to this public opinion and respond by making the needed changes as soon as possible.

COMMITTEE ON URBAN AFFAIRS

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have reintroduced my resolution to create a standing Committee on Urban Affairs in

the House of Representatives. Eight Members of Congress have joined me in sponsoring this measure: Representative JOHN CONYERS, of Michigan; Representative JOHN DUNCAN, of Tennessee; Representative DON EDWARDS, of California; Representative JACOB GILBERT, of New York; Representative WILLIAM HATHAWAY, of Maine; Representative BERTRAM PODELL, of New York; Representative CLAUDE PEPPER, of Florida; and Representative CHARLES WHALEN, of Ohio.

I believe it is urgent that a Committee on Urban Affairs be established early in the 91st Congress.

During the past 4 years the Congress has given increasing recognition to the severity of the crisis in our urban areas. During the 89th Congress the Department of Housing and Urban Development was created to provide a more integrated approach to the multitude of problems confronting the cities. I supported and fought for that legislation throughout my tenure in Congress. During the 90th Congress the landmark Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 was passed, which provided new programs to make decent housing available to low- and moderate-income Americans. I supported that legislation and several amendments of mine were included to expand the scope of the 1968 act's provisions.

The passage of these two acts has enabled the executive branch to develop a more integrated approach to the problems of the cities. However, at a time when conditions in our cities grow worse daily, we cannot afford to rely upon the executive branch to provide solutions, particularly when we recall that the incoming administration showed remarkably little interest in urban problems during the recent presidential campaign. The Congress must develop an adequate affirmative program for combating urban problems on its own initiative. If the House is to exert the kind of leadership that the future will require, it should be organized to do so.

The present outmoded congressional committee structure is wholly inadequate to the task of creating a coordinated and imaginative attack on the problems of our cities. During the period in which we have struggled with a system that scatters interrelated urban issues throughout several standing committees of the House, our cities have been poisoned by pollutants in the air and water, clogged by traffic, and plagued by inadequate housing for low- and middle-income residents. Slums have made the inner city a nightmare for millions of black and Spanish-speaking Americans, and rising crime rates have terrorized both black and white. In spite of these difficulties, 130 million Americans live in urban or metropolitan areas, and that figure will rise to an even greater total by the end of this decade. It is apparent that the future welfare of America will depend on the welfare of her cities.

Congress must confront these pressing problems. In order to do so effectively, there should be a single committee which can comprehensively consider the multitude of urban problems facing us. The jurisdiction of the Committee on Urban Affairs, which I am proposing, would parallel the activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It would consider public and private housing, air and water pollution, water supplies and sewage facilities, and urban mass transit. Under the present system, these issues are distributed throughout several congressional committees, where they are considered piecemeal. By utilizing a single committee, the Congress could more effectively supervise the numerous Federal programs which already deal with urban issues. Once a standing House Committee on Urban Affairs is operating, then it would be logical for the Committee on Appropriations to set up a parallel subcommittee which would deal with urban matters. Additionally, cities in need of Federal assistance would no longer have to negotiate the maze of several committees with overlapping responsibilities but could instead make their needs known to a single committee familiar with urban problems.

There is no more crying need in the Congress today than for a coordinated and creative approach to interrelated problems of the cities. In several vital areas the Committee on Urban Affairs would facilitate the development of that kind of coordinated approach. It would consider the related programs of urban renewal, slum clearance, code enforcement, and the model cities program. Bad housing is the constant reminder to the slumdweller of his condition of poverty.

Transportation planners must give greater attention to the need for rapid systems of urban mass transit. Urban highway projects and urban mass transportation would be considered by the same committee in an effort to develop a greater degree of coordination between these two transportation programs.

Air and water pollution, which have had disastrous effects upon the environment of my own city of New York, and other cities, must receive a high priority on the list of problems most in need of immediate attention. For if we do not soon act to stem the escalating pollution of our atmosphere and water supplies, we may soon find our cities totally unviable places. Again, the Committee on Urban Affairs would more effectively give systematic attention to waste disposal and sewage which threatens to poison our metropolitan river systems.

Mr. Speaker, all of these problems require well-coordinated and creative planning on the part of the Congress. If we are to develop the kind of concentrated effort necessary, we need new internal mechanisms that will better facilitate a coordinated attack on urban problems. The establishment of a Committee on Urban Affairs will assist the House of Representatives in confronting effectively the growing crisis in our cities.

CATV: WHAT IS CONGRESS GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

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

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, a revolution is taking place in the world of communications, and Congress is sitting idly on the sidelines. I refer to the great advances in community antenna television—CATV—perhaps the most significant development in communications since the discovery of television itself.

We are just beginning to have an inkling of the full potential of CATV. Its capabilities in providing information and entertainment to the American public appear almost unlimited. Yet we in Congress have been largely ignoring our responsibilities to set policies for this potent new medium. We have been leaving all the big decisions to the courts and the Federal Communications Commission, while, ironically, a city such as New York has been able to produce a well-formulated CATV code of its own.

Lacking legislative guidance, the Federal rulemakers outside Congress have surrounded CATV with a mishmash of occasionally conflicting decisions. The cable systems have been allowed to expand freely in some areas, and hobbled in others. Because of regulations issued in fits and starts, we now have glaring inconsistencies which appear ridiculous on their face and can be infuriating to the viewing public. Take the South San Diego Bay area, in my own congressional district: Residents of most parts of the city of Chula Vista are entitled to unlimited CATV; yet in National City—separated only by a dry riverbed from Chula Vista—and in neighboring Imperial Beach, FCC orders last June effectively blocked new hookups.

I hear a great deal from my constituents who can neither understand nor sympathize with the fiats now governing the growth of cable television. I share their resentment, but I also recognize where much of the blame for the current confusion rests.

As a member of the Communications Subcommittee, and as a former broadcaster, I have often been less than enchanted by the way the FCC tackles its work. In assigning frequencies, awarding broadcast licenses, and carrying out other statutory chores, the Commission has sometimes seemed to place private interests ahead of those of the public. But it is not fair to rap the Commission for the CATV actions. I personally doubt that the Commission wanted to plunge as far as it has into the CATV thicket without guidelines from Congress. In fact, in its second report and order of March 6, 1966, the Commission implored Congress to act on a wide range of matters directly affecting the future of cable television. When Congress failed to act, the U.S. Supreme Court finally stepped in to uphold the Commission's authority to regulate CATV.

Like it or not, the FCC, an appointive body, is today writing substantive laws by issuing rules and regulations for CATV.

It is not, however, too late for Congress to act.

Accordingly, I have introduced today a simple resolution calling for a thorough investigation by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the Federal CATV regulations promulgated thus far. At the conclusion of this study, the committee would make appropriate recommendations to the House.

I personally do not pretend to know all—or even any—of the answers to the CATV dilemma. The technical and legal problems surrounding CATV are enormously complex, and it would be presumptuous of me to attempt to spell out solutions before these problems have been properly defined by expert witnesses in testimony to the Commerce Committee.

Under my resolution, the committee's probe will focus on the highly controversial CATV rules proposed by the FCC last December 12. Some of these rules would further restrict the carriage of distant signals by CATV, require the cable systems to originate their own programing and bar cross-ownership of cable systems and television stations in the same market area. The reaction of cable and conventional television interests to these proposals has been distinctly mixed, with factions inside both industries registering a variety of claims as to the impact.

Now it may be that the FCC, in attempting to chart a long-range program for the cable industry, has prescribed exactly what is needed to permit CATV and broadcasters not only to coexist, but actually to complement each other and in the process provide new benefits to the viewing public.

The FCC suggestions might also be inequitable—they might well be weighted against either the broadcasters or the cable operators.

A penetrating look by the Congress at the rulemaking and inquiry proposed by the FCC could well be just a necessary preliminary to a thorough revision—by Congress—of the Communications Act to cover the potent new medium of cable television.

We must regain the initiative—really our constitutional responsibility—to control, guide, and direct the destiny of CATV—which is already a fixture in some 3 million American homes.

To do less would be to renege on our sworn obligations to the public we serve.

NOT YOURS TO GIVE

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include pertinent material.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, every Member of the 91st Congress, both new and old, will sooner or later have to face up to the questions of how far he or she can go in appropriating funds from the Public Treasury for nonpublic uses. I suppose every Congress and every Congressman must wrestle with their own conscience in determining the constitutional limitations on their right to appropriate public funds. I suggest that there is no better precedent to abide by in this regard than the one established by a former Member of this House, the Honorable Davy Crockett.

Davy Crockett's dilemma and the manner in which he resolved it are poignantly portrayed in an article distributed by the Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., entitled, "Not Yours To Give," and taken from "The Life of Colonel David Crockett." I hope every Member of this House, both veterans and freshmen, will take a few minutes of their time to read the article, which I insert at this point in the RECORD:

NOT YOURS TO GIVE

One day in the House of Representatives, a bill was taken up appropriating money for the benefit of a widow of a distinguished naval officer. Several beautiful speeches had been made in its support. The Speaker was just about to put the question when Crockett arose:

"Mr. Speaker—I have as much respect for the memory of the deceased, and as much sympathy for the sufferings of the living, if suffering there be, as any man in this House, but we must not permit our respect for the dead or our sympathy for a part of the living to lead us into an act of injustice to the balance of the living. I will not go into an argument to prove that Congress has no power to appropriate this money as an act of charity. Every member upon this floor knows it. We have the right, as individuals, to give away as much of our own money as we please in charity; but as members of Congress we have no right so to appropriate a dollar of the public money. Some eloquent appeals have been made to us upon the ground that it is a debt due the deceased. Mr. Speaker, the deceased lived long after the close of the war; he was in office to the day of his death, and I have never heard that the government was in arrears to him.

Every man in this House knows it is not a debt. We cannot, without the grossest corruption, appropriate this money as the payment of a debt. We have not the semblance of authority to appropriate it as a charity. Mr. Speaker, I have said we have the right to give as much money of our own as we please. I am the poorest man on this floor. I cannot vote for this bill, but I will give one week's pay to the object, and if every member of Congress will do the same, it will amount to more than the bill asks."

He took his seat. Nobody replied. The bill was put upon its passage, and, instead of passing unanimously, as was generally supposed, and as, no doubt, it would, but for that speech, it received but few votes, and, of course, was lost.

Later, when asked by a friend why he had opposed the appropriation, Crockett gave this explanation:

"Several years ago I was one evening standing on the steps of the Capitol with some other members of Congress, when our attention was attracted by a great light over in Georgetown. It was evidently a large fire. We jumped into a hack and drove over as fast as we could. In spite of all that could be done, many houses were burned and many families made houseless, and, besides, some of them had lost all but the clothes they had on. The weather was very cold, and when I saw so many women and children suffering, I felt that something ought to be done for them. The next morning a bill was introduced appropriating $20,000 for their relief. We put aside all other business and rushed it through as soon as it could be done.

"The next summer, when it began to be time to think about the election, I concluded I would take a scout around among the boys of my district. I had no opposition there, but, as the election was some time off, I did not know what might turn up. When riding one day in a part of my district in which I was more of a stranger than any other, I saw a man in a field plowing and coming toward the road. I gauged my gait so that we should meet as he came to the fence. As he came up, I spoke to the man. He replied politely, but, as I thought, rather coldly.

"I began: 'Well, friend, I am one of those unfortunate beings called candidates, and—'

" 'Yes, I know you; you are Colonel Crockett. I have seen you once before, and voted for you the last time you were elected. I suppose you are out electioneering now, but you had better not waste your time or mine. I shall not vote for you again.'

"This was a sockdolager . . . I begged him to tell me what was the matter.

" 'Well, Colonel, it is hardly worth-while to waste time or words upon it. I do not see how it can be mended, but you gave a vote last winter which shows that either you have not capacity to understand the Constitution, or that you are wanting in the honesty and firmness to be guided by it. In either case you are not the man to represent me. But I beg your pardon for expressing it in that way. I did not intend to avail myself of the privilege of the constituent to speak plainly to a candidate for the purpose of insulting or wounding you. I intend by it only to say that your understanding of the Constitution is very different from mine; and I will say to you what, but for my rudeness, I should not have said, that I believe you to be honest. . . . But an understanding of the Constitution different from mine I cannot overlook, because the Constitution, to be worth anything, must be held sacred, and rigidly observed in all its provisions. The man who wields power and misinterprets it is the more dangerous the more honest he is.'

" 'I admit the truth of all you say, but there must be some mistake about it, for I do not remember that I gave any vote last winter upon any constitutional question.'

" 'No, Colonel, there's no mistake. Though I live here in the backwoods and seldom go from home, I take the papers from Washington and read very carefully all the proceedings of Congress. My papers say that last winter you voted for a bill to appropriate $20,000 to some sufferers by a fire in Georgetown. Is that true?'

" 'Well, my friend; I may as well own up. You have got me there. But certainly nobody will complain that a great and rich country like ours should give the insignificant sum of $20,000 to relieve its suffering women and children, particularly with a full and overflowing Treasury, and I am sure, if you had been there, you would have done just as I did.'

" 'It is not the amount, Colonel, that I complain of; it is the principle. In the first place, the government ought to have in the Treasury no more than enough for its legitimate purposes. But that has nothing to do with the question. The power of collecting and disbursing money at pleasure is the most dangerous power that can be intrusted to man, particularly under our system of collecting revenue by a tariff, which reaches every man in the country, no matter how poor he may be, and the poorer he is the more he pays in proportion to his means. What is worse, it presses upon him without his knowledge where the weight centers, for there is not a man in the United States who can ever guess how much he pays to the government. So you see, that while you are contributing to relieve one, you are drawing it from thousands who are even worse off than he. If you had the right to give anything, the amount was simply a matter of discretion with you, and you had as much right to give $20,000,000 as $20,000. If you have the right to give to one, you have the right to give to all; and, as the Constitution neither defines charity nor stipulates the amount, you are at libery to give to any and everything which you may believe, or profess to believe, is a charity, and to any amount you may think proper. You will very easily perceive what a wide door this would open for fraud and corruption and favoritism, on on the one hand, and for robbing the people on the other. No, Colonel, Congress has no right to give charity. Individual members may give as much of their own money as they please, but they have no right to touch a dollar of the public money for that purpose. If twice as many houses had been burned in this county as in Georgetown, neither you nor any other member of Con-

gress would have thought of appropriating a dollar for our relief. There are about two hundred and forty members of Congress. If they had shown their sympathy for the sufferers by contributing each one week's pay, it would have made over $13,000. There are plenty of wealthy men in and around Washington who could have given $20,000 without depriving themselves of even a luxury of life. The congressmen chose to keep their own money, which, if reports be true, some of them spend not very creditably; and the people about Washington, no doubt, applauded you for relieving them from the necessity of giving by giving what was not yours to give. The people have delegated to Congress, by the Constitution, the power to do certain things. To do these, it is authorized to collect and pay moneys, and for nothing else. Everything beyond this is usurpation, and a violation of the Constitution.

" 'So you see, Colonel, you have violated the Constitution in what I consider a vital point. It is a precedent fraught with danger to the country, for when Congress once begins to stretch its power beyond the limits of the Constitution, there is no limit to it, and no security for the people. I have no doubt you acted honestly, but that does not make it any better, except as far as you are personally concerned, and you see that I cannot vote for you.'

"I tell you I felt streaked. I saw if I should have opposition, and this man should go to talking, he would set others to talking, and in that district I was a gone fawn-skin. I could not answer him, and the fact is, I was so fully convinced that he was right, I did not want to. But I must satisfy him, and I said to him:

" 'Well, my friend, you hit the nail upon the head when you said I had not sense enough to understand the Constitution. I intended to be guided by it, and thought I had studied it fully. I have heard many speeches in Congress about the powers of Congress, but what you have said here at your plow has got more hard, sound sense in it than all the fine speeches I ever heard. If I had ever taken the view of it that you have, I would have put my head into the fire before I would have given that vote; and if you will forgive me and vote for me again, if I ever vote for another unconstitutional law I wish I may be shot.'

"He laughingly replied: 'Yes, Colonel, you have sworn to that once before, but I will trust you again upon one condition. You say that you are convinced that your vote was wrong. Your acknowledgment of it will do no more good than beating you for it. If, as you go around the district, you will tell people about this vote, and that you are satisfied it was wrong, I will not only vote for you, but will do what I can to keep down opposition, and, perhaps, I may exert some little influence in that way.'

" 'If I don't,' said I, 'I wish I may be shot; and to convince you that I am in earnest in what I say I will come back this way in a week or ten days, and if you will get up a gathering of the people, I will make a speech to them. Get up a barbecue, and I will pay for it.'

" 'No, Colonel, we are not rich people in this section, but we have plenty of provisions to contribute for a barbecue, and some to spare for those who have none. The push of crops will be over in a few days, and we can then afford a day for a barbecue. This is Thursday; I will see to getting it up on Saturday week. Come to my house on Friday, and we will go together, and I promise you a very respectable crowd to see and hear you.'

" 'Well, I will be here. But one thing more before I say good-by. I must know your name.'

" 'My name is Bunce.'

" 'Not Horatio Bunce?'

" 'Yes.'

" 'Well, Mr. Bunce, I never saw you before, though you say you have seen me, but I know you very well. I am glad I have met you, and very proud that I may hope to have you for my friend.'

"It was one of the luckiest hits of my life that I met him. He mingled but little with the public, but was widely known for his remarkable intelligence and incorruptible integrity, and for a heart brimful and running over with kindness and benevolence, which showed themselves not only in words but in acts. He was the oracle of the whole country around him, and his fame had extended far beyond the circle of his immediate acquaintance. Though I had never met him before, I had heard much of him, and but for this meeting it is very likely I should have had opposition, and had been beaten. One thing is very certain, no man could now stand up in that district under such a vote.

"At the appointed time I was at his house, having told our conversation to every crowd I had met, and to every man I stayed all night with, and I found that it gave the people an interest and a confidence in me stronger than I had ever seen manifested before.

"Though I was considerably fatigued when I reached his house, and, under ordinary circumstances, should have gone early to bed, I kept him up until midnight, talking about the principles and affairs of government, and got more real, true knowledge of them than I had got all my life before.

"I have known and seen much of him since, for I respect him—no, that is not the word—I reverence and love him more than any living man, and I go to see him two or three times every year; and I will tell you, sir, if every one who professes to be a Christian lived and acted and enjoyed it as he does, the religion of Christ would take the world by storm.

"But to return to my story. The next morning we went to the barbecue, and, to my surprise, found about a thousand men there. I met a good many whom I had not known before, and they and my friend introduced me around until I had got pretty well acquainted—at least, they all knew me.

"In due time notice was given that I would speak to them. They gathered up around a stand that had been erected. I opened my speech by saying:

" 'Fellow-citizens—I present myself before you today feeling like a new man. My eyes have lately been opened to truths which ignorance or prejudice, or both, had heretofore hidden from my view. I feel that I can today offer you the ability to render you more valuable service than I have ever been able to render before. I am here today more for the purpose of acknowledging my error than to seek your votes. That I should make this acknowledgement is due to myself as well as to you. Whether you will vote for me is a matter for your consideration only.'

"I went on to tell them about the fire and my vote for the appropriation and then told them why I was satisfied it was wrong. I closed by saying:

" 'And now, fellow-citizens, it remains only for me to tell you that the most of the speech you have listened to with so much interest was simply a repetition of the arguments by which your neighbor, Mr. Bunce, convinced me of my error.

" 'It is the best speech I ever made in my life, but he is entitled to the credit for it. And now I hope he is satisfied with his convert and that he will get up here and tell you so.'

"He came upon the stand and said:

" 'Fellow-citizens—it affords me great pleasure to comply with the request of Colonel Crockett. I have always considered him a thoroughly honest man, and I am satisfied that he will faithfully perform all that he has promised you today.'

"He went down, and there went up from that crowd such a shout for Davy Crockett as his name never called forth before.

"I am not much given to tears, but I was taken with a choking then and felt some big drops rolling down my cheeks. And I tell you now that the remembrance of those few words spoken by such a man, and the honest, hearty shout they produced, is worth more to me than all the honors I have received and all the reputation I have ever made, or ever shall make, as a member of Congress."

"Now, sir," concluded Crockett, "you know why I made that speech yesterday.

"There is one thing now to which I will call your attention. You remember that I proposed to give a week's pay. There are in that House many very wealthy men—men who think nothing of spending a week's pay, or a dozen of them, for a dinner or a wine party when they have something to accomplish by it. Some of those same men made beautiful speeches upon the great debt of gratitude which the country owed the deceased—a debt which could not be paid by money—and the insignificance and worthlessness of money, particularly so insignificant a sum as $10,000, when weighed against the honor of the nation. Yet not one of them responded to my proposition. Money with them is nothing but trash when it is to come out of the people. But it is the one great thing for which most of them are striving, and many of them sacrifice honor, integrity, and justice to obtain it."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HEALTH AFFAIRS

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing a bill that would create an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs.

Briefly, this bill would amend the provisions of existing law relating to the organization of the Department of Defense to provide that one of the assistant secretaries would have to be the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, whose principal duty would be overall supervision of health affairs of the Department of Defense. The bill also provides that within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs there would be a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Dental Affairs who would have to be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the other body. The Deputy Assistant Secretary would be subject to the supervision and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and would be responsible for all matters relating to dental affairs within the Office of the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, this bill came before the House as an amendment to the military procurement bill last year. It passed both the House and the other body. However, its youthful and untimely demise came when it did not survive conference last fall. The bill has gained the endorsement of a large segment of the medical profession and has been staffed with the three surgeon generals of the armed services. Finally, this legislation will provide the armed services the needed supervision and coordination that is required in this technical and professional field, so as to give our fighting men quality health and dental care.

WILSON'S CREEK BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL PARK

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill that would authorize funds for the development of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Park, located near Springfield, Mo. Similar legislation was endorsed at the 58th annual meeting of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historical Sites, Buildings, and Monuments last spring.

The State of Missouri has completed the land acquisition of this joint Federal-State project. Therefore, Federal funds would be earmarked for further development of the park so as to accommodate the increasing number of park visitors.

The second section of the bill would change the name of the park from Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park to Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. The purpose of this change is to conform with uniform nomenclature for all national parks.

Mr. Speaker, as one of the major engagements west of the Mississippi River during the Civil War, Wilson's Creek merits the fullest development in the preservation of our great heritage.

ORDERLY TRADE IN TEXTILES

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

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to provide for orderly trade in textiles. Except for some updating and revisions in the definitions section, this is essentially the same bill which almost 200 of us sponsored in the last Congress.

I feel certain that most of us are familiar with President-elect Nixon's pledge to restore reason into our textile trade picture. My purpose in offering this legislation now is twofold: First, it is intended to support Mr. Nixon in his efforts to obtain international arrangements providing for reasonable restraints on U.S. textile imports. Second, I think it important that our major trading partners understand that this Congress retains its interest in seeing this growing problem solved equitably. And, it is a problem that has become much more alarming.

For the first 10 months of 1968, total textile imports reached almost 2.8 billion square yards—an annual rate of 3.3 billion square yards. This would exceed the previous record volume for any year by 500 million square yards or a huge 18 percent. Our textile trade deficit in 1968 will be more than $800 million.

Why does this situation exist? Stripped of all rhetoric, it boils down to this: There is a large and growing wage gap between the United States and the major trading nations of the world. Added to this is another factor that compounds the seriousness of the situation—a narrowing of the technology gap. Through the years, American industry, in large measure, has relied upon technological superiority to offset the wage gap. But it was, and still is, inevitable that other nations will gain on us in technology. This is made even more certain by the fantastic revolution taking place in the communication of information and ideas and in the transportation of people and materials.

In the textile industry this widening of the wage gap and narrowing of the technological gap has had an enormous impact. What is happening in the textile industry is also occurring in various degrees to a number of other major American industries. Yet, so far as I can see, those people currently in Government who are responsible for planning and executing trade policy either are unaware of, or choose to ignore, these facts. It is time that we recognize that our trade policies are both unrealistic and unresponsive to the needs of our economy.

It is inconceivable that we should continue to slavishly accept an unrealistic trade policy that undermines our other efforts to create job opportunities for so many of our people. There is no doubt that the textile industry has a far-reaching potential for contributing to sound economic advancement in areas of this country and among people where such advancement is most needed. How well it can achieve this potential will depend to a great extent on the growth of imports.

It is time, Mr. Speaker, that we took account of the fact that importing goods with a high labor content and exporting products with a low labor content, must inevitably mean the exportation of American jobs. It is against this development that we should all seek to protect.

Unless positive steps are taken, we will, by our inaction, continue the policy of self-destruction which our Nation has been following for the past several years. Employment opportunities in the textile industry will be lost and we will encourage American textile plants to move abroad. If this occurs, we will have ourselves to blame for failing to take reasonable steps to preserve one of the largest and most important industries in our domestic economy.

What we are seeking is not a subsidy. It is asking only that it be allowed to operate in a competitive environment of fair trade. We ask that international agreements already made be honored by the nations which voluntarily entered into them.

Certainly, as the new administration takes office, the textile industry can well see a spark of optimism that a solution to its problem can be found using administrative authority the White House possesses and through legislation of the kind I have introduced today.

The 2.5 million employees of this great industry deserve to know if their future is on the trading block. There is surely only one satisfactory answer. This demands action without further delay.

STUDENT SPEAKS OUT

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

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the past year was one that held few high spots for our Nation. The emphasis seemed to be on the grave problems facing our country. Every day from the morning paper through the late night news program, we were constantly reminded of our rising crime rate, a war that showed no promise of ending, and turmoil in our cities and on our campuses. Deeply involved in these problems is the youth of our country.

These problems and the constant publicity they received made us stop and wonder if this is the total picture or if somewhere there is stability and understanding of our institutions by the young people of the country. Recently, I had an opportunity to have a look at the brighter side.

I wish to commend to the Congress an essay written by Bobby Smith, a 10-year-old student, in Hudson, N.C. This young man's observations are an affirmation that there is a deep awareness in the youth of this country of our proud history and the heritage that is their legacy. I hope that this bright spot on the somewhat gloomy horizon will make us more mindful of our own responsibilities and obligations to our young people.

The essay is as follows:

STUDENT SPEAKS OUT

I'm proud that I am an American. It strikes me that today some people seem so ungrateful to the many lives that were given so there could be a country as great as America. Think of the battles of the War for Independence, the battles of Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown, just to name a few.

It took brave men to go into those battles. But as many as were lost, our fight for freedom was won. Think of the lives that were given during the War of 1812, just so that all nations could have use of the high seas.

We must not forget the Civil War and the terrible four long years it raged, but we came out of the conflict united. Think also, my friends, of the Alamo, when 200 Americans held off the Mexican army for 12 days. We finally lost this battle, but soon the cry went up, 'Remember the Alamo', and the Mexicans were defeated, giving new land to America.

Also, remember the First and Second World Wars. Our men died by the hundreds of thousands, but our friends are yet free. Then also there was the Korean War. Thousands of our young men were killed, but South Korea is yet free.

Now during the Vietnam War, more brave men are dying so that South Vietnam may be free.

Now remember again the handful of patriots who laid the footstones for our great nation and the millions who have died so that we may live. I think we should pause and pay honor to our servicemen. But, above all, we should not forget God, the One who has allowed the song of freedom to yet ring in our ears.

And now, as it is unsafe to walk on our city streets and in our parks, I say stand up for your country and let us work to keep America united so that ever we may live. For this is your land as it is my land.

Let us keep it free so the lives given will not have been given in vain.

TRIBUTE TO THE MOON ASTRONAUTS

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

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, on Fri-

day, December 27, three American space pioneers splashed down in the Pacific Ocean after a fantastically successful voyage around the moon.

Their motivations can be attributed to man's constant search for knowledge even at the risk of his life. But in today's world of security-seeking men, astronauts Borman, Anders, and Lovell are rare indeed.

These men trained for months to prepare for their historic mission. Their performance was not spur-of-the-moment heroism against an enemy that leads to a heroic deed. The three astronauts were not required to risk their lives under orders as are men in combat, yet risk them they did, willingly, courageously, splendidly.

Nor do men in combat have to face the awesome and fearful infinity of outer space. Human fear is greatest, after all, when man faces the unknown. This fear our moon astronauts conquered without flinching.

Borman, Anders, and Lovell believed that man's ability and knowledge could conquer the dangers of a trip to the moon. Now others will follow and land on the moon's surface.

Their courage, their dedication to man's progress, their tenacity in the face of overwhelming odds deserve recognition.

I have today introduced legislation calling for the awarding of the Medal of Honor to the three moon-flight astronauts.

I realize that the medal has, in the past, been awarded only to those who have distinguished themselves in wartime combat.

However, the astronauts' deed was of such a daring nature that I feel certain all Americans wish to recognize their gallantry by awarding them the Congressional Medal of Honor. The American people should grant our highest honor to those who have furthered the knowledge and humane pursuits of mankind.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to award our three brave astronauts the Medal of Honor.

A BILL TO STABILIZE THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

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

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill specifically designed to help solve some of the problems we face in the management of our public domain and other Federal lands. The bill provides for procedures by which the Federal Government would not own, in the aggregate, more public domain and acquired land value than that owned by the United States on the effective date of the proposed act. The bill would make it the policy of the Congress that land be acquired and disposed of in the same real estate taxing jurisdiction to insure equitable treatment under this act. This simply means that the Federal Government would sell out of its land inventory an amount of land value equal to the cost of land to be acquired for any purpose.

The amount of land already in Federal ownership is 770 million acres, or about one-third of the Nation's total area. It is time that the public domain and other Federal lands be stabilized. It is for this reason that I again introduce this same bill that I introduced in the previous session of Congress on August 1, 1968.

As I see it, this proposed legislation would have several advantages to city planners, conservationists, and taxpayers. To the city planners, this means that land taken off the tax rolls of his county due to Federal procurement will be replaced in equal value, and hence approximately equal tax base will be added back onto the tax rolls. If land is not available in the immediate tax jurisdiction, then the bill instructs the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of land in the same State first, and only in another State as a last resort.

To the conservationist, this bill offers the possibility of solving the massive financial problem of funding the authorization for new national parks, new national recreation areas, new wilderness areas, and other Federal land acquisitions. Essentially, this proposal will provide an automatic safeguard against inflation which has stalled the progress on so many fine parks and recreation areas.

To the taxpayers, this bill offers a relief from additional taxation by simply selling off some of the untaxed Federal land and putting it on the local tax rolls.

This bill in no way duplicates or conflicts with Public Law 90–401, the new law passed last year which provides up to $200,000,000 annually from offshore revenues to be placed in the land and water conservation fund. Revenues from the sale of Federal property will be placed in the same fund but will act to relieve the necessity of using offshore revenues that would otherwise be placed in the general funds of the Treasury. Thus the land assets will simply be converted from a given status to a more desirable status with little or no cost to the taxpayer.

ON REVENUE SHARING

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

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill for revenue sharing. This has been prompted by my conviction of long standing that we ought to find other and better means of resolving the problems that the many Federal programs, in cooperation with the State, envision resolving. The bill I have introduced is a copy of a bill that was introduced by Congressman MELVIN LAIRD, of Wisconsin, in the last session. The Members of the House, and all students of government finances, will know, of course, that Mr. LAIRD has pioneered in this area, and has given much time in research and study to this matter.

The chapter entitled, "The Case for Revenue Sharing," published in the Republican Papers, is one of the best arguments for the bill and for this new approach that I have seen. I commend its reading to every Member of the House.

I think it is clear today that there is a need for rethinking basic, realistic, sound approaches to problem solving. As the record shows, the enormous increase of financial commitments of the Federal Government toward solving the problems of hard-core poverty, education, housing, and crime, it becomes clear that the present programs, at best, put us in a position where we are actually making no progress, and in some instances, I think we are losing ground.

Detroit has become the classic example of a city held up as a model both in terms of the amount of Federal aid provided, and in terms of the use to which that Federal aid was put. Yet Detroit experienced what has been described as the worst riot in our Nation's history. New Haven—another model city—Newark, Watts, and a host of others experienced similar turbulence in varying degrees during the past three summers.

There is a growing interest in revenue sharing, as evidenced by the many articles, some books and much discussion on the subject. This has focused a great deal of attention on ways and means of meeting our goals. This has been good, for it means that we are departing finally from the irrational debate over which side cares more about the many important and complex problems that are presented to us. Fortunately, it means that emphasis has shifted to the more relevant confrontation on how best to attack commonly recognized problems. We fortunately are finally recognizing that there are more than just one answer to our problems. For far too many years American leadership has seen our domestic problems as a series of many little problems and so we have evolved a program of what some have called "shin plasters for sore spots," rather than treating the basic causes. Now, I hope, we will start thinking more about getting at the basic and total problem.

The passage of the revenue-sharing bill such as I propose will aid and abet our thinking and our willingness to find some new and better approaches to the solution of serious domestic problems.

It is my feeling that with the instituting of a revenue-sharing program, we can look forward to replacement for the many existing categorical grants and to a time when we will be less tempted to create many new programs, and hopefully encourage us to do a lot more studying before we launch out on new programs and into new areas.

It behooves us all to recognize that we have some tremendous problems before us. The programs we suggest must be broad ones and focus on the total problem. We must use all the talent available at every level of government. But we cannot focus just on the cities and ignore the other problems outside the metropolitan centers. The revenue-sharing idea is designed to help with the solution of the basic problem and the total problem by enlisting the talents, the capabilities, and the resources of local, State, and Federal governments.

It is timely also to consider this type of approach because the one-man, one-vote principle in government at the State

level, has been adopted in the future the State legislatures are going to be more sensitive to the problems and needs of their people. They will be confronted however, with the problem of financing the cost of these programs, that they want to implement, and will be able to implement, more effectively if they have the financial resources. The revenue-sharing idea will give them a large percentage of the resources they need.

The legislation I am introducing today combines percentage rebates with tax credits for State and local taxes paid, could and should be implemented in the immediate future. It would return 5 percent of the income taxes collected by the Federal Government to the States. Ten percent of the total rebate in any given year would be distributed among the poorest one-third of the States in the form of supplementary grants. Ninety percent would be distributed on the basis of a tax effect ratio which is the ratio between the sum of all taxes collected by the State and its subdivisions and the total personal income for the State.

The tax credit portion of my bill would work in the following way: beginning with a 10-percent credit for State and local taxes paid in the first year of operation, it would increase each year by 10 percent until a full 40-percent credit is available in the fourth year.

The distinction between a tax credit and a tax deduction is a simple one. The tax deduction permits an individual to lower his net income for computing his Federal income tax liability. A tax credit, on the other hand, is applied to the total tax obligation of an individual and is treated in the same manner as if it were a cash payment on the Federal income tax which an individual must pay.

The tax credit portion of my bill is primarily designed to return additional tax sources to the States and localities by reducing the Federal tax burden on individual taxpayers. Under the provision of the bill, the decision to utilize the tax credit in place of the deduction is an optional one for the individual taxpayer.

It is indicated that at 10 percent, no matter what the level of income, every taxpayer would be better off taking the deduction provided under existing law. This was done in order to preclude any drain on the Federal Treasury the first year, both because of the Vietnam war and in order to provide time for the States to plan their own tax programs after the legislation is enacted.

The revenue-sharing package is designed to provide an orderly transition to a more rational and effective fiscal arrangement among the various levels of government. It will: first, stop or greatly slow the creation of large numbers of new categorical programs; second, provide additional tax sources to State and local governments; and third, maintain the present flow of Federal dollars to the States, but in a combination that gradually removes the Federal strings on many of these programs. Such a package implemented immediately would provide a rational framework for the longer range actions to follow.

Mr. Speaker, in the days ahead I will be commenting further on this proposed legislation and will show how the revenue-sharing idea could be helpful and how it could more effectively save money for the taxpayer in the long run, while at the same time improving and upgrading most of the present programs.

It should be made clear at this point, Mr. Speaker, that the basis for my statement and argument today came largely from the material I have collected from the office of Congressman MELVIN LAIRD and others who have given special study to this matter, as well as from my own convictions about this matter.

To aid and abet this total program, especially in the field of education, I think we ought to give serious consideration to a tax-credit program for education.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues on this first day of business for the 91st Congress a matter which I believe should receive early consideration and positive action: The recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries.

As you know, the report of the Library Commission was submitted to the President on October 15, 1968, the day after Congress adjourned—too late for us to take any action. The text of the report was included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 21, 1968, pages 31717 to 31730.

For the benefit of our new Members, I should say that my interest in the quality and availability of essential library resources and services for all our citizens has been a longtime and continuing one. Those on the House Education and Labor Committee know that I supported an amendment to the Vocational Education Act to provide adequate library materials and personnel to serve our young people enrolled in vocational schools.

In addition, when the House considered the bill to extend and amend the Higher Education Act, I offered the amendment to make new institutions of higher education eligible for basic grants for the acquisition of books and other library materials under the HEA title IIA library program in the fiscal year preceding the first year in which students are to be enrolled. I am proud to say that this amendment was approved without any opposition. We were unanimous in our recognition of the fact that it is in this developmental stage—before students arrive—that money is most needed, when the core of the library is being built and when the expenditures are probably greater than will ever be required again at any one time.

Another important amendment to the Higher Education Act, "Title VIII—Networks for Knowledge," will encourage colleges and universities to enter into cooperative arrangements for a variety of programs. First, to share classroom, laboratory, library facilities, and the necessary books, materials and equipment, and second, to afford access to specialized library collections through the preparation of interinstitutional catalogs. In addition, this program is designed to encourage the establishment of jointly operated closed circuit television facilities and, also, to establish and provide for the joint operation of electronic computer networks for such purposes as financial and student records and student course work and the transmission of library materials.

Unfortunately, this program with such potential was not funded in the last session. But when it is, it will permit universities to enter into compacts and agreements to exchange the wealth of knowledge that they have in their respective libraries. It will add another dimension to the library-information-media resources of our country.

Consider the fantastic breakthrough we will make for our students—indeed, for all our people, whatever their informational or library needs—when all of the intellectual resources of this Nation and of the world are linked into one coordinated informational media resource network to transmit knowledge. I see this as a reciprocal system; the network will benefit the local library user, and the input from the local library will benefit the network.

I am proud to say that in my own State of Wisconsin a good deal of effort is going to planning programs to encourage comprehensive interlibrary cooperation. A splendid example of the sort of work necessary for the establishment of a network can be found in a recent—1968—report of the Wisconsin Library Association, "Public Library System Development for Wisconsin: An Action Program." Of course, public libraries are only one component in the network we envision, but they are a vital part.

For the information of my colleagues, I will insert in the RECORD at this point an explanation of the Wisconsin action program for public library systems as a part of a statewide network:

SYSTEMS AS PART OF A STATEWIDE NETWORK

Wisconsin has long recognized its responsibility "for the extension and improvement of library services throughout the State in order to bring within the reach of all the people of the State increased opportunities for reading, study, and free inquiry (Wis. Stats. 43.09). If present inadequacies and inequities in public library service are to be removed, all citizens of the State must be served by a network of public library systems. The State's responsibility may be met by development of a statewide plan and by commitment of funds made available through a combination of planning grants, operational grants for approved public library systems, and grants to resource libraries for serving as state-level resource centers for public library systems.

According to the Wisconsin Division for Library Services' *Service Record* of 1966, 3,626,182 of the State's population live in communities with public library service. Using the 1960 adjusted census figure of 3,952,765 for Wisconsin's total population, this would leave 326,583 persons without legal access to library service in 1966; allowance for population growth might, of course, increase that figure. This means that slightly

over 8 percent of the population has no access to legal library service.

The additional number of residents receiving only marginal service cannot be readily ascertained, but it is probably substantial. Only by establishment of systems that will provide complete coverage of the State, will the objectives of the present plan be achieved.

No public library system can be an isolated unit, but must be backstopped in both materials and specialized services by statewide resources. The information and reference service network must inevitably involve libraries of all types within the State: school, public, college and research libraries. The handicaps that Garrison noted for the Wisconsin Valley Library Reference Service are typical library problems: lack of adequate backstopping service at the State level, and lack of access to academic and special library resources.

If the public libraries are to make their most effective contribution to the most efficient use of such a developing network, their organization into systems is a prior step. The chain of book resources designed for public library users must have its sound development within the public library structure, from local community, to system area, to statewide and national resources. Without such a network, which will link the local library user to the State and national resources, questions remain unanswered, curiosity unsatisfied, and general information ill-disseminated.

Wisconsin cannot afford to limit the growth of competence of its citizens in their economic, civic, or personal interests. It must assure not only appropriate local library resources but full access to the specialized and technical resources which the human enterprise requires.

Wisconsin's library needs and present resources have been assessed: the need for major collections, specialized services, and adequate materials and information networks is clear. The concept of library systems, and of participation through these systems in a statewide library network, has become central in Wisconsin's library planning.

System development has begun in several rural areas of Wisconsin. The beginnings of rural multi-county systems have been made in the counties surrounding Wausau, in the Southwest area with its processing center, in the northwestern six counties served out of Ashland, and in the multi-county demonstration cooperatives among libraries in the La Crosse and Eau Claire areas.

Various system patterns are developing in the more populous areas of the State, as well, notably in the Milwaukee, Dane County, and Fox Valley areas. Milwaukee Public Library extends its services by contract to a number of neighboring municipalities, both within and outside Milwaukee County. It also provides bookmobile service to rural areas in the County. The Dane County Library Service, supported by a variety of tax sources and working through contracts with all public libraries in the County, supplies direct service through bookmobile and supports local library service with materials and consultant services. In the Fox Valley, municipal libraries are cooperating in a program of library collection development, while the Type I libraries offer professional reference and training services by contract to smaller libraries in the area.

Such developments as these are the first steps in the direction of adequate public library service for these areas and have begun to structure public library service in Wisconsin within systems.

Now a statewide plan for systems is proposed to provide the citizens of Wisconsin greater equality in access to library resources and services, so that education, the economy, and the culture may prosper.

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCING OF SYSTEMS

Public library systems represent total coverage of broad geographic areas with adequate library service, differentiating the functions of community libraries, system headquarters, and statewide library networks. Planning and administration of such systems require library boards representative of the total system area. With such boards, full coverage and adequate adaptation to local communities is assured.

Because public library system service enables differentiated function and specialization, the system structure must be viewed as a whole. Each part of the system—whether community library, interlibrary information network, or specialized children's service—has its unique role within the system. Policy for each area of system function must be planned within the system framework. Planning has been shown to be the key to proper growth of public library systems.

"Fair share" financial contribution as a basis for "full share" in library resources and services is a key element in financing of systems. County and local "fair share" effort must inevitably be supplemented by State and federal funds. No one of these sources alone is sufficient to develop an adequate *minimum level* library service program. Local support (by county and municipality) will continue to be the essential base of support. State and federal support are needed to provide breadth and depth of materials and services in a library network that assures an adequate library program for library users wherever they may live.

With all this background, I am sure that you can understand my profound interest in the findings and recommendations covered in the report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. You may recall that it was in September of 1966 that the President formed the National Advisory Commission on Libraries "to appraise the role and adequacy of our libraries, now and in the future, as sources for scholarly research, as centers for the distribution of knowledge, and as links in our Nation's rapidly evolving communications networks."

After 2 years of research and regional hearings on the role and needs of libraries as a national resource, the Commission transmitted its report to the President, and it was released on October 15, 1968. But those of you who have given even cursory attention to this report will be quick to agree—the study is only a beginning. We cannot stop with that; the needs of our people in all walks of life for library, information, and media services are already enormous and they are increasing daily.

In order to maintain and improve the resources and services of school, college, public, research and special libraries, national assessment and long-range planning are needed. Although libraries have traditionally been locally controlled, and should remain so, they are nevertheless national resources to be shared as necessary by all who need them.

In order to implement the basic recommendations of the Commission, I am introducing today a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a continuing Federal planning agency. I would like to emphasize the words "planning agency." This Commission will not control or direct the activities of State and local libraries.

At this time I urge you to join me by lending your support to this important legislation which is designed to benefit all our people. The rationale for such action may be found in the report itself:

We should look at the value to our people and our culture that accrues from the activities of the user whose functions are to be enhanced by improved availability of library and information services. A library can be understood only as it enhances a socially valuable function, one of which—and one that all libraries can enhance—is the personal intellectual and ethical development of every individual in our society. The variety of the other socially valuable functions determines the need for variety in kinds of libraries.

In order for all our people to benefit from the information in our libraries, there must be some evaluation of the needs of users, the effectiveness of present-day libraries in meeting those needs, and the impact of Federal legislation on library development. Once the strengths and weaknesses are identified in the areas of resources, manpower, program development, interlibrary cooperation, and so on, recommendations can be made regarding ways to correct the deficiencies. To this end, the Commission would be able to recommend legislation to the proper authorities concerning new legislation.

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICA'S HARD-PRESSED MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYERS

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

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, during the 90th Congress I introduced a bill, H.R. 12681, to provide tax relief for America's hard-pressed middle-income taxpayers.

As I see it, individuals who are in the middle-income tax bracket are paying a grotesquely unfair part of the total tax load. And anyone who is even reasonably fairminded would have to assume that a tax system which requires an underemployed person to pay 14 percent of his taxable income and, on the other hand, permits persons with a gross income of $1 million or more to pay no income tax at all richly merits the word "grotesque."

It is for this reason that today I have reintroduced my tax reform bill which would obviate the necessity for continuing the 10-percent surcharge and possibly might lead to a meaningful tax cut for almost all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, during the interval between the end of the 90th and the beginning of the 91st Congress, I have talked with hundreds of persons in the 14th District of New Jersey on legislative matters. I have found that the greatest interest is in the area of tax reform.

I think my constituents in the 14th District are typical Americans in that they are willing to pay their fair share of taxes but are reluctant to pay more than persons with far greater incomes.

I assure all Members of this House, Mr. Speaker, that our present Tax Code is riddled with exemptions in favor of the

very rich and against our middle-income taxpayers.

What my bill proposes is that nine of the most outrageous tax loopholes be closed.

The tax loophole which screams the loudest for action is the 27.5 percent oil depletion allowance. There can be no question in anyone's mind that this figure is nothing short of an outrage and is totally unrelated to any national need.

I propose cutting the oil depletion allowance to 15 percent and pegging the depletion allowance for other minerals at this same figure.

I would like to end the unlimited charities deduction and the stock option gimmick which are devices giving a tax break to some but by no means all Americans.

In addition, my bill would eliminate the provision in the Internal Revenue Code exempting property passing by probate from the 25 percent capital gains tax and the so-called $100 dividend exclusion which provides a large tax break for the rich and a tiny one for small investors.

Another tax dodge which ought to be curbed is the gimmick whereby a large corporation splits into several smaller units each of which is eligible for a lower tax rate than a single entity would be.

Similarly, Mr. Speaker, the tax-exempt status given to municipal bonds is designed to assist our hard-pressed local governments raise money. In practice, many municipalities are floating bonds for private firms well able to compete on the bond market. This ought to be forbidden.

My bill also would set the same rate for gifts passing inter vivos and those which pass by probate proceedings.

Similarly, I think that we ought to forbid the payment of estate taxes by the redemption of Government bonds at par value.

This Mr. Speaker, is my proposal to the Ways and Means Committee. Perhaps it is not the final answer but it certainly is worthy of study and I hope that the Committee on Ways and Means will give top priority to tax reform during this 91st Congress.

ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

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

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to abolish capital punishment and replace it with life imprisonment for all Federal crimes punishable by death.

Capital punishment is not consistent with the moral and humane goals of our society. There is no moral justification for a government 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.

The assumption on which capital punishment is based, that it acts as a deterrent to crime, has been proven false by numerous statistical studies. As a matter of fact, States in which the death penalty has been abolished reflect a lower homicide rate than the national average.

We should also take into consideration the probability of error, for the death penalty makes it impossible for society to correct life-and-death mistakes once they are made. Furthermore, the victims of this barbarous form of retribution disproportionately tend to be the uneducated, the poor, and minority group members.

Fortunately, modern penology is now moving 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, and 1968 became the first year on record in which no executions took place in the United States.

Thirteen States have abolished capital punishment completely or have severely limited its application. My own State of Wisconsin abolished it in 1853. However, it is shocking that it is still countenanced in the courts of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must outlaw the death penalty, thus putting the Federal Government in the vanguard of this reform so that it can help in leading the way to a heightened respect for the sanctity of human life.

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

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

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker. I am introducing a bill today to establish an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in northern Wisconsin.

My bill would create a 57,500-acre national recreation area in Wisconsin's Ashland and Bayfield Counties, including 30 miles of Lake Superior shoreland, 21 wild islands, and a 10,000-acre wild rice marsh.

This is the only area of the Great Lakes region that combines shorelines, islands, marshes, and highlands in one complex. This beautiful and unspoiled backyard of our great Midwest, only hours away from heavily populated areas, is readily accessible to millions of Midwesterners and offers the visitor a complete variety of recreational opportunities, such as hunting, fishing, boating, camping, hiking, and nature study.

The designation of this site as a national lakeshore, with its magnificent white sand beaches and wild islands, will be a fitting recognition of the unique character and beauty of Wisconsin's magnificent outdoor resources. The prospect of preserving this treasured lakeshore and island resource now is within our reach. At the initial hearings held last year by the House Interior's Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall warmly endorsed the Apostle Islands proposal, and it has the support of numerous conservation groups, as well as the Governors of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

The 91st Congress now has an excellent opportunity to preserve the precious assets of one of America's most scenic areas. In addition, the recreational activities of such a national lakeshore will stimulate the tourist industry in the economically depressed upper portions of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

The Apostle Islands also are part of our American heritage for their earlier pages form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of our Nation. It was on these Lake Superior shores that the early French explorers, in 1665, planted the seeds of the great Northwest empire.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when the problems of congestion and pollution, manmade noise and dirt are a national concern, the Apostle Islands area still retains its striking wild beauty. We must act to preserve this valuable asset.

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

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. ALEXANDER), for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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

Mr. BROOKS and to include a copy of a bill.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCCLOSKEY) to extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DUNCAN.
Mr. MCDONALD of Michigan.
Mr. MIZE in two instances.
Mr. SCHERLE.
Mr. BOB WILSON in two instances.
Mr. SHRIVER in two instances.
Mr. KLEPPE.
Mr. RHODES in three instances.
Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia.
Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.
Mr. REINECKE in two instances.
Mr. KEITH.
Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.
Mr. HORTON in five instances.
Mr. SPRINGER.
Mr. HOSMER in three instances.
Mr. BERRY in two instances.
Mr. QUILLEN in four instances.
Mr. BROTZMAN.
Mr. WYMAN in three instances.
Mr. PETTIS.
Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania in five instances.
Mr. RUMSFELD in three instances.

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

Mr. BOLAND.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas in 12 instances.
Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON in two instances.
Mr. ULLMAN in five instances.
Mr. DE LA GARZA in four instances.
Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey in six instances.
Mr. KASTENMEIER in two instances.
Mr. CORMAN in five instances.
Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama.
Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts in four instances.
Mr. DINGELL.
Mr. TIERNAN in six instances.
Mr. FRASER.
Mr. FALLON in two instances.
Mr. RARICK in two instances.
Mr. CELLER in two instances.
Mr. EVINS of Tennessee in three instances.
Mr. JOHNSON of California in two instances.
Mr. DULSKI.
Mr. ROGERS of Florida in six instances.
Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.
Mr. BENNETT in three instances.
Mr. PATMAN.
Mr. VANIK in two instances.
Mr. MILLER of California in five instances.
Mr. RYAN in three instances.

THE LATE HONORABLE E. L. BARTLETT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. POLLOCK).

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, on this the 10th anniversary of our achievement of statehood for Alaska—the 10th birthday for our 49th State—Alaskans look with pride upon our great accomplishments in so short a period of history; and we look with confidence and courage toward the future, notwithstanding the substantial problems yet to be resolved. But our task will indeed be far more difficult, for we have lost an invaluable friend and advocate, Alaska's most beloved citizen, Senator E. L. "BOB" BARTLETT, a man who served in this body with distinction for seven terms as the delegate for the territory of Alaska, and thereafter for 10 years as the senior Senator for Alaska. Senator BARTLETT died on Wednesday, December 11, 1968.

It was my privilege, my honor, to have served with this outstanding gentleman, to have had the opportunity to know him well and to have become his friend despite our political differences. BOB BARTLETT was Alaska's most revered citizen, and I will urge the Governor and the Legislature of Alaska to authorize a statue to be cast and placed in Statuary Hall of this U.S. Capitol in honor of this man who enjoyed more frequent and more solid support than any public figure in Alaskan history.

No words of mine would be adequate to sufficiently honor BOB BARTLETT on this occasion, nor to assuage the anguish of bereavement which his widow, Vide, and his family and friends have sustained in his loss.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD two very fine editorials from two of Alaska's largest newspapers, the Anchorage Daily Times of December 12 and the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner of December 14:

[From the Anchorage (Alaska) Daily Times, Dec. 12, 1968]

BOB BARTLETT

The book was closed on a life that was beloved in Alaska when Senator Bartlett died Wednesday following heart surgery in Cleveland, Ohio.

We know of no one who was as loved by Alaskans as was Senator Bartlett. We know of no one who has ever been recognized, trusted and revered as was he.

The people of this state who loved him are known for their individualism, divisiveness, sectionalism, arrogance and clannishness. Yet he held them united behind him for 24 years—a longevity in public office that is unequaled. On 10 different occasions the stubborn, unmanageable, belligerent and politically erratic populace of Alaska handed him the crown with election returns as much as 81 per cent in his favor.

No one in all the state's history has ever enjoyed such frequent and solid support from Alaskans.

That approbation was no gift to the Senator because he earned it.

He earned it by hard work, sincerity, consistency, enthusiasm, and loyal devotion. His service to Alaskans went far beyond the normal duties of a public official.

He had the unique quality of humility that graced him with an enduring warmth and friendliness for mankind. He was sought after by Alaskans whether or not they needed his help or wanted him to do something.

Indeed, every Alaskan who came near him found him a warm human being.

There was no limit to the time and energy that Senator Bartlett was willing to expend in behalf of an Alaskan.

It was as though every one of us was a member of his closest family and he was concerned for the total welfare of each.

Alaskans mark the death of Bob Bartlett with sorrow but historians will note it as the end of an era.

It is the end of an era of transition, one of the most thrilling chapters in Alaska history—one that is virtually a summary of the life and public service of Bob Bartlett.

The transition involved Alaska's change from territorial status—that of the misunderstood, red-haired stepchild of the nation—to acceptance as a full-fledged, first-class member of the family of states.

Senator Bartlett played a key role before, during and after the attainment of statehood;. Without his dependable and constant efforts in winning special measures from Congress and the Chief Executive in Washington, the revolutionary changes experienced by Alaskans would have been more difficult.

The loss of our friend is overwhelming. We are so blinded by our sorrow that we tend to overlook the great victory that his life exemplifies and our good fortune in having him so long.

[From the Fairbanks (Alaska) News-Miner, Dec. 14, 1968]

BOB BARTLETT, ALASKAN

Wednesday night in Cleveland, Ohio, a long ways from the land he loved so well, death stilled the weakened heart of Alaska's most revered citizen, Edward Lewis (Bob) Bartlett.

It is not often that a man, especially a politician, can reach the plateau of devotion that Alaskans held for Sen. Bob Bartlett. It was a devotion, however, that was well-founded, and returned in kind.

For Bob Bartlett was that kind of man. He never received for what he gave many times over. He devoted the last quarter of a century of his life to his fellow Alaskans. This was 25 years virtually in exile as he was far away from his beloved Alaska in the nation's capital.

In 1933 as secretary to the late Delegate Tony Dimond he gave Washington, D.C., a try for a year and found it wanting. There was no place like home. But 10 years later he was again called into service against his every wish and ran for Dimond's seat as delegate. He won this, and six succeeding elections, and when statehood came 10 years ago he became Alaska's senior senator.

The cold, hard facts of the matter may be that he lived well as a congressional figure—for 14 years the lone voice of Alaska in the give-and-take world of professional politics at the highest level in the country—and for the next 10 years as a member of the U.S. Senate, the most exclusive deliberating body in America. But what are material things when your heart and every thought are in a far distant place?

Financially, Bob Bartlett was a virtual pauper in the land of wealthy U.S. senators. His total worth can probably be summed up as a recently purchased home in Washington, a mail box in Juneau, and two plots of ground he bought some years back in the North Star cemetery in Fairbanks which will be his final resting place.

But Bob Bartlett had more than this—things that few people, living or dead, ever enjoyed. He had the unending devotion of his beloved Vide, and his daughters, Doris Ann and Sue. He had the complete respect of his colleagues in Washington where he served so ably since 1944. He had close personal friendships with presidents. His staff, if it is possible to love one's employer, did this to Bob Bartlett—dozens of whom he has launched on their own successful personal careers.

What one rarely has, however, in his particular field of endeavor, was the respect of those he served in Washington. No problem was too small, or too large for Senator Bartlett to consider, or to do his utmost to overcome.

His overwhelming victories were an expression of the esteem his fellow citizens showed Bob Bartlett the only way they knew how—at the polls. The triumphs were not necessarily because he was the greatest U.S. senator who ever walked the halls of Washington, but because Alaskans knew they had a true friend representing them.

The son of a pioneer miner and mail carrier, Bob Bartlett probably would have been more than satisfied to have lived out his life as his father did—as a miner on the creeks of the Circle area.

Mining was where he found his true happiness. This was evident in May of 1965 when all Alaska saluted Senator Bartlett for his then 20 years of service in Congress. The leading people of the state were in attendance that night in Anchorage—people from all walks of life, but seated at the two tables reserved for his special guests were his old mining partners and his life-long friends, regardless of their station in life.

Much to his own chagrin, Bob Bartlett was born of Alaskans, Edward and Ida Bartlett, in Seattle. However, Alaska has always been his home and not far from his thoughts.

This is expressed in what he once wrote:

"I love Alaska. My attachment for it, my concern for it, is so deeply imbedded that it is a very part of me. There I have grown, studied, married and worked. I have toiled in her beautiful natural setting as a gold miner. I have learned the life of her towns as a reporter. I have met her people as an appointed administrator and again as Delegate and Senator. As years pile upon years there is a greater personal insistence in drawing upon memory's treasure trove."

To his last breath it can be assured that Bob Bartlett drew upon this "memory's treasure trove."

Now he is returning home for the last time and it is we who will draw upon our own recollections of this man—an Alaskan youngster who grew into a miner, a reporter, a states-

man and most important a respected revered and beloved friend of us all.

[From the Anchorage (Alaska) Daily Times, Dec. 12, 1968]

BARTLETT REFLECTED PEOPLE OF STATE

As the son of pioneer Alaskans, E. L. "Bob" Bartlett became a living example, even as a U.S. Senator, of the rugged individualism of his Arctic frontier constituency.

His dress, on most occasions in Alaska, was strictly informal.

He was not a man of eloquent speech, yet he was a man to whom Alaskans listened, because he seldom spoke unless he felt he had something he deemed important to say.

With 35 years of public life behind him, Bartlett knew, personally, literally thousands of Alaskans.

Rarely did he forget a name or a face, regardless of whether it was one first met in a large city or one first encountered in a remote village.

On his frequent trips to Alaska, Bartlett could most commonly be found contacting Alaskans in their own environment, most of the time wearing the wool shirts he favored.

He was at his best talking with individuals or to small groups. To all, he was simply Bob Bartlett.

As the Territory of Alaska's delegate to Congress and later as one of its two senators, Bartlett commanded national attention on rare occasions, preferring to direct his efforts to the problems of Alaska and her people.

Though he was a staunch Democrat, his wide circle of friends included many Republicans, who were candid in admitting, privately, that he was unbeatable at the polls.

The results of the 1966 election, when Bartlett received his second six-year term in the U.S. Senate, serve to illustrate the point.

In that election, with 65,250 votes cast, Bartlett ran up more than 75 per cent of the vote, one of the most lopsided election victories in Alaskan history.

Born Edward Lewis Bartlett in Seattle on April 20, 1904, Bartlett was the son of Ed and Ida Bartlett, Klondike pioneers.

A native of Texas, father Ed Bartlett followed the gold rush to Dawson, Y.T., where he operated a firm using mule pack trains to freight goods to the gold fields.

In Dawson he married a Wisconsin girl who had come north for adventure. Their first child, a daughter, was born in San Francisco. Following Bob's birth in Seattle, Ed Bartlett moved to Fairbanks and his family joined him there the following year.

Bob Bartlett attended elementary and high school in Fairbanks and later attended both the University of Alaska and the University of Washington.

During the tenure of W. F. "Wrong Font" Thompson as editor of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Bartlett joined the reporting staff as a summer vacation replacement, becoming a full-time reporter in 1927.

In 1930, he married the former Vide Marie Gaustad, a native of Dawson who also attended Fairbanks schools and the University of Alaska, where they first met.

Bartlett remained with the News-Miner until 1933, when he was appointed congressional secretary to Anthony J. Dimond, elected the previous fall as Alaska's delegate to Congress.

Bartlett stayed with Dimond until 1934, when he returned to Alaska to become assistant territorial director of the Federal Housing Administration.

Bartlett's father died in 1935 and during the next three years he operated the small placer gold mine his father had worked near Miller House, in the Circle District.

In January of 1939, Bartlett left active mining for good when he received an appointment from Franklin D. Roosevelt as secretary of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau.

In 1944, Bartlett sought and won election as territorial delegate to Congress from Alaska, after Dimond announced he would not seek re-election. Bartlett was re-elected delegate for six subsequent terms.

After Congress approved statehood for Alaska in 1958, Bartlett entered the race for U.S. senator and won handily, picking up more than 81 percent of the total votes cast for himself and two opponents.

When Alaska was formally admitted to the union in 1959, he became the state's senior, senator by the toss of a coin. He drew a two-year term and the other U.S. senator elected in 1958, Ernest Gruening, also a Democrat, became junior senator from Alaska, with a four year term.

In 1960, Bartlett went before the voters again and was elected to a full six-year term in the U.S. Senate, defeating Republican Lee McKinley, the man he again faced in 1966, by a vote of 38,041–21,937.

Although Bartlett did not win an academic degree from the University of Washington or the University of Alaska, he did hold, among others, an honorary doctor of law degree from Union College, at Schenectady, N.Y.

This is the same college from which graduated William H. Seward, the man who negotiated Alaska's purchase from Russia in 1867, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the pioneer Alaska missionary whose name is being perpetuated by a high school and junior college at Sitka.

As a member of the Senate, Bartlett served on the Appropriations Committee, the Commerce Committee and the Select Committee on Small Business.

Bartlett and his wife had two daughters, Doris Ann, now married to Burke Riley, chairman of the Interior Department's Alaska Field Committee, and Sue, a nurse.

[From the Anchorage (Alaska) Daily Times, Dec. 12, 1968]

MAN TO MATCH MOUNTAINS

Alaska's Bob Bartlett was a man to match the state's mountains.

President Johnson saw this, according to a wire he sent when Bartlett was feted in May 1965 for having served Alaska in Congress for 20 years.

"Bob Bartlett, working quietly, gets things done," wired the President. "His accomplishments in both houses of Congress match the high mountains and broad plains of Alaska."

Mr. Speaker, I have a resolution at the desk on the death of Alaska's most beloved citizen, the distinguished Senator E. L. "BOB" BARTLETT.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 16

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable E. L. Bartlett, a Senator of the United States from the State of Alaska.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 6, 1969, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The following reports were filed subsequent to the adjournment of the 90th Congress, second session:

On October 21, 1968:

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. A report, entitled "The Position of Small Business in Government Procurement" (Rept. No. 1975). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

On December 5, 1968:

Mr. DULSKI: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Report on manpower management in the Federal Government (Rept. No. 1976). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

On December 18, 1968:

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. A report, entitled "Small Business in Smaller Cities and Towns" (Rept. No. 1977). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

On December 23, 1968:

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report, entitled "The Allocation of Radio Frequency and its Effect on Small Business" (Rept. No. 1978). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report, entitled "Organization and Operation of the Small Business Administration (1968)" (Rept. No. 1979). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

On December 24, 1968:

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report, entitled "The Use of Games of Chance in Gasoline Marketing and Their Impact Upon Small Business" (Rept. No. 1980). Referred to the Committtee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report, entitled "The Effect Upon Small Business of Voluntary Industrial Standards" (Rept. No. 1981). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

On December 30, 1968:

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Activity Report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 90th Congress, second session (Rept. No. 1982). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

On December 31, 1968:

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report, entitled "Small Business Problems in the Drug Industry" (Rept. No. 1983). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report, entitled "Promotional Practices by Public Utilities and Their Effect Upon Small Business" (Rept. No. 1984). 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, 90th Congress (Rept. No. 1985). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Communication, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, and House Resolution 1323, 90th Congress, received subsequent to sine die adjournment, was referred as follows:

2278. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a re-

port on the examination of financial statements of the Federal Housing Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1967 (H. Doc. No. 401); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

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 any officer or department to make to Congress, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 91–31); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Chief Justice of the United States, transmitting a copy of the report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States held at Washington, D.C., on September 19 and 20, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 331 (H. Doc. No. 91–32); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the compilation of General Accounting Office findings and recommendations for improving Government operations, fiscal year 1968 (H. Doc. No. 91–33); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Urban Problems, transmitting the report of the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (H. Doc. No. 91–34); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

5. A communications from the President of the United States, transmitting the first assessment of the Nation's water resources under the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

6. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on the status of research facilities funds as of June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 10, Public Law 88–74; to the Committee on Agriculture.

7. A letter from the Chairman, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting the report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 45 Stat. 1222 (16 U.S.C. 715b); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8. A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of agreements signed under Public Law 480 in September and October, 1968, for the use of foreign currencies, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85–128; 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 appropriation to the Department of Defense for "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard," for the fiscal year 1969, 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.

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 Defense for "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard," for the fiscal year 1969, 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 Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on a violation by the Federal Aviation Administration of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 665(1)(2); to the Committee on Appropriations.

12. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report on a violation of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 665(1)(2); to the Committee on Appropriations.

13. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting the semiannual report of the Agency on architectural and engineering fees in excess of $25,000, for the period of January 1 to June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 102 of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1968; to the Committee on Appropriations.

14. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a semiannual report on the strategic and critical materials stockpiling program for the period January 1 to June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of Public Law 520, 79th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

15. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the report of real and personal property of the Department of Defense, as of June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 410, National Security Act of 1947, as amended (10 U.S.C. 2701); to the Committee on Armed Services.

16. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a report, by grade and age, of the number of Air Force officers on flying status above the grade of major receiving flight pay as of October 31, 1968, and the average monthly flight pay authorized by law to be paid to such officers during November 1, 1967, through October 31, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 37 U.S.C. 301(g); to the Committee on Armed Services.

17. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting reports of the number of officers on duty with Headquarters, Department of the Army, and detailed to the Army General Staff, on September 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 3031(c); to the Committee on Armed Services.

18. A letter from the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (International Affairs), transmitting an index of legislation enacted by the Ryukyuan Legislature during 1968; to the Committee on Armed Services.

19. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report on procurement receipts for medical stockpile of civil defense emergency supplies and equipment purposes for the quarter ending September 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of subsection 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

20. A letter from the Director of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, transmitting the report on property acquisitions of emergency supplies and equipment for the quarter ending September 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

21. A letter from the Director of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, transmitting the report of Federal contributions program equipment and facilities for the quarter ending September 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 201(1) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

22. 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 facilities project proposed to be undertaken for the Army National Guard, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

23. 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 Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

24. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), transmitting a supplemental report showing an increase in the cost of a construction project proposed to be undertaken for the Air Force Reserve, notice of which was transmitted pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1) on May 2, 1968; to the Committee on Armed Services.

25. 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 facilities project proposed to be undertaken for the Naval Reserve, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

26. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting a list of purchases and contracts made by the U.S. Coast Guard ununder 10 U.S.C. 2304a (11) and (16), since April 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2304(e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

27. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a list of Department of Defense contracts negotiated under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2304(a) (11) and (16), for the period January to June, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2304(e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

28. A letter from the national quartermaster, Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., transmitting the financial report for the year ended September 30, 1968, pursuant to Public Law 85–530; to the Committee on Armed Services.

29. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 85th quarterly report on export control, covering the third quarter, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

30. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting the report of Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for July–August 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

31. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting the report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for July-September 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

32. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report of actions taken by the Bank relative to export expansion during the quarter ended September 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 90–390; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

33. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman of the Joint Commission on the Coinage, transmitting recommendations relative to proposed legislation, pursuant to the Coinage Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 258); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

34. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting his recommendation with respect to the appropriateness of the lower and upper age limits incorporated in the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (Public Law 90–202); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

35. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on foreign credits by the U.S. Government as of June 30, 1967, pursuant to the provisions of section 634(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

36. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the semiannual consolidated report of balances of foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars, as of June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 613(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Public Law 87–195); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

37. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report of the amount of Export-Import Bank insurance and guarantees issued in July and August 1968 in connection with U.S. exports to Yugoslavia, pursuant to title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1968 and the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

38. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report of the amount of Export-Import Bank insurance and guarantees issued in September 1968 in connection with U.S. exports to Yugoslavia, pursuant to the provisions of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

39. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report of the amount of Export-Import Bank insurance and guarantees issued in October 1968 in connection with U.S. exports to Yugoslavia, pursuant to the provisions of the Export-Import Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

40. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Policy, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting a quarterly report on the programing and obligation of contingency funds covering the first quarter of fiscal year 1969, pursuant to the provisions of section 451(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

41. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Foreign Scholarships, transmitting the Sixth Annual Report of the Board, pursuant to the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

42. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report of the Department of Defense relative to its disposition of foreign excess personal property outside of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands for the fiscal year 1968, pursuant to Public Law 152, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

43. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the negotiation of contracts for water from the Central Valley project, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Government Operations.

44. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the procurement of certain products from private industry by the Atomic Energy Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

45. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the savings attainable by preventing condemnation of economically repairable equipment, Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

46. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the increased costs to the Government attributed to leasing rather than purchasing land and buildings by Department of Defense contractors; to the Committee on Government Operations.

47. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the examination of financial statements of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, year ended December 31, 1967; to the Committee on Government Operations.

48. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the examination of financial statements, U.S. Government Printing Office, fiscal year 1967; to the Committee on Government Operations.

49. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the need to improve procurement procedures for outfitting vessels activated for use in Southeast Asia, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

50. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the review of the procedures and practices for control of materials under the Apollo program, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

51. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on savings available in Federal share of cost of demolishing buildings, Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Government Operations.

52. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on U.S. construction activities in Thailand, 1966 and 1967, Department of Defense, Department of State, and Agency for International Development; to the Committee on Government Operations.

53. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the difficulties encountered in arranging air support services for U.S. contractors in Vietnam; to the Committee on Government Operations.

54. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the differences in allowing corporate expenses as charges to Government contracts at Government-owned, contractor-operated plants, Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

55. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the need to improve the management of the detailing of civilians employed at military installations, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

56. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the opportunity for economies in counseling services provided under children's educational assistance program, Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

57. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report of the need for improved appraisal practices for right-of-way acquisitions in Rhode Island; to the Committee on Government Operations.

58. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the need to improve procedures for reporting individuals as rehabilitated under the vocational rehabilitation program, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

59. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the improvements needed in contracting for on-the-job training under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, Department of Labor; to the Committee on Government Operations.

60. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the review of payroll activities, Architect of the Capitol; to the Committee on Government Operations.

61. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the need to improve the management of ammunition research and development at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

62. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the problem areas in implementing amendatory legislation affecting railroad retirement annuities, Railroad Retirement Board; to the Committee on Government Operations.

63. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the cost reductions obtainable by improving the management of maintenance of commercial vehicles, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

64. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on an examination of financial statements of the Southwestern Federal Power System, fiscal year 1967, Department of the Interior, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

65. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on an audit of the financial statements of the Veterans' Canteen Service, Veterans' Administration, for the fiscal year 1968; to the Committee on Government Operations.

66. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need for strengthening controls for determining compliance with statutory restrictions on the use of academic facilities constructed with Federal financial assistance, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

67. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need for further action to determine allowable costs and recover overpayments under general clinical research center grants, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

68. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need for improvements in certain Neighborhood Youth Corps program operations in Detroit, Mich., Department of Labor; to the Committee on Government Operations.

69. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need for timely action in resolving problems affecting the eligibility of hospitals under the medicare program, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

70. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on disposal of foreign excess property during fiscal year 1968 under title IV of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, pursuant to the provisions of section 404(d) of such act; to the Committee on Government Operations.

71. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting determinations relating to partial deferment of the scheduled 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973 installments payable by the Vermejo conservancy district toward repayment of the reimbursable cost of the Vermejo project, New Mexico, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 86–308; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

72. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a proposed concession contract under which the Utah Parks Co. will be authorized to continue to provide accommodations and service for the public in Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), Bryce Canyon and Zion National Parks, Utah, and Cedar Breaks Na-

tional Monument, Utah, for a 15-year term from January 1, 1969, through December 31, 1983, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271 and 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

73. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a determination relating to deferment of the 1969–73 construction charge installments due the United States on behalf of a part of the land in the Brewster Flat irrigation district, Foster Creek division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Washington, pursuant to the provisions of 73 Stat. 584; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

74. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a proposed concession contract under which Verkamp's a partnership, will be authorized to continue to provide merchandising facilities and services for the public on the south rim of Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., for a 10-year period from January 1, 1968, through December 31, 1977, pursuant to the provisions of 67 Stat. 271 as amended by 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

75. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of orders and supporting documents covering cancellations of reimbursable charges existing against Indian tribes or individuals for fiscal year 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 47 Stat. 564 (25 U.S.C. 386a); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

76. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the proposed concession contract under which Best's Studio, Inc., will operate a business for the public in Yosemite National Park, Calif., for a 15-year period from October 1, 1968, through September 30, 1983, pursuant to the provisions of 67 Stat. 271 and 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

77. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been concluded with respect to dockets Nos. 47, 147, 160, and 164, *The Yakima Tribe of Indians, Plaintiffs,* 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.

78. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a letter requesting a correction be made in a previous report relative to disposition of dockets Nos. 47, 147, 160, and 164, *The Yakima Tribe of Indians, Plaintiffs,* v. *The United States of America, Defendant*; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

79. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 96, *The Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma, Plaintiff,* 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.

80. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 256, consolidated with dockets Nos. 124–D, 124–E, and 124–F, *The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, et al.; Ira S. Godfroy, et al., The Miami Indians of Indiana, Petitioners,* 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.

81. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 255, consolidated with docket No. 124–C, *The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, et al.; Ira S. Godfroy, et al.; The Miami Indians of Indiana, Petitioners,* 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.

82. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a copy of the 1968 amendment to the national airport plan, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Federal Airport Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

83. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report of Federal Aviation Administration commissary operations for fiscal year 1968, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 90–112; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

84. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a copy of the report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of September 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

85. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a copy of the report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of October 31, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

86. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a copy of the report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of November 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

87. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting the 1968 Annual Report of the Board, pursuant to the provisions of section 205 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

88. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of the publication, "Statistics for Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies, 1967"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

89. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of the map, "Major Natural Gas Pipelines, as of June 30, 1968"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

90. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting copies of the publications "Sales of Firm Electric Power for Resale, 1965–1966", and "Statistics of Privately Owned Electric Utilities in the United States, 1967"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

91. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Product Safety, transmitting an interim report containing recommendations for a comprehensive program to eliminate refrigerator entrapment deaths among children, pursuant to the provisions of section 2(c) of Public Law 90–466; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

92. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report on identical bidding in advertised public procurement, pursuant to section 7 of Executive Order 10936, issued April 24, 1961; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

93. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, covering the calendar year 1967, pursuant to the provisions of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

94. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain contracts entered into by the Secretary of Commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

95. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report and recommendation concerning the claim of the United States against Clifford L. Petty and his claim against the United States, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 236; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

96. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report of claims settled during fiscal year 1968 by the Department of the Army under the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 241(e); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

97. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions which have been approved pursuant to section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

98. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens found admissible to the United States under the provisions of section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

99. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens found admissible to the United States under the provisions of section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

100. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

101. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

102. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of personnel claims paid by the Veterans' Administration during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Claims Act of 1964; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

103. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report of receipts and expenditures by the Department of the Interior in connection with the administration of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, pursuant to the provisions of 43 U.S.C., section 1331, et seq.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

104. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of additional district judges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

105. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 28 of the United States Code, section 753, to authorize payment by the United States of fees charged by court reporters for furnishing certain transcripts in proceedings under the Criminal Justice Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

106. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, transmitting an interim report of the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of

section 8 of Public Law 89–801; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

107. A letter from the executive vice president, Agricultural Hall of Fame and National Center, transmitting the annual audit and report to the board of governors for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1968, pursuant to Public Law 86–680; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

108. A letter from the treasurer, American Historical Association, transmitting the audit of the association for the 10-month period ended June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law 88–504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

109. A letter from the national adjutant paymaster, Marine Corps League, transmitting the annual audit of the league for the period ending July 31, 1968, and the minutes of its 1967 convention, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88–504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

110. A letter from the honorary executive director, National Conference on Citizenship, transmitting the annual audit of accounts and the executive officer's annual report for the fiscal year 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 88–504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

111. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 510(a)(1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

112. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to permit tacking of citizen ownership of vessels for trade-in purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

113. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the last sentence of section 201(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

114. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report on scientific and professional positions for 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 3104(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

115. A letter from the Acting Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report relative to new contracts negotiated under 10 U.S.C. 2304(a) (11) and (16) for the period January 1, 1968, through June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2304(e); to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

116. A letter from the Chairman, Subversive Activities Control Board, transmitting the 18th annual report of the Board, pursuant to the provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

117. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of President, transmitting a report on the number of civilian officers and employees in the executive branch for the calendar quarter ending September 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 90–364; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

118. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report of grants approved which are financed wholly with Federal funds for the period July 1, 1968, to September 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 1120b of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

119. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Secretary (for Enforcement), Treasury Department, transmitting the annual report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section I of the act of June 14, 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

120. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of opportunities for improving reliability evaluation of nuclear weapons, Atomic Energy Commission, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

121. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need for central control and coordination in the use of transportation resources in Europe, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

122. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report on Department of the Army aviation personnel above the grade of major by grade and age group, with the average monthly flight pay authorized by law to be paid such officers, for the period July 1 to December 31, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 37 U.S.C. 301(g); to the Committee on Armed Services.

123. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting those portions of the report of the National Commission on Urban Problems that deal with codes, zoning, taxation, and development standards, pursuant to the provisions of section 301(b) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

124. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the Agency's 30th semiannual report, for the period January 1 to June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 1008 of Public Law 402 (80th Cong.); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

125. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need to improve policies and procedures for relocating railroad facilities at Federal water resources projects, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Government Operations.

126. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a survey of policies, procedures, and practices for developing and reviewing proposed military hospital construction projects, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

127. A letter from the Public Printer transmitting the annual report of the Government Printing Office for fiscal year 1968; to the Committee on House Administration.

128. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting copies of various States certificates of ascertainment of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of 3 U.S.C. 6; to the Committee on House Administration.

129. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the determination of the Department of the Interior relating to deferment of a portion of the scheduled construction charge installments due the United States during the period 1969 through 1985 on behalf of the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, El Dorado County, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

130. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the 12th annual report on the status of the Colorado River Storage project and participating projects pursuant to section 6 of the authorizing act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

131. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting copies of recommendations of the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

132. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the 23d Annual Report of the Federal Aviation Administration's operations under the Federal Airport Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 18, Public Law 377, 79th Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

133. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to clarify the powers of the Civil Aeronautics Board in respect of consolidation of certain proceedings; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

134. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to specifically provide that remedial orders issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board in enforcement proceedings may require the repayment of charges in excess of those in lawfully filed tariffs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

135. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a report on permits and licenses for hydroelectric projects issued by the Commission during fiscal year 1968; 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 during that period; pursuant to the provisions of section 4(d) of the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

136. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens found admissible to the United States under the provisions of section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

137. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

138. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a proposed draft of legislation, to amend section 212(B) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

139. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on scientific or professional positions in the Department, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 3104; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

140. A letter from the Chairman, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, transmitting a status and financial report on the Center for fiscal year 1968, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85–874; to the Committee on Public Works.

141. A letter from the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the 35th Annual Report of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 (pursuant to the provisions of 16 U.S.C. 831(h)); to the Committee on Public Works.

142. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report of a study relating to the inclusion under the supplementary medical insurance program of services of additional types of licensed practitioners performing health services in independent practice, pursuant to the provisions of section 141, Public Law 90–248; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

143. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a feasibility study on preventive services and health education for medicare recipients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

144. A letter from the Chairman, the Renegotiation Board, transmitting the 13th Annual Report of the Renegotiation Board, pursuant to section 114 of Public Law 870, 84th

Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

145. A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain deductions to banks for cooperatives which are subject to income taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. HÉBERT:

H.R. 1. A bill to establish a Uniformed Services Academy of Health Sciences; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 2. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act so as to provide for an independent Federal agency for the supervision of federally chartered credit unions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MORGAN (for himself, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. NIX, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. YATRON, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. WHALLEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. DENT, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. CLARK, and Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 4. A bill to modernize the U.S. postal establishment, to provide for efficient and economical postal service to the public, to improve postal employee-management relations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 6. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 7. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide an additional source of financing for the rural telephone program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 8. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a comprehensive review of the medical, technical, social, and legal problems and opportunities which the Nation faces as a result of medical progress toward making transplantation of organs, and the use of artificial organs a practical alternative to the treatment of disease; to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions, agencies, and organizations for the establishment and operation of regional and community programs for patients with kidney disease and for the conduct of training related to such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 9. A bill to provide compensation for firemen not employed by the United States killed or injured while fighting fires on Federal property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALBERT (for himself, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. DULSKI, and Mr. CORBETT):

H.R. 10. A bill to increase the per annum rate of compensation of the President of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

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; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 12. A bill to amend the Library Services and Construction Act to extend the benefits of the State institutional library services program to the staffs of State institutions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 13. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the suspension of interest on late payments of estate tax in certain cases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 14. 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.

By Mr. BOW:

H.R. 15. 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. FASCELL (for himself, Mr. ERLENBORN, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. KYROS, Mr. KARTH, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. BURKE of Florida, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. REINECKE, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. SIKES, and Mr. PELLY):

H.R. 16. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award Congressional Medals of Honor to Astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, and William A. Anders; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself, Mr. CLARK, Mr. MINSHALL, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. WINN, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. BARING, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, and Mr. JOHNSON of California):

H.R. 17. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award Congressional Medals of Honor to Astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, and William A. Anders; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 18. A bill to provide for the selection of candidates for President of the United States in a national presidential primary election, and for the election of a President and a Vice President by direct vote of the people, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 19. A bill to provide for medical and hospital care through a system of voluntary health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BETTS:

H.R. 20. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 21. A bill to provide that disabled individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act, and individuals in the corresponding categories under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act without regard to their age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 22. A bill to amend titles, I, IV, X, XIV, XVI, XVIII, and XIX of the Social Security Act to require that drugs provided by, or under programs receiving Federal financial assistance pursuant to, such titles must be prescribed and furnished on a nonproprietary or generic basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 23. 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.

H.R. 24. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. KARTH):

H.R. 25. A bill to establish a Council on Environmental Quality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 26. A bill to expand the definition of deductible moving expenses incurred by an employee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 27. A bill to provide for the retirement of $50 billion of interest-bearing obligations of the United States held by the 12 Federal Reserve banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 28. 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.

H.R. 29. 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. 30. 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.

H.R. 31. 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. 32. A bill to provide for the issuance of nonnegotiable U.S. bonds to finance certain war and defense expenditures for the duration of hostilities in Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PATMAN (for himself and Mr. REUSS):

H.R. 33. A bill to provide for increased participation by the United States in the International Development Association, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 34. A bill to authorize the appropriation of $200 million for a U.S. contribution to multilateral special funds of the Asian Development Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself and Mr. DADDARIO):

H.R. 35. 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. PATMAN:

H.R. 36. A bill to prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of credit information by insured banks and institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 37. A bill to prohibit federally insured banks from voting their own stock and to provide for cumulative voting in federally insured banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 38. 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. 39. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide for Federal Reserve support of Government bonds when market yields equal or exceed 4¼ percent; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 40. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Act with respect to the scope of the audit by the General Accounting Office; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 41. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to broaden eligibility for use of the discount privilege; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 42. 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.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 43. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a family's homestead shall be exempt from levy for Federal taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 44. 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. 45. A bill to establish a Small Tax Division within the Tax Court of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 46. A bill to regulate the procedures of congressional investigating committees; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 47. 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. 48. 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. 49. A bill to authorize assistance under the FHA section 236 program and the rent supplement program with respect to qualified rental and cooperative housing projects financed with aid under State or local programs even though construction or rehabilitation was completed prior to approval for such assistance; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MESKILL (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. WEICKER, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. MCDONALD of Michigan, Mr. PRICE of Texas, Mr. FOREMAN, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. COWGER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WYDLER, Mr. BURTON of Utah, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM):

H.R. 50. 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. RYAN:

H.R. 51. A bill to provide Federal assistance to enable tenants of multifamily housing in low- and moderate-income urban areas, organized as cooperatives, to acquire and rehabilitate such housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 52. A bill to disarm lawless persons and assist State and Federal enforcement agencies in preventing and solving gun crimes by requiring registration of all firearms and licenses for purchase and possession of firearms and ammunition; and to encourage responsible State firearms laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 53. 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. 54. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to raise the income limitation with respect to a dependent from $600 to $1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 55. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 50-percent across-the-board increase in monthly benefits thereunder, with the resulting benefit costs being borne equally by employers, employees, and the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. BATES, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. POFF, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PELLY, Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. WAGGONNER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. LANGEN, Mr. KEITH, and Mr. BROOMFIELD):

H.R. 56. A bill to expand the definition of deductible moving expenses incurred by an employee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 57. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act so as to extend and improve the Federal-State program of child welfare services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 58. A bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act so as to extend and improve the Federal-State program of child welfare services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 59. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the rank of major general for the Chief of the Dental Service of the Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 60. 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. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 61. 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. 62. 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. 63. A bill to provide equitable burial reimbursements and allowances for military personnel killed while on active duty and to provide for the orderly determination of such reimbursements and allowances; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 64. A bill to provide for the disclosure of certain information relating to certain public opinion polls; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 65. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp honoring the 100th anniversary of professional baseball; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 66. 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. 67. 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. 68. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1905, relating to the dumping of certain materials into the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 69. Poverty area amendment; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 70. A bill relating to the conservation of natural resources upon lands of the United States and amending certain provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Mineral Leasing Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 71. A bill to declare and determine the policy of the Congress with respect to the primary authority of the several States to control, regulate, and manage fish and wildlife within their territorial boundaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 72. A bill to amend title 14, United States Code, to require the marking of certain underwater structures for the protection of the commercial fisheries of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (for himself and Mr. MILLS):

H.R. 73. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for correction of inequities respecting 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. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 74. 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.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 75. A bill to establish September 17 of each year as a legal public holiday known as Constitution Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 76. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 77. A bill 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.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 78. 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. 79. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 80. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from $1,680 to $3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee:

H.R. 81. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide an additional source of financing for the rural telephone program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 82. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to modify requirements necessary to establish entitlement to incentive pay for members of submarine operational command staffs serving on submarines during underway operations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 83. A bill to establish the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 84. 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. 85. A bill to amend chapter 83, title 5, United States Code, to eliminate the reduction in the annuities of employees or Members who elected reduced annuities in order to provide a survivor annuity if predeceased by the person named as survivor and permit a retired employee or Member to designate a new spouse as survivor if predeceased by the person named as survivor at the time of retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 86. A bill to equalize civil service retirement annuities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 87. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to extend to employees retired on account of disability prior to October 1, 1956, the minimum annuity base established for those retired after that date; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 88. A bill to amend section 8338, title 5, United States Code, to correct inequities applicable to those employees or Members separated from service with title to deferred annuities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 89. 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. 90. 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. 91. 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. 92. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 93. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the first $5,000 received as civil service retirement annuity from the United States or any agency thereof shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 94. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore to individuals who have attained the age of 65 the right to deduct all expenses for their medical care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 95. A bill to regulate imports of ferroalloys and related products into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 96. A bill to revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 97. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 98. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 99. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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 strikes at the sites of construction projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 101. A bill to extend rural mail delivery service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 102. 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. 103. A bill to provide appropriations for sharing of Federal taxes with States and their political subdivisions out of funds derived from a cutback in projected new expansion of grant-in-aid programs and as a substitute for portions of existing grant-in-aid expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 104. 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.

By Mr. ASPINALL (for himself, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. CAREY, Mr. MORTON, and Mr. PERKINS):

H.R. 105. A bill to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 106. A bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BATTIN:

H.R. 107. A bill to revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 108. 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. 109. A bill to further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to provide that Federal buildings shall be designed and constructed to maximize fallout protection and that non-Federal construction financed in whole or in part with Federal funds may be designed to maximize fallout protection; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 110. A bill to amend section 427(b) of title 37, United States Code, to provide that a family separation allowance shall be paid to a member of a uniformed service even though the member does not maintain a residence or household for his dependents, subject to his management and control; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 111. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage under the supplementary medical insurance program for the cost of certain services furnished an eligible individual at his place of residence by a medical technician or registered nurse; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. BARING, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. HAYS, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. CLARK, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. MATSUNAGA, and Mr. PUCINSKI):

H.R. 112. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for employers who employ members of the hard-core unemployed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEVILL:

H.R. 113. A bill relating to the prohibition of riots and incitement to riot in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 114. A bill to increase to 5 years the maximum term for which broadcasting station licenses may be granted; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 115. A bill to amend title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to require that hearings on the discontinuation of Federal assistance be held in the State affected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 116. A bill to amend title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to terminate the authority of Federal agencies to prescribe by regulation the manner in which such title must be complied with; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 117. A bill to amend section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit any citizen of the United States from advocating the violent overthrow of the Government of the United States while traveling abroad under a valid U.S. passport; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 118. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to prohibit travel under a U.S. passport in violation of certain passport restrictions; to the Commitee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 119. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of 1958 with respect to control and eradication of obnoxious aquatic plants; to the Commitee on Public Works.

H.R. 120. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to area acid and other mine water pollution control demonstrations; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 121. A bill prohibiting the use for demonstration purposes of any federally owned property in the District of Columbia, requiring the posting of a bond, creating a Joint Committee on Grievances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 122. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for payments to educational institutions for reports made by them with respect to eligible veterans enrolled therein; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 123. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a woman otherwise qualified may become entitled to receive widow's insurance benefits, specially reduced, at age 35 (while retaining her right to receive regular widow's insurance benefits upon attaining the age presently required therefor); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 124. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide successive annual increases in all benefits payable to individuals age 70 or over (leading to a maximum primary benefit of $200 a month and maximum derivative benefits in correspondingly increased amounts), and to liberalize the retirement test; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 125. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any indivi-

dual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 126. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in areas having high proportions of persons with low income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 127. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 128. 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. 129. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 1 year or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 130. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to add social security benefits to the annuity and pension payments which are exempt from levy thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 131. A bill to impose, under certain conditions, import limitations on metal ores or metals during labor disputes affecting domestic production of such articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEVILL (for himself, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. DICKINSON, and Mr. FLOWERS):

H.R. 132. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 133. 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. 134. 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. 135. 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. 136. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize a tax credit for certain educational expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 137. A bill to amend section 72 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit retired employees to elect use of either subsection (b) or subsection (d) to report income from employees' annuities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 138. 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. 139. A bill to provide for computation of disability retirement pay for members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 140. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 141. A bill to equalize civil service retirement annuities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 142. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in areas having high proportions of persons with low incomes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 143. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a trade or business deduction to firemen for meals which they eat while at their post of duty overnight; 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. BOLAND:

H.R. 145. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the most feasible and desirable means of establishing certain portions of the tidelands, Outer Continential Shelf, seaward areas, and Great Lakes of the United States as marine sanctuaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 146. A bill to amend section 1072(2)(F) of title 10, United States Code, to include other than natural parents and parents-in-law within the category of dependents eligible for medical care; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 147. 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.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 148. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 149. A bill to designate the Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges in Wisconsin as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 150. 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. 151. A bill to prohibit political influence in the appointment of postmasters and rural carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 152. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 153. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAREY (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. KEE, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. RONAN, Mr. ST GERMAIN, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON):

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. CASEY:

H.R. 155. 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.

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. CONTE:

H.R. 157. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 158. A bill to prohibit the further use of silver for coinage; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 159. A bill to remove the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit, curtail, or regulate the melting or treating of coins of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 160. 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. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 161. 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. 162. A bill to require that motorbuses be equipped with seat belts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey:

H.R. 163. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 164. A bill to restrict the mailing of unsolicited credit cards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. CAREY, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BOW, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. FARBSTEIN, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GIAIMO, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. JOELSON, and Mr. KLUCZYNSKI):

H.R. 165. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. WYDLER):

H.R. 166. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 167. 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. 168. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Diplomatic Academy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 169. 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. 170. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Organized Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 171. A bill to provide for national cemeteries in the central west coast area of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 172. A bill to provide for Federal tax sharing with the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 173. A bill to amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under State law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 174. 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. 175. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from the gross income for contributions to local, State, and National candidates for public office or to political parties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 176. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an amortization deduction for pollution control facilities, a tax credit for expenses of employee training programs and for expenses of higher education, a deduction for teachers' educational expenses, special rules for the income tax treatment of business development corporations, and an income tax incentive for employment of older workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 177. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide benefits for certain disabled widows without regard to their age, to increase the outside earnings permitted without loss of benefits, to provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits, and to pay benefits despite marriage or remarriage if it occurs after attainment of age 55; and 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.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 178. A bill to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America; to the Committee on Judiciary.

H.R. 179. A bill to amend the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 180. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 181. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a woman who is otherwise qualified may become entitled to full wife's insurance benefits or widow's insurance benefits without regard to her age if she is permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 182. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits (when based upon the attainment of retirement age), and medicare benefits, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 183. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more liberal definition of the term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 184. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 185. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other statutes to provide a new maritime program; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 186. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 187. A bill to require disclosure by each executive agency of the status of development of its accounting system for the implementation of planning-programing-budgeting systems; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 188. 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. 189. A bill to establish a system for the sharing of certain Federal revenues with States and local governments for priority purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 190. 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. EILBERG:

H.R. 191. A bill providing for the use of money received by the United States from oil shale; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 192. 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. 193. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a comprehensive review of the medical, technical, social, and legal problems and opportunities which the Nation faces as a result of medical progress toward making transplantation of organs, and the use of artificial organs a practical alternative in the treatment of disease; to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions, agencies, and organizations for the establishment and operation of regional and community programs for patients with kidney disease and for the conduct of training related to such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 194. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the maximum amount of the lump-sum death payment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 195. 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. 196. 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.

H.R. 197. 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. 198. 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. 199. 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. 200. 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. 201. 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. 202. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is mentally retarded or has a neuromuscular disease or disorder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 203. A bill to grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself, Mr. DAWSON, Mr. POAGE, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, and Mr. DENT):

H.R. 204. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award Congressional Medals of Honor to Astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, and William A. Anders; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 205. A bill to provide for the establishment of a program under which tickets to professional, semiprofessional, and amateur baseball, football, basketball, hockey and soccer games will be furnished at no cost by local police officers and firemen to individuals under the age of 19, particularly such individuals who are economically underprivileged; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 206. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp honoring the 100th anniversary of professional baseball; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 207. A bill to provide for certain reorganizations in the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 208. A bill to amend the last sentence of section 201(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 209. A bill to improve the laws relating to the documentation of seamen and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 210. A bill to eliminate requirements for disclosure of construction details on passenger vessels meeting prescribed safety standards; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 211. A bill to amend title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 212. A bill to provide for the appointment, promotion, separation, and retirement of commissioned officers of the Environmental Science Services Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 213. 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. 214. A bill to unify and consolidate the rules for navigation on the waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GILBERT (for himself, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. GIAIMO, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KARTH, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. HANNA, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. KYROS, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. BRASCO, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. MORGAN, and Mr. DAVIS of Georgia):

H.R. 215. 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 Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 216. 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. 217. 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. 218. 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. 219. 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. GUBSER (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BATES, Mr. BRAY, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. BURKE of Florida, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COWGER, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. ROGERS of Colorado, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. WHITE):

H.R. 220. A bill to equalize the retired pay of members of the uniformed services retired prior to June 1, 1958, whose retired pay is computed on laws enacted on or after October 1, 1949; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 221. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to make such act applicable to Federal employee unions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 222. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate within the Department of the Interior an officer to establish, coordinate, and administer programs authorized by this act, for the reclamation, acquisition, and conservation of lands and water adversely affected by coal mining operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 223. 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 exemptions for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.R. 224. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit a married couple to earn jointly, in any proportion, the amount of outside earnings now allowable separately, without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 225. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 226. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include prescribed drugs among the items and services covered under the supplementary medical insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 227. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and to provide for operation and maintenance of the peripheral canal unit of the Delta division and to construct, operate, and maintain the Kellogg unit of the Delta division of the Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 228. A bill to establish the Sandy Hook National Seashore in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 229. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to raise needed additional revenues by tax reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 230. A bill to provide for the establishment of an institute on retirement income which shall conduct studies and make recommendations designed to enable retired individuals to enjoy an adequate retirement income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 231. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 232. 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.

H.R. 233. 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. HULL:

H.R. 234. 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.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 235. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Allen Camp unit, Pit River division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 236. A bill to amend the Military Selective Act of 1967 to provide for a fair and random system of selecting persons for induction into military service, to provide for the equal application of deferment policies, to authorize an investigation of the feasibility of establishing a volunteer army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 237. A bill to amend the Community Mental Health Centers Act to make provision for specialized facilities for alcoholics and narcotic addicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 238. A bill to amend the Nurse Training Act of 1964 to provide for increased assistance to hospital diploma schools of nursing; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 239. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 240. A bill to restrict the mailing of unsolicited credit cards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 241. 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. 242. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 243. A bill to establish a community self-determination program to aid the people of urban and rural communities in securing gainful employment, achieving the ownership and control of the resources of their community, expanding opportunity, stability, and self-determination, and making their maximum contribution to the strength and well-being of the Nation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANDRUM:

H.R. 244. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.R. 245. A bill to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 and the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966 in order to provide financing for programs under such acts; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 246. A bill to promote safety in the operation of submersible vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 247. A bill to protect the freedom of choice of Federal employees in employee-management relations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LENNON (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. PELLY, and Mr. KARTH):

H.R. 248. A bill to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland (for himself, Mr. REUSS, and Mr. WHALEN):

H.R. 249. A bill to provide for U.S. participation in a free trade association, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 250. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record, to eliminate certain special requirements for entitlement to husband's or widow's benefits, to provide for the payment of benefits to widowed fathers with minor children, and to make the retirement test inapplicable to individuals with minor children who are entitled to mother's or father's benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDONALD of Michigan:

H.R. 251. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 252. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 253. 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.

H.R. 254. 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. 255. A bill to authorize banks, savings and loan associations, and other regulated lenders in the District of Columbia to charge or deduct interest in advance on loans to be repaid in installments; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 256. A bill to provide that a reasonable attorney's fee will be awarded to members or officers of the Metropolitan Police force in certain civil actions brought against them; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 257. 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. 258. A bill to amend chapter 19 of title 20 of the District of Columbia Code to provide for distribution of a minor's share in a decedent's personal estate where the share does not exceed the value of $1,000; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 259. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exclude from that act's minimum wage coverage persons employed in agriculture; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McMILLAN (by request):

H.R. 260. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services Administration to contract for the construction of certain parking facilities on federally owned property in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 261. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McMILLAN (by request):

H.R. 262. A bill to encourage and assist private industry to provide needed new parking facilities, employment opportunities, and housing units, and a strengthened and expanded tax base in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, pursuant to skyline studies for the National Capital Planning Commission in 1964, and parking studies for the Bureau of the Budget to provide needed parking facilities in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts:

H.R. 263. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the percentage depletion method for determining the deduction for depletion of oil and gas wells; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 264. A bill to amend section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to authority for establishment of construction reserve fund for the construction or acquisition of certain vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 265. A bill to amend section 502 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to construction-differential subsidies; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MAILLIARD (for himself, Mr. PELLY, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. GROVER, Mr. MORTON, Mr. KEITH, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. REINECKE, Mr. SCHADEBERG, Mr. ROTH, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN):

H.R. 266. 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. 267. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN:

H.R. 268. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the O'Neill unit, Missouri River Basin project, Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 269. A bill to amend title 37 of the United States Code in order to provide an allowance for members of the Armed Forces wounded in Vietnam while on convalescent home leave for certain travel to medical facilities of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 270. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to exempt reservists who are local law enforcement officers from active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 271. A bill to prohibit national banks from engaging in the travel agency business; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 272. A bill to prohibit banks from performing professional accounting services; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 273. A bill to permit payments under the program for the support of education in federally impacted areas for children of parents residing on Wake Island who attend private nonprofit secondary schools off such island; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 274. A bill to provide for the adoption of the perpetual calendar; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 275. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and other agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 276. A bill to establish a Department of Peace, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 277. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize rate transportation for certain additional persons on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 278. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the entry into the United States of children adopted by U.S. citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 279. A bill to exempt from the antitrust laws certain joint newspaper operating arrangements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 280. A bill to repeal the "coolie trade" laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 281. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to provide that retired officers of the uniformed services shall not suffer diminution of pay while holding civilian positions or offices with the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 282. A bill to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to prevent loss of annual leave by employees in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 283. A bill to amend section 8332, title 5, United States Code, to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited services of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 284. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for contributions to political parties or candidates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 285. 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. 286. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the tariff classification of certain sugars, sirups, and molasses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 287. A bill to extend health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, without regard to age or entitlement to monthly cash benefits, to individuals over 21 who are disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 288. 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.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 289. 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. 290. 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. 291. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax deduction for certain State and local utility taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 292. 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. 293. 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. 294. A bill to amend title II of the 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. 295. 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. 296. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHEL (for himself and Mr. RAILSBACK):

H.R. 297. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of 1958 to authorize the appropriation of $10 million for the repair and modification of certain structures along the Illinois and Mississippi Canal in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 298. 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. 299. 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. 300. 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. MURPHY of New York, for himself (Mr. HALPERN of New York, Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. NIX, Mr. YATRON, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. REINECKE, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CAHILL, Mr. FARBSTEIN, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CULVER, and Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey).

H.R. 301. 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. OTTINGER:

H.R. 302. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a portion of the retirement benefits of a public employee shall not be subject to the income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 303. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head-of-household benefits to all single persons who have attained age 30; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 304. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the present dollar limits on the amount allowable as a child care deduction, to eliminate all income limits on eligibility for such deduction, and to increase the maximum age of a dependent child with respect to whom such deduction may be allowed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 305. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase (by providing an additional $600 exemption) the personal income tax exemptions allowable with respect to certain dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 306. 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, with the right to postpone such deduction and claim it in subsequent taxable years to the extent necessary to obtain the full benefits thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 307. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit the maximum rate of percentage depletion to a rate of 7½ percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 308. 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.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 309. A bill to conserve and protect Pacific salmon of North American origin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.R. 310. 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. 311. A bill to provide that a Federal tax lien shall not be valid against a purchaser of civil aircraft unless notice of such lien has been recorded under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 312. 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. 313. A bill to permit certain individuals who are forced to retire at age 60 under Federal law or regulation to continue to pay social security taxes, and receive appropriate benefit credit therefor, until they reach age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 314. 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. 315. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 316. 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. 317. A bill to provide a comprehensive national manpower policy, to improve the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, to authorize a community service employment program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 318. 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. POFF:

H.R. 319. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the penalty provision applicable to a Federal felony committed with a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 320. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Organized Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 321. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for improved criminal procedure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 322. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to modify the provisions relating to taxes on wagering to insure the constitutional rights of taxpayers, to facilitate the collection of such taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 323. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to authorize conditional pretrial release or pretrial detention of persons charged with noncapital offenses who are determined to pose a danger to the community or persons or property in the community, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 324. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to establish extended terms of imprisonment for certain offenders convicted of felonies in Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 325. A bill to provide for the investigative detention and search of persons suspected of involvement in, or knowledge of, Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 326. A bill to prohibit the investment of income derived from certain criminal activities in any business enterprise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 327. A bill to amend the Sherman Act to prohibit the investment of certain income in any business enterprise affecting interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 328. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it unlawful to injure, intimidate, or interfere with any fireman performing his duties during the course of any riot; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 329. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 330. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to provide for the uniform application of the position classification and general schedule pay rate provisions of title 5, United States Code, to all employees of the Selective Service System; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 331. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 332. A bill to encourage and aid the revitalization of rural America; 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. ROBERTS:

H.R. 334. 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.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 335. A bill to amend section 3146 of title 18, United States Code, to provide that a person who poses a danger to any other person or to the community shall not be admitted to bail; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 336. 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. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 337. A bill to increase the maximum rate of per diem allowance for employees of the Government traveling on official business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. KLEPPE, Mr. LENNON, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. MCCLURE, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. QUIE, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 338. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIAIMO, Mr. HAMILTON, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HUNT, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. PRICE of Texas, Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. WYMAN):

H.R. 339. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other pur-

poses; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. KLEPPE, Mr. LENNON, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. MCCLURE, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. QUIE, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. TALCOTT):

H.R. 340. A bill to establish the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIAIMO, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HUNT, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. PODELL, and Mr. PRICE of Texas):

H.R. 341. A bill to establish the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 342. 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. SAYLOR:

H.R. 343. 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. 344. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide an increase in benefits, reflecting the length of time spent in covered employment or self-employment, for individuals having more than 40 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 345. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an excise tax on electrical energy produced in nuclear powerplants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCOTT:

H.R. 346. A bill to require the Secretary of the Navy to retrocede certain jurisdiction with respect to the Dahlgren Naval Weapons Laboratory; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 347. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head-of-household benefits to any individual who may not make a joint return but maintains his own household as his home; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 348. 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. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 349. A bill to enable honey producers to finance a nationally coordinated research and promotion program to improve their competitive position and expand their markets for honey; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 350. A bill to amend section 39–201 of the District of Columbia Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 351. A bill to provide direct aid to States and territories for educational purposes only; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 352. A bill to provide for the grading by the Department of Commerce of all softwood lumber and all plywood sold in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 353. 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. 354. A bill to impose certain safeguards on investigations carried out by Federal agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 355. 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. 356. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain changes in the roads located in Navarro Mills Reservoir, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 357. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired in connection with the Navarro Mills Reservoir, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 358. 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. 359. 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. 360. 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. 361. 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. 362. 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. 363. 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. 364. 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. 365. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for additional compensation for veterans who have suffered the loss or loss of use of both kidneys; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 366. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that payments of annuities under the retired servicemen's family protection plan shall not be considered in computing annual income for the purpose of determining eligibility for pension and of parents for dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 367. A bill to amend section 411 of title 38, United States Code, to provide additional dependency and indemnity compensation payments to widows with one or more children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 368. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that the amount of the proceeds of mortgage insurance paid to the insured or his beneficiary equal to the indebtedness against the property insured shall be excluded from determinations of annual income for pension or dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 369. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that amounts inherited from bank accounts jointly or separately owned shall not count as income for death or disability pension or for dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 370. A bill to amend chapter 39 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the amount allowed for the purchase of specially equipped automobiles for disabled veterans, and to extend benefits under such chapter to certain persons on active duty; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 371. A bill to define the terms "widow," "widower," "child," and "parent" for servicemen's group life insurance purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 372. A bill to modify the reporting requirement and establish additional income exclusions relating to pension for veterans and their widows, to liberalize the bar to payment of benefits to remarried widows of veterans, to liberalize the oath requirement for hospitalization of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 373. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide more equitable standards under which the liability of veterans with respect to certain loans made under chapter 37 of such title may be released or waived, and under which recovery of payments and overpayments of veteran's benefits may be waived; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 374. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on honey and honey products and to impose import limitations on honey and honey products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 375. A bill to revise the quota control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 376. A bill to restrict imports of dairy products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 377. A bill to provide direct aid to States and territories for educational purposes only; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 378. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 379. A bill to provide that certain lands shall be held by the United States in trust for Indians of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Harney County, Oreg.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 380. A bill to repeal section 7 of the act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 968); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WAGGONNER:

H.R. 381. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to provide that product advertising shall not be deemed to constitute the discussion of issues of public importance; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 382. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 383. A bill to restrict travel in violation of area restrictions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 384. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 relating to the registration of Communist organiza-

tions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 385. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 386. A bill to amend title 37 of the United States Code to provide that a family separation allowance shall be paid to any member of a uniformed service assigned to Government quarters providing he is otherwise entitled to such separation allowance; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 387. 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.

By Mr. WYDLER:

H.R. 388. 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. YOUNG:

H.R. 389. A bill to amend the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 390. A bill to amend title VI of the Public Health Service Act in order to provide priority for grants under that title for projects for the construction of hospital facilities damaged or destroyed by tornadoes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 391. A bill to provide that the nuclear accelerator to be constructed at Weston, Ill., shall be named the "Enrico Fermi Nuclear Accelerator" in memory of the late Dr. Enrico Fermi; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 392. 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.

By Mr. BATTIN:

H.R. 393. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as wilderness the national forest lands known as the Lincoln Back Country, and parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forest, in Montana, and for other purposes; to the committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 394. A bill to prohibit questions relating to production, acreage, operation, or finances of any farm or farmer in an agricultural census; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 395. A bill to amend title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to modify the definition of rural area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 396. 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. 397. A bill to provide for a device for recording and counting votes in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 398. A bill to provide consumer protection in the purchase of lumber and homes built with lumber; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 399. A bill to require consultation with local planning agencies with respect to proposed Federal construction projects within their jurisdiction; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 400. A bill to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal Government to deny employment in defense facilities to certain individuals, to protect classified information released to U.S. industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 401. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Pollock-Herraid unit, South Dakota pumping division, Missouri River Basin project, South Dakota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 402. A bill to amend section 236 of the National Housing Act and section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 to authorize assistance thereunder with respect to certain rental and cooperative housing projects financed under State or local programs even though construction or rehabilitation was completed prior to approval for such assistance; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 403. A bill to amend section 201 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 404. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to direct the Comptroller General to establish information and data processing systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 405. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 406. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish and operate a National Museum and Repository of Negro History and Culture at or near Wilberforce, Ohio; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 407. A bill to extend the executive reorganization provisions of title 5, United States Code, for an additional 2 years; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 408. A bill to provide for a study of the need for increased expenditures for public works in smaller urban areas as a means of reversing the migratory trend toward large metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 409. 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. BROWN of Ohio (for himself and Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina):

H.R. 410. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina:

H.R. 411. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 412. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 413. 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. 414. 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 exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 415. 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.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 416. A bill to prohibit payments, under programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, in excess of $10,000 to any one producer in any 1 year; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 417. A bill to increase the investment credit allowable with respect to facilities to control water and air pollution; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 418. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act so as to include, among the health insurance benefits covered under part B thereof, coverage of certain drugs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 419. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide special assistance for the improvement of laboratory animal research facilities; to establish standards for the humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals in departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States and by recipients of grants, awards, and contracts from the United States; to encourage the study and improvement of the care, handling, and treatment and the development of methods for minimizing pain and discomfort of laboratory animals used in biomedical activities; and to otherwise assure humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 420. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 so as to prohibit the granting of authority to broadcast pay television programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. KARTH):

H.R. 421. A bill to amend section 11 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 422. A bill to include firefighters within the provisions of section 8336(c) of title 5, United States Code, relating to the retirement of Government employees engaged in certain hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 423. A bill for the establishment, on a continuing basis, of the Commission on the Organization and Operation of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

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. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 425. 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. 426. A bill to amend title 10 United States Code, to provide for the rank of major general for the Chief of the Dental Service of the Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 427. A bill to establish a Federal sabbatical program to improve the quality of teaching in the Nation's elementary or secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 428. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment awarded to the Creek Nation or Tribe of Oklahoma and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 429. A bill to further extend the period of restrictions on lands of the Quapaw Indians, Oklahoma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 430. 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. 431. A bill to amend the law establishing the Indian revolving loan fund; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 432. 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. 433. 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. 434. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, with respect to civil service retirement credit for employees injured in line of duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 435. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for a National Highway Academy; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 436. A bill to designate lock and dam No. 17 on the Verdigris River, Okla., as the Chouteau lock and dam; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 437. A bill to provide for a study of the need for increased expenditures for public works in smaller urban areas as a means of reversing the migratory trend toward large metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 438. A bill to promote the general welfare, foreign policy, and national security of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 439. 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.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 440. A bill to authorize the Catholic War Veterans to erect a statute of St. Sebastian in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 441. 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. 442. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish standards and programs to abate and control water pollution by synthetic detergents; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 443. A bill to provide matching grants for the construction of athletic facilities constructed in accordance with Olympic standards; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 444. 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.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 445. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 446. A bill to amend section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the Attorney General to furnish a certificate of citizenship to a person holding certification of birth issued by the Secretary of State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 447. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to protect the constitutional rights of mentally incompetent persons committed thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 448. A bill to impose, under certain conditions, import limitations on metal ores or metals during labor disputes affecting domestic production of such articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 449. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide more liberal annuities for survivors of certain retired members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 450. A bill to establish the U.S. section of the United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 451. A bill to establish the Amistad National Recreation Area in the State of Texas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 452. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 453. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code, "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," and incorporate therein provisions relating to the U.S. Labor Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 454. 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. 455. A bill to revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 456. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 457. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 458. A bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.R. 459. A bill to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations that certain railroad vehicles be equipped with reflectors or luminous material so that they can be readily seen at night; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 460. A bill to prohibit officers and employees of the United States from dumping or permitting the dumping of dredgings and other refuse materials into any navigable water; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 461. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside income which a widow with minor children may earn without suffering deductions from the benefits to which she is entitled thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 462. 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.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD (for himself and Mr. VANDER JAGT):

H.R. 463. A bill to amend the Community Mental Health Centers Act to permit staffing grants to be made to certain mental health centers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 464. A bill to establish a Department of Science, Research, and Technology; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 465. A bill to amend section 341 of the Public Health Service Act to authorize not more than six additional hospital centers for the treatment and care of drug addicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 466. A bill to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to provide equality of treatment for married female members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 467. A bill to amend section 806 of the Public Health Service Act to provide that partial reimbursement by the Federal Government for costs attributable to nurse training shall be made available to collegiate and associate degree schools of nursing on the same basis as diploma schools of nursing; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 468. 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. 469. 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.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 470. A bill to amend the act of September 30, 1950, to authorize reimbursement of overtime pay for police and firemen for extra services performed because of a major disaster; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 471. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of May 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 108); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 472. A bill to authorize the preparation of plans for a memorial to Woodrow Wilson; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HICKS:

H.R. 473. A bill to permit the State of Washington to use certain donated land for the promotion of public health, education, and recreation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ERLENBORN, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 474. A bill to establish a Commission on Government Procurement; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 475. 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 programs; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 476. 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.

By Mr. HOSMER (for himself, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BATES, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, and Mr. MCCULLOCH):

H.R. 477. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other

purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. HOSMER (for himself and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT):

H.R. 478. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 479. 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. 480. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce; Labor; and Health, Education, and Welfare; and other agencies; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 481. A bill to revise the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 482. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions, agencies, and organizations for the establishment and operation of community programs for patients with kidney disease and for conduct of training related to such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 483. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, relating to the construction of waste treatment works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 484. A bill to provide for the adjournment of Congress in the summer vacation period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 485. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KEITH (for himself and Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts):

H.R. 486. A bill to designate certain lands in the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Barnstable County, Mass., as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 487. A bill to authorize 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. 488. A bill to authorize a program of research to determine the effect of overhead electric transmission lines upon the health and welfare of citizens, community planning and zoning, real estate values and tax revenues, and the natural beauty of our country; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 489. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to facilitate the provision of reliable, abundant, and economical electric power supply by strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems and encouraging the installation and use of the products of advancing technology with due regard for the proper conservation of scenic and other natural resources; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 490. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the withholding of Federal income taxes for employees of certain water districts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARSH:

H.R. 491. A bill to provide that a "qualified nonprofit organization," for purposes of title 39, section 4452, United States Code, shall include volunteer fire departments and rescue squads not organized for profit; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 492. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 493. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to provide free transportation to Cuba for certain Cuban refugees in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 494. A bill to repeal the authorization for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and driving of an automobile for any Member of the House of Representatives who has previously served as Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 495. A bill to create a commission to study the system of selecting presidential and vice-presidential candidates and the system of electing the President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.R. 496. A bill to extend veteran benefits to persons serving in the Armed Forces between November 12, 1918, and July 2, 1921; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.R. 497. A bill to amend section 301 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OLSEN:

H.R. 498. A bill to remove the condition subject to which certain real property of the United States was heretofore granted to the State of Montana; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 499. A bill to provide for the admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 500. A bill to authorize 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. 501. A bill to authorize a program of research to determine the effect of overhead electric transmission lines upon the health and welfare of citizens, community planning and zoning, real estate values and tax revenues, and the natural beauty of our country; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 502. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the elimination of political influence in the appointment of postmasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 503. A bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide that the entire cost of health benefits under such act shall be paid by the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 504. A bill to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to authorize certain surplus property of the United States to be donated for park or recreational purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 505. A bill to protect consumers by requiring that imported fish and fish food products made in whole or in part with imported fish bear a label showing the country of origin of such imported fish; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 506. 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. 507. A bill to prohibit processing of fish in the territorial waters of the United States by vessels other than vessels of the United States except where there is a determination that no adequate American processing facilities are available; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 508. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, so as to decrease the permissible minimum downpayment with respect to fishing vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 509. 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. 510. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide that the amount of groundfish imported into the United States shall not exceed the average annual amount thereof imported during 1963 and 1964; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 511. 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. 512. 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. PERKINS:

H.R. 513. A bill to provide for the continuation of programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, to provide for adequate leadtime, and for planning and evaluation, in such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 514. A bill to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 515. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to clarify responsibilities related to providing free and reduced price meals and preventing discrimination against children, to revise program matching requirements, to strengthen the nutrition training and education benefits of the programs, and otherwise to strengthen the food service programs for children in schools and service institutions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 516. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act, as amended, to provide funds and authorities to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of providing free or reduced price meals to needy children not now being reached; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 517. A bill to increase educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing grants for the construction of elementary and secondary schools and supplemental educational centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.R. 518. 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. 519. A bill to increase the maximum amount of public land which the Secretary

of the Interior may sell to a religious or fraternal association for cemetery purposes from 80 acres to 160 acres; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 520. A bill to amend section 3 of the act of July 23, 1955 (ch. 375, 69 Stat. 368); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 521. A bill to establish the Railroad Study Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 522. A bill for the establishment of a Civilian Aviation Academy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 523. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without reductions in the annuities of retired employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 524. A bill to authorize the payment of allowances to defray commuting expenses of civilian employees of executive agencies assigned to duty at remote worksites, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 525. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to increase from $600 to $1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 526. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PIKE:

H.R. 527. A bill to provide for the appointment of postmasters without regard to political considerations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 528. A bill to amend titles 11 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. 529. A bill to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 530. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 531. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 532. 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.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 533. 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. 534. 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 Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 535. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 536. 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. 537. A bill concerning a Federal Tax Fairness Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 538. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide for an amortization deduction for pollution control facilities, a tax credit for expenses of employee training programs and for expenses of higher education, a deduction for teachers' educational expenses, special rules for the income tax treatment of business development corporations, and an income tax incentive for employment of older workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 539. 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. 540. 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. 541. 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. 542. 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. 543. 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. 544. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encouage 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. 545. 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. 546. 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. 547. A bill to provide a tax incentive for the employment of older workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 548. 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.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.R. 549. A bill to amend section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1956; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 550. 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.

H.R. 551. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 552. 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. 553. A bill to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 554. A bill to restrict imports of dairy products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 555. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Seashore in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.R. 556. A bill to promote the general welfare, foreign policy, and national security of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 557. 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. 558. A bill to revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 559. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 560. A bill to amend and extend the provisions of law relating to education of handicapped children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PURCELL (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Colorado, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. STEED, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BURLESON of Texas, Mr. FISHER, and Mr. MAHON):

H.R. 561. A bill to amend section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to extend the Great Plains conservation program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 562. A bill to exempt ambulance drivers and attendants from the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 563. A bill to regulate the granting of permits for private use of publicly owned lands within the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 564. A bill to regulate the granting of permits for private use of public lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 565. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for door delivery mail service for certain city delivery service areas without door delivery service inhabited by senior citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 566. A bill to require persons holding demonstrations on Federal property or in the District of Columbia to post bond to cover certain costs of such demonstrations; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 567. 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. 568. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 569. A bill for the relief of certain individuals who received benefit overpayments under title 38, United States Code, in connection with the Tangipahoa (La.) Parish School Board on-farm training program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 570. A bill to cause a study to be made on the advisability of connecting Lake Pontchartrain, La., with the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 571. A bill to impose import limitations on fresh, prepared, or preserved strawberries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 572. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rates of duty on fresh, prepared, or preserved strawberries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REINECKE:

H.R. 573. A bill to authorize the transfer of a vessel to the Los Angeles Unified School District for nontransportation use in the training of merchant marine personnel; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H.R. 574. A bill to authorize appropriations for naval vessels for fiscal year 1970; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 575. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Foreign Service Academy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 576. A bill to provide for the establishment, under the National Science Foundation, of a National Science Academy; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 577. 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. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 578. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide that persons charged with an offense punishable by death or an offense involving the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon shall not be admitted to bail; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 579. 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. 580. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to prohibit programs and projects involving the publication of newspapers in competition with private newspapers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 581. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to prohibit projects and programs which compete with private retail and wholesale businesses; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 582. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions of $125 per month to World War I veterans, subject to a $2,400 and $3,600 annual income limitation; to provide that retirement income such as social security shall not be counted as income; to provide that such pension shall be increased by 10 percent where the veteran served overseas during World War I; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 583. 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. 584. 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. RUPPE (for himself, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. MCDONALD of Michigan, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. ESCH, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. O'HARA, and Mr. RIEGLE):

H.R. 585. A bill to designate certain lands in the Seney, Huron Islands, and Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuges in Michigan as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 586. A bill to provide for a comprehensive income maintenance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 587. A bill to authorize participation by the United States in the construction of a dual-purpose electrical power generation and desalting plant in Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 588. A bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, to provide for reimbursement to the city of New York of certain unusual expenses incurred by that city during the meeting of the United Nations in September and October 1960; to the Committe on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 589. A bill to provide reimbursement for New York City for the portion of the costs of its police department attributable to providing protection to the United Nations and delegates thereto; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 590. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 591. A bill to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 to prohibit the Agency from contributing funds to domestic organizations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 592. A bill to provide for the establishment of an American Council on International Exchange to give open support to the overseas activities of private American voluntary associations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 593. A bill to provide educational assistance under chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, to children of civilian employees of the United States killed abroad as a result of armed hostilities or civil disorder; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 594. 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. 595. 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. 596. 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. 597. 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. 598. 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. 599. 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. 600. 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. 601. A bill to amend the United States 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. 602. A bill to amend the United States 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. 603. A bill to amend the United States 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. 604. A bill to amend the United States 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. 605. 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. 606. 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. 607. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to provide additional opportunities for occupants of dwelling units in low-rent housing projects to purchase such units; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 608. A bill to amend section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 to provide increased rent supplement payments in the case of tenants with larger families; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 609. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide more adequate relocation payments, to extend the requirement of such payments to persons displaced under all Federal and federally aided programs, and to establish in the Department of Housing and Urban Development a central relocation agency which will actually make such payments and provide assistance to displaced persons in obtaining them; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 610. 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. 611. 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. 612. 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. 613. 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. 614. 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. 615. 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. 616. 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 under such section the amount of any reduction in his benefits by reason of such earnings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 617. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code as to provide that monthly social security benefit payments and annuity and pension payments under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a veteran's or widow's pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 618. A bill to eliminate certain limitations and restrictions (added by the Social Security Amendments of 1967) relating to aid to families with dependent children under title IV of the Social Security Act and medical assistance under title XIX of that act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 619. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to assure all recipients of such assistance (in conjunction with recent social security benefit increases) an average increase of $7.50 in the total amount of their income from such assistance and other sources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 620. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to remove certain limitations (added by the Social Security Amendments of 1967) on the payment of benefits to aliens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 621. 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. 622. A bill to protect against violence and intimidation in the exercise of civil rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 623. A bill to provide protection against lynchings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 624. 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. 625. 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. 626. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit discrimination in employment practices by broadcast station licensees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 627. 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. 628. 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. 629. A bill to amend titles 10 and 37 of the United States Code to permit members of the Armed Forces to provide for their dependents in certain circumstances; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 630. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an Armed Force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 631. A bill to amend section 212(a)(14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 632. A bill to amend section 204(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the offer of employment required with respect to any alien desiring to be classified as a preference immigrant under section 203(a)(6); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 633. A bill to repeal subsection (c) of section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to permit adjustment of status of persons from the Western Hemisphere on the same basis as other aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 634. A bill to facilitate the entry into the United States of aliens who are brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 635. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to make aliens admitted for permanent residence eligible for appointment as commissioned officers in the service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 636. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to make aliens admitted for permanent residence eligible for appointment as commissioned officers in the service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 637. 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. 638. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend the child labor provisions thereof to certain children employed in agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 639. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Council to be known as the "National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 640. 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.

H.R. 641. 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. 642. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act in order to provide financial assistance for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 643. A bill to amend the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act with respect to the labeling of packages of cigarettes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 644. 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. 645. 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. 646. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require each tax-exempt organization to file an annual information return showing each source (including governmental sources) of its income and other receipts, and to provide for a loss of tax exemption in the case of willful failure to file, or fraudulent statements made in connection with, such return; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 647. 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. 648. 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. 649. 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. 650. A bill to study the advisability of establishing an International Development Corp.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 651. 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. 652. 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. 653. A bill to curb monopolistic control of professional boxing, to establish within the Department of Justice the Office of the National Boxing Commissioner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 654. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide for an older Americans community service program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 655. A bill to require certain uniform lighting of taxicabs for hire in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 656. A bill to establish a Federal oil shale development program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 657. A bill to provide Federal assistance to improve the educational services in public and private nonprofit child day care centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 658. A bill to establish and develop the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National

Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 659. A bill to provide for the cooperation between the Secretary of the Interior and the States with respect to the future regulation of surface mining operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 660. A bill to establish the Capital National Park in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 661. 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 this policy; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 662. A bill to require congressional approval before a license may be granted for the construction of any facility for the commercial generation of electricity from nuclear energy; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 663. A bill to provide appropriations for sharing of Federal taxes with States out of funds derived from a cutback in projected new expansion of grant-in-aid programs and as a substitiute for portions of existing grant-in-aid expenditures and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit individuals to claim a credit against Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCOTT:

H.R. 664. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to convey to Prince William County, Va., certain real property of the District of Columbia located in that county; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 665. 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.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 666. 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 Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 667. A bill to equalize the retired pay of members of the uniformed services of equal grade and years of service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 668. A bill to direct the Council of the District of Columbia to prescribe regulations to control radiation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 669. 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. 670. A bill to amend section 19(a) of the District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1962; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 671. A bill to compensate the Indians of California for the value of land erroneously used as an offset in a judgment against the United States obtained by said Indians; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 672. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp honoring the 100th anniversary of professional baseball; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 673. 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.

H.R. 674. 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 Commission on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 675. A bill to authorize the establishment and maintenance of reserve supplies of soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, and wheat for national security and to protect domestic consumers against an inadequate supply of such commodities; to maintain and promote foreign trade; to protect producers of such commodities against an unfair loss of income resulting from the establishment of a reserve supply; to assist in marketing such commodities; to assure the availability of commodities to promote world peace and understanding; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself and Mr. FOLEY):

H.R. 676. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended, to prohibit the slaughter of livestock under certain conditions which reduce the bargaining power of livestock producers generally and interfere with a free market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H.R. 677. 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.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 678. A bill to create a Department of Peace; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. STEIGER of Arizona:

H.R. 679. A bill to authorize the acquisition of a village site for the Payson Band of Yavapai-Apache Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 680. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to require safety standards for tractors used for agricultural purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 681. A bill to provide for the adjournment of Congress in the summer vacation period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California (for himself, Mr. SISK, Mr. JOHNSON of California, and Mr. MATHIAS):

H.R. 682. A bill to amend section 8e of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and as amended by the Agricultural Act of 1961, so as to provide for the extension of the restrictions on imported commodities imposed by such section to imported olives; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 683. 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 recipts for each fiscal year; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 684. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to make certain technical corrections therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 685. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide medical and hospital care to the widows and children of persons who died of service-connected disabilities and to wives and children of persons who have service-connected disabilities rated as total; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 686. A bill to authorize hospital and medical care for widows and children of certain service-connected veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 687. A bill to liberalize certain eligibility requirements for payment of benefits to widows aged 60 or more of veterans under title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 688. A bill to amend section 1811 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the dollar limitation on direct loans under the veterans' home loan program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 689. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to establish a national cemetery system within the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 690. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to liberalize the provisions relating to payment of pension, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 691. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide for the payment of an additional amount of up to $100 for the acquisition of a burial plot for the burial of certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 692. A bill to amend section 620 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the length of time community nursing home care may be provided at the expense of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 693. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that veterans who are 70 years of age or older shall be deemed to be unable to defray the expenses of necessary hospital or domiciliary care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 694. A bill to assure the purity and quality of all imported dairy products for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry and protecting the public health; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 695. 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. 696. 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. 697. A bill to establish the Rancho Guajome National Historic Site in the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 698. A bill to amend the United States Code, to promote the availability of postage stamps to the public by sale through vending machines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 699. A bill to provide that disabled individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act or to child's or widow's insurance benefits on the basis of disability under section 202 of such act, and individuals in the corresponding categories under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act without regard to their age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAGGONNER:

H.R. 700. A bill to create a commission on the establishment of a Council of Free Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 701. A bill relating to the conservation of natural resources upon lands of the United States and amending certain provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Mineral Leasing Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 702. A bill to amend and clarify section 4(a) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 703. A bill to promote the general welfare, foreign policy, and national security of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 704. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 705. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus personal property to State agencies for use by volunteer firefighting organizations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 706. 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.

H.R. 707. A bill to cut off Federal benefits for conviction of rioting and prohibiting entitlement to such benefits thereafter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 708. 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. 709. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 710. A bill to amend title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to establish more effective criteria for a finding of serious injury to domestic industry as a result of concessions granted under trade agreements, to make mandatory the findings of the Tariff Commission with respect to the necessity for tariff adjustment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 711. A bill to provide for the establishment of the U.S. Academy of Foreign Affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 712. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act 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.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 713. A bill to increase to 5 years the maximum term for which broadcasting station licenses may be granted; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 714. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to allow retirement credit for service performed for the University of California, Division of War Research, in World War II; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BOB WILSON (for himself, Mr. UTT, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, and Mr. TUNNEY):

H.R. 715. A bill to provide for the appointment of three additional district judges for the Southern District of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 716. 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.

By Mr. WYMAN:

H.R. 717. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if certain relatives of such member died while serving in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 718. A bill to prohibit sales of gold to foreign countries in default or arrears in the payment of indebtedness to the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 719. 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. 720. A bill to amend the act of January 12, 1895, to provide for the distinctive printing in the Congressional Record of remarks actually spoken during proceedings and debates on the floor of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 721. A bill to deter the hijacking of commercial aircraft of U.S. registry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 722. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide special assistance for the improvement of laboratory animal research facilities; to establish standards for the humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals in departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States and by recipients of grants, awards, and contracts from the United States; to encourage the study and improvement of the care, handling, and treatment and the development of methods for minimizing pain and discomfort of laboratory animals used in biomedical activities; and to otherwise assure humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 723. 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. 724. A bill to exempt receipts, tickets, and other acknowledgments of any State or the District of Columbia in connection with any sweepstakes operated by such State or the District of Columbia from the provisions of section 1953 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 725. 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. 726. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to authorize a Federal law enforcement officer to detain and question a person suspected of committing a Federal crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 727. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the most feasible and desirable means of establishing certain portions of the tidelands, Outer Continental Shelf, seaward areas, and Great Lakes of the United States as marine sanctuaries and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 728. 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. 729. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the mailing of mail matters by relatives to members of the Armed Forces overseas at no cost to such relatives; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 730. A bill to require the words "In God We Trust" on the Supreme Court Building; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 731. A bill to name the Veterans' Administration hospital located in Manchester, N.H., the Styles Bridges Memorial Veterans' Hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 732. 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. 733. A bill arranging for orderly marketing of certain imported articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 734. 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. 735. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 736. A bill to revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 737. 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. 738. A bill to repeal the Civil Rights Act of 1964; to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. BATTIN:

H.R. 739. A bill to create a National Services Corporation to provide a central location for various training centers and programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 740. A bill to amend the act of February 24, 1925, incorporating the American War Mothers, to permit certain stepmothers and adoptive mothers to be members of that organization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 741. A bill to exclude in national cemeteries the burial of persons convicted of treason and similar crimes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 742. 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, and to eliminate fraud from the Federal home loan and mortgage insurance programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 743. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital of 500 beds at Jacksonville, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 744. 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.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. FARBSTEIN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NIX, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. REUSS, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 745. A bill to provide for the designation of the Veterans' Administration hospital in Jackson, Miss., as the "Medgar Evers Memorial Veterans Hospital"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BROCK:

H.R. 746. 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. BROYHILL of North Carolina:

H.R. 747. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual's foster child may in certain cases be treated as his natural child for purposes of determining his entitlement to a personal exemption for such child; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 748. A bill to amend the tariff schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on olives packed in certain airtight containers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 749. 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. 750. A bill to provide for the enforcement of support orders in certain State and Federal courts, and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 751. A bill to consent to the New Hampshire-Vermont interstate school compact; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 752. A bill relating to certain Indian claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 753. A bill to amend section 337 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the recognition of gain or loss on sales or exchanges in connection with certain liquidations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 754. 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 work over a period of 36 months; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 755. 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. 756. 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. 757. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 758. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in recognition of the outstanding services of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the cause of the individual rights and the equality of men; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 759. A bill to amend the Sherman Act to prohibit the investment of certain income in any business enterprise affecting interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 760. A bill to prohibit the investment of income derived from certain criminal activities in any business enterprise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey:

H.R. 761. A bill to authorize the Coast Guard to study methods of preventing casualties involving vessels carrying certain contaminants; to authorize the Coast Guard to conduct continuing research on the removal of contaminants from beaches and waters; to authorize the examination of routes used by vessels carrying certain contaminants; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 762. 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.

H.R. 763. A bill to provide for a study of the extent and enforcement of State laws and regulations governing the operation of youth camps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 764. A bill to prohibit any State from levying income taxes on nonresidents of the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 765. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other statutes to provide a new maritime program; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 766. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide an established work week, a new system of overtime compensation for postal field service employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 767. A bill to amend chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, relating to enrollment charges for Federal employees' health benefits; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 768. A bill to amend the age and service requirements for retirement under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. NIX, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WHITE, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia):

H.R. 769. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to facilitate the operation of the Federal employees group life and health insurance programs by the exemption of such programs from certain taxes by States and political subdivisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. UDALL, Mr. NIX, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WHITE, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. BUTTON, and Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia):

H.R. 770. A bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 771. A bill to amend section 1461 of title 18 of the United States Code with respect to the mailing of obscene matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 772. A bill to amend section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 773. 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 exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 774. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require States to disregard proceeds of insurance in determining eligibility for public assistance where the insured died in the active military or naval service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 775. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the armed forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 776. A bill to authorize a 2-year program of financial assistance for all elementary and secondary school children in all of the States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DELLENBACK (for himself, Mr. WYATT, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, and Mr. ULLMAN):

H.R. 777. A bill to provide for holding terms of the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon at Coquille; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELLENBACK:

H.R. 778. A bill to establish the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 779. 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.

H.R. 780. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Merlin division, Rogue River Basin project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 781. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Illinois Valley division, Rogue River Basin project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 782. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, by inserting a new title I to authorize aid in developing, constructing, and operating privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 783. A bill to provide temporary authority to expedite procedures for consideration and approval of projects drawing upon more than one Federal assistance program, to simplify requirements for the operation of those projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 784. 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. 785. 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.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 786. A bill to revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 787. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 788. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 789. 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. 790. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a $100 deduction for the landowner for each producing oil and gas well where the mineral rights are reserved to the United States and the landowner does not receive income from the production of the well; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 791. A bill to provide for the orderly marketing of flat glass imported into the United States by affording foreign supplying nations a fair share of the growth or change in the U.S. flat glass market; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 792. A bill to establish a central security office to coordinate the administration of Federal personnel loyalty and security programs, to prescribe administrative procedures for the hearing and review of cases arising under such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 793. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it unlawful to assault or kill any member of the armed services engaged in the performance of his official duties while on duty under orders of the President under chapter 15 of title 10 of the United States Code or paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 3500 of title 10 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 794. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 1 year or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 795. A bill to provide compensation for firemen not employed by the United States killed or injured in the performance of duty during a civil disorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 796. A bill to amend the act of May 14, 1948, in order to exclude from burial in national cemeteries the remains of persons determined to have been subversive; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 797. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide additional beds in Veterans' Administration hospitals for the care and treatment of veterans afflicted with alcoholism; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 798. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include certain joint hospital laundry ventures among the cooperative hospital service organizations entitled to tax exemption thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee:

H.R. 799. A bill to encourage national development by providing incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing and job-training industrial and commercial facilities in rural areas having high proportions of persons with low incomes or which have experienced or face a substantial loss of population because of migration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 800. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1905, relating to the dumping of certain materials into the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 801. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide additional beds in Veterans' Administration hospitals for the care and treatment of veterans afflicted with alcoholism; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 802. A bill to amend section 13(b) of title 15 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 803. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in order to provide assistance to local educational agencies in establishing bilingual educational programs, and to provide certain other assistance to promote such programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 804. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish and operate a National Museum and Repository of Negro History and Culture at or near Wilberforce, Ohio; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 805. A bill to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 806. 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. 807. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 808. 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. 809. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to authorize the Attorney General to admit to residential community treatment centers persons who are placed on probation, released on parole, or mandatorily released; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 810. A bill to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal Government to deny employment in defense facilities to certain individuals, to protect classified information released to U.S. industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 811. A bill to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal Government to bar the employment in defense facilities of individuals believed disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 812. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to maintain at $500,000 the annual dollar volume test for coverage by that act of the employees of certain enterprises engaged in commerce; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 813. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code to add 1,726 miles to the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, and to designate such additional mileage as the route for a highway on such Interstate System from Brownsville, Tex., to the North Dakota-Canadian border; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 814. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the value of a decedent's real property (or interest in real property) which was used as a ranch or farm or in some other trade or business may at the election of the executor be determined, for estate tax purposes, solely by reference to its value for such use; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 815. A bill to limit and prevent certain concerted activities by labor organizations which interfere with or obstruct or impede the free production of goods for commerce or the free flow thereof in commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 816. A bill for the relief of the State of Georgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 817. A bill to amend section 1346, title 28 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 818. 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. 819. 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. 820. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that delayed 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. 821. 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. 822. A bill to permit injured Federal employees to receive the benefits of the Federal employees compensation program notwithstanding they are in receipt of military retired pay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 823. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 824. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population in the year 1975 and every 10 years thereafter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 825. 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. 826. 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. 827. 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. 828. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction and installation of facilities to abate water and air pollution by allowing a tax credit for certain expenditures incurred in constructing and installing such facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 829. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to permit a reduction in institution contributions to student loan funds on account of expenditures in administering the program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 830. A bill to create a national commission to study quality controls and manufacturing procedures of medical devices, surgical instruments, artificial organs and limbs, therapeutic instruments and devices, and other medical and hospital equipment; to determine the need for and the extent of Federal regulation of such medical devices; to recommend to the President and to the Con-

gress methods for determining constructive minimum performance standards, and feasible methods for Federal regulation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 831. A bill to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal Government to bar the employment in defense facilities of individuals believed disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 832. A bill to amend section 4356 of title 39, United States Code, relating to certain mailings of State departments of agriculture; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 833. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of 1958 with respect to control and eradication of obnoxious aquatic plants; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 834. A bill to extend the provisions of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 835. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 836. 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.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 837. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to extend the duties of the Civil Rights Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 838. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 839. 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. 840. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide equality of treatment for married female veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 841. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record, to eliminate the special dependency requirement for entitlement to husband's or widower's benefits, to provide for the payment of benefits to widowed fathers with minor children, and to make the retirement test inapplicable to individuals with minor children who are entitled to mother's or father's benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 842. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase to $30,000 the maximum servicemen's group life insurance which may be provided members of the uniformed services on active duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 843. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to set standards to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women; to assist and encourage the States to participate in efforts to assure such working conditions; to provide for research, information, education, and training in the field of occupational safety and health; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 844. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that mutual fund shares and securities trust agreements 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. 845. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for a pension of $100 per month for widows of veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 846. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 847. 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.

By Mr. HUNT:

H.R. 848. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase to $30,000 the maximum servicemen's group life insurance which may be provided members of the uniformed services on active duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 849. A bill to prohibit any State from levying income taxes on nonresidents of the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 850. A bill to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 851. 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. LENNON:

H.R. 852. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at Fort Bragg, N.C.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 853. A bill to amend section 620 of title 38 of the United States Code to permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to share with public or private persons the cost of nursing home care for veterans in Alaska and Hawaii; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 854. 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. MINSHALL:

H.R. 855. A bill to amend section 1257 of title 28, United States Code, to provide that the Supreme Court shall not have jurisdiction to review a State court final judgment or decree that an act or publication is obscene; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 856. 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. 857. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide for more effective protection of fish and wildlife resources from the effects of projects licensed by Federal agencies and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 858. A bill to restrict the mailing of credit cards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 859. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and other agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 860. A bill to amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employer contributions for joint industry promotion of products in certain instances; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.R. 861. A bill to designate the fourth Friday in September of every year as American Indian Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 862. A bill to designate the third Sunday in October of each year, as "Foster Parents Day," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 863. A bill to provide for the construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital of 1,000 beds in the Riverside-San Bernardino area of the State of California; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 864. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in San Bernardino County in the State of California; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 865. A bill to amend the joint resolution designating June 14 of each year as Flag Day (37 U.S.C. 157) to provide appropriate recognition of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and its author, Francis Bellamy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 866. A bill to provide that for Federal estate and gift tax purposes the value of tangible personal property and of shares of mutual funds shall be determined by the price obtainable on their sale by the executor or donor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 867. A bill to repeal the authority for the current wheat and feed grain program and to authorize programs that will permit the market system to work more effectively for wheat and feed grains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 868. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at or near Fort Hood, Tex.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 869. 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. 870. 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.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.R. 871. 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. 872. 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.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 873. A bill to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 874. A bill to provide that any alien

in the United States in whose behalf a petition for sixth preference is filed under the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be permitted to remain in the United States until a sixth preference immigrant visa becomes available to such alien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 875. 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. 876. A bill to establish the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 877. A bill to make it a Federal offense to loot interstate facilities during a riot; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 878. A bill to provide for the transportation of parcels at no cost to the sender from the United States to combat areas overseas as designated by the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 879. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the payment of overtime and standby pay to certain personnel employed in the Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 880. A bill to establish a sonic boom damage fund to provide for the payment of damages caused by sonic booms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 881. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of March 3, 1905, to prohibit the dumping of certain spoil into the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 882. 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. 883. A bill to provide for the disclosure of certain information relating to certain public opinion polls; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 884. A bill to repeal the Civil Rights Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 885. A bill to amend section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to require approval by the Congress of orders, rules, and regulations issued by the President to implement certain decisions of the Security Council of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 886. A bill to repeal the United Nations Participation Act of 1945; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 887. 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. 888. 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.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 889. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the catagories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 890. A bill to provide compensation for firemen not employed by the United States killed or injured in the performance of duty during civil disorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 891. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to establish a National Cemetery System within the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 892. 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. 893. 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. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 894. A bill to establish the Capitol Guide Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 895. 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. 896. 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. 897. 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. 898. 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. 899. A bill to amend section 301(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 900. A bill to establish certain policies with respect to certain use permits for national forest lands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 901. A bill to amend section 402 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, in order to remove certain restrictions against alcoholic beverages under title I of such act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 902. A bill to clarify the status of certain U.S. citizens performing services for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 903. A bill to provide for deferment of construction charges payable by Westlands Water District attributable to lands of the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif., included in said district, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 904. A bill relating to the appointment of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 905. A bill to amend section 3 of title 4, United States Code, relating to the use of the U.S. flag, making its provisions applicable outside the District of Columbia, and for other purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 906. A bill to regulate and prevent burdens upon commerce among the States by providing a system for the taxation of money earned outside of a State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H.R. 907. A bill to cut off Federal benefits for conviction of rioting and prohibiting entitlement to such benefits thereafter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin:

H.R. 908. A bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Informative Science; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 909. 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.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 910. 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. 911. A bill to transfer control of Pershing Hall to the Secretary of State; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 912. 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.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 913. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt ammunition from Federal regulation under the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 914. A bill for the relief of Hood River County, Oreg.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAGGONNER:

H.R. 915. A bill to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal Government to deny employment in defense facilities to certain individuals, to protect classified information released to U.S. industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 916. A bill to declare and determine the policy of the Congress with respect to the primary authority of the several States to control, regulate, and manage fish and wildlife within their territorial boundaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 917. A bill to amend and clarify section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to review of certain determinations and certifications thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 918. 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.

H.R. 919. 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. 920. 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 exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 921. A bill to establish the U.S. Academy of Foreign Affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 922. 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. 923. A bill to require mailing list brokers to register with the Postmaster General, and suppliers and buyers of mailing lists to furnish information to the Postmaster General with respect to their identity and transactions involving the sale or exchange of mailing lists, and for other purposes; to

the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 924. A bill to promote private U.S. participation in international organizations and movements, to provide for the establishment of an Institute of International Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 925. A bill to promote the foreign policy of the United States by authorizing the Secretary of State to restrict the travel of citizens and nationals of the United States where unrestricted travel would seriously impair the conduct of foreign affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 926. A bill to open U.S. Information Agency materials distributed abroad to public inspection; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 927. A bill to abolish the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries established by section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 928. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADDABBO (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DENT, Mr. FARBSTEIN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. PIKE, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. ST. ONGE, Mr. GETTYS, Mr. WAGGONNER, Mr. HÉBERT, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. PODELL, Mr. CLARK, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, and Mr. BLANTON):

H.R. 929. 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. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 930. 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. 931. 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.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 932. A bill to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 933. A bill to protect the safety and welfare of American workers by providing for a uniform system of identification for all receptacles containing compressed gas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 934. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to promote civil responsibilities, insure domestic tranquility, and foster the general welfare by making unlawful certain acts which foment domestic disorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 935. A bill to guarantee that every employee of the Federal Government shall have the right to refrain from union activity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 936. 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. 937. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 938. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,200 the personal income tax exemption 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. 939. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit for tuition expenses of the taxpayer or his spouse or a dependent at an institution of higher education, and an additional credit for gifts or contributions made to any institution of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 940. A bill to provide direct aid to the States and territories for educational purposes only for the benefit of the taxpayers and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 941. 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.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 942. 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. 943. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to limit the separation of members of the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 944. A bill to amend section 404(d) of title 37, United States Code, by increasing the maximum rates of per diem allowance and reimbursement authorized, under certain circumstances, to meet the actual expenses of travel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 945. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide scholarships to selected persons for education in medicine, dentistry, and other health professions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 946. A bill to eliminate discriminatory exemptions in the Bank Holding Company Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 947. 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. 948. 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. 949. A bill to establish the U.S. Agency for World Peace within the Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 950. A bill to provide for financing the construction of public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 951. 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. 952. 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.

H.R. 953. A bill to provide more effective control of lobbying activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 954. 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. 955. A bill to designate the authorized Cross-Florida Barge Canal as the John F. Kennedy Canal; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 956. A bill to rename a lock of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal the "Henry Holland Buckman lock"; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 957. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to construct, operate, and maintain a parking facility in Jacksonville, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 958. A bill to provide for public disclosure by Members of Congress of the House of Representatives and by candidates for such office and to give the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct appropriate jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 959. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 960. A bill to assure adequate grave sites for overseas wartime veterans in Arlington National Cemetery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 961. 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. 962. 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. 963. A bill to require imported foodstuffs to meet standards required by the Federal Government for domestic foodstuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 964. 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. 965. A bill to provide that the income-averaging provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 shall not apply to income attributable to crime; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 966. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deductions for persons who provide new jobs for domestics and the unskilled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 967. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 968. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deduction from gross income for additional commuting expenses of handicapped persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 969. A bill to provide for reimbursement of U.S. cities for a portion of expenses incurred in connection with the entertainment of foreign officials; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 970. A bill to revise the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 971. A bill to provide for the control of mosquitoes and mosquito vectors of human disease through research, technical assistance, and grants-in-aid for control projects; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 972. A bill to create a Marine Resources Conservation and Development Fund; to provide for the distribution of revenues from Outer Continental Shelf lands; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 973. A bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Harvey Canal and the Bayou Segnette in Jefferson Parish, La.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 974. 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. 975. A bill to authorize a high-level bridge over Bayou Barataria, La.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 976. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in the southern portion of Louisiana; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 977. 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. 978. 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. 979. 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. 980. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for correction of inequities respecting 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.

H.R. 981. 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. 982. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide 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. 983. 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.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 984. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 985. A bill to establish the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 986. A bill to authorize the acquisition and maintenance of the Goddard Rocket Launching Site in accordance with the act of August 25, 1916, as amended and supplemented; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 987. A bill to designate certain lands in the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Barnstable County, Mass., as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 988. A bill to amend the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act with respect to the labeling of packages of cigarettes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 989. A bill to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 990. 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. 991. A bill to authorize the Coast Guard to study methods of preventing casualties involving vessels carrying certain contaminants; to authorize the Coast Guard to conduct continuing research on the removal of contaminants from beaches and waters; to authorize the examination of routes used by vessels carrying certain contaminants; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 992. A bill to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish and wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 993. A bill to provide for an equitable sharing of the U.S. market by electronic articles of domestic and of foreign origin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 994. 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. 995. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 996. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 997. 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. 998. A bill to reduce the depletion allowance for oil and gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROTZMAN:

H.R. 999. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization and Administration of Federal Social Programs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina:

H.R. 1000. A bill to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act with respect to the exemption of certain individuals from induction under that act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1001. A bill to amend title 38 to provide that service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps shall be considered active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1002. A bill to amend section 5701 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to adjust the rates of tax on cigars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1003. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 1004. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, so as to make its provisions applicable to agriculture; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1005. 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. 1006. 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. 1007. A bill to establish the Fort Point National Site in San Francisco, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1008. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize the Attorney General to waive the exclusionary provisions of section 212(a) (19) with respect to certain additional alien relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1009. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1010. 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.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1011. 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. 1012. A bill to create and prescribe the duties of a commission to investigate electoral college reform; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1013. A bill to establish the Capitol Guide Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1014. A bill to provide a residence for pages; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1015. 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. 1016. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1017. 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.

H.R. 1018. 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. 1019. 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. 1020. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction up to $100 for political contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1021. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 1 year or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. HARSHA, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. SCHADEBERG, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. MCDONALD of Michigan, Mr. KEE, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. WYATT, Mr. KLEPPE, Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. BURTON of Utah, Mr. BATTIN, Mr. DENNEY, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio);

H.R. 1022. A bill to provide for a study of the need for increased expenditures for public works in smaller urban areas as a means

of reversing the migratory trend toward large metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. COLMER:

H.R. 1023. 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. 1024. 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. 1025. 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. 1026. 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.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 1027. 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. 1028. A bill to require the establishment, on the basis of the 18th and subsequent decennial censuses of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1029. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any unmarried person who maintains his or her own home shall be entitled to be taxed at the rate provided for the head of a household; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 1030 A bill to provide for the training and equipping of the National Guard in riot control; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1031. 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 Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1032. A bill to amend section 1346 of title 28 of the United States Code in order to increase from $10,000 to $50,000 the limitation on the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts in suits against the United States for breach of contract or for compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1033. A bill to amend the Bail Reform Act of 1966 to allow for the consideration of danger to the community in determining conditions of release of a person charged with a crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1034. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act to provide certain additional retirement benefits and retired employees health insurance benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1035. A bill limiting the use for demonstration purposes of any federally owned property in the District of Columbia, requiring the posting of a bond, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1036. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1037. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall not be subject to the income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey:

H.R. 1038. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide special assistance for the improvement of laboratory animal research facilities; to establish standards for the humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals in departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States and by recipients of grants, awards, and contracts from the United States; to encourage the study and improvement of the care, handling, and treatment and the development of methods for minimizing pain and discomfort of laboratory animals used in biomedical activities; and to otherwise assure humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1039. A bill to raise additional revenue by tax reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1040. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a full annuity for any individual (without regard to his age) who has completed 30 years of railroad service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1041. 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. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 1042. 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. 1043. 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.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 1044. 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. 1045. A bill to provide additional protection for the rights of participants in private pension plans, to establish minimum standards for vesting and funding of private pension plans, to provide an insurance program guaranteeing plan termination protection, and for other purposes; to the Commitee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1046. A bill to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DENT (for himself, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, and Mr. BRADEMAS):

H.R. 1047. A bill to provide for the protection of the health and safety of persons working in the coal mining industry of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. KARTH):

H.R. 1048. A bill to amend the act of September 2, 1937, to provide for a program of Federal financial assistance to establish hunter safety programs in the several States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. KARTH, Mr. REUSS, Mr. VIGORITO, and Mr. VANDER JAGT):

H.R. 1049. A bill to amend the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of October 30, 1965, relating to the conservation and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fishing resources, to encourage certain joint research and development projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. KARTH):

H.R. 1050. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to establish the fee for such stamp; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1051. 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. 1052. A bill to amend the Oil Pollution Act, 1924; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1053. 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.

H.R. 1054. 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. 1055. 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.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. KARTH, and Mr. OTTINGER):

H.R. 1056. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide for more effective protection of fish and wildlife resources from the effects of projects licensed by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. KARTH):

H.R. 1057. 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. 1058. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to protect fish, wildlife, and recreation from damages resulting from the discharge of heated effluents into certain waters; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1059. 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. 1060. 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. 1061. 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. 1062. 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.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. Moss, and Mr. OTTINGER):

H.R. 1063. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for regulation of television networks to assure that their operations are in the public interest; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 1064. A bill to provide for improved development of public airports and related facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1065. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Social Security Act to assist in providing means for portability of credits under certain private pen-

sion plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1066. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the benefits payable thereunder shall be exempt from all taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1067. 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 enough quarters of coverage to be fully insured for old-age benefit purposes, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1068. A bill to provide that the appropriation requests of certain regulatory agencies be transmitted directly to Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 1069. A bill to provide for a coordinated national safety program to reduce boating accidents, and deaths and injuries resulting therefrom; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 1070. A bill to provide for a more conservative capitalization of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1071. 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. DUNCAN:

H.R. 1072. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a dependent who is aged 65 or more or is blind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1073. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 20 to 10 years the length of time a divorced woman's marriage to an insured individual must have lasted in order for her to qualify for wife's or widow's benefits on his wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 1074. 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. 1075. A bill to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 1076. 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 of imminence of condemnation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1077. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 1078. 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.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 1079. A bill to amend section 336(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to authorize any petitioner for naturalization to take the oath of allegiance at a final hearing held upon his petition within 30, rather than 60, days preceding a general election; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1080. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize assistance to law schools for training programs in the conduct of criminal cases involving indigent persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1081. A bill to amend the prevailing wage provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act to include subsistence allowances; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1082. 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. 1083. A bill relating to the construction, modification, alteration, repair, painting, or decoration of buildings leased for public purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1084. 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. 1085. A bill to amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employer contributions for joint industry promotion of products in certain instances or a joint committee or joint board empowered to interpret provisions of collective bargaining agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1086. A bill to revise the selective service laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1087. A bill to establish a Federal Motor Vehicle Insurance Guaranty Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1088. A bill to establish a Department of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1089. A bill to establish a Department of Consumers Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interest of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and other agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1090. 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. 1091. A bill to provide Federal leadership and grants to the States for developing and implementing State programs for youth camp safety standards; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1092. A bill to restrict the mailing of unsolicited credit cards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1093. 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. 1094. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to help secure safe community water supplies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 1095. A bill to establish the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1096. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1097. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase to $30,000 the maximum servicemen's group life insurance which may be provided members of the uniformed services on active duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1098. 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. 1099. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing for higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1100. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1101. A bill to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1102. A bill to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1103. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to assure all recipients of such assistance (in conjunction with recent social security benefit increases) an average increase of $7.50 in the total amount of their income from such assistance and other sources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1104. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore to individuals who have attained the age of 65 the right to deduct all expenses for their medical care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1105. 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. 1106. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age 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. 1107. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1108. A bill to limit Federal financial assistance otherwise available for the construction or operation of nursing homes to nursing homes in States which have in effect a program which provides for the licensing of the operators of such homes and which meets certain requirements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1109. A bill to improve the safety of railroad transportation under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1110. A bill to provide greater opportunity for participation in rulemaking by and on behalf of persons of limited means; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1111. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 1112. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1964 to allow a credit against the truck use tax where, during the taxable period, a truck is sold, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of and the taxpayer acquires another truck; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 1113. A bill to incorporate the Currie Woods Violet Flower Club; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1114. A bill to amend title 38, United

States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and function; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1115. 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. 1116. 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. 1117. 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. 1118. A bill to prohibit any State from levying income taxes on nonresidents of the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1119. A bill to raise additional revenue by tax reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1120. A bill to guarantee productive employment opportunities for those who are unemployed or underemployed; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1121. A bill to amend section 226 of the Social Security Act to provide coverage under the hospital insurance benefits program for retired policemen and firemen who have attained age 65 but do not otherwise qualify for such coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1122. A bill to authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to relieve congestion at certain airports having a high density of air traffic by designating the specific airport to be utilized by air carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1123. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure, within the Federal Government, effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce; Labor; and Health, Education, and Welfare; and other agencies; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 1124. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 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. 1125. A bill to provide for a coordinated national safety program to reduce boating accidents, and deaths and injuries resulting therefrom; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GROSS:

H.R. 1126. A bill to amend section 1905 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1127. A bill to provide for the appointment of persons to grades GS–16, GS–17, and GS–18 in the competitive civil service based solely on merit and competitive Civil Service standards; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1128. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 in order to provide that daylight saving time shall be observed in the United States from the first Sunday following Memorial Day to the first Sunday following Labor Day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1129. 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.

H.R. 1130. 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. 1131. A bill to reduce the depletion allowance for oil and gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1132. 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.

By Mr. GROSS (for himself, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. KYL, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. SCHERLE, Mr. BUSH, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DERWINSKI, and Mr. QUIE):

H.R. 1133. A bill to increase the efficiency of, and eliminate political activity in, the Post Office Department by revising the terms of office of the Postmaster General and other top officers thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GROSS (for himself, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. KYL, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. SCHERLE, Mr. BUSH, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. PRICE of Texas, Mr. QUIE, and Mr. RUPPE):

H.R. 1134. A bill to prohibit political influence with respect to appointments, promotions, assignments, transfers, and designations in the postal field service; to revise the laws governing the appointment of postmasters and rural carriers; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 1135. A bill to establish a Federal Commission to formulate and revise from time to time recommended goals requiring attention by the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1136. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate shall be bound by decisions of certain Federal courts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1137. 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. 1138. A bill to provide appropriations for sharing of Federal taxes with States and their political subdivisions out of funds derived from a cutback in projected new expansions of grant-in-aid programs and as a substitute for portions of existing grant-in-aid expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1139. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for expenses of providing job training programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1140. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide survivor benefits for military career personnel; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1141. A bill to provide for the erection of a monument on Alcatraz Island to serve as a western counterpart to the Statue of Liberty and commemorate the achievement of American independence; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1142. A bill to provide for the appointment of postmasters by the Postmaster General in accordance with the civil service laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1143. A bill to establish a permanent Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1144. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for certain expenses of repair and maintenance of a home owned by a taxpayer who has attained the age of 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1145. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the 3- and 1-percent floors on deductible medical expenses in the case of individuals who have attained age 65 and are not covered for hospital insurance benefits under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1146. 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. 1147. A bill to permit an individual to obtain coverage under title II of the Social Security Act on the basis of service which was not covered employment at the time it was performed, if service of that type has since become covered employment and such individual makes payment of the applicable social security taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1148. A bill to amend section 5042 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from tax for certain wine produced for personal use; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1149. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Skyline National Parkway in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R.1150. A bill relating to the income tax treatment of contributions to the Sierra Club; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1151. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national wildlife refuge in the south San Francisco Bay area; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1152. A bill to amend the act of August 24, 1935, to require certain contractors with the United States to give an affadavit with respect to payment of subcontractors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1153. A bill to direct the District of Columbia Council to prescribe regulations relating to the newspaper advertising of apartments in the District of Columbia as air conditioned; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1154. A bill to authorize the establishment of the site of the discovery of San Francisco Bay as a national historic site, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1155. A bill to create a commission on the establishment of a Council of Free Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1156. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery at Camp Parks, Calif., for northern California; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1157. A bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 (title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950); to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 1158. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit retired officers of the uniformed services employed in civilian positions under the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia to receive the full amounts of their retired or retirement pay in addition to the pay of the civilian positions; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 1159. A bill to amend title 10, United

States Code, to authorize an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1160. A bill to amend the act of April 22, 1960, providing for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 1161. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to establish a National Cemetery System within the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 1162. A bill to name the Veterans' Administration hospital located in Clarksburg, W. Va., the "Louis A. Johnson Memorial Veterans' Hospital"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 1163. A bill to require that impact-resistant eyeglasses be issued under the medical program for members of the uniformed services on active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1164. A bill to establish the U.S. Academy of Foreign Affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1165. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a full annuity for any individual (without regard to his age) who has completed 30 years of railroad service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1166. 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. 1167. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1168. A bill to designate the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every even-numbered year as Election Day and to make it a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1169. A bill to strengthen the criminal penalties for the mailing, importing, or transporting of obscene matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1170. A bill to provide for the issuance of a commemorative stamp marking the centennial of American college football; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1171. A bill to provide for the issuance of a commemorative stamp honoring the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1172. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to the retirement fund or that the individual be reimbursed; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1173. A bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide that the entire cost of health benefits under such act shall be paid by the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1174. 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 a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1175. A bill to increase the personal income tax exemption (including the exemptions for dependents and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness) to $1,200 for 1969 and succeeding years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1176. A bill to prohibit the sale or importation of eyeglass frames made of cellulose nitrate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1177. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any unmarried person who maintains his or her own home shall be entitled to be taxed at the rate provided for the head of a household; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1178. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI (by request):

H.R. 1179. A bill to provide a pension for veterans of World War I and their widows; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HOSMER (for himself, Mr. WYATT, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. SMITH of California, Mr. HORTON, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. HICKS, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. BURTON of Utah, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. REINECKE, Mr. BETTS, Mr. BARING, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. BROWN of California):

H.R. 1180. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 1181. A bill to amend sec. 838 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to exemption from taxation of earnings of ships under foreign flags; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 1182. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States in providing for the prevention and suppression of structural and wild fires in rural areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1183. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1184. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1185. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1186. 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.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 1187. A bill to amend the act of August 7, 1961, providing for the establishment of Cape Cod National Seashore; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1188. A bill to provide for sharing of Federal taxes with States and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1189. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Plymouth Rock National Memorial, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KUYKENDALL:

H.R. 1190. 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. 1191. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KYL:

H.R. 1192. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Sac and Fox Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1193. A bill to create and to provide for the development and administration of the Upper Mississippi Valley National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.R. 1194. 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. 1195. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 1196. A bill prohibiting the use for demonstration purposes of any federally owned property, requiring the posting of a bond, creating a Joint Committee on Grievances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1197. A bill to protect the civilian employees of the executive branch of the U.S. Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1198. 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. 1199. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to and by persons under 21 years if age; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1200. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1201. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to unremarried widows and widowers, and individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more, who maintain their own households; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1202. A bill to establish a Small Tax Division within the Tax Court of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1203. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act in order to provide financial assistance for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1204. 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. McFALL:

H.R. 1205. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit retirement of all persons in the United States at the age of 60 years with benefits sufficient, in the absence of any other resource, to assure elderly persons freedom from poverty and also to assure elderly persons generally full participation in prevailing national standards of living, to provide like benefits for physically, mentally, or vocationally disabled persons aged 18 and over, and to provide benefits for certain full-time students aged 18 to 25, and to provide benefits for certain female heads of families and for certain children, and to provide for the establishment and

operation of this system of social security by an equitable gross income tax and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARSH:

H.R. 1206. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if certain relatives of such member died while serving in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1207. A bill to authorize acquisition by the United States of certain real property adjacent to the National Cemetery at Culpeper, Va.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1208. A bill to establish the Government Program Evaluation Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1209. 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. 1210. 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. 1211. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1212. A bill to restrict imports of dairy products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1213. A bill to amend section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, so as to extend its protection to postmasters, officers, and employees of the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 1214. A bill to amend section 101 of title 23 of the United States Code to prohibit the impoundment of apportionments for the Federal-aid highway systems and to provide that no amounts shall be reserved from expenditure from the highway trust fund; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 1215. 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.

H.R. 1216. 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. 1217. A bill to permit the administrative adjustment of certain wheat acreage allotment reductions resulting from action taken by farmers prior to 1965 in good faith reliance upon representations or advice of authorized representatives of the Secretary of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1218. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to compensate certain permittees where permits for summer or recreation-type residences on national forest lands are terminated and not renewed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1219. A bill to provide for delivery of irrigation water to certain lands on the Columbia Basin project, Washington; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 1220. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 1221. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1222. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1223. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1224. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1225. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1226. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from 13 to 16 the maximum age of a dependent child with respect to whom the deduction for child-care expenses may be allowed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1227. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1228. 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. 1229. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1230. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore to individuals who have attained the age of 65 the right to deduct all expenses for their medical care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1231. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1905, relating to the dumping of certain materials into the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1232. 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. MOSS:

H.R. 1233. A bill to provide for the disclosure of certain information relating to certain public opinion polls; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1234. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to tax cigarettes on the basis of their tar and nicotine content; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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; authorize the establishment of standards for medical devices; require medical 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 aspirins from commerce; establish a United States Drug Compendium; provide additional authority to insure the wholesomeness of fish and fishery products; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 1236. A bill to amend the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act with respect to the labeling of packages of cigarettes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1237. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish regulations prohibiting certain broadcasting of advertising of cigarettes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1238. A bill to prohibit the Civil Aeronautics Board from regulating the charges made by air carriers for certain in-flight services made available to passengers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1239. A bill to authorize and direct the General Services Administration to make payment in lieu of taxes to the city of Sacramento, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1240. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to exempt certain wages and salary of employees from withholding for tax purposes under the laws of States or subdivisions thereof other than the State or subdivision of the employee's residence; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1241. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit State taxation of the carriage of persons in air transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1242. 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.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 1243. A bill to amend the act of September 2, 1958, to further strengthen scientific accomplishment in our Nation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1244. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act with respect to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over streams and other bodies of water the navigable portions of which lie within a single State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1245. A bill to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction or manufacture for introduction of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1246. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1905, relating to the dumping of certain materials into the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1247. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers: to coordinate the administration of consumer services

by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce; Labor; and Health, Education, and Welfare; and other agencies; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1248. A bill to provide for the disclosure of certain information relating to certain public opinion polls; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1249. A bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1250. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that industrial development bonds are to be considered obligations of States and local governments, the interest on which is exempt from Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1251. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1252. 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. 1253. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to facilitate the provision of reliable, abundant, and economical electric power supply by strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems and encouraging the installation and use of the products of advancing technology with due regard for the proper conservation of scenic and other natural resources; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1254. 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.

H.R. 1255. 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. 1256. 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. 1257. 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. 1258. 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. 1259. 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. 1260. 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. 1261. 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. 1262. A bill relating to the appointment and promotion of deputy U.S. marshals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1263. 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. 1264. 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.

By Mr. MYERS:

H.R. 1265. 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. NATCHER:

H.R. 1266. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NEDZI:

H.R. 1267. A bill to provide for the disclosure of certain information relating to certain public opinion polls; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1268. A bill to authorize liens of value of secured equipment used solely for navigation or fishing on a vessel of the United States and to permit the recording of such liens; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 1269. A bill to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 1270. A bill to amend title 14, United States Code, to authorize the Coast Guard to provide protection and assistance to U.S. vessels engaged in commercial fishing on the high seas; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1271. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to prohibit the baiting of waterfowl, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1272. A bill to prevent certain foreign-flag vessels to land their catches of fish in ports of the United States, its territories and possessions and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 1273. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase OASDI benefits and raise the earnings base, with subsequent adjustments as the cost of living rises, to increase widows' and widowers' benefits, and to liberalize eligibility for disability benefits; to make disabled beneficiaries eligible for medicare without regard to age, to finance the medical insurance program entirely from general revenues, and to cover prescription drugs; and to provide for a study of child health care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.R. 1274. 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.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 1275. 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.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 1276. 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. 1277. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain awards in recognition of outstanding achievement in the field of sports shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1278. A bill to provide additional dental care for dependents of members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1279. 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. 1280. 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. 1281. 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.

H.R. 1282. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1283. A bill to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1284. A bill to provide for the enforcement of support orders in certain State and Federal courts, and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 1285. A bill to consider children living in federally assisted public housing as federally connected children for purposes of educational assistance to federally impacted areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1286. 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. 1287. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for the payment of benefits under such act to certain citizens and permanent residents of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1288. 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. 1289. 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. 1290. 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. 1291. 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 Ways and Means.

H.R. 1292. 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 nav-

igable airspace of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1293. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1294. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an investment credit to retailers with respect to their advertising and other ordinary and necessary expenses for increasing their retail sales; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1295. 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. 1296. A bill to provide that the nuclear accelerator to be constructed at Weston, Ill., shall be named the "Enrico Fermi Nuclear Accelerator" in memory of the late Dr. Enrico Fermi; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H.R. 1297. 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.

H.R. 1298. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to provide a priority in the allocation of funds thereunder to those cities which will permit senior citizens to use the facilities involved at specially reduced fares during nonrush hours; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1299. 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. 1300. 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. 1301. 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.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 1302. A bill to repeal the Civil Rights Act of 1964; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1303. A bill to repeal the Voting Rights Act of 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1304. A bill to amend section 4(c) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to the definition of the phrase "test or device"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1305. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prescribe penalties for the possession of LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs by unauthorized persons; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1306. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1307. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that educational allowances for flight training be paid on a monthly basis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1308. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide members of the uniformed services with travel and transportation allowances for ordinary leave to their homes taken during or after a change of permanent station from overseas to within the United States, and for emergency leave travel within the United States if stationed overseas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1309. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1310. A bill to prohibit the redemption in gold of any obligations of the United States for, and to prohibit the sale of any gold of the United States to, any nation which is indebted to the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1311. A bill to permit American citizens to hold gold in the event of the removal of the requirement that gold reserves be held against currency in circulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1312. A bill to amend section 1013 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 to permit Federal acquisition of properties situated at or near National Aeronautics and Space Administration installations which have been ordered to be closed (as well as of properties at or near military installations), in order to avoid hardship and excessive losses to the property owners involved; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1313. A bill to prohibit the import and export of articles to countries selling or furnishing materiel to North Vietnam; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1314. A bill to amend and clarify section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to review of certain determinations and certifications thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1315. A bill to amend and clarify section 4(a) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1316. A bill to amend sections 1331 and 1332, title 28, chapter 85, United States Code, dealing in part with the jurisdiction of district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1317. A bill to impose certain restrictions upon the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1318. A bill to amend section 242 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit deprivation of rights under color of any statute, treaty, order, rule, or regulation implementing decisions of the United Nations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1319. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include the sintering and burning of clay, shale, and slate used as lightweight aggregates as a treatment process considered as mining; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1320. A bill to give farmers an additional month in which to meet the requirements of filing a declaration of estimated tax by filing an income tax return for the taxable year for which the declaration is required; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1321. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that farmers may drop out an additional 2 years of low earnings in the computation of their benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1322. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for deduction of certain education expenses of elementary and secondary schoolteachers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1323. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to prohibit use of Federal funds in programs utilizing the services of persons who engage in certain disloyal, disrespectful, or antireligious conduct; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1324. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a statutory policy governing the broadcasting of views on issues of public importance; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H.R. 1325. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to permit donations of surplus real and personal property to State and local juvenile correctional and rehabilitative agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1326. 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.

H.R. 1327. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

H.R. 1328. A bill to control unfair trade practices affecting producers of agricultural products and associations of such producers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1329. 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. 1330. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit an individual receiving benefits thereunder to earn outside income without losing any of such benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1331. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, relating to the power of the Supreme Court to pass on the constitutionality of provisions of State and Federal statutes and of State constitutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1332. A bill to prohibit the use of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate claims brought against the United States under the Federal tort claims procedure contained in title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1333. A bill to provide criminal penalties for certain travel under a U.S. passport in violation of certain passport restrictions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1334. A bill to prohibit any State from levying income taxes on nonresidents of the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1335. 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 that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1336. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment to an individual for physicians' charges under the supplementary medical insurance program prior to such individual's own payment of the bill for the services involved, and to amend title XIX of such act to permit payment to a recipient of assistance for physicians' charges under the medical assistance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REINECKE:

H.R. 1337. A bill to stabilize the public domain and acquired landholdings of the United States of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 1338. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall acquire additional

land for the Beverly National Cemetery, New Jersey; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 1339. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1340. 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. 1341. A bill to amend the Civil Sevice 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. 1342. 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 a pilgrimage to such cemeteries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 1343. A bill to extend to volunteer fire companies the rates of postage on second- and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 1344. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if relative of such member died while serving in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1345. 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.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 1346. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include payment under part A thereof for the costs of hospital inpatient professional services in the fields of pathology, radiology, physiatry, and anesthesiology furnished by a hospital or by others under mutually agreeble ararangements between the persons providing such services and the hospital; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1347. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the entitlement of a beneficiary who dies shall (if he is otherwise qualified) extend through the month of his death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1348. 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, and to reduce from $50 to $25 the annual deductible imposed under the supplementary medical insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1349. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to give to employers and performers in the performing arts the same rights given by section 8(f) of such act to employers and employees in the construction industry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1350. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, to liberalize the retirement test, and to provide monthly benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1351. A bill to provide for the payment of a transportation allowance to permit a member of the immediate family of a serviceman hospitalized in the United States from a combat wound or illness to visit such serviceman, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1352. A bill to amend the Social Security Act of 1967 by repealing the limitation on the number of children with respect to whom Federal public assistance payments may be made and the limitation on Federal participation in medical assistance payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1353. A bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide that the entire cost of health benefits under such act shall be paid by the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1354. 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.

H.R. 1355. A bill to remove certain restrictions of Federal law from lotteries conducted by States for the support of public education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1356. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCOTT:

H.R. 1357. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery within the Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1358. 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. 1359. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that Federal tax may not be collected by levy and distraint until after a court determination that the taxpayer is liable therefor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1360. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide certain limitations with respect to the types and number of questions which may be asked in connection with the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 1361. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 1362. A bill to provide additional Federal assistance in connection with the construction, alteration, or improvement of air carrier and general purpose airports, airport terminals, and related facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H.R. 1363. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a tax credit for certain tuition and fees paid by individuals to institutions of higher education and to allow a tax credit for certain contributions made by individuals or corporations to institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1364. A bill to assist the States in raising revenues by making more uniform the incidence and rate of tax imposed by States on the severance of minerals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1365. 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. 1366. A bill for the establishment of a commission to study and appraise the organization and operation of the executive and legislative branches of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1367. A bill to provide for a study of the need for increased expenditures for public works in smaller urban areas as a means of reversing the migratory trend toward large metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. STEIGER of Arizona:

H.R. 1368. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to utilize volunteers for active police duty; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin:

H.R. 1369. 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. 1370. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to authorize a program of research and demonstration for the control of pollution in lakes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TALCOTT (for himself, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. TUNNEY, and Mr. MCCLORY.

H.R. 1371. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 1372. 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. TUNNEY:

H.R. 1373. A bill to encourage and assist private enterprise to provide adequate housing in urban poverty areas for low-income and lower middle-income persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1374. A bill to develop business and employment opportunities in smaller cities and areas of unemployment and underemployment by providing certain preferences for prospective Government contractors in such cities and areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1375. 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. 1376. A bill to establish a Federal Motor Vehicle Insurance Guaranty Corporation, and other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1377. A bill making an appropriation to the Office of Education to carry out the Bilingual Education Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 1378. 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. 1379. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to raise needed additional revenues by tax reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1380. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1381. A bill to provide incentives for the creation by private industry of additional employment opportunities for residents of urban poverty areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. WALDIE, and Mr. HAMILTON):

H.R. 1382. A bill to create a Postal Service Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 1383. A bill to provide for the estab-

lishment of a national cemetery in the Ninth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1384. 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. 1385. 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. 1386. 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. WHITTEN:

H.R. 1387. A bill to provide for determination through judicial proceedings of claims for compensation on account of disability or death resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty while serving in the active military or naval service, including those who served during peacetime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 1388. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to strengthen provisions for modernization in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 1389. A bill to provide for the election of President and Vice President as required by the article of amendment to the Constitution proposed by House Joint Resolution 6 of the 91st Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

My Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 1776. A bill to provide greater opportunity for participation in rulemaking by and on behalf of persons of limited means; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS (for himself, Mr. SIKES, Mr. MATSUNAGA, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.J. Res. 1. 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. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CAREY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KEE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. SIKES, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WHITTEN, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.J. Res. 3. Joint resolution providing for annual audits of the Federal Reserve System by the General Accounting Office; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama:

H.J. Res. 4. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the right to read from the Holy Bible and to offer nonsectarian prayers in the public schools or other public places if participation therein is not compulsory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 5. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President and to authorize Congress to establish procedures relating to the nomination of presidential and vice presidential candidates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 6. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 7. 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. BOGGS:

H.J. Res. 8. Joint resolution establishing a Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Capitol, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 9. 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. 10. 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. 11. 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.

H.J. Res. 12. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLISON of Missouri:

H.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLMER:

H.J. Res. 14. 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. CRAMER:

H.J. Res. 15. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to prayer and Bible reading; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, in order to provide for the deferment of law-enforcement officers and firemen from training and service under such act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.J. Res. 17. 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. 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. DE LA GARZA:

H.J. Res. 19. 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. 20. 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.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution designating the rose as the national flower of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. DWYER:

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. RARICK:

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 Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.J. Res. 24. 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.

H.J. Res. 25. 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. 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.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the Volunteer Ambulance Corps and Fire Company Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 28. 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.

H.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Public Printer to supply each Member of Congress with five copies of the Annotated U.S. Constitution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the States of Maryland and West Virginia and the Commonwealths of Virgina and Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, as signatory bodies, for certain amendments to the compact creating the Potomac Valley Conservancy District and establishing the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution to call upon the President of the United States to promote voluntary neighborhood action crusades by communities to rally law-abiding urban dwellers in preventing riots; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that citizens 18 years old or members of the Armed Forces of the United States shall not be prevented from voting in certain elections on grounds of their age; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 33. Joint resolution to assist veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served in Vietnam or elsewhere in obtaining suitable employment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.J. Res. 34. 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. FLYNT:

H.J. Res. 35. 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. GALLAGHER:

H.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution to direct the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the effects of the display of violence in television programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution to consent to and enter into the Mid-Atlantic States air pollution compact, creating the Mid-Atlantic States Air Pollution Control Commission as an intergovernmental, Federal-State agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 38. 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. GUBSER:

H.J. Res. 39. 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. HAMILTON:

H.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.J. Res. 41. 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 Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution designating March 30 of each year as "Shut-In's Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.J. Res. 44. 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. HUTCHINSON:

H.J. Res. 45. 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.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution to provide for a study of the resources of the ocean floor by the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and to prevent certain premature actions which might adversely affect the interests of the United States in such resources; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.J. Res. 47. Joint resolution to establish a joint investigatory committee on the U.S. civic action program in Vietnam; to the Committee on Rules.

H.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.J. Res. 49. Joint resolution to provide for a study 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. MACDONALD of Massachusetts:

H.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a national preferential primary election to select candidates for the office of the President and Vice President and to provide for the election of the President and Vice President by the popular vote of the people of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MAY:

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 Mr. MOSS:

H.J. Res. 52. Joint resolution providing for the preparation and submission to the Congress of a master ground transportation plan for the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MYERS:

H.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the first week of August as "National Clown Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTTINGER (for himself, Mr. DENT, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. PODELL, Mr. GROVER, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. SAYLOR, and Mr. FARBSTEIN):

H.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the conservation of the natural resources and natural beauty of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution to establish a commission to review the Federal income tax structure and recommend revisions to redistribute the burden of taxes so as to remove inequities adversely affecting the middle-income family in America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BARING, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. COWGER, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DENNEY, Mr. DENT, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONOHUE, and Mr. DOWNING):

H.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LANGEN, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCDADE, and Mr. MOORHEAD):

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. NIX, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. STANTON, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. WINN, and Mr. ZABLOCKI).

H.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.J. Res. 59. 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. 60. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Public Printer to supply each new Member of Congress with five copies of the Annotated United States Constitution; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 61. Joint resolution Neighborhood Action Crusade; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution to direct the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the effects of the display of violence in television programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.J. Res. 64. 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 Judiicary.

H.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution to remove the present limitation on the amount authorized to be appropriated for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.J. Res. 66. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the continuance in office of Justices of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution to prevent the subversion of the United States and the American continents as proposed by the Communist government of Cuba under Castro, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the approval of Justices of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 69. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 70. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to employment of subversives in defense facilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 71. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appointments of Judges to the Supreme Court and judges to all other Federal courts, as established under section 1 of article III, be reconfirmed every 6 years by the Senate and to require 5 years' prior judicial experience as a qualification for appointment to said offices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that treaties, international agreements, executive agreements, and Executive orders must be made in pursuance of the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 73. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 74. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution creating a

Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. CAHILL, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. MINISH, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUNT, and Mr. SANDMAN):

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution to consent to and enter into the Mid-Atlantic States air pollution control compact, creating the Mid-Atlantic States Air Pollution Control Commission as an intergovernmental, Federal-State agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.J. Res. 77. 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. ROONEY of New York:

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution designating July 25 of each year as "Puerto Rican Day in the United States of America"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SAYLOR (for himself and Mr. SKUBITZ):

H.J. Res. 81. Joint resolution to provide for the development of the Eisenhower National Historic Site at Gettysburg, Pa., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.J. Res. 82. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to authorize Congress, by two-thirds vote of both Houses, to override decisions of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 83. Joint resolution creating a Federal Committee on Nuclear Development to review and reevaluate the existing civilian nuclear program of the United States; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.J. Res. 84. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.J. Res. 85. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the offering of prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 86. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring that Federal judges be reconfirmed by the Senate every 10 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 87. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution preserving the rights of the States with respect to public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New York:

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H.J. Res. 89. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve and protect references to reliance upon God in governmental matters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 90. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.J. Res. 91. 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. 92. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that citizens of the United States who are 18 years of age or older and are members of the Armed Forces of the United States shall not be prevented from voting in certain elections on grounds of their age; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 93. 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.

H.J. Res. 94. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the Supreme Court for the purpose of deciding whether an act of Congress or an act of a State legislature is unconstitutional; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 95: Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

H.J. Res. 96. Joint resolution requesting the Department of Defense to use butter in its rations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.J. Res. 97. 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. 98. 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.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.J. Res. 99. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding the election of the President and Vice President and the nomination of candidates for the Presidency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAGGONNER:

H.J. Res. 100. Joint resolution to declare the policy of the United States with respect to its territorial sea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.J. Res. 101. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the terms of office of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and inferior courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 102. Joint resolution to establish a commission to investigate the increase in riots and law violations, including loss of life and property, damage to, or threat of damage to, or destruction of the economy of States, counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions, the causes thereof, and to recommend legislation that would grant States, counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions additional rights to obtain injunctive and other relief to the end that the public welfare be protected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.J. Res. 103. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the continuance in office of Justices of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 105. 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. 106. 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. 107. 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. 108. 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. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution to declare the policy of the United States with respect to its territorial sea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee:

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution to direct the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the effects of the display of violence in television programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of Dr. Enrico Fermi; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution to provide for the resumption of trade with Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 114. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 115. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the authority of the President to dispatch the Armed Forces of the United States outside of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 116. Joint resolution to establish a court of ethics to hear complaints of unethical conduct in Government service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 117. 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. 118. 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. BEVILL:

H.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the employment of subversives in the public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 120. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 121. Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

H.J. Res. 122. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to employment of subversives in defense facilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 123. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the use of the U.S. mails for the transmission of communication hostile to the Constitution, laws, and form of government of the United States or any State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 124. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring that Justices of the Supreme Court be reconfirmed by the Senate every 10 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 125. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the mandatory retirement of judges of the Supreme Court at the age of 70; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr BRINKLEY (for himself, Mr. STUCKEY, and Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia):

H.J. Res. 126. 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. BROCK:

H.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.J. Res. 128. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.J. Res. 129. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.J. Res. 130. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.J. Res. 131. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to enable the Congress to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster; to the Committee of the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 132. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.J. Res. 133. 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.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.J. Res. 134. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting representation in the Congress to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 135. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim annually the week including February 14 (the birthday of Frederick Douglass) as Afro-American History Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 136. 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. CRAMER:

H.J. Res. 137. Joint resolution amending the Public Health Service Act to provide for an institute on gerontology which shall, among other things, carry out research and training with respect to chronic disease and to accident prevention among our senior citizens, and shall be located on the grounds of the Bay Pines Veterans' Administration Center, St. Petersburg, Fla.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey:

H.J. Res. 138. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the third Sunday in May of each year as Grandmother and Grandfather's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 139. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the 24th day of April of each year as Armenian Martyr's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 140. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.J. Res. 141. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.J. Res. 142. Joint resolution to provide for a study of the resources of the ocean floor by the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and to prevent certain premature actions which might adversely affect the interests of the United States in such resources; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee:

H.J. Res. 143. Joint resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Standing Rules of the Senate to allow former Presidents to participate in debate in both Houses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.J. Res. 144. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 145. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution preserving the rights of the States with respect to public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 146. Joint resolution in opposition to vesting title to the ocean floor in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to provide for a study of the resources of the ocean floor by the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and to prevent certain premature actions which might adversely affect the interests of the United States in such resources; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.J. Res. 148. 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. HELSTOSKI:

H.J. Res. 149. 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.

H.J. Res. 150. 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. HORTON:

H.J. Res. 151. 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. HOWARD:

H.J. Res. 152. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 153. 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. JOHNSON of California:

H.J. Res. 154. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a national preferential primary election to select candidates for the Office of the President and Vice President and to provide for the election of the President and Vice President by the popular vote of the people of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.J. Res. 155. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the terms of office of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and inferior courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 156. Joint resolution to provide for a study of the resources of the ocean floor by the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and to prevent certain premature actions which might adversely affect the interests of the United States in such resources; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MARSH:

H.J. Res. 157. Joint resolution placing a limitation on the use of park lands of the United States and other public space situated within the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.J. Res. 158. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Commission to raise funds for the construction of a memorial; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 159. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Robert Francis Kennedy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 160. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Amerigo Vespucci; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.J. Res. 161. Joint resolution to declare the policy of the United States with respect to its territorial sea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 162. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 163. Joint resolution to provide for a study 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. PRICE of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 164. 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 all elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.J. Res. 165. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 166. Joint resolution proposing an

amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to employment of subversives in defense facilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.J. Res. 167. Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.J. Res. 168. Joint resolution to establish a Commission on Balanced Economic Development; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.J. Res. 169. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the Supreme Court may not render an opinion or decision in cases in which less than a certain number of Justices concur; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia:

H.J. Res. 170. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to confer upon Congress the power to enact reasonable laws defining obscenity and regulating the publication, both spoken and written, of obscene material; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.J. Res. 171. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.J. Res. 172. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the power of the States and their political subdivisions to tax the salaries and wages of persons who are not domiciliaries or residents thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 173. 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. 174. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States pertaining to the offering of prayers in public schools and other public places in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 176. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a national preferential primary election to select candidates for the Office of the President and Vice President and to provide for the election of the President and Vice President by the popular vote of the people of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 177. Joint resolution to require that reports on imports into the United States include the landed value of articles imported, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CAREY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KEE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. SIKES, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WHITTEN, and Mr. WOLFF):

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to an international convention on aircraft hijacking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to the Nigeria-Biafra area; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution relating to U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution to direct the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate to consider a memorial to the astronauts who lost their lives in the line of duty; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution to require France to pay its World War I debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution expressing 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. 11. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress on 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.

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress on the closing of Indian hospitals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution to require France to pay its World War I debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the establishment of permanent peace ambassadors by the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to the Nigeria-Biafra area; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FISHER:

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution to require France to pay its World War I debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KARTH:

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to an investigation and study to determine the potential of railroad passenger and mail transportation in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORSE:

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the rotation of members of the Armed Forces of the United States in their assignments to serve in combat zones; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to an international convention on aircraft hijacking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BARING, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. COWGER, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DENNEY, Mr. DENT, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONOHUE, and Mr. DOWNING):

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LANGEN, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCDADE, and Mr. MOOREHEAD):

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. NIX, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. STANTON, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. WINN, and Mr. ZABLOCKI):

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution to require France to pay its World War I debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that in the interest of peace in Vietnam the Government of the United States should only consider further expansions of trade, educational and cultural exchanges, and other related agreements with the Soviet Union and its East European satellites when there is demonstrable evidence that their actions and policies with regard to Vietnam have been redirected toward peace and an honorable settlement and when there is demonstrable evidence that they have abandoned their policy or support for so-called wars of national liberation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POFF:

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to investigate riots and violent civil disorder; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to an international convention on aircraft hijacking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RARICK:

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution to require France to pay its World War I debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in re the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN:

H. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution reaffirming the support of the Congress for United Nations peacekeeping and peacemaking operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 30. 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. 31. Concurrent resolution terminating the joint resolution of August 10, 1964, relating to the maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the repayment by France of amounts owed to the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution to require France to pay its World War I debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of a Veterans' Benefits Calculator; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the rotation of members of the Armed Forces of the United States in their assignments to serve in combat zones; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WAGGONNER:

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution to require France to pay its World War I debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution creating the Joint Select Committee on Government Program Analysis and Evaluation; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution calling upon the President to implement the foreign economic policy of the United States by terminating controls on foreign direct investments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress relating to the Nigeria-Biafra area; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee:

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution authorizing and requesting the President to take such steps as may be necessary to have placed on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations at the next regular session, the issue of self-determination for all nations enslaved by Communist imperialism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution concerning the development of the ocean floor through international cooperation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution terminating the joint resolution of August 10, 1964, relating to the maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey:

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution to assist veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served in Vietnam or elsewhere in obtaining suitable employment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to take certain actions in regard to the fulfillment of the United Nations Charter with respect to captive nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H. Con. Res. 47. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the occupation of Czechoslovakia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to reducing the balance-of-payments deficit by encouraging American industry and the American public to ship and travel on American ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution reaffirming the support of Congress for United Nations peacekeeping and peacemaking operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H. Con. Res. 50. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Federal-aid highway program should continue without interruption; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H. Con. Res. 51. 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.

By Mr. GALIFIANAKIS:

H. Con. Res. 52. Concurrent resolution creating the Joint Select Committee on Government Program Analysis and Evaluation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. Con. Res. 53. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to reducing the balance-of-payments deficit by encouraging American industry and the American public to ship and travel on American ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H. Con. Res. 54. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States and the political entities thereof should adopt "911" as the uniform, single, nationwide emergency telephone number; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the New York City commuter tax; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEITH:

H. Con. Res. 56. Concurrent resolution creating the Joint Select Committee on Government Program Analysis and Evaluation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LENNON:

H. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to an International Decade of Ocean Exploration during the 1970's; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to reducing the balance-of-payments deficit by encouraging American industry and the American public to ship and travel on American ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H. Con. Res. 59. Concurrent resolution to instruct the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to insist on fulfillment of charter provisions based on self-determination of all peoples, and that the Soviet Union be asked to abide by its United Nations membership obligations concerning colonialism and interference with the sovereignty of other nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H. Con. Res. 60. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to reducing the balance-of-payments deficit by encouraging American industry and the American public to ship and travel on American ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 61. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that certain meat imports be prohibited until the exporting country satisfies the President that no livestock in such country is infected with hoof-and-mouth disease; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RARICK:

H. Con. Res. 62. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the entry into the United States of deserters from the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CAREY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KEE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. SIKES, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WHITTEN, and Mr. WOLFF):

H. Res. 17. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of all aspects of crime in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MORSE:

H. Res. 18. 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. RYAN (for himself, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, and Mr. WHALEN):

H. Res. 19. 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. ANNUNZIO:

H. Res. 20. Resolution to authorize the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. Res. 21. 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. 22. 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.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. Res. 23. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to germaneness; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H. Res. 24. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 25. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives with respect to demands for the yeas and nays on certain days; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KARTH:

H. Res. 26. Resolution concerning Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. Res. 27. 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.

H. Res. 28. 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. MIKVA:

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:

H. Res. 30. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 31. Resolution creating a Select Committee To Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Problems of Urban Areas; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOSS:

H. Res. 32. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Public Opinion Polls; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BARING, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. COWGER, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DENNEY, Mr. DENT, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONOHUE, and Mr. DOWNING):

H. Res. 33. Resolution creating a Select Committee of the House To Conduct an In-Depth Investigation of Crime in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LANGEN, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCDADE, and Mr. MOORHEAD):

H. Res. 34. Resolution creating a Select Committee of the House To Conduct an In-Depth Investigation of Crime in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. NIX, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. STANTON, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. WINN, and Mr. ZABLOCKI):

H. Res. 35. Resolution creating a Select Committee of the House To Conduct an In-Depth Investigation of Crime in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H. Res. 36. 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.

H. Res. 37. 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.

By Mr. RARICK:

H. Res. 38. Resolution expressing the sense of the House with respect to the use of certain Government property; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. Res. 39. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of tax-exempt organizations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REES:

H. Res. 40. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Res. 41. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to U.S. ratification of the Conventions on Genocide, Abolition of Forced Labor, Political Rights of Women, and Freedom of Association; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 42. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the establishment of permanent peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RONAN:

H. Res. 43. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. Res. 44. Resolution to create a special committee on the physically handicapped; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H. Res. 45. 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. SNYDER:

H. Res. 46. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Government Operations to conduct an investigation and study with respect to competition of the Federal Government with private business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Res. 47. 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. WAGGONNER:

H. Res. 48. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the retirement benefits available to Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 49. 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.

H. Res. 50. Resolution creating a select committee to study the impact of East-West trade and assistance to nations which support aggression, directly or indirectly; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. Res. 51. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing Committee on the Constitution; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WYMAN:

H. Res. 52. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Science and Astronautics to conduct an investigation and study of unidentified flying objects; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YATES:

H. Res. 53. Resolution to authorize the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. Res. 54. A resolution expressing the sense of the House with respect to the use of certain Government property; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. Res. 55. A resolution providing for investigation of National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 56. A resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to change the name of the Committee on Un-American Activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BARING:

H. Res. 57. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the responsible exercise of certain freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Res. 58. A 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.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H. Res. 59. A resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. Res. 60. A 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. BURTON of California:

H. Res. 61. A 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. 62. A resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H. Res. 63. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to permit the presentation and recognition in the Hall of the House of holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H. Res. 64. A resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. Res. 65. A resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee:

H. Res. 66. A 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. 67. A 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. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 68. A resolution authorizing the appointment of a select committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. Res. 69. A resolution to amend clause 6 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 70. A resolution creating a standing Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. Res. 71. A resolution relating to the management of the House restaurant and the cafeteria and other food service facilities of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H. Res. 72. A 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.

H. Res. 73. A resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House

of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. Res. 74. A resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Res. 75. A resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. Res. 76. A 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. MINSHALL:

H. Res. 77. A resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RYAN:

H. Res. 78. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the establishment of permanent peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 79. A resolution concerning Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 80. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to U.S. ratification of the Conventions on Genocide, Abolition of Forced Labor, Political Rights of Women, and Freedom of Association; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H. Res. 81. A resolution to change House rules relating to election of committee chairmen; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H. Res. 82. A 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. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Res. 83. A resolution authorizing the payment of not to exceed $15,000 from the contingent fund for expenses incurred by Congressional Medal of Honor holders incident to their attendance at the presidential inauguration; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H. Res. 84. A resolution to direct the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of Federal regulation of community antenna television systems; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HULL:

H. Res. 85. Resolution creating a select committee to study the impact of East-West trade and assistance to nations which support aggression, directly or indirectly; to the Committee on Rules.

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 Louisiana, relative to intergovernmental cooperation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to curruption in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 1390. A bill to provide compensation to certain silver-dealer claimants by authorizing the sale of silver bullion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 1391. A bill for the relief of Remedios dela Cruz Abella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1392. A bill for the relief of Dionisio Pajimola Almirol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1393. A bill for the relief of Eng Jen Hung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMS (by request):

H.R. 1394. A bill for the relief of Eladio Pasamba Amador; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1395. A bill for the relief of Celso B. Binas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1396. A bill for the relief of Ricardo R. Calma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1397. A bill for the relief of Julian M. Castillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1398. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fausta David Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1399. A bill for the relief of Carlina F. Santillian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 1400. A bill for the relief of Bernardo Maria Foto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1401. A bill for the relief of Merickston L. Nicholson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1402. A bill for the relief of Benny Ove Nielsen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee:

H.R. 1403. A bill for the relief of George Panourgias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 1404. A bill for the relief of Sidney W. Douglas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1405. A bill for the relief of Olaf G. Hanson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1406. A bill for the relief of Oi Soon Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1407. A bill for the relief of Robert H. Russell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 1408. A bill for the relief of Georgios Andrianopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1409. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Angelilli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1410. A bill for the relief of Everado Aranda-Acosta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1411. A bill for the relief of Helen Bantounas, Frank Bantounas, and Nicholas Bantounas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1412. A bill for the relief of Teresa De Benedetto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1413. A bill for the relief of Giacomo La Bianca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1414. A bill for the relief of Silvia Boaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1415. A bill for the relief of Eleutherios Bozionelos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1416. A bill for the relief of Francesco Branca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1417. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Cerin and Mafalda Cerin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1418. A bill for the relief of Anna Maria Chilelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1419. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Vincenty Chudy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1420. A bill for the relief of Paolo DelleGrazie, Antonia DelleGrazie, Paolo DelleGrazie, Jr., Francesco DelleGrazie, and Roseanna DelleGrazie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1421. A bill for the relief of James Demos and Kathleen Demos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1422. A bill for the relief of Emanuel Ebroon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1423. A bill for the relief of Thelma Fuentes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1424. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Gagliardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1425. A bill for the relief of George Georgakopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1426. A bill for the relief of Elena Giacometti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1427. A bill for the relief of Ruggiero Gonino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1428. A bill for the relief of Konstantinos Kangles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1429. A bill for the relief of Mariano LaBarbera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1430. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Lombardi, Angela Lombardi, Maria Carmela Lombardi, and Stella Francisca Lombardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1431. A bill for the relief of Antonio Moretti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1432. A bill for the relief of Giuseppina Morosi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1433. A bill for the relief of Andrew Panothiocas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1434. A bill for the relief of Rosaria Prunotto and Roberto Prunotto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1435. A bill for the relief of Antonietta Rossi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1436. A bill for the relief of Oriono Rossi and Anna Rossi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1437. A bill for the relief of Cosmina Ruggiero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1438. A bill for the relief of Jean George Taglis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1439. A bill for the relief of Peter K. L. Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1440. A bill for the relief of Jean Lee Toy and John Toy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1441. A bill for the relief of Pantelis Vakidis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1442. A bill for the relief of Giovannanangelo Zucchini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 1443. A bill for the relief of Francisco Becerra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1444. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the District of Hawaii to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Christel Guessefeldt, a natural-born American citizen, executrix and sole heir of her father, Richard Guessefeldt, late a resident of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1445. A bill to require, in the alternative, delivery and return of property of the estate of John F. Hackfeld, deceased, vested by the Alien Property Custodian, on the basis of ownership by an enemy alien, or the repayment of income and estate taxes to said estate, collected on the basis of American citizenship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1446. A bill for the relief of Gitta Kollish Stein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 1447. A bill for the relief of Vittorio Brunelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1448. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Buonincontro and family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1449. A bill for the relief of Murat Caglar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1450. A bill for the relief of Annibale Cuozzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1451. A bill for the relief of Emilio Garcio-Sumayod; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1452. A bill for the relief of Hertz family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1453. A bill for the relief of Capt. Melvin A. Kaye; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1454. A bill for the relief of Marianna Marino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1455. A bill for the relief of Antonio Mattaliano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1456. A bill for the relief of Concetta Mattaliano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1457. A bill for the relief of Rose Niro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1458. A bill for the relief of Maria Sesto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1459. A bill for the relief of Catalina Valeriano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1460. A bill for relief of Apostolos Vardakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES:

H.R. 1461. A bill for the relief of Joaquin, Gracinda, Vera, and Luis Antunes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1462. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vita Cusumano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1463. A bill for the relief of Antonio Guarino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1464. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Mastrangelo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1465. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ana Augusta Lourenco Pereira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1466. A bill for the relief of Elias J. Sgouritsas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1467. A bill for the relief of Demetrios Zamakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL of California:

H.R. 1468. A bill for the relief of Clyde Bruce Aitchison, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1469. A bill for the relief of Theodore J. Bartz; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1470. A bill for the relief of Jeanine Bigazzi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1471. A bill for the relief of Leonard Alfred Brownrigg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1472. A bill to authorize the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claim of the L. R. Daniel Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1473. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kornelia Pari-rokh Afshar-Djarfari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1474. A bill for the relief of Eufemio Decanay Felix; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1475. A bill for the relief of Augstina Felipe Fiesta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1476. A bill for the relief of Felix Kimpo Gonzales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1477. A bill for the relief of Jamie Caro Gregorio and Helen Ilan Gregorio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1478. A bill for the relief of Claricia B. Joven; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1479. A bill for the relief of Chai Chang Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1480. A bill for the relief of Vilis Lapenieks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1481. A bill for the relief of Rogelio V. Lapuz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1482. A bill for the relief of Houston Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1483. A bill for the relief of Sang In Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1484. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Dimitrios Likomitros and Panagiotis Likomitros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1485. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. McGarry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1486. A bill for the relief of Laura Massaglia and certain other persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1487. A bill for the relief of Gabriel Munoz-Amezquita (also known as Tony Ruiz Castro); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1488. A bill for the relief of Yoko Sato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1489. A bill for the relief of Miss Eleni Spanopulo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1490. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Nicolae I. Spuza, Ana Spuza, Diana Spuza, Decebal Spuza, and Maria Spuza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1491. A bill for the relief of Yerk-Fei Sze; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1492. A bill for the relief of Antoine Samuel Taimana and Toimata Teraiefa Taimana, and Gilbert Taimana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1493. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hatsue Taniguchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1494. A bill for the relief of David Man-Kwang Tseng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1495. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sharadha Viswanathan and her children, Usha Viswanathan and Meera Viswanathan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1496. A bill for the relief of Patrick Hua-Pu Wang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1497. A bill to permit the vessel *Marpole* to be documented for use in the coastwise trade; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 1498. A bill for the relief of Angel Aguilus and his wife, Lydia Solomon Aguilus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1499. A bill for the relief of Dr. Antonio Rafael Castillo Borges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1500. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nazir Ahmed Bhatti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1501. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Visaya Caoile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1502. A bill for the relief of Raymond A. Key; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1503. A bill for the relief of Maria Pagano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1504. A bill for the relief of Dr. Bhojraj Thakurdas Paryani and his wife, Sarswati Bhojraj Paryani, and their children, Gulabray Bhojraj Paryani, Asha Bhojraj Paryani, and Shyam Bhojraj Paryani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1505. A bill for the relief of Carmen Pinto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 1506. A bill for the relief of Dr. Fe O. Isla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1507. 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. 1508. A bill for the relief of Drago Miklausic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1509. A bill for the relief of Angeliki Perivoliotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1510. A bill for the relief of Dr. Antonio C. Quiroz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1511. 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 Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 1512. A bill for the relief to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reinstate oil and gas lease 0313189 (State: Wyoming; county: Sublette); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 1513. A bill for the relief of Benedetto Cortegiani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1514. A bill for the relief of Asuncion V. Anonuevo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1515. A bill for the relief of Atanacia E. Bondoc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1516. A bill for the relief of Carmela DeFalco Bottiglieri and Fiorella Bottiglieri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLESON of Texas:

H.R. 1517. A bill for the relief of Luis Chavez Guerrero, Guadelupe Chavez Guerrero, Alfredo Chavez Guerrero, Amador Chavez Guerrero, and Erineo Chavez Guerrero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1518. A bill for the relief of Comdr. Hobert May, U.S. Navy (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 1519. A bill for the relief of Christine Bit Abraham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1520. A bill for the relief of Mohammed Ali Amooi and his wife, Sedighi Tan Hai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1521. A bill for the relief of Giana Antonietta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1522. A bill for the relief of Isola Arrighi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1523. A bill for the relief of Jaime R. Bagis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1524. A bill for the relief of Brenda C. Bala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1525. A bill for the relief of Jose Ylaya Bayani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1526. A bill for the relief of Rosalia Alcantara Belen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1527. A bill for the relief of Gaetano Biradelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1528. A bill for the relief of Galicano Miguel Bondoc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1529. A bill for the relief of Eduardo Yerro Cabindol and his wife, Edith Legaspi Cabindol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1530. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Mueca Cadalin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1531. A bill for the relief of Leonardo Capirone and his wife, Tonino Iolanda Capirone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1532. A bill for the relief of Giuseppina Cardella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1533. A bill for the relief of Cecilia Frances Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1534. A bill for the relief of Lung Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1535. A bill for the relief of James C. Y. Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1536. A bill for the relief of Mo Lau Cheong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1537. A bill for the relief of John Benedict Chiu (also known as Chen-Tien-Chiu) and his wife, Theresa Chiu (also known as Theresa Hsiao-Wen Chiu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1538. A bill for the relief of Sau Lin

Chu (also known as Sow Sam Chu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1539. A bill for the relief of Pearl K. H. Chun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1540. A bill for the relief of Elie Louis Charalabopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1541. A bill for the relief of Quan Woon Chee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1542. A bill for the relief of Catalino V. Concepcion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1543. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Teresita Pena Corteza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1544. A bill for the relief of Branko Cusak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1545. A bill for the relief of Kin Thi Dang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1546. A bill for the relief of Norma de Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1547. A bill for the relief of Evangelina de la Vega; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1548. A bill for the relief of Adelina Del Barrio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1549. A bill for the relief of Bartolome A. Federico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1550. A bill for the relief of Louis Kai Fei; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1551. A bill for the relief of Tom Keng Foo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1552. A bill for the relief of Emdrita G. Francisco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1553. A bill for the relief of Alan Charles Austin Gabriel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1554. A bill for the relief of Michele Galante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1555. A bill for the relief of Hector Guerrero Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1556. A bill for the relief of Manuel Laygo Gillermo (also known as Manuel Guillermo Laygo); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1557. A bill for the relief of Jesusa Lizada Golez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1558. A bill for the relief of Marie Paz Gomez (also known as Tita Gomez); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1559. A bill for the relief of Caterina Grimaldi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1560. A bill for the relief of Nemesio Berino Gubatan, Jr., and his wife, Perla Santos Gubatan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1561. A bill for the relief of Constantina L. Guerrero, and her daughter, Marie Evelyn Guerrero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1562. A bill for the relief of Cheng Ken Han; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1563. A bill for the relief of Chizuko Hanai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1564. A bill for the relief of Alexis Jack Henry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1565. A bill for the relief of Brandy Shek-Ching Ho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1566. A bill for the relief of Fong Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1567. A bill for the relief of Tetsuko Hori; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1568. A bill for the relief of Edward Victor Howard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1569. A bill for the relief of Hui Kwock Ying, his wife Lee Pui Chan, and their children, Hui Man Kwan, Hui Yueng Yin, Hui Ching Yin, Hui Man Ha, Hui Man Hung, Hui Man Yee, and Hui Man Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1570. A bill for the relief of Abdulla Ali Hussein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1571. A bill for the relief of Isidro M. Jimenez (also known as Sid Jimenez); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1572. A bill for the relief of Moon Yam Jew (also known as Kee Won Jang and Kee W. Jang); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1573. A bill for the relief of Kaneaki Kamei; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1574. A bill for the relief of Karen Woo Ping Kan (also known as Woo Ping Kan); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1575. A bill for the relief of Hyun Oak Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1576. A bill for the relief of Anna M. Knips and her daughter, Patrizia Knips; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1577. A bill for the relief of Kam Yee Ko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1578. A bill for the relief of Wai Sing Ko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1579. A bill for the relief of Yung Kuo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1580. A bill for the relief of Tuen Kwok; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1581. A bill for the relief of Gloria Gau Lai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1582. A bill for the relief of Margherita Sarfatti Larson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1583. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kay Sue Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1584. A bill for the relief of Pius Siu-Cheung Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1585. A bill for the relief of Nora Bik-Shu Li; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1586. A bill for the relief of Shirley Evelyn Lim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1587. A bill for the relief of Shui Ho Lin, his wife, Chen Fu Hui Lin, and their son, Tsu Liu Lin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1588. A bill for the relief of Kurt Friedrich Link; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1589. A bill for the relief of Proserfina Natividad Llanes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1590. A bill for the relief of Antonino Lococo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1591. A bill for the relief of Matthew Louie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1592. A bill for the relief of Norma M. Lucas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1593. A bill for the relief of Lawrence Luk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1594. A bill for the relief of Sofia F. Macababbad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1595. A bill for the relief of Ddítha Alumisim Madrona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1596. A bill for the relief of Teresita Magaway; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1597. A bill for the relief of Franco Magnani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1598. A bill for the relief of Francisco A. Magno (also known as Frank Magno); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1599. A bill for the relief of Yolanda Alamares Malasmas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1600. A bill for the relief of Estela Villarojo Maracha (also known as Estela E. Villarojo); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1601. A bill for the relief of German Mauleon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1602. A bill for the relief of Fernando Enrique Mayorga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1603. A bill for the relief Francisco K. Melich (also known as Franz Kuntner Melich) and his wife, Maria Melich (also known as Maria Toth De Melich); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1604. A bill for the relief of Roberta Figueroa Mercado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1605. A bill for the relief of Barbara Milner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1606. A bill for the relief of Joaquin Morales Monterrey and his wife, Dora Morales Monterrey, and their child, Cynthia Morales Monterrey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1607. A bill for the relief of Peggy Moran (nee Miles); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1608. A bill for the relief of Claude Rene Marc Moreau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1609. A bill for the relief of Bartolome M. Moreto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1610. A bill for the relief of Edmond Sae Nee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1611. A bill for the relief of Shek Chi Ng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1612. A bill for the relief of Roberto D. Nubla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1613. A bill for the relief of Takehiko Oda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1614. A bill for the relief of Michael Oyebode Oyelakin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1615. A bill for the relief of Choon Ki Paik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1616. A bill for the relief of Aryirios Vasiliou Petropolulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1617. A bill for the relief of Antonino Piazza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1618. A bill for the relief of Socorro Guillen Picado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1619. A bill for the relief of Clementine U. Vander Porten; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1620. A bill for the relief of Dr. Prachaya Prachayakool; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1621. A bill for the relief of Porfiria Pantas Pragasa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1622. A bill for the relief of Francisco Rados, his wife, Dragica Krog Rados, and their son, Damir Orlovic Rados; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1623. A bill for the relief of Sillas Raisakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1624. A bill for the relief of Fortunato C. Rana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1625. A bill for the relief of Grace M. Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1626. A bill for the relief of Luz Mayugba Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1627. A bill for the relief of Pedro Garcia Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1628. A bill for the relief of Eduvigis Tobak Rosner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1629. A bill for the relief of Jesus Mora Ruiz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1630. A bill for the relief of Jose Aquino Ruperto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1631. A bill for the relief of Norma J. Salunga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1632. A bill for the relief of Romeo de la Torre Sanano and his sister, Julieta de la Torre Sanano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1633. A bill for the relief of Ponciano Salvador; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1634. A bill for the relief of Gianfranco Sandri, and his wife, Fiorella Borgatti Sandri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1635. A bill for the relief of Roger David Scullion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1636. A bill for the relief of David Kenneth Sham, and his wife, Juliet L. K. N Sham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1637. A bill for the relief of Lee Bon Sheung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1638. A bill for the relief of Siu Won Shew; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1639. A bill for the relief of Tony

I-Tson Soo and his wife, Adelaide Y. Tsao Soo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1640. A bill for the relief of Benedetto Spoletini, his wife, Maria Spoletini, and their children, Tommas Spoletini and Marco Spoletini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1641. A bill for the relief of Catherine Maria Szonyi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1642. A bill for the relief of Ali Mohammad Tabatabaian-Kashani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1643. A bill for the relief of Paula Mapa Tonga, his wife, Tupou Naeta Tonga, and their minor daughter, Tamasita Tonga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1644. A bill for the relief of Julie Van (also known as Fing Lang Van) and her minor son, Robert Van (also known as Pak Hyun Choi and Robert Giordano); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1645. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Andree Simone Van Moppes and her children. Alain Van Moppes and Didier Van Moppes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1646. A bill for the relief of Carmen Esperanza Centeno Vasquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1647. A bill for the relief of Miss Apollonia Redy Vettore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1648. A bill for the relief of Catalina Rubang Villaluz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1649. A bill for the relief of Yu Sau Wah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1650. A bill for the relief of Maung Win; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1651. A bill for the relief of Bing Kuey Wong (also known as Moon Kuey Wong and Sing Cheong Wong); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1652. A bill for the relief of Wong Hong, his wife, Chung Choi Kum, and their children, Wong Yiu Chung, Wong Lai Mui, and Wong Ching Man; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1653. A bill for the relief of Cecilia Hsiao-Teh Wu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1654. A bill for the relief of Hee Ngew Yee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1655. A bill for the relief of Miss Mamako Yoneyama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1656. A bill for the relief of Kiyoko Yoshizawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1657. A bill for the relief of Helen E. Zamora; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1658. A bill for the relief of Galal Hassanein Zanati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1659. A bill for the relief of Gilberto Oropa Zapanta and his wife, Lilia Ong Zapanta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 1660. A bill for the relief of J. Burdette Shaft; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1661. A bill for the relief of Sparton Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 1662. A bill for the relief of Silvino Amaral; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1663. A bill for the relief of Jose Antonio Almeida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1664. A bill for the relief of Fernando Batista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1665. A bill for the relief of Manuel Mendoca Bolieiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1666. A bill for the relief of Antonio Cabral Caetano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1667. A bill for the relief of Ilda Marie Horta Pereira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1668. A bill for the relief of Joaquim Antones Pereira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1669. A bill for the relief of Marie de Trindade; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1670. A bill for the relief of Francesco Viera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 1671. A bill for the relief of Joaquim Miranda Flores; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1672. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Marieh Guirguis and Alfy Ebeidalla Guirguis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1673. A bill for the relief of Su-er Chai Lu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 1674. A bill for the relief of Ramon Angeles, Jr., M.D., to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1675. A bill for the relief of Anna Maria Arcangeletti and daughter, Antonella Arcangeletti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1676. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Joan Bramwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1677. A bill for the relief of Anne Berthe Calon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1678. A bill for the relief of Florimundo Batista Cerveira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1679. A bill for the relief of Lugino Dario; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1680. A bill for the relief of Jean-Yves Dejax; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1681. A bill for the relief of Eva Maria Kleczkowska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1682. A bill for the relief of Maria Manzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1683. A bill for the relief of Michael Thomas Murrihy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1684. A bill for the relief of Antonio Penna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1685. A bill for the relief of Miss Evelina Persello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1686. A bill for the relief of Genowefa Pogoda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1687. A bill for the relief of Filomena Quaranta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1688. A bill for the relief of Eduardo C. Robreno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1689. A bill for the relief of Jose de Almeida Sousa, Maria Alsuina Sousa, Dina Maria Sousa, and Jose Manuel da Costa e Sousa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1690. A bill for the relief of John J. Stetz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 1691. A bill for the relief of Jesus J. Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 1692. A bill for the relief of Ladislas G. Kerenyi, Claire Kerenyi, and Ladislas G. Kerenyi, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1693. A bill for the relief of Manuk Yilmaz, also known as Manoog Yilmazian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 1694. A bill for the relief of Hanne Moussa Alwan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1695. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Caprara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1696. A bill for the relief of Aldo Lombardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 1697. A bill for the relief of Jack Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1698. A bill for the relief of Joeck Kuncek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1699. A bill for the relief of Kwong Kwok Bun (also known as Raymond Kwong) and his wife, Virginia Juvier Kwong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 1700. A bill for the relief of Alfonso De Laurentiis and Irma Irene De Laurentiis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ERLENBORN:

H.R. 1701. A bill for the relief of Emma Exconde; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 1702. A bill for the relief of Richard H. Novak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 1703. A bill for the relief of the Clayton County Journal and Wilber Harris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1704. A bill for the relief of John H. Long; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1705. A bill for the relief of Nguyen Van Hue; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1706. 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. GERALD R. FORD:

H.R. 1707. A bill for the relief of Miss Jalileh Farah Salameh El Ahwal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1708. A bill for the relief of Ai Bok Chun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1709. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Thaddeus Ohta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1710. A bill for the relief of Gene W. Vogel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOREMAN:

H.R. 1711. A bill for the relief of Arun Kumar Pattni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1712. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jagir Singh Randhawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 1713. A bill for the relief of Dr. Fausto Dimzon Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1714. A bill for the relief of Jose M. Quintana and Mrs. Lilia M. Quintana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 1715. A bill for the relief of Michele S. Gusto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 1716. A bill for the relief of Miss Estelita Cabacungan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1717. A bill for the relief of Caroline Elizabeth Adora Rebitt and Doris Elenore Davey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1718. A bill for the relief of Milanka Djordjevic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1719. A bill for the relief of Hans Joaquin Felsch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1720. A bill for the relief of Milford W. Henry to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1721. A bill for the relief of William J. Hurley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1722. A bill for the relief of Hui Wai Kay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1723. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mannig Keshkekian and Miss Shoushig Keshkekian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1724. A bill for the relief of Chee Chui Lum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1725. A bill for the relief of Michael James Meara; to the Committeee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1726. A bill for the relief of Norman N. Nilsen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1727. A bill for the relief of Dionisio Sabio Radoc and Espirita Cuntapay Radoc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1728. A bill for the relief of Capt. Norman W. Stanley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1729. A bill for the relief of Gordon and Rose Turner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 1730. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yoshi Kitao Brown and her son Alfred Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1731. A bill for the relief of Dr. Orlando S. Cabula and his wife, Rosita S. Cabula; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1732. A bill for the relief of Dr. Anacleto Capua and his wife, Erlinda Castillo Capua; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1733. A bill for the relief of Dr. Tristan M. Gale and his wife, Daci M. Gale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1734. A bill for the relief of Zarifa Serhan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1735. A bill for the relief of Dr. Elisa Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1736. A bill for the relief of Gracia Tongol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1737. A bill for the relief of Dr. Osias M. Villaflor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 1738. A bill for the relief of Fedor Frank Bacskai and his wife, Susanne Kostyal Bacskai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1739. A bill for the relief of Jesus Manuel Cabral; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1740. A bill for the relief of Ernesto G. Domenden; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1741. A bill for the relief of Angelo Domizio Mancini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1742. A bill for the relief of Clemencia Olan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1743. A bill for the relief of Ladislao Toth and Tsuzsanne Patkos de Toth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 1744. A bill for the relief of Robert Joel Barack; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1745. A bill for the relief of Sister Amelia Callegarin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1746. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe D'Amico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 1747. A bill for the relief of Jose Luis Calleja-Perez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1748. A bill for the relief of Maria da Conceicao Durante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1749. A bill for the relief of Eagle Lake Timber Co., a partnership, of Susanville, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1750. A bill for the relief of Yolanda Carlotta Oneto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1751. A bill for the relief of Hwa Bum Song; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 1752. A bill for the relief of Josephine Mickhail Ziade; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 1753. A bill for the relief of John E. Abbott and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 1754. A bill for the relief of Dr. Bernardino Aragon Alonso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1755. A bill for the relief of Flordeliz R. Rodriguez and Cynthia Z. Beltran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1756. A bill for the relief of Miss Bernardita Barrientos Bollozos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1757. A bill for the relief of Amelia Martinez Castillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1758. A bill for the relief of Dr. Oh Young Chung and his wife, Hae Son Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1759. A bill for the relief of Ilona Diaz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1760. A bill for the relief of Anthony Di Russo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1761. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nemesio Elefante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1762. A bill for the relief of Maria Felicia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1763. A bill for the relief of Cristina Rubio Gonzalez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1764. A bill for the relief of Halina Jefimik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1765. A bill for the relief of Bok Sin Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1766. A bill for the relief of K. S. Krishnaswami; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1767. A bill for the relief of Miss Filomena del Rosario Lazaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1768. A bill for the relief of Dr. Lolita Lerma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1769. A bill for the relief of Dr. Thamnoon Penroach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1770. A bill for the relief of Dr. Imelda Salanio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1771. A bill for the relief of Valentina Samson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1772. A bill for the relief of Dr. Danilo Victoria Santos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1773. A bill for the relief of Eleftheria rganis; to the Committee on the Judiciary. Skarganis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1774. A bill for the relief of Hideo Uchiyama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1775. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nieva Gorospe Valle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1777. A bill for the relief of Dr. Eduard Cruz Yatco and his wife, Vivien A. Yatco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLURE:

H.R. 1778. A bill for the relief of Severiano Abaunza Bilbao and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1779. A bill for the relief of B. J. Carney & Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 1780. A bill for the relief of Roufan J. Balich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1781. A bill for the relief of Mehmet Cengiz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1782. A bill for the relief of Irving M. Sobin Co., Inc., and/or Irving M. Sobin Chemical Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 1783. A bill to incorporate the Paralyzed Veterans of America; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1784. A bill for the relief of D. M. Dew & Sons, Inc., and Dewey Campbell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1785. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Warren Moore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1786. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Raleigh Newton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 1787. 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. 1788. A bill for the relief of Tamekichi Yasusato Asato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1789. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jae Eun Bahng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1790. A bill for the relief of Anastacia C. Bala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1791. A bill for the relief of Maria Cabbab; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1792. A bill for the relief of Nestor Pasion Calilao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1793. A bill for the relief of Robert Cheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1794. A bill for the relief of Hiroyuki Furukawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1795. A bill for the relief of Mariano Acasio Juan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1796. A bill for the relief of Tony S. Kinoshita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1797. A bill for the relief of Lai Hin Lee, Lai Sun Lee, and Yuk Sun Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1798. A bill for the relief of Yoichiro Matsumura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1799. A bill for the relief of Keitaro Nomura, his wife, Iyoko Nomura, and their minor sons, Chiyotaka Nomura and Koji Nomura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1800. A bill for the relief of Cary M. Ogawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1801. A bill for the relief of Irene G. Queja; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1802. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rajendar M. Saini and his wife, Indira Saini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1803. A bill for the relief of Matsu Tengan and his wife, Kama Tengan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1804. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ignacia A. Torres, his wife, Rolanda Torres, and their minor children, Naro Luke Torres and Roselle Anne Torres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 1805. A bill for the relief of Eulogio Lizarraga Eusa and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 1806. A bill for the relief of Mid-States Steel & Wire Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1807. A bill to provide for the free entry of certain tunics, busbies, and sporrans for the use of the Mohammed Kiltie Band, Post Office Box 177, Peoria, Ill.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 1808. A bill for the relief of Capt. John W. Booth III; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 1809. A bill for the relief of Aristide Roberto Ricci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1810. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nora L. Vasquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 1811. A bill for the relief of Rosamond H. Campopiano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1812. A bill for the relief of Rosa Capodilupo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1813. A bill for the relief of Antonio M. daCunha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1814. A bill for the relief of Maria A. Ferrara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1815. A bill for the relief of Jiann Huang and Mrs. Irene Fu-Uen Huang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1816. A bill for the relief of James W. Jadul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1817. A bill for the relief of Vasilios Karanastasis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1818. A bill for the relief of Sarah McPherson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1819. A bill for the relief of Noel Anne Mann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1820. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Mazzoni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1821. A bill for the relief of Rosaria Meo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1822. A bill for the relief of Angelo Battista Nolli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1823. A bill for the relief of Felice Orlandella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1824. A bill for the relief of Maria A. Reis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1825. A bill for the relief of Owen Rogers and Mrs. Joyce Rogers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1826. A bill for the relief of Gillian Gail Stohlner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1827. A bill for the relief of Minda Y. Tolentino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1828. A bill to confer U.S. citizenship posthumously upon James F. Wegener; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1829. A bill for the relief of Chang Ghoone Yi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of Illinois:

H.R. 1830. A bill for the relief of Bernard O'Connor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 1831. A bill for the relief of Cristina, Guiseppe, Agostino, and Francesco Abbate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1832. A bill for the relief of Sebastiano Agozzino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1833. A bill for the relief of Angela Alamia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1834. A bill for the relief of Rocco Alfonzetti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1835. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Allegra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1836. A bill for the relief of Ilyas Josef Al-Tawil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1837. A bill for the relief of Elenita Alvarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1838. A bill for the relief of Joseph Assal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1839. A bill for the relief of Michelangelo Barravecchia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1840. A bill for the relief of Dr. Gulam R. Bazaz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1841. A bill for the relief of Juan Battista Biazzo, Margarita Biazzo, Juan Tomas Biazzo, and Carlos Antonio Biazzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1842. A bill for the relief of Mark Bitar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1843. A bill for the relief of Rev. Frank A. Burton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1844. A bill for the relief of Pietro Calvo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1845. A bill for the relief of Guiseppe and Nicola Caputo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1846. A bill for the relief of Bartolome Catelo and Marietta Alonso De Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1847. A bill for the relief of Ali Muhieddine Chaaban; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1848. A bill for the relief of Rita Louise Clarke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1849. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Covello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1850. A bill for the relief of Paulina Crisci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1851. A bill for the relief of Lauretta Cunningham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1852. A bill for the relief of Shlomo Bella, and Rachel Dagan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1853. A bill for the relief of Radouan G. Dakki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1854. A bill for the relief of Maria Denaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1855. A bill for the relief of Michele Derosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1856. A bill for the relief of Eliyahu Dolms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1857. A bill for the relief of Dr. Azak Serf Eryol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1858. A bill for the relief of Assuntina, Angela, and Raimondo Fiorica; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1859. A bill for the relief of Joseph Ghazar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1860. A bill for the relief of Yocheved Gorash; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1861. A bill for the relief of Gerlando Quarantino Iacono; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1862. A bill for the relief of Franco Iannace; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1863. A bill for the relief of Maria Caterina and Giovanni Intoci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1864. A bill for the relief of Michel G. Issa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1865. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Beatrice Jaffe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1866. A bill for the relief of Alan Kaadi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1867. A bill for the relief of Mary J. Keohane; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1868. A bill for the relief of Fayez Khanji; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1869. A bill for the relief of Simone Laboeuf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1870. A bill for the relief of Rosa E. Llobell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1871. A bill for the relief of Calogero Mallia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1872. A bill for the relief of Chrisanto G. Mamaril; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1873. A bill for the relief of Domenico Mammana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1874. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Domenico Marino and their children, Ciriaco, Adelaide, Gaetano, Elvira, Gerardo, and Carmine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1875. A bill for the relief of Oussama Mohamed Naja; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1876. A bill for the relief of Emilia Oliveri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1877. A bill for the relief of Stefano and Rose Perrone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1878. A bill for the relief of Domenico Pidoto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1879. A bill for the relief of Marina B. Profeta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1880. A bill for the relief of Aurora Ramos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1881. A bill for the relief of Carmelo Rodio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1882. A bill for the relief of Mouhamad Safa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1883. A bill for the relief of Dr. Lalendra Kumar Sinha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1884. A bill for the relief of Margherita Suglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1885. A bill for the relief of Afif Mohamed Ramedan Toutounji; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1886. A bill for the relief of Juan Artavia Villarreal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1887. A bill for the relief of Francesco Vultaggio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1888. A bill for the relief of Jock Min Woo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1889. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Angtuaco Yap; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H.R. 1890. A bill for the relief of Catherine Pamela Beaudoin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1891. A bill for the relief of Josef Enzinger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1892. A bill for the relief of Michael Roumanes (also known as Mike Rouman); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1893. A bill for the relief of Dr. Muthu S. Udayamurthy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1894. A bill for the relief of Salvatore and Rosa Cassero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1895. A bill for the relief of Joaquin Da Costa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1896. A bill for the relief of Teresa Galli D'Aleo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1897. A bill for the relief of Dr. Athanassios Tsamtsouris and Mrs. Anthi Tsamtsouris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1898. A bill for the relief of Maria Teresa Cabral Valente; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1899. A bill for the relief of Chi Len Yong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1900. A bill for the relief of Lina Zaretto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 1901. A bill for the relief of Croce Amato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1902. A bill for the relief of Dr. Reynaldo A. Aseron; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1903. A bill for the relief of Francesco Buzzetta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1904. A bill for the relief of Osmundo A. Calip; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1905. A bill for the relief of Giacomo Di Maio and his wife, Maria Di Maio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1906. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Di Maria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1907. A bill for the relief of Inger J. Ladegaard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1908. A bill for the relief of Michele Lombardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1909. A bill for the relief of Lidia Lovas and her son, Joseph Lovas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1910. A bill for the relief of Konstantinos Maniatakos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1911. A bill for the relief of Francesco Micale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1912. A bill for the relief of Dr. Pedro Baudilio Napoles (Fernandez); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1913. A bill for the relief of Edward J. Reese, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1914. A bill for the relief of Dr. Pedro M. Reyes, Jr., and his wife, Dr. Hannelore Day Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1915. A bill for the relief of Chin Wing Teung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1916. A bill for the relief of Antonino Troia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1917. A bill for the relief of Calogero Troia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 1918. A bill for the relief of Peter Ludwig Balss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1919. A bill for the relief of Maurice W. Campton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1920. A bill for the relief of Mun-Bae Chong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1921. A bill for the relief of Elbert M. Crofoot and Roberta Crofoot; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1922. A bill for the relief of Deb Kumar Das; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1923. A bill for the relief of Yuda Galazan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1924. A bill for the relief of Athana-

sais Giannaros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1925. A bill for the relief of Ioannis (John) Gioulis, Despina Gioulis, his wife, and Helen Gioulis, Nicholas Gioulis, and Prodromas-Ioannis Gioulis, his minor children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1926. A bill for the relief of Michio Kobayashi and Hisako Ohata Kobayashi, his wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1927. A bill for the relief Romeo Oreiro Pagaduan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1928. A bill for the relief of Rosario Pozas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1929. A bill for the relief of Corazon G. Santos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1930. A bill for the relief of Norma M. Sasi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1931. A bill for the relief of Simplicio Velasco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.R. 1932. A bill for the relief of Fred A. Altstadt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1933. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edith H. Amos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1934. A bill for the relief of Walter L. and Thelma M. Bossard; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1935. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Amparo A. Clemente; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1936. A bill for the relief of Alfred Coleman; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1937. A bill for the relief of Rafael Espitia Cruz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1938. A bill for the relief of Susan Helario; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1939. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marjorie J. Hottenroth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1940. A bill for the relief of Jozsef Jutasi and his wife, Gizella Jutasi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1941. A bill for the relief of Hong Quing Lee (also known as Ngun Cheong Wong); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1942. A bill for the relief of Our Lady of Guadalupe School in San Bernardino, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1943. A bill for the relief of Della B. Perdue; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1944. A bill for the relief of Luis Salvago-Toledo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1945. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Violeta Q. Sipus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1946. A bill for the relief of Hooshang (Hushang) Tohidloo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1947. A bill for the relief of Wah Fat Won (also known as Suey Hong Won); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 1948. A bill to confer U.S. citizenship posthumously upon Pfc. Joseph Anthony Snitko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 1949. A bill for the relief of Chau Cheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1950. A bill for the relief of Emma Falco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1951. A bill to confer U.S. citizenship posthumously upon Spec. 4 Aaron Tawil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1952. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award Congressional Medals of Honor to Astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, Jr., and William A. Anders; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 1953. A bill for the relief of certain members of the American Hull Insurance Syndicate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1954. A bill for the relief of Aurea Casas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1955. A bill for the relief of Aydee Cordero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1956. A bill for the relief of Carminda Tavares Da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1957. A bill for the relief of Sister Josephine Di Guida, Sister Louise Gargione, Sister Angelina Mele, and Sister Rose Ricciardelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1958. A bill for the relief of Olimpia Da Silva Elias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1959. A bill for the relief of Luise Goeringer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1960. A bill for the relief of Mario Santos Gomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1961. A bill for the relief of George Napier, Sr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1962. A bill for the relief of Joao Correia Pinto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1963. A bill for the relief Enzo Piombetti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1964. A bill for the relief of Daniel Sriqui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RONAN:

H.R. 1965. A bill for the relief of Athanasia Hionis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 1966. A bill for the relief of Nicolo Avvocato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1967. A bill for the relief of Guido Barone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1968. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Mario Buraglia and their children, Concetta and Giuseppe Buraglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 1969. A bill for the relief of Augusto A. Amurao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1970. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Augusto A. Amurao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 1971. A bill for the relief of Abdallah Hanna Bhi-Mansour; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1972. A bill for the relief of Carmen Aguilar (nee Carino); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1973. A bill for the relief of Chun Myung Bai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1974. A bill for the relief of Miss Corazon Chu Cea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1975. A bill for the relief of Tung Yick Chin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1976. A bill for the relief of Kang-Be Chu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1977. A bill for the relief of Dr. Epifanio Catalon and Priscilla Catalon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1978. A bill for the relief of Amelia Concepcion Cubid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1979. A bill for the relief of Miss Constancia De Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1980. A bill for the relief of Sebastian Gaspar Domingo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1981. A bill for the relief of Deo Obidos German and Charito Ortiz German; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1982. A bill for the relief of Dr. Claudio Hoegel and Luba Hoegel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1983. A bill for the relief of Stephen Ge-Key Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1984. A bill for the relief of Young Kue Jin and his wife, Mary Bocktarl Jin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1985. A bill for the relief of Choi Bok Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1986. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Soo Ja Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1987. A bill for the relief of Johng Ook Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1988. A bill for the relief of Juan Valladolid Lukban and his wife, Expectacion Lukban; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1989. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alfonso P. Miguel, Jr., and Loida M. Miguel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1990. A bill for the relief of Kook Myung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1991. A bill for the relief of Dai Sik Park; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1992. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carmen Prado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1993. A bill for the relief of Primitivo Manalo Santos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1994. A bill for the relief of Heung Book Song; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1995. A bill for the relief of Art Kit Wong (also known as Ark Kit Wong and Art Sheung Wong); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1996. A bill for the relief of Ngon Suey Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1997. A bill for the relief of Henry Huai-Tseung Mu and his wife, Lee Jun-Chin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 1998. A bill for the relief of Bienvenido Turla Capul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1999. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Aili Kallio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 2000. A bill authorizing the President of the U.S. to present a gold medal to the widow of Martin Luther King, Jr.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHADEBERG:

H.R. 2001. A bill for the relief of Hermine Grigorian, nee Minassian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2002. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ewa Kraus Hann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2003. A bill for the relief of Dr. Marek J. Hann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 2004. A bill for the relief of Theodore A. R. Khan and his wife, Eileen Karamchand Khan, and their children, Ann Khan, Donald Khan, Ronald Khan, Ben Khan, and Christine Khan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 2005. A bill for the relief of Lourdes M. Arrant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2006. A bill for the relief of Jose Bettencourt de Simas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2007. A bill for the relief of Nemesio Gomez-Sanchez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2008. A bill for the relief of Jagjit Singh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 2009. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ida Maud McLean; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2010. A bill for the relief of Deward E. Quarles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2011. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Magdalena Widmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEIGER of Arizona:

H.R. 2012. A bill to amend the act of October 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 1205), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a tract of land to Lillian I. Anderson; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin:

H.R. 2013. A bill for the relief of Dr. Elsa B. Horn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 2014. A bill for the relief of Marin Ciceric; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2015. A bill for the relief of Dr. Raymond W. Ferrier; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2016. A bill for the relief of Santiago Hallazgo, Epifania Hallazgo, and Janet Lynn Hallazgo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2017. A bill for the relief of Dr. Masashi Kawasaki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 2018. A bill for the relief of Dimitrios and Lena Arvanitis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2019. A bill for the relief of Frank Brothers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2020. A bill for the relief of Stevan S. Udicki and Sekula Churchich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2021. A bill for the relief of Radomir and Ruzica Mihaljlovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2022. A bill for the relief of Olivera Milivojevich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2023. A bill to adjust the immigration status of George, Robert, Daniel, and Nicholas Panagopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2024. A bill for the relief of Michel Mihailovic Predrag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2025. A bill for the relief of Demetrios Souvatzis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 2026. A bill for the relief of Antonino Calamina, his wife, Antonina Calamina, and their minor daughter, Claudia Calamina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2027. A bill for the relief of Ann R. Faggella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2028. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Martha Geaneas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2029. A bill for the relief of Luigi Giuliano and his wife, Giuseppina Testa Giuliano, and their children, Michelina Giuliano and Magdalena Giuliano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2030. A bill for the relief of Mordichai Greenstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2031. A bill for the relief of Paul Sungkill Kim and his wife, Young Ja Ooh Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2032. A bill for the relief of Santo Midulla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2033. A bill for the relief of Lucas R. Tapias and his wife, Ana Valencia Hernaiz Tapias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2034. A bill for the relief of Dr. Sing San Yang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 2035. A bill for the relief of Evangelos Perrakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 2036. A bill to remove a cloud on the titles of certain property all located in Malin, Oreg., and owned by the city of Malin, Marian H. Peck, Merrill, Oreg., Marion R. Rupert, Malin, Oreg.; and Blanche Fields, Malin, Oreg.; to the Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 2037. A bill for the relief of Robert W. Barrie and Marquerite J. Barrie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2038. A bill for the relief of Marta Julia Lopez: to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2039. A bill for the relief of Il Sun Lovett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2040. A bill for the relief of George Roger Ernest Williams, Marie Marguerite Cecile Jeannette Williams, Keith Albert Williams, Glynnis Marie Elizabeth Williams, Trevor Joseph Williams, Derek Arthur Williams, and Ruth Anne Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2041. A bill for the relief of Harry Woo, Margaret Woo, and Paul Woo (alias Woo Yee Chien, Woo Cheong Yow Dai, and Woo Diu Kuo); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 2042. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to consider a petition for reinstatement of an oil and gas lease (BLM–A–080769); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2043. A bill for the relief of Keum Jo Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALEN:

H.R. 2044. A bill for the relief of Maureen Gray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2045. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rodrigo L. Jaballas and his wife, Dr. Elvira Rosca-Jaballas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 2046. A bill for the relief of Horace H. Easterday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2047. A bill for the relief of Roseanne Jones; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2048. A bill for the relief of Moktar Kourda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2049. A bill for the relief of John E. Tucker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 2050. A bill for the relief of Jakob Dek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 2051. A bill for the relief of Chayon Husbumrer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2052. A bill for the relief of Elon Ting; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATRON:

H.R. 2053. A bill for the relief of Pietro Commodaro and his wife, Vittorio Commodaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2054. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ibrahim Faruk Sarac, his wife, Fatma Nukhet Sarac, and their two daughters, Ayes Hulya Sarac and Fatma Nil Sarac; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H. Res. 86. Referring the bill (H.R. 1691) to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims; 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 the Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity, Charlotte, N.C., relative to maintaining order on college campuses; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2. Also, petition of the New England Theatre Conference, Waltham, Mass., relative to appropriations for the Endowments for the Arts and Humanities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3. Also, petition of Jose Vizcarra Estrada, San Fernando, Calif., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4. Also, petition of the United-Italian American Labor Council, Inc., New York, N.Y., relative to Czechoslovakia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5. Also, petition of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., New York, N.Y., relative to Soviet Jewry; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6. Also, petition of the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors, Atlanta, Ga., relative to new directions in Federal-aid policies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

7. Also, petition of Roberto (Bobby) Jones, Washington, D.C., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on House Administration.

8. Also, petition of the National Recreation and Park Association, Washington, D.C., relative to the apportionment of funds by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

9. Also, petition of the American Park and Recreation Society, Washington, D.C., relative to legislation affecting the park, recreation, and conservation movement; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

10. Also, petition of the Second Mariana Islands District Legislature, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, relative to expressing appreciation for extending the benefits of the Federal Housing Authority and the Small Business Administration to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

11. Also, petition of the Second Mariana Islands District Legislature, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, relative to reunification of the northern Mariana Islands with the territory of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

12. Also, petition of August Mauer Post 286, American Legion, Newark, N.Y., relative to consumer protection; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

13. Also, petition of the Delaware Valley Council, Philadelphia, Pa., relative to a proposal for an intercontinental jetport and system of general aviation facilities for New Jersey; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

14. Also, petition of the South Jersey Chamber of Commerce, Pennsauken, N.J., relative to a proposal for an intercontinental jetport and system of general aviation facilities for New Jersey; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

15. Also, petition of Guy H. Rouse, Miami, Fla., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

16. Also, petition of Benjamin Lewis Erlich, Joliet, Ill., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

17. Also, petition of Sertoma International, Kansas City, Mo., relative to respect for law and order; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

18. Also, petition of Thomas Bauer Grayson, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada, relative to constitutional taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

19. Also, petition of the city council, Elizabeth, N.J., relative to voting qualifications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

20. Also, petition of Kasper van Heise, Lancaster, Calif., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

21. Also petition of the National Restaurant Association, Washington, D.C., relative to attacks upon forces of law and order by various groups and communication media; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

22. Also, petition of the Rochester Police Locust Club, Rochester, N.Y., relative to the report of the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

23. Also, petition of William B. Coleman, Jacksonville, Fla., relative to a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

24. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Portland, Oreg., relative to prosecution of the alleged assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy; to the Committee on Rules.

25. Also, petition of the Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Washington, D.C., relative to proposed legislation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

26. Also, petition of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, County of Essex, N.J., relative to the tax-exempt status of certain bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

27. Also, petition of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., relative to dairy product imports; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TAX INCENTIVES NEEDED TO ATTRACT INDUSTRY TO RURAL AMERICA

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill that could well be the economic salvation for our small town and rural areas—and the basic solution to the problem of outmigration to our metropolitan areas.

I refer to the Rural Development Incentive Act of 1969 which I am introducing today to utilize the creative energies of our great free enterprise system to provide jobs and opportunities for our people in rural America.

This bill provides for tax incentives to encourage business and industry to locate or expand in our rural and small-town areas.

The bill specifically provides that those areas certified by the Bureau of the Census as hard hit by outmigration will be eligible under the provisions of the act.

The bill provides for an added 7-percent investment tax credit—in addition to the existing 7-percent credit—for those industries locating or expanding in low-income rural areas.

The bill provides the alternative of accelerated tax amortization over a period of 60 months of investment in buildings and depreciable real estate.

We must all recognize the fact that our major cities are caught in a population strangulation, and that our small towns are caught in a population decimation.

This bill would help to ease the urban strangulation by alleviating the causes of the rural outmigration.

I want to point out, Mr. Speaker, that President-elect Nixon has endorsed the general principle of tax incentives to encourage employment through our free enterprise system.

Our House Small Business Committee has recommended this concept in a current report on problems and progress in smalltown America, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has advocated this approach, and the President's Commission on Rural Poverty has given its support to this concept.

At my request, Mr. Speaker, the Library of Congress recently prepared a comprehensive report on the concept of tax incentives as related to rural development.

I am placing excerpts of this report in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill—a significant bill. This bill is responsive to the needs of our time and it is my belief that the new tax revenues generated by the increased business activity and employment will more than offset the revenue loss through tax credits to business and industry participating in this program.

I strongly urge that hearings be held on this matter and that this basic principle of full employment through tax incentives be adopted and endorsed by the Congress.

The above-mentioned excerpts follow:

A BRIEF FAVORING TAX INCENTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS

INTRODUCTION

This paper was prepared at the request of a Congressional office desiring to support the ideal of tax incentives for the development of rural areas.

I. The development problem in rural areas

The rural areas of our Nation have held their own in population but have grown more slowly than any other sector. Between 1960 and 1965, the greatest population growth, over 15 percent, was experienced in the metropolitan suburbs. The next greatest growth (6 percent) occurred in non-metropolitan towns with over 10,000 population. The central cities in metropolitan areas followed with 3.5 percent, Finally, with 3.3 percent came the "non-metropolitan remainders," or rural areas, consisting of towns below 10,000 population, rural villages and farms.

The slow rate of growth in rural areas was due to a decline of 4 million in farm population during the period and a considerable out-migration from rural areas generally. According to an April 1968 report of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, entitled, "Urban and Rural America: Policies for Future Growth," the migrants from depressed areas included more than a proportionate share of the better educated and skilled, leaving behind an over-representation of the less productive sector of the work force: blue collar workers, the less skilled, Negroes and the aged. The migrants from rural areas, particularly the less skilled, have migrated to the central cities where they have contributed to the economic and social problems of the urban ghettoes. It has been estimated that over ⅓ of the growth of the central cities has been due to in-migration, almost entirely from the rural areas.

The result has been a less-than-desirable rate of economic growth in rural areas. This is so because economic growth is related directly to rates of increase in total population and inversely to rates of increase in the nonwhite proportion. The ACIR report points out also that rural America is consistently in the disadvantaged position, compared with urban areas, by such indexes as educational and health facilities, housing and income levels.

It has been estimated that for rural America as a whole, about 5.3 million rural young men are becoming adults in this decade as against only about 3 million men who are dropping out of the labor force. In addition, farm jobs are declining at a rate of perhaps 300,000 a year. To compensate, there is need to create each year about 550,000 rural nonfarm jobs or jobs accessible to rural residents by commuting. The alternative is continued heavy migration from the countryside to the already overcrowded cities.

A continuation of past trends, according to the ACIR report, will have these results:

(1) a widening gap between the economies of the central cities and their surrounding surburban neighbors, intensifying the problems of the central cities, and

(2) an eventual by-passing of the nation's small urban places to the point where they will be less and less able to offer enough jobs to their residents and those of the surrounding rural areas. This will cause an even greater out-migration from rural areas than we have witnessed in the past. Then these areas will be left with an over-concentration of less productive people and will find it increasingly difficult to support basic public services.

Thus, the problem is a critical one.

II. Some existing programs and new proposals for rural development

The Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (P.L. 87–27) helped to alleviate unemployment in economically depressed rural areas. It provided occupational training and encouraged the development of physical plant and industrial expansion in an effort to reduce outmigration. By 1965, when it was terminated and basically replaced by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (P.L. 89–136), it was credited with some 65,000 new jobs in rural areas.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (P.L. 89–4) established a program Appalachian region. It is designed to imof cooperative development of the depressed prove the public facilities and service-base of the Region to support private investment rather than directly to finance industries. It encourages coordinated programs for overall development of the region, including highways, health facilities and vocational and technical schools.

The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (P.L. 89–136), provided some regional development for other areas like that for the Appalachian region (the mountainous portions of Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma, the Upper Great Lakes Region and portions of New England). It also provided some direct assistance. By June 1968, some 1,300 local areas had some kind of EDA assistance or development program. In about 600 areas some 560 million had been put into public works projects to improve the infrastructure necessary for business growth. Some 60 percent of the projects and 80 percent of the over $100 million of business loans went to areas under 10,000 population and to firms employing less than 250. (EDA may lend up to 65 percent of aggregate cost, at least 20 percent must come from private lenders, and at least 5 percent from a State or a public community or area organization). It has been estimated that 70,000 to 75,000 jobs in rural areas have been developed since 1965.

The Department of Agriculture administers many community development programs. These include loans and grants for water and sewer systems, telephone and electric systems, housing, roads, schools, watershed development, flood prevention, recreational facilities, etc. There are also numerous loan programs to strengthen family farms, improve rural communities and alleviate rural poverty. The rural non-farm programs include rural renewal loans to renew the economy of rural areas where family incomes are abnormally low, community facility loans for water and waste disposal systems and community recreation areas in communities up to 5,500 population, rural housing loans, resource development loans, and economic opportunity loans to help low income rural families develop enterprises to raise their level of living. It has been reported that rural electric cooperative associations have created employment for about 30,000 rural residents. Additional employment opportunities were created by the over 300,000 commercial and industrial customers, mostly small businesses, served by REA systems. Electric and telephone systems financed by the Rural Electrification Administration work with local groups, generally in locating technical advice or lending sources, to help launch new or expanded industries in their areas. Surveys indicate that from

1961 to 1967 more than 2,700 such enterprises have been launched creating an estimated 216,000 new rural job opportunities.

It is clear, however, that much more needs to be done. In recent testimony, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and Conservation, Dr. John A. Baker stated that:

"The rural forces for progress, who want to help industry thrive in the countryside, are getting organized. In thousands of rural communities, they are putting together their resources, putting their plans on paper and into action. Counties are getting together and working in harmony on a multi-county basis."

The Small Business Administration has a local development company loan program, known as the 502 program. Between 1959 and 1967 a total of 1,556 loans have been made totalling $305 million. Local groups get together, incorporate, and then raise a percentage (generally 20 percent) of the needed funds from the community. Banks may participate to the extent of 20 to 40 percent of the total and hold a first morgage on the property, 502 loans can be used only for land, buildings and machinery but not working capital (which can, however, be provided by an accompanying SBA business loan of up to $350,000). Of the 1,556 loans over 900 were in communities under 5,000 population and over 200 more were in communities of 5,000 to 10,000. About 31,000 job opportunities are estimated to have resulted.

There is some conflict among experts as to the efficacy of industrializing non-metropolitan areas. Some maintain that only industry based on natural resources of the area will be successful and then only until the natural resource is exhausted. Others suggest that industries not based on natural resources can be successful. Research is fragmentary and more is needed. There are some practical indications from existing programs, however, that industrialization of rural areas is worthwhile.

Moreover, States and localities have experienced some success in their industrial development efforts. Thus, the textile industry was attracted to the South from its former base in New England. Not only manufacturing, but services and investment of public funds in government facilities such as schools, research centers and military posts are thought to yield important renewal stimulus.

Compared with the need for an estimated 550,000 new rural jobs annually, the problem, however, is a huge one. It involves, moreover, in addition to problems of financial stimulus by government such as loans, grants and tax incentives, numerous issues of overall planning, the respective roles of governmental and private sectors, intra-governmental cooperation within the Federal Government and intergovernmental cooperation between the various levels of government.

In its report on "Urban and Rural America: Policies for Future Growth" the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations recommended a national policy on urban growth. Such a policy would, among other things, conform governmental institutions to a nation which is no longer primarily agricultural; strengthen governmental institutions in impoverished rural areas, promote equality of opportunity regardless of race; encourage Negro and other migrants from rural areas to move to growth centers outside metropolitan areas; and develop a viable ntaion-wide pattern of urban growth in a healthy economy—both rural and urban.

The recommendation for a national policy on urban growth was reached after consideration of such negative factors as the waste of money involved in combating inevitable trends, the lack of data on which to base a policy, the practical difficulty of inducing industry to locate where jobs are needed and of inducing unemployed people to move where the jobs exist; the political difficulty of pinpointing action to limited areas; the healthiness of the natural distribution of people and jobs; the superiority of a frontal attack on the problem of impoverished Negroes; the undesirability of shoring up businesses and government units better left to die; and the likelihood of creating big-spending programs.

The Commission identified national government policies which can influence the location of people and industry and the resulting patterns of urban growth. These include: policies and programs to neutralize factors producing excessive population concentrations (resettlement allowances, training allowances, inter-area job placement information, reduced interstate variations in public assistance eligibility and benefit standards); placement of Federal procurement contracts to foster growth in certain areas; and Federal financial incentives (loans, direct payments, and tax incentives).

The financial incentives, said the Advisory Commission, should encourage business to locate in small rural growth centers and in urban neighborhoods of concentrated unemployment. These incentives would be preferential financing arrangements in the form of below market-rate loans, location cost offsets in the form of direct payments or preferential tax treatment in the form of a Federal income tax credit. If this is done, the dollar amount of any tax credits or preferential financing arrangements should be included for informational purposes in the President's budget. Also the enabling legislation should have an expiration date of 5 to 7 years so that Congress and the Executive might assess the cost and benefits of the subsidy approach.

Thus, we have a tremendous problem requiring over ½ million new rural non-farm jobs annually and all efforts to date have fallen short by a considerable margin. Moreover, the suggestions for new approaches still offer no guarantee of fully meeting the need. Consequently, it would be desirable to consider seriously any new policy proposal, including tax incentives. Much experimentation and development may be required, but this should be encouraged in the interest of solving this critical problem.

APOLLO 8: FANTASTIC VOYAGE

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, in a year characterized by national self-doubt and inner turmoil, the triumph of Apollo 8 has given rise to hope and pride. In 1931, Lincoln Steffens said:

I have been over into the future and it works.

In 1968 three valiant men went physically into the future and it did indeed work.

The whole world stands awed at the precision of the Apollo voyage—a work of scientific art that reflects the brilliance and dedication of the largest task force ever assembled for a space mission: 300,000 engineers, technicians, and workers, and 20,000 contractors. Indeed, our $33 billion space effort over the last 10 years has climaxed in this supreme moment when both imagination and invention met and soared.

Projecting their views of the earth as seen from the moon, the moon photographed from 70 miles away, and the backside of the moon, the Apollo 8 flashed its splendor around the world. Its voyage was so flawless that even the Russians had to concede their admiration and respect.

Many other critics of our space program have also been silenced by Apollo's success and the doubting Thomases have seen their doubt and cynicism dispelled by this triumph of organization and cooperation. For, in a manner of speaking, Apollo 8 arose, like the phoenix, from the ashes—the ashes of Apollo 204 which burned on its pad in January 1967. A tragic event, surely, but certainly not just cause for indictment of our whole space program, as some demagogs will claim.

After this tragedy, the Apollo vehicle was extensively overhauled; no detail was overlooked, and every component was checked and double checked. The many dedicated men and women of NASA and its contracting companies sought perfection—and achieved it. All of these people deserve our heartfelt thanks for helping America realize an impossible dream.

With Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy taken from us this year, we were sorely in need of a hero. The gap was filled by the expertise and courage of three men—Col. Frank Borman, Capt. James Lovell, and Maj. William Anders—who undertook the arduous 147-hour voyage. These three men, in daring to meet the spiritual, intellectual, and physical challenge of space, can truly be regarded as modern Columbuses.

Yet, while the astronauts gain the limelight, countless others have played a great part—either directly or indirectly—in the adventure of Apollo. For example, just recently, Mr. Lee Atwood, president of North American-Rockwell, and Mr. Henry Lacayo, president of the UAW-Aerospace Workers in my district, cooperated in negotiating a contract beneficial to both labor and management at North American. As one of NASA's prime contractors, North American's ability to run a smooth, efficient organization is one of the major factors in its success. It is to companies such as these, where management and labor have worked for the mutual benefit of one another in a true demonstration of confidence and cooperation, that we owe the triumph of Apollo 8.

Success in America is often measured in one's ability to get things off the ground. Using this criteria, Apollo 8 is one of our magnificent successes. For, as Joseph Conrad wrote:

The ship, a fragment detached from the earth, went on lonely and swift like a small planet.

ARMISTEAD SELDEN, A TRUE STATESMAN

HON. GEORGE W. ANDREWS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the 91st Congress begins its work without the services of many former

Members, and one of the most distinguished is the Honorable Armistead I. Selden, Jr., who so ably represented the Fifth Congressional District of Alabama for 16 years before giving up his seat to run for the U.S. Senate.

Tributes to Armistead Selden were given by his colleagues in the House during the closing days of the 90th Congress. However, the esteem in which he was held by his constituency was never expressed more clearly and sincerely than in the following editorial written recently by Dick Smith, editor and publisher of the Sumter County Journal in York, Ala.:

ARMISTEAD SELDEN: A TRUE STATESMAN

Representative Armistead Selden officially retires from Congress in January of the new year. He did not seek another term as Representative from Alabama's Fifth Congressional District and was very narrowly defeated in a statewide race for the U.S. Senate.

For 16 years Armistead Selden has done an outstanding job of representing this district, the State of Alabama and our Nation. In an era where the politician is common and a true statesman rare, he is in every sense a true statesman along with being a Christian, family loving, down-to-earth citizen.

His record in Congress is just as outstanding as the man who made it. He has been a member of the powerful House Committee on Foreign Affairs for 14 years and since 1959, has been chairman of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs. In this latter capacity, Selden gained national and international recognition for his fight against communism in the Western Hemisphere.

His many accomplishments are too numerous to list, but he will be long remembered for his leadership in the development of Alabama's waterways and natural resources.

We wish him well as he enters private law practice in January, but we hope that he will consider public office again. He is too young and his vast knowledge and experience too valuable for us to lose his services, and we sincerely hope that he will offer them again in some capacity.

JOSEPH V. FERRINO, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF AMVETS

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the recent election of Joseph V. Ferrino, of Winthrop, Mass., as the national commander of AMVETS, at the 24th annual national convention in New Orleans, La.

AMVETS is one of the four congressionally chartered major veterans' organizations, and its membership is open to honorably discharged men and women who served since World War II. The national headquarters is located here in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Ferrino served with both the U.S. Maritime Service and the U.S. Navy during World War II, and is now a prominent Boston attorney.

The national commander began his early education in Boston, attending Boston English High School, and broadened his knowledge by receiving his A.B. degree from the University of Alabama, majoring in government and history. Later he received his LL.B. degree from Boston University. The commander is active in the Boston University Law Alumni and the Boston Bar Association.

He was recently honored by the Italian Government with the Star of Solidarity with Knighthood and the rank of commander for outstanding service to the community and the Nation.

He has long been personally involved in veterans' and community affairs and serves as a member of the executive board of the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Ferrino has served as chairman of the annual pilgrim awards dinner for several years, as moderator for the American Heritage Foundation, and as chairman of the Red Cross and Salvation Army fund drives.

Other community interests include participation in the Red Cross Disaster Committee, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Kiwanis. He has served as military aide to former Gov. Foster Furcolo, as well as having served on the Evaluation Committee of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Ferrino served AMVETS at post, State, and National levels for the past 20 years, and more recently as national judge advocate, and on the national foreign relations committee and the national advisory board. His duties include twice serving as delegate to the World Veterans' Federation conventions, once at The Hague, Netherlands, and another time at Lausanne, Switzerland.

Mr. Ferrino is married to the former Marie LeBruto of Boston and has four children, Joseph, 13; Joanne, 11; Paula, 9, and Richard, 6.

Joseph Ferrino became the 23d national commander of AMVETS with the following words:

Amvets must assume their share of the responsibility in the reestablishment of their communities of the returning Viet Nam veterans, the enforcement of law and order, the fight against poverty, and above all, the safeguarding and continuance of our American ideals. I mandate each of you delegates, first as an American, and secondly as an AMVET, to accept the challenge of these problems in this Year of 1968–69.

EXEMPTION OF HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAMS FROM CERTAIN TAXATION

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in the final days of the 90th Congress I brought to the attention of the House a situation which, in my judgment, constitutes a critical danger to the conduct of the health benefits programs of our great postal and other Federal employee organizations.

My attention had been directed to a suit being prosecuted by the State of Wisconsin in which the National Association of Letter Carriers is the defendant. I understand the controversy to be whether the NALC is in fact an insurance company not admitted to do business in the State of Wisconsin, or is a trustee of an employee welfare fund within the meaning of section 211.02(1) of the Wisconsin statute. In substance, the suit charges NALC with "selling insurance" in that State without having obtained the license or permit required by the State law for firms engaged in selling insurance.

Since the State law also requires the payment of certain fees or charges by firms engaged in this business in the State, it follows that a judgment in favor of the State in this case would pave the way for demands for payment of substantial sums of money by NALC—both retroactively and prospectively.

Moreover, if the State of Wisconsin prevails in the instant case under the present condition of the law, its success will provide precedent for many other States to file successful suits of the same kind. If this comes to pass, it undoubtedly would lead to bankruptcy for the NALC health benefits program—and very possibly for similar programs of other Federal employee organizations.

As most of the senior Members will recall—and as my own research has demonstrated—the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959 was broadened from original administration proposals to affirmatively include, as part of this great Federal program, participation by programs of recognized organizations of postal and other Federal employees.

This enunciation of congressional policy clearly imparts to the employee organization programs full stature and character as part of the master Federal Government programs for its employees and retired employees. Such Federal programs—and all parts of them—should not be subject to State regulation or taxation—whether in the form of licensing requirements or the imposition of fees or charges for doing business within a State. But, unfortunately, neither the Federal statutes concerned nor the legislative history contained positive statements or proscriptions in this respect.

Therefore, in order to respond to the emergency and to provide the permanent relief for our Federal employee organizations which obviously is needed, I am again introducing appropriate legislation. In sum and in substance, this legislation will suitably amend title 5, United States Code, to include provisions stipulating that the policies and provisions contained therein supersede any State law which purports to regulate any program, activity, or business proceeding authorized by the pertinent Federal statutes.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that all Members will recognize the need to continue and affirm the policies and principles which were intended by the Congress to govern the conduct of these Federal employees' fringe benefits programs when they were enacted. I am confident that the legislation I am introducing will receive the same strong bipartisan support indicative of its cosponsorship by Members on both sides of the aisle at the earliest possible date.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a proposed constitutional amendment calling for the abolition of the electoral college—a dangerous and antiquated institution that was of questionable value even when it was created nearly 200 years ago.

My bill, substantively identical to one introduced in the Senate by Mr. BAYH, of Indiana, proposes direct popular elections among presidential and vice-presidential candidates linked together on national tickets.

The bill's provisions, excerpted from its text, are as follows:

SECTION 1. At a time determined by the Congress there shall be held in each State and in the District of Columbia an election in which the people thereof shall vote for President and for Vice President. In such election, each voter shall cast a single ballot for two persons who shall have consented to the joining of their names on the ballot for the offices of President and Vice President.

The legislature of each State shall prescribe the places and manner of holding such election thereof and shall include on the ballot the names of all pairs of persons who have consented to the joining of their names on the ballot for the offices of President and Vice President but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations. The voters in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for persons voting therein for Members of the Congress, but nothing in this article shall prohibit a State from adopting a less restrictive residence requirement for voting for President and Vice President than for Members of the Congress, or prohibit the Congress from adopting uniform residence and age requirements for voting in such election.

The Congress shall prescribe the qualifications for voting and the places and manner of holding such elections in the District of Columbia.

Within forty-five days after the election, or at such time as the Congress may direct, the official custodian of the election returns of each State and the District of Columbia shall prepare, sign, certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, a list of all persons for whom votes were cast for President and for Vice President, together with the number of votes cast for each.

SEC. 2. On the 6th day of January following the election, unless the Congress shall by law appoint a different day not earlier than the 4th day of January, the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be totaled. The persons joined as candidates for President and Vice President, having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected President and Vice President, respectively, if such number be a plurality amounting to at least 40 per centum of the total number of votes certified. If none of the pairs of persons joined as candidates for President and Vice President shall have at least 40 per centum of the total number of votes certified, then Congress shall provide by law, uniform throughout the United States, for a runoff election to be held between the two pairs of persons joined as candidates for President and Vice President, respectively, who received the highest number of votes certified.

SEC. 3. If, at the time fixed for the counting of the certified vote totals from the respective States, the presidential candidate who would have been entitled to election as President shall have died, the vice presidential candidate entitled to election as Vice President shall be declared elected President.

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death or withdrawal, prior to the election provided for in section 1, of a candidate for President or Vice President and for the case of the death of both the persons who, except for their death, would have been entitled to become President and Vice President.

SEC. 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The need for abolition of the electoral college is clear and pressing: every 4 years the American people run the risk of being thrown into a constitutional crisis that could threaten public confidence in the basic processes of government. For almost 200 years the election of the President has been carried out through the use of the electoral college system. The close elections of 1960 and 1968 have again raised a number of long-standing questions about the value of a system that is so capable of distorting or completely betraying the very will of the majority. The present electoral college system is subjected to valid criticism, but the problem is far from simple.

The actual working of the Constitution appears to have departed far from the intentions of its framers as to the provisions for electing the Chief Executive. The Constitution's draftsmen displayed great foresight but they could not know that the development of organized political parties and the development of a literate and informed electorate would so change their conception of the role of elections.

In essence, as Prof. James E. Kirby has stated, we have subjected ourselves to an "ox-cart method of selecting space-age Presidents." The prospect of an indecisive election, serious enough in the 19th century, has become wholly unacceptable in the 20th when a nation of great power and worldwide responsibility demands continuity in the executive leadership.

A product of compromise, the electoral college was settled upon at the Constitutional Convention only after much discussion. Although more than 15 proposals for electing the President were presented to the Convention, one of the most frequently suggested was a plan entailing election by Congress. Fear of an executive dominated by the legislative body as well as fear of cabal and intrigue brought rejection of this method. Deadlocked on this and other proposals, including a direct election plan advocated by James Madison, the Convention devised the electoral college as a method most acceptable to the people. Reflecting the apprehension of the colonists based on experiences with a dominant executive, the plan was devised by men who envisioned a system under which persons of the highest caliber would be chosen as electors. The Founders contended that it was impossible for the people to know the candidates, reinforcing the hesitancy expressed by Elbridge Gerry to subject the election of the President to the "ignorance of the people."

Yet the men designated as electors today function for the most part under a cloak of anonymity. In fact, in 35 States no attempt is made to inform the voters just who is representing them. Instead, these States use what is referred to as "the short ballot" listing only the names of the party candidates. Only 14 States place on the ballot with the candidates the names of all the electors pledged to each. Alabama prints only the names of the electors.

Stemming from compromise between large and small State factions, the electoral college gave something to both. All States, regardless of size, received a minimum of three electoral votes, corresponding to the two Senators and one Representative to which they were entitled. The large States won the right to have the element of population recognized, since the assignment of electoral votes depended on the size of the State's representation in the House. With many delegates of the opinion that some elections might be thrown to the House, small States were given assurance that, providing no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes, the House would select the President with all States having equal voting power; that is, one vote each.

While small States today may express fear at relative loss of power without the electoral college, we need only mention the 1968 election, as in other recent elections, where even with the electoral college system, most of the emphasis of campaigning focused on the larger States that have the power to throw large blocs of electoral votes to one candidate or the other.

Throughout previous elections numerous instances have occurred in which all electoral votes of large States were cast for a candidate who won only by a small majority or plurality. For example, elections in which the national outcome depended on a single large State are numerous: a shift of 2,555 votes in New York could have reversed the electoral college outcome to make Henry Clay President instead of James K. Polk in 1844. In 1880 Winfield S. Hancock would have been made President instead of James A. Garfield if there had been a vote shift in New York of 10,517 votes. A shift of 575 votes in New York during the election of 1884 would have made James G. Blaine President instead of Grover Cleveland. In 1888 a shift of 7,189 votes in New York could have changed the electoral vote to favor Grover Cleveland instead of Benjamin Harrison—Cleveland actually won a popular vote plurality but lost in the electoral college vote. A California shift in the election of 1916 of 1,983 votes would have made Charles Evans Hughes President instead of Woodrow Wilson, although President Wilson still would have had a half million more popular votes.

Under the present system a candidate can win the Presidency by concentrating on and winning the electoral votes of 11 large States plus one small State. The electoral votes of New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Florida, Massa-

chusetts, and Indiana total 268. Only one more State with 12 electoral votes would be necessary to win with the required 270.

On the other hand it is of interest to note that the five smallest States, with one Representative each and a combined population of about 1,700,000, would have the same voting power as the five largest States, with a total of 154 Representatives and a combined population of 64 million, if an election were thrown into the House. The 26 smallest States, with 76 Representatives and a total population of about 31 million out of 200 million would thus be able to elect the President.

The means whereby all of a State's electoral votes go to the candidate polling the largest vote, even when that vote is only a plurality, exaggerates concentration on the large-population States with their large blocs of electoral votes. This "winner take all" approach is responsible for the disccuragement of political activity in States considered safely in the pocket of either major party and leaves the door open for a President to be elected who has received fewer popular votes than his leading opponent. The "winner take all" procedure in effect disenfranchises voters on the losing side by giving their votes to the candidate they opposed.

In the "winner take all" approach a candidate's popular vote is isolated in one State from those cast for him in another State. For example, in 1960 John F. Kennedy received 2,377,846 popular votes in the State of Illinois while Richard M. Nixon received 2,368,988 votes. The late President received all the electoral votes in Illinois. Nixon received the 13 electoral votes in Indiana where he obtained 1,175,120 popular votes and Kennedy, 952,358 votes. Although Mr. Kennedy received more than two-thirds of the combined electoral votes of the two States, Mr. Nixon actually received a substantial majority of the popular votes cast.

This disproportion between the popular vote and the electoral vote is to be found in every presidential election. For example, in the 1964 election, President Johnson received 61.1 percent of the popular, or 43,128,958 votes, yet Mr. Johnson received 486 electoral votes to Mr. Goldwater's 52. In 1944 Franklin D. Roosevelt received 53.4 percent of the popular vote and 81 percent of the electoral vote. In 1936 Alfred M. Landon received 36.5 percent of the popular vote and only 2 percent of the electoral vote. In 1912 Woodrow Wilson received 41.9 percent of the popular vote and 82 percent of the electoral vote.

The fact that a State's electoral votes remain the same regardless of voter turnout is a significant factor. Thus, in the 1964 election with the total popular vote cast in New Jersey substantially more in number than that cast in Texas, the winning candidate in Texas received 25 electoral votes while the winning candidate in New Jersey was awarded only 17 electoral votes. In that same election, the three electoral votes in Alaska were decided by 67,259 votes at a ratio of one electoral vote for every 22,419 voters. In the same election, New York citizens voted at a ratio of one electoral vote for every 166,657 voters with 7,166,275 people voting.

These are the sorts of problems with which the American people are confronted every time they vote for the President. If the people fail to cast a decisive presidential vote on election day, the consequences of a constitutional crisis could very well become a reality in the balloting of the electoral college. With no candidate receiving the majority of the electoral votes, selection of the President would be forced upon the House of Representatives. The possibility of such a crisis is increased by the strength of a third party candidate, whose momentum is capable of upsetting the machinery of the college. This submits the electoral college to the level of bargaining, with a third party holding a balance of power.

These inequities of the present system have underscored the necessity of fundamental changes in the election process. If we are to have true presidential elections we must focus on the elimination of the undemocratic and complex system that exists. This need for reform is magnified by the perpetual risk of deadlock—a risk heightened by the emergence of third party movements and the use of uncommitted electors in recent years.

This danger has become a reality twice in American history in 1800 and 1824 when electoral deadlocks have placed the election of the President in the House.

While in 1800 it was generally assumed that the Democratic-Republican electors were voting for Thomas Jefferson for President and Aaron Burr for Vice President, this was in no way specified on their ballots. The Constitution prior to this time provided that each elector should vote for two candidates, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be declared the elected President, the next highest, Vice President. With a tie of 73 votes for Jefferson and 73 for Burr, the House took 36 ballots to choose between them. Jefferson was elected President only after arduous and vociferous debate. By the time of the next election the 12th amendment had been ratified, providing that electors cast separate votes for President and Vice President.

The electoral college again deadlocked in the election of 1824 when John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and William Crawford vied for the Presidency. When thrown into the House the election went to Adams; in this instance he was the candidate receiving the second highest number of popular and electoral votes.

In the recent presidential elections of 1948, 1960, and 1968, the college was again threatened with deadlock. In 1948, the Dixiecrat Party and the Progressive Party siphoned off enough normally Democratic votes to cost President Truman the States of New York, Michigan, and Maryland. The switch of only a few popular votes in California and Ohio would have put those States' electoral votes in another column and deadlocked the college.

Dissident Democrats in 1960 ran slates of uncommitted electors in the Deep South, and these slates were successful in Alabama and Mississippi. With the popular vote split more closely than ever before in history, the switch of fewer than 5,000 votes in Illinois and Missouri would have required the House to pick among John F. Kennedy, Richard Nixon, and Virginia's Senator Harry Byrd, who received the votes of the uncommitted electors.

Just how close the Nation came to an electoral deadlock in 1968 is evident from an examination of the returns. With 270 electoral votes needed for victory, Richard Nixon received 302 and the shift of a relative handful of popular votes in Illinois, which gave him 26 electoral votes, and Missouri, which gave him 12, would have produced the deadlock. Only through Mr. Nixon's capture of a clear-cut majority of electoral votes was a major political crisis averted.

Although electors normally cast their ballots for their State's winner, most are not required to do so. Only 17 States and the District of Columbia are for the winner. Only in three of these States, Florida, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, are penalties provided for electors who choose not to do as instructed. However, the Constitution appears to leave the electors as free agents, and it is highly questionable whether these instructions and laws have any real meaning or could be enforced. The issue has never been adjudicated.

As long as the elector retains the constitutional power to exercise his own judgment, the voter reckons with the eventuality of disfranchisement. Voters who cast a ballot for candidates who do not carry the State are disfranchised at the State level in the sense that their ballots do not figure in the national tabulations. Under the winner-take-all rule, the candidate who carries a State no matter how small his popular vote margin receives that State's total electoral vote. The relatively high voter turnout in pivotal States may flow in part from the mathematics of this disfranchisement. When the voter believes he has the chance to influence the selection process, then he will go to the poll.

For most citizens the electoral college is a meaningless institution which only confuses the presidential election process. Often the voter is unaware that his vote is one cast for electors and that he is not voting directly for President.

The people themselves in a democratic society should have a more direct choice of the head of their Government. The election process should reflect a clear expression of the public will, with every voter exercising equal weight. The process should eliminate the chances of putting in the White House someone who is not truly the first choice of the American people.

If we want true presidential elections, then we must do away with the present electoral college system. Otherwise the American people will continue to be subject to an undemocratic process with a potential for a constitutional crisis of paramount significance. The health and strength of American democracy demands reform of a system undemocratic and dangerous in both theory and practice.

TOMORROW'S SPACE BENEFIT

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the December 2 issue of Aviation Week & Space Technology republished a portion of a speech given at the National Space Club by Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, NASA. Because of the importance of these remarks which are directed to the future of our national space effort, they are included in the RECORD. If our national space effort is to derive a maximum benefit from the investment which has already been made it is important that the Congress consider carefully the views expressed by Dr. Mueller.

The speech follows:

TOMORROW'S SPACE BENEFITS

The three-man workshop which will orbit the earth, now under development in the Apollo Applications Program, will be a space station utilizing equipment developed in the Apollo program. It will provide accommodations for three people and their equipment for several months in orbit. We will be asking the 91st Congress to continue this development program for the early accomplishment of this forward step in space exploration.

The orbital workshop is the forerunner of space stations that will be used as laboratories in orbit for the conduct of the many scientific, technological, and commercial experiments and processes which planners are now describing. They will be observatories to view the sun, the planets and the stars, beyond the atmospheric veil of earth. Stations in orbit will be bases for continuous observations of the earth for meteorological and oceanographic uses, for earth resource data gathering and evaluation, for communications and broadcasting, for space and air traffic control and for national security.

Farther down the time line are some provocative possibilities. For instance, the unique conditions of space suggest that certain kinds of manufacturing should be carried out in space stations.

Weightlessness in orbital flight, a phenomenon regarded with apprehension before man ventured into space, offers intriguing possibilities; new materials could be produced, products made more precisely and materials of all kinds processed in different ways. For instance, liquid floating in a weightless environment takes the shape of a perfect sphere. Thus, it is conceivable that metal ball bearings could be manufactured in space to tolerances impossible on earth, yet at a cost, including transportation, less than we can now achieve. Perfect bearings would reduce friction and noise levels to the vanishing point.

Free-fall casting techniques could be utilized to cast large flawless optical blanks for telescopes, and by proper combinations of spinning and electrostatic forces we should be able to shape the surface as well.

Stable foams for mixtures of liquefied materials and gases offer exciting possibilities. Such foams cannot be satisfactorily produced on earth. In weightlessness, the mixing and equal distribution of gas bubbles in any liquid can be stabilized and moved into a desired pattern. Using this technique, we can produce a steel foam almost as light as balsa wood with many of the properties of solid steel. Of even more importance, composite materials like steel and glass of drastically different densities and properties can also be produced.

Some potential applications of these foam materials are extremely lightweight construction components, variable-density turbine blades and versatile insulating composites to withstand extreme temperatures.

But the realization of these exciting possibilities must await new developments.

The uses of space have been limited in concept and extent by the high cost of putting a payload into orbit, and the inaccessibility of objects after they have been launched. Today we have in sight the technology necessary for reusable space vehicles. This knowledge, together with awareness of the logistics requirements of continuing space activity, leads me to conclude that the next major thrust in space should be the development of an economical space vehicle for shuttling between earth and the installations, such as orbiting stations, which will be operating in space.

Only a decade ago, technology was pushed to its very limits in order to barely achieve orbital flight. Our first Vanguards and Explorers cost in the order of a million dollars per pound of payload to fly into space. A "space shuttle" which we can now foresee, should evolve into a system which can deliver usable payload at a cost that might approach $5 per pound.

Ideally, the space shuttle would be able to operate in a mode similar to that of large commercial air transports and be compatible with the environment of major airports, taking off vertically from a small pad, dispatched by crews similar in size to those required for intercontinental jets, and upon its return from orbit, re-entering the atmosphere and gliding to a horizontal runway landing.

Interestingly enough, the basic design for an economical space shuttle could also be the progenitor of an aircraft for terrestrial point-to-point transport. No place on earth would be more than 1 hr. from any other.

Over the past several years studies have progressed to the point where several promising concepts for an economical, reusable space vehicle already exist.

However, the germination period of new designs is from 7 to 15 years. Jet power, available in 1946, came into commercial use on the Boeing 707 in 1958. Driving against traditional time lags, the Saturn 5 system has been developed and used within eight years of its conception.

It is reasonable to conclude then, that a space shuttle development program, initiated now, could probably be brought to fruition before the end of the 1970s.

Unfortunately, a critical need for such a transportation system will exist before then. We already know that crews and materials will need to be shuttled between earth and laboratories in space. Men and materials will be flown back and forth to the space stations which are scheduled to begin solar investigations in 1971. Communications, navigation and earth-sensing satellites will probably require maintenance or refit. In its role as a global transport, the space shuttle could go to work tomorrow.

No really meaningful estimate of the number of space shuttle vehicles which will be required can be given at this time, for that number is a function not only of the various missions which it will be called upon to perform, but also a function of the existence of the machine itself. After all, no one needed an airplane, a computer or a telephone before they existed.

The space shuttle is, in my opinion, the key to our efficient utilization of the capability we now have and to the application of the knowledge we have already gained. I believe it will be the bridge which will carry space-gained knowledge across the gap between the public and private sectors for profitable earth applications.

APOLLO 8 EXCITES IMAGINATION OF WORLD—JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION DRAWS PRAISE FOR LEADERSHIP IN SPACE EXPLORATION

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, certainly we are all proud of our three distinguished and courageous astronauts—Frank Borman, James Lovell, and William Anders—who have made history as 20th-century Magellans by circling the moon and returning.

This was a magnificent feat—and this combination of courage and competence has unquestionably thrust the United States far ahead in space exploration.

I join with my colleagues in congratulating and commending the three astronauts; James Webb, the retiring Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Dr. Thomas O. Paine, the Acting Administrator, and the great space team that together has accomplished this remarkable success in the space program.

And certainly President Johnson must be credited with great foresight and dedication in his championship of the space program, leadership which goes back to the formation of NASA with President Johnson's encouragement and support as then Senate majority leader.

In this connection the Knoxville News-Sentinel, in an editorial entitled "L. B. J. and Apollo 8," has pointed out that the Apollo 8 success is a fitting climax to the Johnson administration.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the Nation in the space program, I herewith place this editorial in the RECORD:

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel, Dec. 29, 1968]

L. B. J. AND APOLLO 8

President Johnson, who has had more than his share of disappointments, is especially entitled to rejoice over the spectacular Apollo 8 circumnavigation of the moon and return to earth.

Taxpayers provided the money, scientists the brains and Astronauts the skills to bring off the Apollo success, but it is only giving due credit to acknowledge that there would have been no such Apollo flight—at least not at this early a date—without Johnson's political leadership.

The beginning of LBJ's intimate, intense, yet unique, involvement in the space program goes back to the autumn of 1957, when the Russians startled the world by orbiting their first Sputnik. The men running the Eisenhower Administration didn't seem quite to know how to react to the Soviet scientific breakthrough. Defense Secretary Charlie Wilson referred to Sputnik as a "basketball" in space.

LBJ, vacationing on his Texas ranch, didn't like what he saw of the disarray in Washington. With his instinct for action, he returned to the capital city, summoned the members and staff of the Senate Military Preparedness subcommittee, of which he was chairman, to go to work finding out what was not being done right in our own faltering space program.

When Congress reconvened in January 1958, he was ready to step forward as a shaker and mover of events, a shaper of action. As Democratic leader, he delivered his own State-of-the-Union address to the Senate Democratic caucus.

The USSR, he said, had gained a shocking lead in space exploration.

"There is something more important than any ultimate weapon," he said. "That is the ultimate position—the position of total control over earth that lies somewhere out in space . . . Whoever gains that ultimate position gains control over the earth, for purposes of tyranny or for the service of freedom . . . Our national goal and the goal of all free men must be to win and hold that position."

He crowded Congress and the Eisenhower Administration into action. First through the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics, LBJ chairman; then the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, LBJ chairman. Under his prodding came a flood of legislation, including the creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and a flood of appropriations.

When he was elected vice president, President Kennedy rewarded LBJ by making him chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, and set the goal of getting an American to the moon in this decade.

Thousands of others earned credit in this great undertaking, but there is no question that from the start President Johnson has been the principal political spark-plug.

The Apollo 8 exploit is a fitting climax to his Administration.

We congratulate him, and all hands.

MEDICARE FOR THE DISABLED OF ALL AGES

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, during the past two and a half years, millions and millions of America's senior citizens have benefited from medicare. Without medicare, many of these beneficiaries would not have been able to pay for the services which they received, many would have dangerously neglected their health. Medicare has been a tremendous success. It is a program dearly treasured by those eligible for its coverage.

But there is one group of Americans who are frequently in need of medical assistance and whose income is generally limited. This group is the 1.5 million seriously disabled Americans under 65 who receive social security and railroad retirement benefits but who are not covered by medicare. This group is made up of 1.2 million disabled workers, 200,000 people getting disabled child's benefits, and 100,000 disabled widows under the age of 65.

The disabled citizens need for medicare coverage was well documented in a survey conducted by the Social Security Administration in 1960 which revealed that 1 out of 5 disability beneficiaries under social security received care in short-stay hospitals during that year. Not counting those in long-term institutions, at least half of those disabled who were hospitalized were in the hospital for 3 weeks or more.

Although frequently in need of extensive health services, the disabled person may be less able to afford such services. In addition, the totally disabled person often finds it almost impossible to obtain private health insurance.

The problem of providing adequate health assistance for the disabled is a difficult one. In Cuyahoga County alone, in which Cleveland is located, there are some 13,754 citizens receiving disability insurance. Extension of medicare coverage to these people is the best and most efficient method of meeting the health needs of these citizens.

To meet this pressing need, I am introducing today, on the opening day of this new Congress, legislation to extend medicare to these disabled citizens. It is my hope that early hearings can be held on this legislation by the Ways and Means Committee and that this legislation can be enacted within this session of Congress.

MR. REUBEN A. GROSSMAN

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to bring to the attention of Members of the U.S. Congress the death of Mr. Reuben A. Grossman, of Quincy, Mass.

Mr. Grossman was a kindly man who exhibited on many occasions his concern for the plight of his fellow man. He had great respect for human dignity and his passing leaves a great void in the South Shore area of Massachusetts. My sympathy goes out to his loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to include the following news articles from papers in the Boston area about Mr. Grossman:

[From the Quincy (Mass.) Sun, Nov. 14, 1968]

REUBEN A. GROSSMAN: A SUCCESS AS A MAN

The passing of Reuben A. Grossman takes from the Quincy scene one of those rare men who seem to come along just once in your lifetime.

His was a rags-to-riches Horatio Alger-like success story. Actually, a more fantastic one.

He left the John Hancock School in the sixth grade to help his father, Louis, an immigrant door-to-door peddler.

Last week (Nov. 6) he died at age 82—a founder, senior member and chairman of the board of directors of Grossman's Inc., a family commercial empire.

During most of those 82 years, he was a living memorial to his father.

The latter emigrated from Podeski, Russia in 1890—paying $17 for his passage. And within just six months—working as a peddler with a sack on his back—saved enough money to send for his family.

The family at that time consisted of his wife, Hia, Pearl Grossman, Reuben, four, Jacob, two, and infant Bessie.

What was to become one of the great building materials firms in the nation—now a chain of 75 stores throughout the Northeast—had its humble start in a little store at 10 Jackson St., South Quincy.

Reuben, Jacob and Quincy-born Joseph B. and Sidney Grossman, all played key roles in the company's growth.

As eldest son, Reuben left school and at the age of 12 became a full partner in his father's then scrap material business driving a horse-drawn wagon filled with scrap and bottles to Boston.

Today, the company has a fleet of more than 550 vehicles servicing the 75 lumber and building materials outlets in New England, New York and Pennsylvania.

It was Reuben who came up with the now famous Grossman trademark: orange colored trucks with the slogan on front and rear: "Here Comes Grossman's" . . . "There Goes Grossman's."

That was 1920. Eight years later he became president of the company when his father retired.

Reuben Grossman was a sharp businessman as competitors with all kinds of fancy college degrees frankly admitted.

He early saw the value of off-street parking, converting the old Edwards Meadow into one which later became the Ross Parkingway in downtown Quincy. It triggered the development and expansion of the multi-million dollar retail district of today.

He was an outstanding leader in merchandising, salvage-surplus operations, real estate management, sales promotions and rehabilitation of one-mill towns in New England.

But Reuben Grossman was more than that. He was also a success as a human being.

He was a civic leader, humanitarian and philanthropist. He was often on the giving end.

He presented Quincy City Hospital with a Medical Library. Provided nursing scholarships for members of Grossman employes' families and more scholarships for thousands of high school students.

Profits from sale of Christmas trees go to Cardinal Cushing's charities.

And there were many more charitable deeds known only to him and those who benefited.

On March 8, 1964, the esteem in which he was held was quite evident at a dinner in his honor at the Quincy Jewish Community Center.

It was an appropriate site.

The building was Quincy's first telephone facility. Reuben Grossman and his brothers purchased it in 1944, remodeled it and presented it to Quincy's Jewish families for social, educational, cultural and leisure activities.

By that time, there was a need for such a facility. There were only three Jewish families in Quincy when the Grossmans arrived in 1890. By 1944 there were more than 300 Jewish families here.

Among those honoring Reuben Grossman on the night of that dinner in 1964 were a Governor (Endicott Peabody); a Lieutenant Governor (Francis X. Bellotti) and a Mayor, (Amelio Della Chiesa).

They and the lesser known were there that night to honor not just Reuben Grossman, business leader, but Reuben Grossman, the man.

For as a man, he was even a bigger success in life.

[From the Quincy (Mass.) Patriot Ledger]

REUBEN A. GROSSMAN

This community has lost a remarkable individual with the death of Reuben A. Grossman at the age of 82.

He lived a long and useful life, one dedicated to the Quincy community and to his religious faith, and marked by an outstanding business career. The city and its neighboring communities have been enriched by his achievements and through his confidence in the future of the area.

The economic life of Quincy owes much to Reuben Grossman's foresight. When the Ross Parkingway was built, for example, Mr.

Grossman developed properties in and about the area, often without a commitment for a tenant. He pioneered in persuading Boston department stores to come to Quincy—at the time, an unusual business concept. Now, it is commonplace.

The story of the Grossman's firm is one of the great American success stories. It began on a modest scale with his father's scrap material business. When he was 12 Reuben became a full partner. Through the efforts of Reuben Grossman and his family, Grossman's has become a major enterprise in the Northeast, with more than 75 branches in New England, New York and Pennsylvania.

In many ways, Reuben Grossman served his community through personal service and philanthropy. We join with others in mourning his death.

[From the Quincy (Mass.) Patriot Ledger, Nov. 8, 1968]

OVERFLOW CROWD ATTENDS REUBEN GROSSMAN SERVICES

(By Angus D. MacDonnell)

QUINCY.—An overflow crowd, some of them standing an hour in the rain, attended the funeral services held yesterday afternoon in Ahavath Achim Synagogue, 139 School Street, for Reuben A. Grossman, 82, of 37 Hancock Court. He was a founder, senior member and chairman of the board of directors of Grossman's Inc., a chain of 75 building materials stores throughout the Northeast.

Mr. Grossman, who was born in Russia, was highly respected as a civic leader, humanitarian and philanthropist. He died Wednesday in Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, after a long illness. Leaders in business, professional and public life, headed by Mayor James R. McIntyre, filled the synagogue where rites were conducted by Rabbi David Jacobs of Temple Beth El, Quincy Center, with Rabbi Jacob Mann of Temple Beth Israel, Quincy Point, and Rabbi Levi Horowitz of Congregation Beth Pinchas, Brookline.

About 600 employees at noon yesterday attended a memorial service for Mr. Grossman in Grossman's main plant warehouse off Union Street.

Associates and employes eulogized "Mr. Reuben" in a brief ceremony before the shutdown of the chain's stores and operations for a four-hour memorial.

The Rev. J. Irving Fletcher of 192 School St., Quincy, a Congregational minister who had retired to work as Grossman's paymaster for 24 years, gave the invocation and final prayer.

John Herbert, editor of The Boston Herald Traveler and former editor of The Patriot Ledger, cited Mr. Reuben's vision in planning shoppers parking for the City of Quincy.

He noted Mr. Reuben's respect for human dignity by his activities in visiting and preparing "life saver" packages for old people in institutions; his collection and distribution of day-old bread to the poor from the bakery under the old synagogue on School Street, Quincy and the four beds in the synagogue for vagrants.

If he couldn't convince them to take a job, he fed, clothed and provided them with funds before they left. Mr. Herbert said.

Mr. Herbert recalled how "Mr. Reuben" sold out surplus shortsized "2 x 4s" by combining them with standard sizes.

"His sales methods, ahead of his time, are now adopted by modern motivation research experts," Mr. Herbert said.

Most of Mr. Reuben's philanthropies were not publicized, but, Mr. Herbert said, quoting from the epitaph on British architect Christopher Wren's tomb, "If you want to see the monument of the man, just look around."

Other speakers included Cornelius O'Reilly, head of the lumber and building materials department, and employes Paul Shauck, Hank Williams, Tom Maskilieson, Gladys Lambie and Harry Lubar.

Burial was in Grove Cemetery, West Roxbury.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Globe, Nov. 8, 1968]

REUBEN GROSSMAN RITES: THREE RABBIS EULOGIZE QUINCY INDUSTRIALIST, 82

QUINCY.—The small, simple synagogue which his father, Louis Grossman, founded, and which he headed since his father's death 20 years ago, was the setting for the funeral services for Reuben A. Grossman, Quincy industrialist and humanitarian, on Thursday afternoon.

It was the Jewish house of worship in which every male member of the large Grossman family has been Bar Mitzvah for the past 60 years.

"He lived with a good name and he died with a good name," said Rabbi David Jacobs of Temple Beth El, Quincy, who, with Rabbi Jacob Mann of Temple Beth Israel, Quincy, and Rabbi Levi Horowitz of Congregation Beth Pinchas, Brookline, extolled the religiously sensitive senior member and chairman of the board of directors of Grossman's, Inc., a lumber and building materials store chain.

The little synagogue, which holds no more than 250 persons called Congregation Ahavath Achim, "Brotherly Love," was filled to overflowing, with people, from all walks of life who wanted to pay tribute to the 82-year-old man described as one who had consistently displayed high character, nobility and humility, throughout his life.

Despite his wealth, Mr. Grossman, a man with a warm smile that was a "trademark," used to be seen carrying two bags filled with challah, the specially-baked braided Sabbath bread, to distribute to poor families so they could enjoy the Sabbath tradition, noted Rabbi Mann.

He told of Mr. Grossman's visits to the Home for the Aged with candy and other sweets and of sharing experiences with them, of his pleasure at seeing small children learn about Judaism at yeshivas, and his love of his family.

"His life was worthwhile. He shared it with others. May it set an example for those who follow," he prayed.

"I shudder at the thought that Reuben Grossman is no more. He symbolized so much and gave so much meaning to life," Rabbi Horowitz said.

He, too, spoke of Mr. Grossman's friendliness and dedication to worthwhile causes and religious functions, particularly Jewish institutions of learning, and of his single-handed efforts to make certain that there were daily "minyans"—the required number of 10 men—to pray each day in the synagogue.

"But of all his jewels of service, the greatest adornment of his crown was his family life. He was deeply proud and devoted to every member of his family. And the loving care, devotion and sacrifice was returned by them. What a man he was to elicit such loyalty," Rabbi Horowitz exclaimed.

Prior to the service a group of students and faculty from the Boston Lubavitz Yeshiva, led by Rabbi Joshua T. Kastel, executive director of the school of which Mr. Grossman was board chairman, recited from the Book of Psalms, next to the plain oak casket draped in black cloth with the Star of David in the center.

The memorial prayer was intoned by Cantor Moshe Semigran of Temple Beth El.

Eight grandsons served as bearers. They were: Max and Seth Stadfeld, Brookline; Robert S., James B., James E. and Thomas Grossman, Alan Siegel and Michael Soble.

Among those attending the services were: Quincy Mayor James R. McIntyre, former Mayor Emilio Della Chiesa, former Massachusetts Banking Commissioner and Boston Mayor John B. Hynes, Rabbi Leib Hyman, dean of the Boston Rabbinical Seminary; Rabbi Aaron Kra, Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for Aged, and Heslip Sutherland, president, Quincy Cooperative Bank.

Interment was at the family plot in Dedham.

YOUTH CAMP SAFETY SURVEY ACT

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on August 5, 1965, a horrible but apparently avoidable tragedy occurred. A camp truck overturned and five were killed. Sixty-two children and eight counselors had been loaded on a flat-bed truck and a 20-year-old counselor had been permitted to drive. The crushed speedometer read 58 miles an hour. It was reported that the truck actually somersaulted. Four children and one counselor were killed instantly. All the children had to be taken to the hospital. The police on duty that night said it was the worst accident they had ever seen.

In 1966, the division of accident prevention in the public health service reported on a survey of deaths and injuries resulting from camping and recreational activities. This report indicated that congressional action was urgent and essential.

Today, I am introducing the "Youth Camp Safety Survey Act," a bill to provide for a study of the extent and enforcement of State laws and regulations governing the operation of youth camps.

We live in an era of enormous growth and affluence where people can afford to send their children to camps. This growth is continuing at a tremendous rate. More than 6 million children enjoy the benefits of being campers throughout the United States. While many camps provide these children with the basic security of family living, too many camps do not. Those acquainted with camping life know the potential threat to a camper's health and safety, especially without proper supervision of skillful and mature counselors and directors.

In the 90th Congress at hearings held on similar legislation before the Select Subcommittee on Education, Mr. P. Frederick Delliquadri, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, stated:

> It has been evident for some years that there is need for a national inventory of camping. It is also evident that provision should be made for guidelines to camp standards. This is a complicated task requiring a variety of standards by types of camps and services.

In 1940, a national voluntary association, the American Camping Association, was developed to accredit camps with suitable health and safety standards. Although this organization's work has been highly commendable, its accreditation system has its weaknesses. Of the estimated 11,200 camps operated in the United States, only 27.4 percent, or 3,069 camps are members of the American

Camping Association. Unfortunately, the only penalty for noncompliance is that the delinquent camp cannot use the American Camping Association seal on its literature and advertising, and it is dropped from the American Camping Association's national directory of accredited camps.

Camps have been in operation over 100 years and camping is approaching the status of big business. Resident camps alone have tripled in number in the last 10 years. Obviously, camping is now a national concern as well as a local responsibility. With this view, the Federal Government must provide the leadership to establish State licensing procedures and standards to protect the health and safety of children.

This bill in no way is intended to interfere with the curriculum or program at a youth camp. Specifically, this bill would direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to undertake a study of State and local laws and regulations governing the operation of youth camps to determine the extent, effectiveness and enforcement of these laws and regulations. In addition, the Secretary will be directed to make a study of the operation of camps and campgrounds conducted by Federal agencies. The bill also provides for an 18-member advisory council to develop recommendations in concert with the Secretary. Within 1 year from the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary shall submit to the President a comprehensive and detailed report of his findings, including such recommendations as he may deem necessary or desirable to insure the safe operation of youth camps. The amount of $175,000 has been authorized to carry out the purposes of this bill.

Summer camps deal in what is perhaps the most precious commodity we have—the lives of our youngsters. This legislation will take a giant step forward to guide parents in determining that the camp they select for their children will provide the high standards which the children of our Nation deserve.

CHAIRMAN DULSKI COMMENDS POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT MOVES AGAINST MAILERS OF OBSCENE MATERIAL

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the problem of controlling the distribution of obscene material through the mails has been of continuing concern over the years to both the Congress and the Post Office Department.

I want to commend Postmaster General Watson and his staff for their vigilance and their sincere efforts to deal with this most frustrating problem, which is complicated by general laws involving individual rights and the privacy of the mails.

The Department has made an administrative ruling in a California case under the law which our Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has strengthened. This is one more step in the effort to curb use of the mails for distributing obscene matter.

Our committee has been pursuing this problem on a continuing basis and will continue its study in the hope that we can give further legislative backing to the efforts of the Department.

For the information of the Members, I am including the text of a press release dealing with the Department's latest action, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL PRESS RELEASE NO. 1, ISSUED ON JANUARY 2, 1969

In a case which could result in a test of the Postmaster General's authority to administratively halt mail-order sales of obscene materials, the Department denied Tuesday a Southern California firm the right to receive funds through the mails for magazines found obscene.

Acting under a civil statute authorizing the Department to bar mail-order sales of obscene matter (Title 39 U.S.C., Section 4006), Judicial Officer Peter R. Rosenblatt found seven magazines sold by The Mail Box of North Hollywood appeal "to the prurient interest in sex, are patently offensive to contemporary community standards . . . and are utterly without redeeming social importance."

Concerned by the increasingly shocking nature of the materials now sent through the mails, Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson says:

"Certain dealers have cast aside all restraints and are indiscriminately flooding the mails with offensive, sexually oriented materials by means of mailing lists to millions of young and old alike."

Mr. Watson expressed the hope that the reactivation of the Department's enforcement procedures under the civil obscenity law (Section 4006) will bring about further clarification of the Department's authority to administratively curb allegedly obscene materials.

The Department will move in two ways against the firm, General Counsel Timothy J. May explained:

Its incoming mail containing payments and new orders will be returned to senders marked "unlawful."

Postmasters will refuse to cash money orders the firm has received.

General Counsel May also moved quickly to stop the mail-order sales of this obscene material by requesting Attorney General Ramsey Clark to seek an order to impound all receipts for the questionable materials pending the administrative decision. This restraining order was granted by a U.S. district court December 3.

An administrative hearing was held in Los Angeles December 3–5 before the Judicial Officer and attorneys for the mailer and the Department.

In his decision the Judicial Officer noted that:

"The Congress has also long imposed upon this Department the right and duty of exercising a certain limited scrutiny over materials distributed through the mails, and the Supreme Court has not specifically relieved us of that function.

"Since the concept of obscenity as an offense to society's standards and best interests yet remains in our system of law, it would be logically inconsistent to deprive it of any meaningful content. No fair-minded observer could possibly conclude that these Magazines with their page upon endless page of pictures of naked women with spread thighs, are designed for any purpose other than as an appeal to the prurient interest; and one would have to be prepared to conclude that the prurient appeal is of itself socially important in order to discern the element of redeeming social value in the Magazine . . . The evidence as a whole amply established the fact that Americans as a whole are not yet prepared to grant such grossly commercial, artistically worthless, socially unexpressive and otherwise valueless erotica an accepted place in the panoply of diverse utterances which flourish in a free society.

"Hence until such time as the concept of obscenity has been abandoned for good and all . . . or until this Department is conclusively stripped of its legal duties in regard to obscenity, there can be no doubt that prevailing norms require the findings and conclusions contained herein."

Postmaster General Watson said the Department is also moving vigorously in two other areas to curb a rising flow of questionably obscene material through the mails:

Possible criminal violations of anti-obscenity statutes are being presented constantly by postal inspectors to U.S. attorneys and local authorities.

Citizens receiving pandering advertisements are obtaining prohibitory orders against mailers in large numbers.

In the first area, postal inspector investigations in fiscal 1968 led to 263 convictions in Federal and state courts. Inspectors are handling citizen complaints at the rate of about 150,000 a year.

In the second area—under the "Anti-Pandering Act" of last April—the Department already has issued more than 95,000 prohibitory orders through its general counsel's office and 100,000 more are expected during the current 1969 fiscal year.

In enforcing the prohibitory order the Department has referred several hundred cases to the Department of Justice to obtain Federal court orders commanding mailers to comply. Violators of the court order are subject to criminal contempt proceedings.

ON TO THE MOON

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the flight of Apollo 8 is now an unqualified success. The brilliant and heroic performances of Astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, Jr., and William A. Anders are now a part of the proud history of our Nation. An editorial by Robert Hotz, prepared prior to the successful flight of Apollo 8 and published in the December 16, 1968, issue of Aviation Week & Space Technology, not only describes well what was accomplished by the Apollo astronaut-NASA-industry team, but draws a significant comparison between their voyage and that of Columbus. I commend this article not only to the Members but to the general public as an excellent summary of what our capable space team has accomplished in the Apollo 8 flight:

ON TO THE MOON

(By Robert Hotz)

The flight of the Apollo 8 spacecraft, now poised on Pad 39A at Cape Kennedy, will mark the beginning of a new era of man's exploration of space. For the first time, man will set a course beyond his planet. Almost everything about the Apollo 8 mission will be different from that which has gone before—the velocities, the distances, the celestial mechanics and the re-entry technique.

Start with the launch window—a 5-hr. period calculated to put the three astronauts approaching the moon three days later with the sun at a low enough angle behind their backs to throw deep shadows on the lunar surface. This will be the approach situation of the later lunar landing mission. It is designed to give the descending astronauts the best possible visual conditions for maneuvering their landing craft to the moon's surface.

No men have ever blasted off before with the 7.5-million-lb. thrust of the Saturn 5 first stage or ever before ridden a booster of its power and complexity. Near the middle of the spacecraft's second orbit of the earth, it must reach the antipode—a precise bullseye in space from which the mighty thrust to overpower the earth's gravitational pull must be made. Here, the spacecraft will accelerate to some 24,000 mph. to initiate its 66-hr. journey across the quarter million miles to the moon.

As the Apollo spacecraft approaches the moon, it must lead the onrushing mass of the moon by only 68 mi. in a daring maneuver to put it close enough to enter the gravitational field of the moon but not so close that it can be run down by the advancing satellite. The Apollo spacecraft will be making its deflection shot at the leading edge of the moon at a velocity of about 5,600 mph. while the moon whirls toward it at its orbital speed of 2,287 mph. As one space engineer described this exercise in orbital mechanics:

"It is like running in front of a locomotive close enough to get a paint sample off its bumper without getting hurt."

At the same time this maneuver is transpiring at the leading edge of the moon, another interesting exercise will occur off the trailing edge. There, the spent and separated S-4B stage, which has accompanied the Apollo spacecraft along the translunar journey, will be flipped past the moon in a "slingshot maneuver." This brings it close enough in passing to be bent by the lunar gravitational field. This will deflect the S-4B onto a trajectory that will trap it in an orbit around the sun.

Maneuvering the empty S-4B booster stage is designed to keep this piece of debris, about the size of a five-story oil storage tank, from translunar space where it could be a hazard to future lunar missions. As one Apollo engineer explained:

"The solar orbit will become the city dump of the space age where we can safely dispose of most dangerous debris."

Once around the dangerous curve of the onrushing moon and flying along its backside, the Apollo 8 mission will approach its peak of suspense. For the spacecraft will be blacked out by the mass of the moon from all tracking and communication contact from earth for nearly an hour. While the whole world waits in ignorant suspense, the Apollo astronauts will finish their precise calculations and make burns of the service module rocket to decelerate to 3,628 mph. into orbit around the moon. On each of their 10 planned lunar orbits, they will disappear behind the backside of the moon while the world waits anxiously for the spacecraft to appear on the tracking radars and the radio to crackle again with reassuring communications that all is still well.

After completing the lunar-orbital portion of the mission, the Apollo 8 is scheduled to accelerate out of the moon's pull onto transearth trajectory. This maneuver, too, will be done on the backside of the moon. The spacecraft should come hurtling into view already on its earthly course at about 6,000 mph. This is a relatively speedy return made possible by extra fuel carried instead of the lunar landing vehicle. By burning a good bit of this extra fuel, the transearth flight can be made in about 57 hr. instead of the 82-hr. normal coasting mode.

From a quarter million miles away, the Apollo 8 crew will be aiming their spacecraft at a 2-deg. re-entry corridor—a 26-mi. slot at an altitude of about 400,000 ft. After separating the command module from the service module, the spacecraft will hit the outer fringe of the earth's atmosphere at 24,700 mph. To maintain a relatively constant g-loading during re-entry, the crew will make a 30,000-ft. "skip" from about 180,000 ft. back up to 210,000 ft., before pushing over into their final descent. If all goes well, they will splash down in a festive mood not too far from Christmas Island in the Pacific.

The giant Saturn 5 booster and the Apollo spacecraft are certainly eons away technologically from the simple wooden ships in which Columbus sailed from Palos harbor to explore the unknown oceans of the West. But in comparison to the environment and unknown hazards it must brave and the uncharted distances it must travel, the Apollo spacecraft is about as frail an explorer's cockleshell as the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria were in their era. Success of the lunar exploratory voyages of the Apollo spacecraft and its doughty crews can open an era of expanding vistas for man comparable to the changes wrought in the world by those who followed the pioneering path of Columbus. Apollo 8 is truly the beginning of a new era in the history of man.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the residents of the Ninth District of Florida for their excellent response to my annual questionnaires.

Their participation in Government has been most helpful, and I want to report here the results of the questionnaires for the first and second sessions of the 90th Congress:

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

[In percent]

FIRST SESSION QUESTIONS

	Yes	No	No reply
1. Do you support U.S. military activity in Vietnam?	75	22	3
2. Would you favor prohibiting wiretapping and bugging in all cases except national security?	57	39	4
3. Do you favor the current "war on poverty"?	23	73	4
4. Should the United States increase trade with Communist countries?	24	72	4
5. Do you support foreign aid?	28	62	10
6. Would you support a program to improve health, education, and housing for migrant farmworkers?	74	21	5
7. Are you in favor of increasing social security taxes to provide increased social security benefits?	54	43	3
8. Do you favor "open housing" legislation?	18	73	9
9. Would you favor a constitutional amendment to prohibit Federal control of school curriculum, and teacher qualifications?	74	24	2

SECOND SESSION QUESTIONS

1. Which one of the following most accurately reflects your solution for Vietnam?			
(a) Immediate United States withdrawal	31		
(b) Halt U. S. bombing	9		
(c) Full military effort to win then withdraw	60		
2. Do you favor foreign aid?	18	76	6
3. Should a tax be imposed on Americans traveling abroad?	46	50	4
4. Do you support a balanced budget even if this means a major cut in domestic programs?	83	13	4
5. Is law enforcement being hindered by court decisions?	91	4	5
6. Do you favor my bill to limit the power of the Supreme Court by requiring a ⅔ds vote on constitutional questions?	94	5	1
7. Do you support the proposed 10 percent surtax on income?	28	67	5
8. To reduce the danger of riots this summer would you—			
(a) Pass new civil rights bills?	10	90	
(b) Continue the war on poverty?	23	87	
(c) Strictly enforce all laws with firm police action	94	6	

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, 91ST CONGRESS, CONGRESSMAN HASTINGS KEITH

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, during my past five terms as a Member of the House of Representatives, a number of bills which I have introduced have been enacted into law. Included among them are the Cape Cod National Sea Shore Act, establishment of a New England Regional Commission, and the Bilingual Education Act which was incorporated into the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments. On the other hand, action on several measures which I have introduced or cosponsored in recent years has not been completed, and today I am reintroducing some of those which are of major general interest both to my constituents and to the Nation. It is my hope that during the course of the 91st Congress these measures, and others which I plan to introduce in the near future, will receive full hearings and appropriate consideration and action by both Chambers of Congress.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that the bills I am introducing today by no means constitute my entire legislative program for the 91st Congress. Major bills which will come before my committee, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, are still in the process of being drafted and improved. Among those which I will soon introduce are measures to aid our fishing industry, to prevent or at least minimize the effects of oil disasters such as the *Torrey Canyon*, and

to protect our offshore areas from indiscriminate oil exploration. The National Advisory Commission on Marine Resources and Engineering Development is due to release a report affecting this last proposal within a week.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I am joining my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. BURKE) in reintroducing legislation to provide for tax deductions for legitimate reimbursed moving expenses. I have cosponsored this legislation in the past, and share my colleague's conviction that such expenses, incurred by increasing numbers of our mobile society, should be treated as business expenses and thus deductible.

I am also cosponsoring, with the ranking Republican member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (Mr. MAILLIARD) and other committee colleagues, the reintroduction of the bill to create an independent Maritime Commission. You will recall that this measure, after passing both Chambers last year, was pocket-vetoed in the closing days of Congress.

The first bill which I am reintroducing is of special interest to some of my constituents living on the lower cape, but is also of major significance to all Americans concerned with the conservation of our fast-dwindling natural resources. In 1961, after years of controversy and attempts at compromise, Congress authorized the establishment of the Cape Cod National Seashore. The original act authorized the expenditure of $16,000,000 for purchase of lands to be incorporated in the seashore. However, due to the soaring cost of land, authorized funds were exhausted before all of the designated land had been acquired. Thus, in June 1967 I introduced H.R. 10914, increasing the authorization to $28,000,000. Although I had a chance to testify before the House Interior Committee as to the urgency of the need for additional funds before land prices soar out of reach, no action was taken during the closing days of the 90th Congress. Thus, I am reintroducing a bill to increase the authorization for the Cape Cod National Seashore to $28,000,000.

Another measure of particular importance to my constituents but also of general interest to millions of Americans is my bill to create the Plymouth Rock National Memorial. Each year thousands of Americans make the trek to the site of our forefathers' landing, yet traffic conditions and visitor facilities are far from adequate. Hearings were held on my proposal last year on the Senate side, but due to the lack of any decision concerning what was to be done about parking no further congressional consideration was accorded the measure. I hope that intensive discussions with the townspeople as well as with representatives of the National Park Service will soon lead to resolution of that problem so that Congress can act to provide easy and pleasant access to that historic spot.

A measure of major national scope which has received a good deal of consideration but no final action is tax sharing. Although in many cases State and local governments can deal more effectively than can the Federal Government with problems such as sewerage, poverty, or pollution, the fact is that they lack the financial resources to do so. The Federal Government is certainly the most efficient collector of taxes—but it is becoming increasingly evident that it is not the most effective allocator of funds collected. Tax sharing would return a portion of Federal taxes to the State and local governments so that they would have the funds with which to attack local problems, according to local priorities and needs. Given the support of the tax-sharing proposal by our President-elect, I have great hopes that this Congress will enact a bill similar to the one which I am introducing today.

A fourth measure of major general significance concerns the organization of the executive branch. Ever-multiplying bureaucratic structures have made dealing with the Federal Government a special art, known only to the initiated few. Duplication of effort, overlapping functions, and inefficient use of available resources have seriously hampered the effectiveness of the executive branch. The bill which I introduced last year, and which I am reintroducing today, would simply set up a select committee of Congress to choose from among various proposals to reform and improve our Federal bureaucracy. Among those proposals are two I have sponsored in the past: the establishment of a Hoover-type Commission, and the establishment of a National Commission on Public Management. The select committee I propose would study the pros and cons of these and other alternative plans of action and present its suggestions to Congress for action.

Another measure of importance to both constituents and conservationists is a bill to designate Monomoy Island a national wildlife refuge. Although the Senate passed a measure similar to mine last year, the House did not have time to act. I am revising my original bill, H.R. 16996, to agree with the Senate version, and hope that the improved bill will receive expeditious consideration and approval.

Two bills I am reintroducing today are more limited in appeal, but would be of great benefit to two growing groups of Americans. One would provide for a cost-of-living increase for social security beneficiaries. The inflation which is felt by every housewife as she shops for groceries, every husband as he buys the new family car, is experienced to a far greater degree by the senior citizen living on a fixed pension. Even the increases voted by Congress during the 90th Congress have been all but wiped out by the rising cost of living. My bill, which has widespread support among many of my colleagues, would provide a measure of security to our senior citizens faced with increasing costs of living.

At the other end of the spectrum, I have long supported a tax credit for the costs of higher education. With the costs of education past high school mounting each year, and with more and more jobs requiring such education, it is becoming increasingly difficult to finance the further education of one child or two—not to mention that of four or five or more. A tax credit would be one way of easing the burden of financing a college or vocational education, without the costly, time-consuming, inefficient bureaucratic machinery which would be necessary to administer direct grants on a large scale. At the same time, it would encourage investment in higher education by offering economic incentives.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated earlier, these bills are but part of my legislative program for the 91st Congress. In the coming weeks I will be introducing new bills, or reintroducing revised versions of bills I formerly sponsored. The bills I am putting in the hopper today are, in my view, those whose early consideration would seem merited, both because they are not new to the congressional calendar and because of their importance to large segments of our population.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS TO ME

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, Miss Karen Tally, a student at Victor Valley College in Victorville, Calif., in a speech she entered in the California voice of democracy program, expresses a thought which has renewed my faith in the young people of America. Miss Tally's speech entitled "What Democracy Means to Me," is far more representative, I believe, of the vast majority of the Nation's youth than are those few whose unpatriotic actions are so much in the headlines. She summarized the hope and idealism characteristic of young Americans in saying:

> The important thing . . . is not just what democracy means to me alone, but rather what you and I can make democracy mean to the world.

I am most pleased to bring these refreshing remarks to the attention of my colleagues in the House, as follows:

> Yesterday, it must have been yesterday, for it is just the other side of today in my mind, I was walking, going no where specifically and everywhere in particular. It was one of those tingling cold windswept November days, when the whole universe seems deserted and the sky is angry at the world. As I walked down a street called Anywhere in a town known as Somewhere, huge drops of water began to fall sporadically one by one.
>
> As I wandered by the houses with their blank expressions I came upon three children playing at sailing. It must have been sailing for they had overturned a bicycle and were using the front wheel as a sea captain might hold the wheel of his vessel. Suddenly a loud dispute broke out among the shipmates. Evidently there was a matter of some name calling involved, but this would have been of little consequence had not above the bickering rose the words, "Well, It's a free country, isn't it?" Those words ignited my mind as surely as if a match were struck to a fuse.
>
> Those six words with such meaning, "It's a free country, isn't it?" and yet thrown into a conversation with such apparent flippancy. I continued to wander and in my mind wandered beside me.
>
> Have we grown so accustomed to these words that they fall from the tongues of our children as nonsense words? Have words like freedom and democracy become so common that they have no meaning?

For three hundred men and women crossing the Atlantic in a small vessel in 1620, they must have had some meaning. For the 126,000 dead who lay in the trenches of France in 1917, they must have had some meaning. For the wives and mothers of those now in Viet Nam, they must hold some meaning. And yet how many of us give democracy even a first thought? I began to question what democracy meant for me.

For me democracy isn't just a bill of rights, or just a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." It is first, a spirit moving as an active force within a people. It is that spirit which allows the Jew, the Catholic, and the Protestant to live side by side and on their Sabbaths, go their respective ways to worship. It is that spirit which rises up in the hearts of men when the policy of our nation is challenged, and yet it is the same spirit which challenges that policy before its inauguration. It is the spirit that speaks out without fear; that reaches out with understanding. Democracy is a spirit.

Second, Democracy is people; millions of them raising their voices in a great tumult of equality and justice. "We hold these Truths to be self-evident . . ." the words resound as if formed by one single voice, "All men are created equal and that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Millions of individuals working within the framework of the masses, yet remaining individuals. Democracy is people.

It is the right to choose between good and evil as long as that choice doesn't injure another individual. Without fear I may choose. My life is mine to cast off or draw on as I see fit. I owe no part of myself to any man, yet may give freely to all.

Third, democracy is an ideal as free as the north wind and as new and fresh as a crisp December morning. It is the ideal that to be unhampered by man-made bars will cause us to grow in wisdom and knowledge as no other people have grown before.

Though Democracy is all of these it is only what I make it. Democracy is an ideal.

The important thing, my friend, is not just what democracy means to me alone, but rather what you and I can make democracy mean to the world.

A TRIBUTE TO CONTINENTAL AIRLINES

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, recently a resolution was passed by the city of Los Angeles commending Continental Airlines for its achievement in job training of persons who, because of race or education, had previously been denied employment in industry. Continental Airlines, an equal opportunity employer in every sense, has exerted every effort to recruit untrained persons through Federal assistance programs who, by means of on-the-job training, can find gainful employment in the airline industry.

Along with Continental Airlines, Councilman Billy G. Mills, of Los Angeles, devoted countless hours in the city council to working for increased utilization by industry of the untapped resources of minority groups. Much of the credit for the readiness of industries in the Los Angeles area to take advantage of on-the-job training for disadvantaged persons rightly belongs to Councilman Mills' singular efforts in this direction.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Whereas, Continental Airlines has established itself as an Equal Opportunity Employer through their continuing efforts to recruit, train, and employ persons of minority races; and

Whereas, with Continental, recruitment means seeking out prospective employees by taking personnel representatives into high schools and colleges in the minority community to encourage an interest in and to give assurance of the possibilities for airline careers for hesitant minority youth; and

Whereas, Continental Airlines also advertises and promotes this interest to the public through minority group publications and in the general media; it includes all positions in the Company from Air Hostesses and Mechanics to Clerical and Administrative personnel; and

Whereas, the Company employs an Equal Opportunity Coordinator and regularly reviews all hiring patterns to ensure prevention of any form of discrimination—equal opportunity statements are included in all union contracts, and representatives of minority group agencies have a standing invitation to tour the Company's facilities; and

Whereas, employees, regardless of race or level of advantage, undergo basic and recurrent training in the new $3.5 million Louis H. Mueller Training Center at the Los Angeles International Airport where the latest, most advanced instructional aids and techniques are being used—employees maintain their individuality, interest, and involvement in how the airline is run—most of all they are taught pride—pride in their jobs, pride in their airline, and pride in themselves; and

Whereas, the growth of Continental Airlines has been steady—it was organized in 1934 in El Paso, Texas, with three single-engine aircraft—in 1963 it moved its headquarters and main base from Denver, Colorado, to Los Angeles International Airport—now with more than half of its 7,000 employees located in Los Angeles, it has become a true Californian; and

Whereas, Continental is now one of the major trunklines and the only all fan-jet airline in the United States, providing service throughout the Southwest and Midwest; it is one of the major airlines in the world, with its familiar black, gold and white "Proud Birds" flying in faraway places such as Europe, parts of Asia and the Orient; and

Whereas, Mr. Robert Six is the executive officer of the airlines; he was the 16th employee of the Company, and has served as its President for the past 30 years:

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Los Angeles City Council, by the adoption of this resolution does hereby commend Continental Airlines for the extra effort they have made to utilize the human resources of the minority community and for the outstanding example they have set in the recruitment and training of various ethnic employees, to the benefit of the community and the nation.

A BIT OF POISON

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have long been convinced that pesticides pose a very significant threat to the continued well-being of all forms of wildlife, as well as to mankind itself. The need for action to control the use of pesticides was strongly endorsed in an editorial carried in the Christian Science Monitor on December 3, 1968. So that my colleagues may have an opportunity to be familiar with this editorial, with unanimous consent I place it at this point in the RECORD.

A LITTLE BIT OF POISON

We welcome the suggestion of very strict controls for pesticides. They are long overdue.

And the fact that the suggestion comes from an eminent wildlife biologist, Dr. Howard E. Johnson of Michigan State University, adds to its weight.

Dr. Johnson recently told a group of American and Canadian science writers that he considers pesticides such dangerous contaminants in our environment that they should be sold only on prescription. He urged strict procedures to account for their use and disposal. The only widely used materials so tightly controlled today are radioactive substances.

Dr. Johnson isn't talking about the massive fish kills or poisoned bread that have made headlines in recent years. Reassuringly, he tells us that such gross mishandling of pesticides is coming under more effective control. He's concerned about long-term effects of the low-level contamination which now permeates our world.

In his wildlife work, he has seen how insidious these effects can be. For example, adult salmon may happily tolerate low levels of DDT in their water only to spawn eggs with poison concentrations that kill their young.

The long-term hazards of low-level contamination are largely unknown. But research such as that of Dr. Johnson should alert all of us to the danger of taking false comfort in our ignorance. We may be building up poison levels that could eventually kill off many species and even endanger men.

Under the circumstances, would it not be wise to institute tighter pesticide controls? All of us with our household and garden sprays contribute to the contamination just as do the farmers. And most of us tend to be much more careless about these things than do big pesticide users who have technical help.

The world badly needs better knowledge of the long-term dangers of these useful poisons. Research on this should be stepped up. Meanwhile, it would behoove everyone to use restraint with the chemicals.

This is an area in which the United States—a major pesticide producer, user, and contaminator—could lead the world. We urge the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the Public Health Service, and the new Congress to consider seriously Dr. Johnson's suggestion.

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT CONDITIONS

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, under present civil service retirement law, Federal employees may retire at their own option with immediate annuity if they have reached age 55 and have served for at least 30 years, or at age 60 after at least 20 years of service.

For many years Federal employee organizations have advocated the adoption of a provision to permit voluntary retire-

ment, regardless of age and with unreduced annuity, upon completion of 30 years' Federal employment. Organization representatives have held that such a provision would make it more economically feasible for workers with partial disability, or declining capacity or interests, to withdraw from active service at some additional cost to the civil service retirement system, but with an overall gain in Government efficiency. Many Federal employees contend that 30 years is a full career, justifying retirement without penalty, and that the present law discriminates against employees who came into Federal service at an early age. It is further contended that early retirement will somewhat ease the Nation's unemployment problem by making room for new hires.

There is merit, I believe, in a proposal to ease retirement opportunity for partially disabled or superannuated workers with substantial periods of service. I feel that there would probably be mutual advantage, also, in facilitating the retirement of long-service employees whose skills are supplanted by new technologies, or who have simply lost interest in their Government work. On the other hand, a retirement benefit of unreduced annuity would be equally available, and perhaps more attractive to the fully productive long-service employees. The probability of losing the wrong people would become even greater if eligibility were based only on a 30-year service requirement and not at all on age.

Accordingly, I am offering a bill which would permit exercising the right to voluntarily retire when the employees' combined age and length of service totals the sum of at least 80. For example, an employee who has attained age 50 would be able to retire after having served for a period of 30 years, or an employee age 55 could retire after service of at least 25 years.

In order to minimize the drift to other employment by the more productive workers, my bill provides that the annuity of any employee retiring prior to the attainment of age 55 be reduced by one-twelfth of 1 percent for each full month he or she is under age 55—the equivalent of 1 percent per year. As a matter of consistency and equity, a corresponding change in the annuity reduction formula applicable to early involuntary separation retirements is also provided.

"THE 13TH JUROR"

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Members to the following article entitled "The 13th Juror," which was written for the Portia Law Journal of the Portia Law School in Boston by the Honorable Foster Furcolo.

Many of us remember when Mr. Furcolo was a Member of this esteemed body as well as when he was Governor of Massachusetts. He is presently assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, Mass.

I know that the membership will find this a most interesting and informative critique:

THE 13TH JUROR: A CRITIQUE ON THE OCCASIONAL DEPRIVATION OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY

(By Foster Furcolo)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article was written and prepared for publication prior to the author's appointment to his present position of Assistant District Attorney.)

The law says that any person charged with a crime shall be tried by a jury composed of twelve of his peers. The law also provides a method by which any juror may be challenged "for cause." However—to our shame, —in some cases the defendant is deprived of these sacred safeguards.

Why? The answer is probably that in certain types of cases there is no such thing as a jury of "twelve good men and true." In such trials there is always the Thirteenth Juror. Who is the Thirteenth Juror? How did he get there? When and why did it happen? And, what should be done about it?

The Thirteenth Juror has no standing in any constitution; nor is he recognized by any common or statutory law, yet he has always existed. Without kith or kin, unseen and unseeing, unclothed in any authority, faceless, nameless—even chairless The Thirteenth Juror nevertheless dominates the jury box. The Thirteenth Juror is sired by what is known as "The Climate of Opinion." He is the man at the bar, the passenger on the street-car, the fellow being shaved, the after-dinner speaker, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker. He is also a she, the housewife chatting with the mailman and milkman, the beauty-parlor operator, the bridge player, the parent-teacher, the clerk, the waitress, the voice on the telephone.

The omnipresent Climate of Opinion is also inanimate such as radio, television, newspapers, magazines, the printed or spoken word anyplace. At any time The Climate of Opinion may through any prejudice, hate, fear or lack of knowledge and information develop. The Thirteenth Juror as the Mr. Hyde of the courtroom, warping and cajoling the jury to carry out his desires. All the bailiffs in the world cannot bar The Thirteenth Juror from the court room, nor can the sternest judge control him. No one knows when he enters the courtroom. But when he is there, he exists with greater prominence and stature than any physical being. Let us examine this interloper as he has appeared over the years.

Every era has a Climate of Opinion—not always about the same subject, of course. For example, it was on religion that people were focusing their attention during the last years of Christ's life—the result being a Climate of Opinion that was affected by any new voice in the religious field. In another age and another setting, a person accused of being unpatriotic might find himself in a Climate of Opinion that had abandoned religion to develop nationalism. In comparatively more recent times, the mists of opinion were a shroud around those accused of witchcraft. In the seventeenth century, witchcraft was the nirvana of The Thirteenth Juror. Woe betide the poor lady who was accused of it by anyone from the minister to the village rumdum or idiot. The Climate of Opinion was functioning efficiently and all-pervasively, The Thirteenth Juror had been formed.

But have we not progressed considerably since the days of witchcraft? Of course the twentieth century Thirteenth Juror would laugh a charge of witchcraft right out of court. But what about some other charge? The Climate of Opinion when it is observed in close quarters is not quite so obvious—perhaps politics or social change, for example?

Let me cite Massachusetts as an example (although the basic point is the same for all states). In Massachusetts during the early nineteen twenties a person accused of radicalism, Bolshevism or Socialism would find that the Thirteenth Juror was deaf to arguments of reason or logic though there was no Climate of Opinion about witchcraft. Just as there is a time and tide in the fortunes of men so, too, is there one in Climates of Opinion. What was the magic word in Massachusetts (and undoubtedly in other states) in the late nineteen forties and fifties? Certainly not "Christian" or "Rebel"; nor was it "Witch" or "Socialist." But what about the word "Communist?" What a word that was in the fifties! And quickly it was forgotten in the sixties!

In many areas during the nineteen fifties the appellation of Communist, if uttered by Senator Joseph McCarthy, was sufficient to clothe The Thirteenth Juror in a toga of the stars and stripes as the protector of the American cause. Yet ten short years after McCarthy's death, the Climate of Opinion had veered into another direction completely: political corruption. That Climate of Opinion, too, will eventually be dissipated so that ten or fifteen years from now we may all look back and wonder if its madness had been but a bad dream. Perhaps you would say, "Oh, but political corruption is different!" Sure it is—in the nineteen sixties. Just as every charge was "different" in its day.

John Q. Public under Caesar could perhaps have been objective about witches or Communists—but not about Christianity. The Puritan had no trouble with persecution of Christianity but, witchcraft could not be tolerated. The common man after World War One could take witchcraft in his stride but Socialist membership was without absolution. A generation later Communism sympathy with soul staining redness demanded the ultimate penalty. Just ten short years later, there was no particular danger in being labelled a Communist—but the public figure accused of graft or corruption was similarly burnt at the stake. And now though war has always been preached against and held as an illogical irrational act, those who protest against its support are again to be fed to the lions. Whenever The Thirteenth Juror is riding high, the accusation itself literally becomes the proof. The protections of liberty of the Constitution are rapidly side stepped by the dedicated Thirteenth Juror. His goal is plain and simple. Conviction! Guilty! Punish! Hang! Electrocute! Guillotine! Burn! Brand! Death! Life in Prison! Banishment! Hemlock! The Thirteenth Juror does not desecrate Justice in all cases but only where directed by The Climate of Opinion. Justice as complete as civilization knows, may be taking place in other courtrooms in other types of cases at the very same time that The Thirteenth Juror is functioning in only one type of case.

Let us analyze the problem in terms of the situation existing in the early sixties. First of all, ask yourself this question: When I read in the newspaper, that Politician Jones is charged with having accepted a bribe, do I immediately tend to accept the charge as true? (You will notice that the question does not even require you to "tend to *think* the charge *may* be true"—the situation in the Sixties is such that the average person simply *accepts* the charge as *being* true.)

What has happened to a sacred concept called "the presumption of innocence?" What has happened to a legal mantle of protection known as "proof beyond a reasonable doubt?" What has become of the Constitution?

In Massachusetts—in the enlightened year of 1965—an actual poll was taken on this question: "Representative Peter Martin had been charged with accepting a bribe to vote a certain way on a bill pending in the Legislature. Do you believe he is probably guilty

or innocent of the charge?" Some seventy-one percent of those polled gave "Guilty" as their answer. "I don't know", was the reply of sixteen percent. The substance of the answers of the remaining thirteen percent must be summarized by a collective paraphrase: "The presumption of innocence protects him unless more facts are given." But think of those figures: seventy-one percent of those asked were willing to condemn on simply the bald accusation! Apparently not one person was willing to grant the supposition of innocence—even the thirteen percent who spoke of the presumption of innocence still demanded something more before they would make an affirmative concession of innocence. In most cases, the burden of proving the guilt of one accused of the commission of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt is upon the prosecution; in this type of case where The Climate of Opinion has a vested interest, apparently the accused has the burden of proving his innocence.

In the above mentioned survey, there was no such person as Representative Peter Martin! There was no one in the Legislature even bearing the name of Peter Martin. A fictitious name had been purposely selected to see if The Climate of Opinion in Massachusetts was such that people were willing to accept any accusation against a political figure as proof. It is unfortunate that the pollsters not think to take another survey about Representative Peter Martin being accused of something other than political corruption—murder or rape or robbery, for example. I am convinced that the mantle of presumption of innocence would protect even a politician against a crime that did not have its roots in an abstract area such as politics. It is only that type of offense where The Climate of Opinion has a greater chance of entering to fester and contaminate with half truths or implications for the so called "protection and good of the public welfare."

If the individual has no protection against an inflamed public that readily accepts an accusation as proof of guilt, can anything done in the courts to prevent miscarriage of justice occasioned by the presence of The Thirteenth Juror? What about the Judge? We must remember that Judges themselves are human beings who live in the state where they preside, who talk to neighbors and friends, who read newspapers and listen to the radio and television, and who feel the cold and warmth of the climate in which they live, just as everyone else does—and that also includes the Climate of Opinion. In short, Judges—with or without black robes—are human beings. When he presides over juries, a Judge may try to conceal his own beliefs and opinions and he undoubtedly will at least utter words that command the jurors to disregard passions and prejudices and preconceived opinions and anything else that does not emanate from the witness stand. But the poor Judge is too often himself the victim of the unseen mesmerism of The Thirteenth Juror.

Under our system of jurisprudence, the Judge rules on the law, and the jury's function is to determine the facts. If there is nothing for the jury to decide, then the Judge so rules as a matter of law. Whenever a case is submitted to a jury, it seems that there is some issue of fact to be decided. Even if the evidence of guilt is overwhelming, the Judge still must submit the matter to the jury for its determination. After hearing all the evidence, it frequently happens that the Judge and jury might differ in their opinions on the facts. There have been cases where the Judge has disagreed so violently that he has even "fired" the jury—publicly chastised them and accused them of stupidity or indifference or of violating their oaths as jurors. Countless news articles are published regarding such action in a variety of cases throughout the states. Yet all share a common characteristic—the jury that aroused the Judge's wrath had always found the defendant Not Guilty. I have never seen a case where the Judge "fired" a jury that returned a finding of Guilty against a defendant. Not only have I never seen any report of such a case but diligent search and inquiry among lawyers in many states has failed to disclose even a rumor of such an event. Why is it that there is nothing unusual about a Judge tongue-lashing a jury for a "wrong" verdict (Not Guilty) and yet no case can be found where a Judge lacerated a jury for finding someone Guilty as the state had charged? In both cases there is an issue of fact that is submitted to the jury for the decision of the twelve good men and true. Why do Judges abuse juries only when the verdict is Not Guilty? The answer is not that the Judge directs a verdict for the defendant when there is insufficient evidence to justify submitting the case to the jury. The Judge must do that in such a case—otherwise the appellate court will rule that the Judge was in error. If there is insufficient evidence, the defendant does not have to look to anyone except the law for help. What we are talking about here is the case where there is some evidence sufficient to raise the question of whether the defendant did or did not commit the crime with which he stands accused by the state. In such cases, there are scores of instances where the Judge has publicly castigated a "Not Guilty" jury but apparently none where a "Guilty" jury was meted out such treatment.

Why? I can think of no answer other than the probability that subconsciously the Judge identifies himself with the state's case (the state being the prosecuting party on the side of law and order). It is true that consciously the average Judge thinks of himself as someone who protects the rights of the defendant—and in most cases his description is accurate. He will even deeply and passionately believe that complete neutrality is his function but yet, when the chips are down, *when public opinion is aroused*, the Judge subconsciously tends to take the viewpoint of the prosecution. (Remember that we are talking about a very limited type of case—a Climate of Opinion offense). The Judge in a state court is a part of the judicial system of the state. He is, in fact, a state official. It is only natural for him to identify himself with the state. What about the prosecuting attorney (sometimes called District Attorney or Attorney General, etc.)? Whenever the influence of The Thirteenth Juror is overwhelming on the twelve official jurors, it is usually even more irresistible to the Prosecuting Attorney. Add to that, of course, the most vital element in the mind of all but the most conscientious prosecuting officials: conviction means votes means election. If the Judge is rare who seeks to oust The Thirteenth Juror from the jury box even more rare is the Prosecuting Attorney.

Can we keep The Thirteenth Juror out of the court room by questioning jurors as to whether they have preconceived beliefs about the case at hand? In theory, the defendant is thus assured of his right to have jurors excluded if they have already formed an opinion. To cite the kind of protection that such a defendant *may* have, let me quote verbatim from a 1933 case, *Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Snyder*, 282 Mass. 401:

"The record as to the Venireman Edward B. Geldert was as follows:

"The JUDGE. Have you formed or expressed any opinion in reference to this case?

"GELDERT. No, only at home, I suppose, talking it over after reading the papers.

"The JUDGE. Well, is the opinion you have expressed or formed at home an opinion that would preclude you from relying solely on the evidence presented here in court, so far as the rendering of your verdict was concerned? In other words, would you rely solely on the evidence here, and ignore anything that you have read in the papers?

"GELDERT. Well, I think I have my mind made up after reading the papers about the case.

"The JUDGE. Do you think your mind is made up so that it is unalterably made up?

"GELDERT. Well, I couldn't just say to that.

"The JUDGE. That is, made up to such an extent that it would be difficult for you to follow the evidence and rely on the evidence?

"GELDERT. Well, I don't know what to say about that. I don't think so.

"The JUDGE. You say you do think so, or do not think so?

"GELDERT. I do not think so.

"The JUDGE. That is, you would be able to follow the evidence and disregard anything you had read in the papers?

"GELDERT. Yes, your Honor, — . . . .

"The JUDGE. The juror stands indifferent."

The defendant Snyder was refused permission to interrogate Geldert as to the nature of the opinion he had formed and saved an exception. He then challenged him. The defendants on May 24, 1932, were found guilty of *Murder in the first degree* and on June 7th and June 10th, respectively, appealed.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court held that there was no prejudicial error by the Superior Court which had ruled that the juror Geldert was qualified to be seated as an "indifferent" juror. The highest court of Massachusetts said: "The ruling was free from legal error." That is a fairly modern ruling of the highest court in Massachusetts, a state which has more than ordinary concern about protecting its defendants in criminal cases. The United States Supreme Court in 291 US 97 reviewed the case but apparently did not pass upon the point of whether or not the Massachusetts state court had erred in ruling that the juror Geldert stood "indifferent." The United States Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Had you perhaps expected better protection than that from the state or the United States if *you* were the defendant? And don't overlook the fact that the charge was murder and the defendant in the actual case was electrocuted in the state's electric chair on February 22, 1934.

Another interesting but seldom recognized aspect of the frequent perversion of justice by The Thirteenth Juror is found in the way that legal technicalities are used to undermine the constitutional right to a fair trial. In the ordinary case it is only the defendant who benefits by the use of technicalities; conversely, in Climate of Opinion cases, it is the prosecution that uses technicalities to the fatal disadvantage of the defendant.

It is not uncommon for John Q. Public to be aroused by cases where some defendant wins his freedom on the basis of a legal technicality. Whenever that happens, there is almost certain to be an outcry that condemns acquittal by technicality (This has not yet come to pass in outrageous suppression of evidence cases in the U.S. Supreme Court, but it will). The other side of the coin is finding the defendant guilty for the most technical of reasons. Have you ever heard anyone condemn conviction by technicality? Yet that frequently happens in the Climate of Opinion case where the irate juror is quick to convict if there be even a scintilla or feather of evidence against the defendant. When public opinion is aroused to the point that the mere accusation is accepted as proof, most Judges and juries are willing to condone conviction by technicality. The result is that legal technicalities—which historically are supposed to be a shield for the benefit of the defendant—are actually turned into a sword to be used against him (I am not referring to suppression of evidence cases where the prosecuting authorities are victimized by technicalities).

The time-honored amount of evidence required for a conviction has always been described as proof "beyond a reasonable doubt". Courts usually talk about "moral certainty" when characterizing the degree of proof necessary to satisfy the criterion. But the fact is that in Climate of Opinion cases the test has now degenerated into virtually no protection at all. "Reasonable doubt" in such cases merely means there is a scintilla or feather of evidence. The once sacred "beyond a reasonable doubt" has become a hollow, meaningless, and empty phrase that mocks our whole concept of justice—in Climate of Opinion cases. Our most resourceful Thirteenth Juror is truly the father of paradoxical situations.

I think it is belaboring the point to argue further that Climate of Opinion is a real, specific, and identifiable condition that exists about certain types of offenses. The real question is: How do we cope with it? How do we prevent the Thirteenth Juror from defeating justice? First of all, Judges should themselves realize that there *is* a Climate of Opinion about a particular kind of case. Once they have recognized it, they then should address the jury in words that are not simply mouthed platitudes about impartiality, lack of bias, and not being swayed by anything other than the evidence. Normal procedure may be all right in an ordinary case but in a Climate of Opinion case, the jurors need to have the facts of life pounded into their heads. They should be told that in this type of case there is every probability that the jurors have come into court with preconceived opinions, which may very likely influence the rendering of injustice (rather than justice). They should be alerted to the situation and consciously take steps to avoid such a pitfall. It should be emphasized that they are not being good citizens if they do not realize how unfair that is to the defendant. The Judge should stress that they must recognize their almost certain lack of impartiality and consciously try to correct it. And they should be advised to keep in mind the effects of that Climate of Opinion on themselves when they begin their deliberations. (Remember that these suggestions are not for *all* cases, merely Climate of Opinion ones).

There is one outstanding place where a Judge has every opportunity and complete power to strike a blow for a fair trial for the defendant. That is in cases where several defendants are being tried jointly. In such cases, testimony that is admissible against only one defendant and inadmissible against another is not only a common occurrence but is actually the usual situation. The prosecution is very apt to try to bolster a weak case by tying it to a strong case or if it be a political prosecution where an immediate trial win is wanted (perhaps an election is coming up) regardless of what happens to it on appeal, the prosecution may hope to obtain a conviction even in a case where there is virtually no evidence. The method used is to tie such a case to other cases that are tried jointly, then to introduce a scintilla of evidence sufficient to make a bare presentation of implicating facts, and then lay it to the defendant with testimony in the "other" cases that mention him (although not admissible against him in his won case). It is a naive assumption that prejudicial effects can be overcome by instructions to the jury, all practicing lawyers know to be unmitigated fiction. A Judge can do a great deal to insure justice by granting a separate trial in any case where it is certain that testimony is going to be offered against one of the defendants that will be inadmissible but nevertheless highly prejudicial against any co-defendant.

Why should a defendant charged with a crime not have the right to be tried alone? The prosecution is not harmed; in fact, the prosecution is benefitted because it has no right to call a co-defendant as a witness in a joint trial whereas it can call him against a defendant who has a separate trial. (He may have the right to refuse to answer as as a witness but the prosecution can nevertheless still call him to the stand, which it cannot do in the joint trial). The actual cost of a separate trial should not be appreciably more; in fact, it often might very well be less. But whether the cost is more or less is unimportant and should not be the deciding factor when a person's liberty is at stake. The sole question should be: What form of trial will come closest to guaranteeing justice for this defendant? Since when has it been: How much will it cost to guarantee that the defendant gets a fair trial? Unfortunately, too many courts too often have been swayed by the cost factor.

There is a simple but effective method by which the Judge can quickly determine if the prosecution seeks to convict a defendant by inadmissible evidence. All he has to do is request the prosecutor to make a binding agreement that there are no statements or other evidence to be offered against just one defendant that also mention or affect the other co-defendant. If the prosecutor is not willing to do so, then a separate trial should be granted. During the trial itself, there usually are countless occasions where the Judge is under a legal duty to instruct the jury to disregard something that has been said from the witness stand. Most Judges do this in a very perfunctory way. Nevertheless, no matter how the words have been "thrown away", the mere fact that they have been spoken has the legal effect of "correcting" the record so that the defendant has no basis for an appeal. Yet, as every trial lawyer will tell you, the Judge's instructions to disregard some inadmissible evidence that has been uttered from the witness stand is usually completely meaningless to the jurors. They are either confused or they misunderstand the situation or they have not even heard the instructions to disregard the inadmissible testimony—in any event, they are influenced by something that is inadmissible and has no place in the case. *And there is nothing the defendant can do about it,* because the record shows that the Judge told the jury to disregard the item. There are occasions when it is not only inadmissible testimony in the courtroom that is highly prejudicial: what happens outside may be equally damaging. I am reminded of a recent federal case in Massachusetts where the jury had to take a view of real estate that was the subject of alleged collusion by land-taking authorities. As the jury was taking its view, a next-door neighor shouted down to them: "They're all crooks! They all ought to go to Jail!" After the jury had returned to the courtroom, the Judge gave the usual instructions to disregard such comments. How much more effective it would have been if the Judge had gone even further and used the incident as an illustration of how a Climate of Opinion has prejudiced people who know nothing about the case—how unpatriotic and disgraceful such an attitude is—and how a miscarriage of justice would result if such people were on the jury—*and does this apply to the jurors themselves even without their realization of it?* Was there not an opportunity for an even more dramatic act by the court—and one, incidentally, that might have had future beneficial preventive effects—if the person who had uttered the accusatory words had been brought right into court? "Do you have any personal knowledge of this matter? Have you been in the courtroom and heard even one iota of evidence?" Such questions would stamp indelibly on the minds of the jurors the grave damage that can be done by the ignorance and prejudice created by The Climate of Opinion. Perhaps such action by the Judge himself might not only do much to have each juror search his own conscience a little more carefully but it might also help to still the howl of the mob in future cases.

After the trial, the last person in the world to be asked about its fairness is probably the juror himself (if you are asking about his own participation in the verdict). I remember well, a survey published in the New Bedford Standard Times (Simmons, *Recollections of the Jurors,* Nov. 12, 1950, p. 12) many years after the verdict of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Each juror was questioned as to whether the Judge had shown any hostility to the defendants and similar questions tending to elicit answers that would corroborate or repudiate the death verdict that jury returned. It was done in all seriousness and was offered to prove that the jurors had not been swayed by The Climate of Opinion or anything except hard and cold factual evidence. What it actually accomplished was to ask a person who had voted to condemn a defendant to death this question: "Were you fair in your decision?" The situation is ludicrous once it is analyzed. I am sure the average person believes he has a fair and unbiased opinion toward anyone accused of crime. Would you convict a man without proof? Of course not—that is, of course not, *you say.* But how often in the nineteen fifties, when someone was named as a Communist agent or spy, did you not say: "They ought to take them all out and shoot them!" And I mean say it even *before* the trial. Or (in any year) when someone holding public office was *accused* of accepting a bribe or violating his oath of office—"They're all a bunch of crooks!" Again, I am referring to expressed opinion *before* the trial.

The average juror probably wants to be fair but of course he is also a creature of his time. He does not completely shed his beliefs or passions or prejudices when he sits down in the jury box—granted that he undoubtedly *tries* to do so. And he does not know everything. Most jurors know that the defendant may lie to save himself, but they usually are completely ignorant of the fact that the prosecution *may* have an axe to grind, too. Jurors often realize in a vague way that the prosecutor may have political ambitions that require court victories; but rarely do they have any true comprehension of exactly what that means. This is particularly true when a prosecutor has constantly made speeches on the banquet circuit stressing that he would never seek a conviction unjustly, and so on. What is never said is that his position is on the side of justice in any case he prosecutes. A prosecutor may be zealous for reasons other than political ambition: he may genuinely believe that his theory of the case requires certain actions by him. Ideally, the prosecuting attorney should have an obligation to be fair and protect the defendant in every way, however, ideal situations rarely persist.

The average jury is also frequently misled by the testimony of witnesses who turn state's evidence in return for consideration granted to them. Juries are entitled to consider such testimony, and they do, but should they not also know the consideration or reward such witnesses are getting? The fact is, the jury usually does not know because most of the time the witness testifies that he has not been promised anything. It is only after the case is all over (and the jury dispersed) that the prosecution's star witness has his indictment nol prossed or sentence suspended or some other reward. Or it may even be months later when his parole comes up for consideration that calls for a good or a bad word from the prosecuting attorney. Rare is the case where a prosecuting attorney will frankly tell the jury that he is going to forgive a witness's crime in return for testimony against the defendant. Equally rare is the case where the defendant can establish this without such revelation by the prosecution.

The defense attorney knows what will happen after the jury's verdict is in—the cooperative witnes will be "paid off" by a lighter punishment—but he has no proof to offer before the jury begins its deliberations.

What difference does it make? What difference would it make to *you* as a juror if you knew that one side was paying its star witness five thousand dollars for his testimony? Ironically, it is considered perfectly proper and ethical for the prosecution to bargain with a witness by excus'ng him from serving two years in pr'son in return for testimony favorable to the prosecution's viewpoint—whereas if the defense offered that same witness a hundred dollars for testimony favorable to its viewpoint, the defense attorney would be jailed and disbarred for such conduct. (We are not talking about expert witnesses—doctors and scientists, etc., who legitimately command such fees—we are talking about the law witness). How easily we overlook the fact that the offer to suspend a five-year sentence instead of requiring it to be served in prison is certainly a bribe or payoff that far exceeds money. How would you measure it? Twenty-five thousand dollars? More than that, because the average man would earn at least that amount outside of prison in five years. Add to that whatever you think five years of freedom is worth. Yet who realizes—or even cares—that every day in the year some prosecutor is offering such an inducement (a euphemism for bribe) to some witness. And for one time when the jury knows about it, there are fifty when it does not. If the jury wants to convict a defendant on the testimony of some witness who has been bribed by the prosecution, that is the jury's right. *But the jury should at least know of the inducements or influences that have been brought to bear on that witness.* Is that unreasonable?

Most Judges seem to "go along" with the prosecution's attempts to keep from the jury any knowledge that consideration is being offered to a state's witness. Again this is in line with the theory advanced earlier in this paper that the average Judge, as an official of the state, consciously tends to think of himself as an arm of the state rather than a neutral arbiter who stands indifferent between the two contesting parties. If you ask a Judge why, he will deny it. Then when you cite some examples, he will usually take refuge in the theory that he is there to see that justice is done. Perhaps as a "good citizen" the average Judge cannot help putting himself on the side of the "good guys"—but should that be his role as a theoretically neutral and impartial referee? If that be desirable, then let the change be made publicly and officially—but that is not the Judge's function at the present time.

As it was so well expressed in *Eisenlohr* v. *Kalodner*, 145 F. 2d 316 (3rd Cir. 1944): ". . . The Judicial Power is limited to deciding controversies. That has been its function historically; that is its function under the Constitution of the United States. No doubt a great deal goes on in the world which ought not go on. If courts had general investigatory powers, they might discover some of these things and possibly right them. Whether they would do as well in this respect as officers or bodies expressly set up for that purpose may be doubted, but until the concept of judicial power is widened to something quite different from what it now is, courts will better serve their public function in limiting themselves to the controversies presented by parties in litigation". Those words constitute a legalistic euphemism that may be summarized in layman's language: the Judge should mind his business. In other words, the Judge is not an advocate who should either prosecute or defend; neither is he an investigator or a witness; nor an arm of "Law and Order" or a henchman of the wrongdoer. He is—or should be—exactly and solely what his title indicates, Judge: the presiding officer of the court who must draw a critical conclusion on the law as it pertains to the facts of a case before him.

Lastly, what about "outside" influences?—the press, radio and TV commentators, and others whose influence theoretically does not reach into the courtroom? No less an authority than the publisher of an influential chain of newspapers (the Knight chain) stated flatly in 1965: "It is contended that pre-trial publicity can influence a juror's decision. Yet there are no known instances to support such a position" (Miami Herald, Editorial, 1965). Of course that statement is absurb, but how do you disprove it? (And, incidentally, who without even one newspaper is going to challenge someone with a string of them?) Very few jurors will say they rendered an unjust verdict because they were influenced by newspaper publicity. Such an admission not only means the juror was taken in (and very few people care to admit they are so gullible) but also that a miscarriage of justice resulted because of his stupidity—and is there *anyone* who wants to acknowledge that he unjustly caused someone to go to prison or to death?

It is almost impossible to *prove* that pretrial publicity influenced a juror's decision—but everyone close to the courts knows how often it happens. In 1965, the National Broadcasting Company had a superb documentary giving many shocking cases of admittedly unjust convictions, but how many people saw it? And do you think many newspapers are going to acknowledge that pre-trial publicity resulted in unjust convictions? On the contrary, almost every newspaper will contend that the press has never erred in that regard. Everyone believes in freedom of the press, but the press also owes a duty to the defendant and the courts. Is there not some context that can reconcile freedom of the press with justice for the defendant who is either to be tried or is actually on trial? Freedom of the press may have something to do with the *time* of the newspaper article or the *place*. As United States Supreme Court Justice Holmes pointed out in *Shenck* v. *U.S.* 249 U.S. 47 (1919), freedom of speech does not permit you to cry "Fire"! in a crowded theater. Why not? Because it impairs the rights of others. Probably no one could stop that shout in a vacant lot—the distinction being that your right of free speech must be taken in conjunction with the right of your neighbor not to be injured through any reckless disregard of his own privileges. Freedom of the press—like freedom of speech—should be considered within a framework of *time* and *place*. Does anyone contend that the press does not have a right—even a duty, in fact—to fully report to the public all the details of a crime? I have heard no defense attorney make such a claim. But why cannot that report be made at a time and in a way that will not unfairly prejudice the defendant? No defendant can be prejudiced in his legal defense by the fullest (or even unfairest) kind of report *after* the trial; but he can be fatally hurt by inflammatory *pre-trial* reporting. No one says not to inform the public—the sole question is the time to do it. If one purpose of full publicity is to deter crime, is the deterrent value not fully as effective after the trial as before it? There is no disagreement about freedom of the press—the only point in controversy is *when* to exercise it. If a time is chosen that fully protects the public but without abridging any rights of the defendant on trial, does not that resolve any possible conflict between freedom of the press and the right of a defendant to a fair trial?

When a vicious crime or some other heinous offense has been committed, of course the public has a paramount interest in seeing that the culprit is brought to justice. Does anyone object to editorials to "arouse" the police? But once the defendant is in court, who are the editorials intended to arouse? Obviously they are intended to affect the public—which means the jury. And why? Unquestionably the answer is to help the jury convict the person charged with the crime. Why should some outside influence brainwash any jury? Why should anything other than evidence adduced at the trial have any bearing on the verdict? Newspapers will argue that it is permissible to use the power of the press to "get" a mad dog. Granted. But should it not first be decided that *this* particular defendant is the mad dog?

Judges in this country would do well to take a page from the book of their counterparts in England. Our British cousins brook no interference from a newspaper that prejudices a defendant by overstepping the bounds of a proper exercise of freedom of the press. The erring journalist finds himself hauled before an angry jurist who regards the constitutional right of the defendant to life, liberty, and a fair trial as being at least equal to that of the newspaper's enjoyment of freedom of the press. Where there are conflicting constitutional guarantees that can be resolved time-wise, why is the British solution not a practical and just one? The British courts do not permit any prejudical publicity before the trial begins, although they do allow a factual report as to what actually transpires in the courtroom during the trial. The time to protect the defendant is through the completion of his trial. If he tries to interfere with the press *after* his case, the British Judges will slap him down just as quickly as they do the press *before* his trial. Very few Judges in this country—even including those who are completely protected by life tenure—will tangle with any newspaper if the only thing at stake is the life or liberty of some defendant. Incidentally, it is not only to juries that the newspaper speaks. Journalists often seem to forget that they also "speak" to the Judge—Judges do read and are not impervious to the printed word. The same editorialists who tell a Judge what to do would be shocked if an individual went into the Judge's lobby and tried to sway his sentiments in a case. Is there a difference between the person who walks into the lobby and the newspaper that is delivered? One tells the Judge orally, the other in print. Is the saving grace of the newspaper that it advises the Judge publicly? If so, what about an individual who notifies the press that he is going in to talk to the Judge about a pending case. Does that make the attempted exertion of influence any less objectionable?

Looking at the matter from the point of view of the defendant on trial—and the aim in mind of securing him a fair trial insofar as keeping anything other than evidence from influencing the Judge or jury—the defendant's rights can be jeopardized as easily by a well-meaning newspaper with a public trust as they can by the villainous blackguard prompted by evil motives. The Climate of Opinion is a powerfully influential force. There may be very little about it in the law books but it is of vital significance in the courtroom. It has probably decided more cases (i.e., where the case is of the type about which there is an inflamed public opinion) than Judges or juries. Of course that result is completely contrary to our way of life because it violates every fundamental concept of justice. No one should want to see the American public be "used" to deprive any defendant of his constitutional rights. The question is: How do we prevent it? The question is as easy as the answer is difficult.

The objective of this article is to reveal The Thirteenth Juror, to determine how he got into the jury box, and to analyze the steps that may be taken to lessen The Thirteenth Juror's influence on the legally constituted twelve peers of the defendant. Its

aim is also to make it clear that we cannot depend solely upon the mass media to control The Thirteenth Juror; the press either cannot or will not. The same is true of our bar associations and, to a lesser extent, of such associations as civil rights groups. To illustrate the point, let me cite from the experience in Massachusetts under its Crime Commission. Although scores of lawyers and "liberals" in government and elsewhere knew of the reprehensible tactics and methods used by the Crime Commission—bribing and blackmailing witnesses, for example—the record is barren of any protest (or even interest) by any civil rights group or bar association. This is in strange contrast to the impassioned defense and denunciation that were heard in an earlier decade when there were accusations of "Communist" or "fellow-traveler" (as the Pinks were known in the McCarthy era). Of course, individuals may speak out but, unfortunately, when The Thirteenth Juror is riding high, the individual who does so is immediately tainted with guilt. When The Climate of Opinion is against corruption, for example, the person who advocates fair play and justice for someone charged with it is himself automatically deemed to be in favor of corruption.

Of course no generation can recognize the error of its own ways. We can easily see what The Climate of Opinion did about 2,000 years ago in the lifetime of Christ—but we comfort ourselves with the knowledge that we today are too tolerant to allow the prosecution of anyone for religious beliefs. We are easily convinced that The Thirteenth Juror legally murdered many "witches" in colonial days—but we are not disturbed about any repetition in the twentieth century. And indeed no jury today would put a witch to death—but men with the purest motives and kindest hearts hanged or burned scores of them in the name of Justice only three centuries ago. Why? The Thirteenth Juror smiles at the very question. It is hoped that the reader will realize that it *can* happen today. Only the trappings are different: The Thirteenth Juror no longer champions the People against Christians or Witches or Bolsheviks. Today the victims are those accused of political corruption—they get as little absolution as did those buffeted by the winds of The Climate of Opinion in earlier days. Tomorrow it can easily be someone else. While the play and the personnel are different in every age, one characteristic is constant—that at the time either no one really cares or it is not expedient to raise a voice against the particular injustice. Perhaps it is on the theory that nine out of ten are guilty, so why bother? Well, we should regard it as a matter of vital concern, because such indifference becomes a cancer that can eat away at the very foundations of our society. The only preventative is to protect the individual even when it is unpopular to do so.

The tragedy is that it is the public that has created or allowed The Climate of Opinion that makes it possible for The Thirteenth Juror to undermine our judicial system. The need is really for the public to be protected from itself. Nothing can make a person more unpopular than to try to protect another from himself, especially when the other does not realize the need of such protection. If that be true of the individual, it is a thousand times more true when it is "The People" who need to be protected from themselves. The attempt can easily destroy those who command the waves to recede.

This article obviously cannot answer the question of how to protect the public from itself or, to put it in clearer focus: How do we keep The Thirteenth Juror out of the jury box? Perhaps there is no one answer or even any complete answer. However, there can be no question of the fact that there can be at least a partial answer. The media of information can be of great help on a voluntary basis. So, too, can the Judges of our courts. The people themselves—provided they know about the situation and have some comprehension of its significance—can help, too.

It is hoped that the mere posing of the question will stimulate thought, discussion, and action on the part of those in a position to do something about it. That is perhaps the major purpose of this paper, "The Thirteenth Juror."

CHAIRMAN PATMAN INTRODUCES H.R. 2 IN 91ST CONGRESS PROVIDING FOR INDEPENDENT CREDIT UNION AGENCY LEGISLATION

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, during the 90th Congress I introduced legislation, H.R. 14030, providing for an independent Federal agency for the supervision of federally chartered credit unions.

The legislation was widely discussed in credit union circles and was endorsed by a vast majority of credit unions.

The purpose of introducing the bill in the 90th Congress was not so much to enact the bill at that time but, rather, to provide a broad concept for the creation of an independent credit union agency with the thought that credit unions and credit union organizations would make recommendations for improving the bill. All of the recommendations that were received from those interested in credit unions were carefully considered and, wherever possible, have been incorporated into the independent credit union agency bill that I have introduced today.

One of the concerns expressed over the initial bill was that it provided for State and Federal representatives on the board of directors of the independent credit union agency. It was felt that the makeup of the board could be dominated by State-chartered credit union representatives. This problem has been corrected in the new bill and gives credit union organizations an opportunity to recommend individuals to serve on the board.

There was also a fear by some that the new agency might interfere with the operation of State-chartered credit union regulatory agencies. This was not the intent of the legislation, nor is it my desire to in any way interpose the independent Federal credit union administration on the operation of State-chartered credit unions. Consequently, in order to avoid misunderstanding, all mention of State-chartered credit unions has been eliminated from the bill.

The new legislation would create a National Credit Union Administration, which would be headed by an Administrator who will be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. In addition, the Administration will be guided by a Board of Governors, consisting of nine members, which will also be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members of the Board will serve for a 6-year period, while the Administrator, in order to insure continuity with the President, shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

On the surface, the establishment of the National Credit Union Administration may appear to be a complicated procedure. In actuality it is a very simple one. The establishment of the Administration will not cost the taxpayers a single penny, since all the operating costs of the agency will be borne by fees and assessments paid by the more than 12,000 Federal credit unions in our country. In actuality, my legislation merely provides for an upgrading of the status of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, the present regulatory agency for all credit unions. At the present time there are more federally chartered credit unions than any other federally chartered institution, and there are more credit unions—some 23,000—than all other financial institutions combined. Yet, despite the magnitude of credit unions, the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions does not function on its own, but lies buried in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Bureau is not even allowed to have a full-time general counsel, but must borrow the legal services of a lawyer in the Childrens' Bureau of the Social Security Administration. In addition, when the Banking and Currency Committee seeks to obtain the Bureau's position on a matter of legislation, the committee does not receive an answer from the Bureau, but from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The independent credit union administration bill would correct these problems and, in addition, would prevent the questionable treatment of credit union affairs that has occurred recently in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recently announced a reorganization of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions' territorial boundaries, reducing the number of regions from nine to seven, and transferring some of the offices to new locations. One of the reasons given for this change was to comply with the Government spending reductions that are taking place throughout the various Government agencies. However, since the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions does not derive any funds from tax revenues but, rather, is supported entirely by fees from Federal credit unions, it is impossible to see how the reorganization would in any way affect the Government's cost-saving program. Another reason given for the changes was that it would serve as an economy measure to prevent increased cost to the credit unions. In regard to this, it should be noted that not a single credit union had complained about the cost of the services. In addition, although the credit unions foot all the bills, not a single credit union or credit union organization was consulted prior to the Department's decision to revamp the regional structure.

This type of operation would not have been possible had an independent Federal credit union administration been in operation. Such a change would have had to be discussed with the Board of Gov-

ernors, who would be representatives of credit unions across the country and, since they are the ones who are paying the bills, they should be consulted.

Some have said that the enactment of the independent credit union administration bill would provide increased cost to the credit unions. While there may be some additional costs in the initial stages, I do not feel that they will be of a substantial nature, and I feel that the services rendered by the new agency would more than justify any increased costs. However, those who say that there would be increased costs have never documented the area in which the increased cost would lie. On several occasions, when Mr. Deane Gannon, Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, has appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee, I have questioned him at length about the costs of operating his agency. He steadfastly maintains that the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions pays for everything it receives, and that all of these costs are absorbed by the fees assessed against Federal credit unions. Time and time again he has told the committee that no taxpayers' funds are spent for the operation of his agency. Thus, I cannot see where there would be any significant increased costs arising from the enactment of the independent credit union administration legislation.

THE 1970 CENSUS

HON. JACK H. McDONALD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. McDONALD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, few issues have stirred the people of my district in Michigan as has the proposed 1970 census.

As director of the 1960 census in Wayne County, Mich., I had become acutely aware of the big brother turn that was occurring in this so-called nose count.

Indeed, in recent decades the census has strayed far afield of being a simple count of the population—its statutory purpose—and has taken on the aspect of an in-depth report on the lives and living habits of the American people.

To ask a person such questions as how many share his shower is impudent in itself. To require an answer under penalty of law is intolerable invasion of privacy.

In December of 1967 I introduced legislation designed to restore the census to its intended role—a count of the population to determine congressional and legislative districts and provide a basis for allotments under Federal grant-in-aid programs.

Unfortunately, this legislation has been bottled up in the House Subcommittee on Census and Statistics. Only 1 day of hearings has been conducted.

In the year since I introduced H.R. 14361, I have received thousands of letters urging action to limit mandatory answers in the census to the seven basic categories of name and address, relationship to head of household, sex, date of birth, race or color, marital status, and visitors in home at time of census.

Under H.R. 14361, other answers would be provided on a voluntary basis. There is no time to wait. Action must be taken quickly. I am today reintroducing my bill and hope that the subcommittee, taking notice of my heavy mail on the subject as well as that of other Members, will schedule early hearings.

MAYOR WASHINGTON'S MESSAGE ON THE CITY

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on November 26 the mayor of the District of Columbia, Walter E. Washington, reported at some length on the first year of operation of the reorganized city government. He addressed the annual meeting of the Washington Home Rule Committee.

Mayor Washington devoted a large share of his remarks to the numerous accomplishments of his administration. At the same time, he reemphasized the growing need for home rule in the Capital City.

This message is worth reading, Mr. Speaker, because the responsibility for bringing the District government's goals closer to fulfillment rests on the Members of the Congress. The text follows:

I want to congratulate the Washington Home Rule Committee for wasting no time in proposing that home rule legislation be submitted quickly in the 91st Congress and for sponsoring a meeting on the subject here in the District Building next month.

I must also admit that we are flattered by your proposal to keep our present form of city government in office until a home rule bill can be passed and a new government can be elected. We regard this as a vote of confidence in our reorganized city administration.

It is my hope that the efforts for self government will go forward with strength and unity. As a result of my experience of more than 25 years in this movement, including a term as committee president, I would only caution against the development of interim proposals that may deter or slow down our effort to achieve a complete and meaningful format of self government for our city.

The important consideration even now is not who the people will elect. The important consideration is that our citizens have the opportunity to make the choice.

Our reorganized government has just completed its first full year of operation. Although we were a new government, we realized that the problems we faced were monumental—a mirror of the entire urban crisis. We also realized that many of the serious and complex problems that we inherited developed over many generations.

However, it is significant to note that the Mayor and the City Council undertook to determine and understand the nature and scope of our city's problems with a unified commitment to do something about them. It is significant that the Mayor and the City Council did not complain or point fingers of blame for the plight of our city. We realized that a good deal of the blame obviously relates to the lack of self government and a kind of community apathy that can accompany this condition if it persists over the years.

The challenge we accepted jointly was to move forward, to develop priorities and attack forthrightly the problems with as much citizen involvement and citizen participation as we could engender in a short period of time.

We have been mindful that, to the extent that we could develop citizen involvement and participation in programs, we were, in fact, creating one more clear opportunity for our voteless citizens fully to demonstrate their ability to govern themselves. We have come of age during this year. And I am prepared to rest my case, based on my faith in the people of this city and their ability to function as 100 per cent Americans with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities pertaining thereto.

We have sustained some criticism for the length of time that it has taken to get some programs fully activated. To this I would say, certainly, you can move much faster if you develop and produce programs without *people involvement*. The question before you then is: are the programs relevant to the people without the participation of people?

To be sure, we have not been perfect. But we have established a process, an attitude of involving people in the programs of our city. And we continue to work to develop formats and mechanisms that will produce this kind of involvement and this kind of participation in a city that does not have self government.

To me, it is significant that government takes the initiative in this area; that government seeks the involvement of the people; that government creates an attitude of responsiveness to the people even in the absence of a mandate at the polls. We cannot afford to lose this attitude or this direction.

During the past year, I have seen greater civic interest among the people of this city than I have ever seen in all my years here. I have seen a greater willingness of people to involve themselves in the affairs of their municipality. I see a new awareness, feel a new optimism because people are now more willing than ever before to identify with their government—a government which, despite the lack of home rule, has begun to respond visibly to the needs of the people.

Although we have just begun to fully develop this response capability, I believe that we can soon achieve a massive delivery of services that will actually make substantial inroads on the basic problems that plague our town.

Despite the staggering setback we all suffered during the April disturbances, and despite other extraordinary problems that have unfolded during the past months, we have—working together, achieved substantial and wide-ranging community improvements.

This is not to say, of course, that we are within days—or even within sight—of reaching our goal of a community that is a source of pride to us all. But it is my belief that our new city government first overcame a massive existing inertia, then dealt with a series of stunning problems, and is now gaining momentum in an overall attack on the city's ailments.

The goal which our administration is pursuing is total and comprehensive economic, social and physical development of the city. This includes planning and coordination of all necessary public services and facilities, development of automatic and increased revenue processes and the building of a sound economic base for the well-being of our citizens.

We have established both the process and the initial capability to allow our city to approach this goal. We have obtained a designation of the city as an economic development area, which makes us eligible for what could be millions of dollars in grants, loans and technical assistance.

We also have established two extremely significant citizen action committees and the staff to make them functional. These are the Mayor's Economic Development Committee and the Community Development Committee.

The Economic Development Committee, in presenting to the community an overall economic development program, is acting as a citizen focus for this activity. It is working closely with other agencies in the District, such as the National Capital Planning Commission, Office of Community Renewal and the Model Cities Citizens Committee. The Economic Development Committee already has received a $306,000 Federal grant in order to begin developing a program and approving applications for grants to support projects which have been developed in the community.

The Community Development Committee has already begun—with initial funding and seed money provided by a $600,000 grant from the Ford Foundation—a program to rebuild areas severely damaged in the April disorders.

Though these two functions are very new, they already have accomplished much and promise great potential.

Our urban renewal program, which was operating at a deficit, now is in the black. This came automatically with the designation of the city as an economic development area. This action increased the Federal payments in urban renewal projects from a ⅔ matching basis to ¾ and solved some of our problems of local matching funds. The promise for the future is even greater.

I want to emphasize what I consider a highly significant thrust in our Administration—the broad effort to decentralize government services to the community and thus give our citizens a better opportunity to utilize those services. Decentralization literally means delivering assistance to the doorstep of the people who need the aid so urgently.

This involves the establishment of neighborhood multi-service centers that combine under one roof all of the essential citizen aid offered by our government, including welfare, employment counseling, vocational rehabilitation, parole, homemaker guidance, health care recreation, child day care. We recently opened the first such center and plans have been made to have eight of them in operation by next summer.

Another innovation we intend to employ is systems management. In an urban setting such as Washington, a systems approach to managing government activities is absolutely essential.

Historically, we have, more or less, used systems "engineering" in physical (public works) planning and programming. Highway and bridge design, water supply and traffic engineering are typical examples.

However, it is relatively recent that a systems approach to social planning has been attempted. Moreover, in social planning, where the variables are endless and the opportunity for precise measurement and definition is limited, the application of the systems concept is far more complex and complicated.

Nevertheless, we believe this approach holds great potential. The important consideration here is to make sure that the use of computer systems is "humanized." That is to say that we use systems to improve our delivery of services to people and that these services are delivered in an atmosphere of human sensitivity.

I would now like to go into some of the key developments during our Administration over the past year.

Immediately after taking office in November of 1967, we commissioned a thorough study of city problems by a number of experts in municipal government, experts who came to us without charge because of their interest in the nation's capital and its reorganized government. The result was a fresh and objective look at our situation and many imaginative and innovative problem-solving proposals, a number of which have been adopted.

At the same time, we began pulling together the fragments of government which had proliferated over the years, trying to eliminate duplication of effort and streamline our Administration so it could respond quickly and efficiently to the needs of all citizens.

We established an Office of Program Development Control to centralize and coordinate our program thrusts.

We placed our police and fire departments under the centralized control of a Director of Public Safety, working directly under my office. The man who gave us outstanding performance in that post has now moved up to deal with crime on the national level and we are seeking a successor of equal stature.

We created a Youth Program Unit which produced through the Neighborhood Planning Councils a massive and highly diversified program of recreation, cultural enrichment, entertainment and employment. This unit also put together an Easter vacation package of youth activities literally overnight in the wake of the April disturbances. It is now developing a comprehensive program designed to offer our young people positive alternatives not just during the summer but throughout the year.

We placed the activities of the Redevelopment Land Agency directly under the Mayor to give this vital function centralized direction, control and closer cooperative relationship to other housing and development activities.

We established the D.C. Manpower Administration to pull together and coordinate the resources of all of the various training and employment activities in the city. Developing permanent jobs for the unemployed and underemployed is one of our most urgent priorities. We expect the Manpower Administration to give us the muscle we need to tackle that task. Incidentally, we have already shown what we can do in this area. We were the only city in the country to fulfill the President's job quota last summer.

A vital part of the effort to create jobs is to persuade industry to locate in the inner city. Among our successes in this endeavor are Fairmicco, a joint enterprise of Fairchild-Hiller Corporation and the Model Inner City Community Organization, an International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation plant, and the recent decision of Control Data Corporation to locate in the inner city. In addition, Gulf, Atlantic and American Oil Companies have embarked on programs designed to promote black entrepreneurship in deprived or scarred areas of our city. We hope that other firms will follow their footsteps.

We also appointed a new Community Recreation Advisory Board with youth representation for the first time.

One of our major thrusts in the area of community development is under the Federal Model Cities Program, which approved our application for a grant to design a model inner city community. We have moved to give residents of the area concerned a major role in the planning of their own neighborhoods through an elected Model Cities Commission. The election campaign is now under way. Never before have people in our city had the opportunity to play such a large role in a government program.

Another key urban development initiative is our program to build a new, attractive and well-balanced residential community at the 335-acre Fort Lincoln site of the former National Training School for Boys. With the aid of another Federal planning grant and with maximum citizen participation, we intend to design a community that offers a full range public service to citizens of every station. An appropriation of $7.5 million will permit us to build a new school complex which should relieve the school congestion problem in the first phase as we move to develop this sub-town within our town.

One of the most satisfying community development undertakings of my administration was to put out the fires at the Kenilworth Dump and start turning it into a sanitary landfill, which will eventually become a park for the thousands of residents in the Far Northeast area. Again, this project is being conducted with Federal aid, and will be developed so as to promote program cooperation with Prince Georges County.

Early in our administration, a group of concerned citizens asked me to help them lead an effort to form a Metropolitan Washington Urban Coalition in response to the National Urban Coalition's call for the creation of local affiliates to deal with local problems. It is of great personal satisfaction to me that our efforts led to the creation of a local coalition that performed so magnificently in marshalling community resources to help meet human needs during the April emergency and during difficult periods thereafter. That strong performance augurs well for the Coalition's future as a powerful and positive force in our community.

In the housing field, the National Capital Housing Authority is aggressively pursuing a program to improve existing public housing dwellings and build and acquire more in order to reduce the waiting list of some 6,000 families. We are using to the fullest extent possible the innovative "turnkey process" to expand and disperse the supply of good housing for elderly and low income families. We have made a breakthrough in air rights housing. We are also engaged in an effort to enable low income families to purchase their own homes under the 1968 Federal housing law.

The Archdiocese of Washington deserves great credit for demonstrating what can be accomplished in home ownership in the inner city. The Archdiocese inaugurated its first home ownership program for low income families a few weeks ago on K Street near North Capitol.

Perhaps the most urgent problem facing our city is crime. My administration is firmly committed to taking every step possible to make our city a safer place in which to live, a place in which the administration of justice is swift and sure.

After decades of neglect, our new city government has embarked on an ambitious attack on crime—and its root causes. But we cannot win the battle without the cooperation and involvement of our citizens.

We intend to provide stronger law enforcement on the streets of our city, enforcement that includes protection for all our people.

We intend to aid the courts in bringing offenders to justice quickly so that fair and speedy trials will be provided.

We intend to develop a correctional system that succeeds in its purpose—the return of rehabilitated offenders to the law-abiding community.

We have taken a major step in our law enforcement program by filling existing vacancies on the police force and obtaining the authorization of one thousand additional police officers, a one-third increase in the size of the force. Recruitment and training of these men is already under way. We expect to deploy the additional men where they can do the most good—on the street.

We have also obtained an increase in starting salary for policemen and firemen to $8,000 per year. We expect this will be an important recruitment incentive. Our recruitment effort, incidentally, is primarily aimed at young men and women in our own community.

Under new Federal programs, more money is being made available to our Police Department for improved training and equipment and to insure that our police officers will have the benefit of scientific and technological advances in their fight against crime.

No matter how effective our Police Department may be, delays in the courts can strike crippling blows to any effort to curb lawlessness. Statistics show that many suspected offenders are released on bond pending trial only to be charged with additional crimes in the ever-increasing period during which they await trial.

Our new Criminal Justice Planning Agency is now preparing a comprehensive plan to help improve the criminal justice process, and the courts themselves are making substantial efforts to reduce their criminal backlog. We are asking Congress to make such changes in the Bail Reform Act as are necessary to protect both the individual's right to be free until he is judged guilty of a crime and the society's right to be protected against criminals prior to conviction.

Police-community relations is a critical area of concern to us. Too often police and citizens regard each other with mutual suspicion instead of the mutual respect that is necessary for a good law enforcement program. We are developing new programs in police-community relations which can re-engender cooperation between police and citizens.

The Pilot Precinct Project, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, offers a tremendous chance to demonstrate how police officers and citizens can pull together to make our community safe. The Project will serve as a research and development laboratory to try new techniques for improving police services, restoring public confidence in the police and involving civilians more closely in police operations. We hope to make the Pilot Project a model for our Police Department and those of other cities.

Recent unrest in our corrections system has underscored the fact that here, too, after years of neglect, we must make fundamental and far-reaching improvements. Washington, D.C. is high on the list of cities in which new jail facilities are urgently needed. We expect to move forward expeditiously in this area.

Also in the enforcement field we are adding 55 housing inspectors to step-up our code enforcement efforts. We are also making significant improvements in our rodent control program. We will make available to all sections of our city new and innovative techniques designed to rid us of this terrible hazard to our health and safety.

We are also providing for further involvement of the Department of Licenses and Inspections in the city's first Federally Assisted Code Enforcement Program in the Trinidad neighborhood. Begun in August of this year, this project—the first of many, I hope—furthers the city's housing improvement objectives and provides a myriad of services heretofore unavailable to us, such as low interest loans, outright grants for home improvements, rehabilitation advice, home management aid and legal services.

In the public health field, our administration is determined to provide families with comprehensive care. This health care is being provided by the Public Health Department, participating hospitals and private practitioners to those unable to meet the spiralling cost of medical care. The Department will continue to provide the leadership for this total service, assisted by a health planning advisory committee composed largely of community representatives.

The Department has just instituted a tri-level health program in six neighborhood centers. This is a new concept to provide comprehensive health services for all segments of the populace at times and at places where those services are needed. At the first level, neighborhood health centers will care for less complicated ailments. At the second level, area health centers will provide specialized care, such as mental health treatment. At the third level, hospitals will continue to provide intensive care when necessary.

We also have undertaken, in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the National Institute of Mental Health, a comprehensive mental health clinic and a neighborhood health facility within the Saint Elizabeths Hospital complex in Anacostia.

In the welfare sector, there are 36,000 people in the District of Columbia now receiving public assistance. Contrary to a widespread misconception, less than 4 per cent of our welfare recipients are able to work: 22,000 of them are young children, 2,400 are old people, 4,400 are disabled and 191 are blind. There are only slightly more than 1,000 persons receiving general public assistance because they are temporarily ill or physically incapacitated, making it impossible for them to accept employment.

For the coming fiscal year we are asking Congress to update the payments made to welfare families to reflect what it actually costs to rent decent housing, buy nourishing food and clothe a growing family in this community.

Today a welfare family of four in the District receives $194 a month. If Congress grants our request, this same family will receive 85 per cent of the updated standards, or $233 a month beginning October 1, 1969. In the next fiscal year, we will ask Congress to grant our welfare families 100 per cent of these updated standards which would bring this same family $274 a month.

The District's Work Incentive Program, established by Congress under the 1967 Social Security Amendments in an effort to provide increased opportunities for job training and employment to welfare families, is far ahead of any such program in the nation.

Under the administration of the Labor Department, the District Government established a WIN Center in Southeast Washington in the beginning of July.

Our Administration's policy is to give rehabilitation the highest possible priority in the programs for the needy, disadvantaged children, aged and mentally retarded.

We also plan to expand our Day Care Program, making it available to more than 3,000 children of participating parents.

In education, we are undertaking a broad program of improvement largely in direct response to the Passow Report's recommendations. This will include, for the first time, pre-kindergarten classes for about 3,900 children, all from the less affluent, so-called "Impact Aid" areas of the city.

The Model School Program is a permanent part of the school system and will serve as a prototype for decentralization.

We have also proposed a program providing for teacher aides for the first time to relieve teachers of many routine tasks so they may concentrate on instruction. We plan to make the very successful STAY School, which has been funded experimentally with Federal aid to encourage dropouts to return to school, a permanent program.

I am also happy to say that we achieved an increase in starting teachers' pay to $7,000 per year. This is a significant step in recognizing that teaching is one of the most vital professions in our society and those who pursue it should be paid accordingly.

In the field of higher education, we intend to make the Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute the very finest academic institutions of this kind in the country.

I wish to again call particular attention to the role and contributions of the City Council, an integral part of our new government. The members of the Council, supposedly "part-time," have devoted endless hours to public hearings and have worked selflessly and vigorously to initiate new rules and regulations in many areas affecting the public good. In the absence of an elected legislative body, the Council strives very hard to represent all segments of the population of our city. In order to be more immediately responsive, the members have assured responsibility for specific geographic areas of the city, insuring maximum availability. It has sought to exercise to the fullest extent the powers assigned to it. The Council also has contributed significantly to increased citizen awareness of the many problems we face and citizen involvement in developing solutions within a democratic framework.

Perhaps our government's most fundamental problem is money. We have recently completed final action on a proposed 1970 budget which will now go to the President and the Federal Bureau of the Budget and then to the Congress early next year.

Our spending proposals total nearly $700 million. It is the largest budget in the District's history because it mirrors the magnitude of our hopes and aspirations.

We again propose that the annual Federal contribution to the costs of the Capital City be determined under a formula—the contribution equal to 30 percent of local taxes. This local-Federal partnership approach is a responsible way of financing the District Government. I hope Congress will accept this formula because it will allow us better to plan for the years ahead.

We have given a priority to improvements in the budget process in the District. The 1970 budget does represent a meaningful improvement over 1969. The City Council participation has brought strength, integrity, and commitment to the budget process. Moreover, public hearings held by the Council concerning the budget have allowed for active citizen participation in the budget process.

The 1970 Budget Request of the District Government does not go as far as the Council and I would like it to. We simply do not have the resources to do all that could be done under ideal financial circumstances. We simply cannot overcome the result of years, even generations, of inadequate funding in one budget period.

But we can chart a realistic course for the future.

The new District Government has just completed its first year of operation. In this period we have seen much change and progress as well as considerable turmoil and tumult.

We can take pride in our accomplishments, but we cannot rest.

Every day we face in our city problems of crisis proportion—problems of inadequate housing, unemployment and underemployment, deadend jobs, lack of adequate and equal job opportunities, a rise in crime rate, polarization and separation between races, and an endless list of difficult and seemingly insolvable problems.

The time is now late indeed. The Honorable Senator Mathew M. Neely of West Virginia thought the time was late in 1950 when he said of the work and effort to bring democracy to Washington, "Blessed are we who expected nothing, for we have not been disappointed."

We have not moved far from that condition but I am hopeful that we have moved far from the attitudes that prevailed at that time.

We will have to rededicate and recommit ourselves to the cause of self-government. We will have to work together even harder than ever before to achieve it.

RETIREMENT FINANCING

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to advise the House that today I have reintroduced a

measure similar to that which was unanimously passed by this body last October 1, but, regretfully, failed to be considered by the Senate. I refer to a bill representing the end product of the Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits' paramount legislative efforts of the 90th Congress, the major purpose of which is to improve the financing and funding practices of the civil service retirement system.

The magnitude of the problem of retirement financing is such that it is imperative that Congress take action toward a prompt and positive solution. While the budgetary impact of this legislation will be sudden and sharp, it will, nevertheless, be far less drastic than if present financing practices continue unchanged.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the urgency to enact a definite program of action to insure the system's ability to fulfill its future obligations, I contemplate the prompt consideration of this legislation and strongly urge its early adoption.

IN THE BEGINNING

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, certainly one of the most inspiring and edifying episodes of the thrilling Apollo 8 flight occurred on Christmas Eve when astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell, and William Anders sent a message to all of us "on the good earth." Reflecting the religious heritage which has been the foundation of this Nation they placed in proper perspective their awesome feat in acknowledging the primacy of the God of creation by quoting the first 10 verses of Genesis. How reassuring it was to be reminded, in the midst of this unique technological venture, that man does not live by science alone.

Of course, not all were happy with this infraction of the principle of the separation of church and state. Mrs. Madalyn Murray O'Hair of school prayer fame, indicated that she would complain to NASA about the reference to the Bible, and would initiate a mail campaign of protest.

I am sure the overwhelming majority of Americans, in contrast to the sentiments of Mrs. O'Hair, would support Dr. Thomas O. Paine, acting administrator of NASA, who emphasized the compatibility of religion and science:

It may show the restless students of the world the benefit and the triumph of the squares who work with computers and slide rules, of engineering and science and of men who read from the Bible on Christmas Eve.

Earlier on the day before Christmas, Colonel Borman reiterated the desires shared by all sane men for "the coming day of universal peace." As in the tradition of our forefathers he called upon divine assistance to help us bring to our troubled world an era of tranquillity once again:

Give us the knowledge that we may continue to pray with understanding hearts, and show us what each one of us can do to set forward the coming of the day of universal peace. Amen.

Under unanimous consent I submit the article, "Genesis: A Beginning," from the Washington News of December 25, 1968, for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

GENESIS: A BEGINNING

SPACE CENTER, HOUSTON, December 25.—The men who took mankind to a new world Tuesday closed out their Christmas Eve special telecast live from the moon with a simple Biblical message and best wishes for "all of you on the good earth."

Apollo 8 astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders chose the first 10 verses of the Book of Genesis—the story of the first days of creation—for their message on the eve of the day commemorating Christ's birth.

It was hardly a surprising thing for them to do. Col. Borman and Capt. Lovell are both strong Episcopalians and Maj. Anders is a devout Catholic. Col. Borman serves regularly as a lay reader in his home church, and the three astronauts read one after the other from the Bible for their brief service.

Col. Borman opened by saying: "for all the people back on earth the crew of Apollo 8 has a message that we would like to send to you." Then Maj. Anders read:

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

"And God said, let there be light and there was light. And God saw the light, that it was good; and God divided the light from the darkness."

Then Capt. Lovell took the Bible and read, beginning with the fifth verse of Genesis I: "and God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

"And God said, let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so.

"And God called the firmament heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day."

Then Col. Borman, Apollo 8 commander, finished: "and God said, let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear; and it was so.

"And God called the dry land earth: and the gathering together of the waters he called seas: and God saw that it was good."

The service ended with a special personal message from all three spacemen, which Col. Borman delivered in his level and rapid voice:

"And from the crew of Apollo 8 we close with a good night, good luck and a Merry Christmas. And God bless all of you . . . all of you on the good earth."

PRAYER FOR PEACE

Earlier in the day, Col. Borman had said he wanted to deliver a prayer for peace to "St. Christopher's Church (his own) and to all the people of the world."

He commented that "I was supposed to lay read tonight, and I couldn't quite make it." Then from 230,000 miles in space, with a small, blue-and-brown earth glob far outside his window, he prayed:

"Give us, O God, the vision which can see Thy love in the world in spite of human failure.

"Give us the faith to trust Thy goodness in spite of our ignorance and weakness. Give us the knowledge that we may continue to pray with understanding hearts, and show us what each one of us can do to set forward the coming of the day of universal peace. Amen."

"Amen." repeated ground communicator Mike Collins.

DISTRIBUTION OF OBSCENE AND LEWD MATERIALS

HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, one of the foremost issues facing us as Members of a lawmaking body is where to draw the line between the rights of individuals as contrasted with the rights of society. On too many occasions in the past we have seen the so-called rights of individuals superimposed on the rights of the law-abiding public to their detriment. This is especially true in regard to obscenity and the publication and distribution of obscene materials.

In a series of decisions, the U.S. Supreme Court has struck down practically all laws dealing with obscene matters, citing their opinion that such laws interfere with a person's right of free speech and freedom of the press. Yet, I do not believe the founders of this country and the drafters of our Constitution intended that the right of free speech would ever be so interpreted as to make impossible the right of the people to protect their children and loved ones from exposure to dirty, filthy, pornographic, and obscene matters.

Mr. Speaker, following the recess of the 90th Congress, I met with a number of ministers and other concerned citizens who were outraged over the distribution of obscene and lewd materials. During the year I received numerous letters, telegrams, and telephone calls from constituents protesting their unsolicited receipt in the mails of obscene literature, which I promptly called to the attention of the Postmaster General.

On examining the decisions of the Supreme Court on the question of obscenity, however, I came to the conclusion that the best solution to the problem is to grant to the Congress the right to define obscenity and to regulate the publication of obscene materials. It is for that purpose that today I am introducing a constitutional amendment. When this amendment has received the requisite number of votes from this and the other body, and when it has been approved by the constitutionally required number of State legislatures, then we shall have the power to control a problem which the Supreme Court has held we are powerless at present to control.

Mr. Speaker, I am offering this amendment with the hope that it will receive broad support from both sides of the aisle so we can rid our Nation of the published filth which now is flowing in a steady stream through our mails.

TECHNOLOGY GAINED FROM APOLLO TO BENEFIT MANKIND

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, our national space program has already made many contributions to our daily life here on earth. The potential for utilitarian applications from our national space program is even greater in the future. Joyce Jones, Birmingham Post-Herald correspondent, summarized these possibilities well in an October 23 article describing several of the significant contributions already made by our national space effort and the potential for the future:

TECHNOLOGY GAINED FROM APOLLO TO BENEFIT MANKIND

(By Joyce Jones)

CAPE KENNEDY.—When members of the press gathered to watch the Apollo-Saturn IB take off with its three astronauts—Schirra, Eisele and Cunningham—among the newsmen was Y. Egamir of Japan.

What made Egamir different from the rest of us was that his method of transmitting news of the firing was done—not by telephone or telegraph—but by a communication satellite. Thus, as he witnessed the rocket's ascent, Japanese, half way around the world, were hearing his voice and watching the lift off at the exact same time.

Such an example proves that end results from building machines that can operate and keep men alive in weightless, airless space is stretching the skills and expanding the knowledge of our scientists and engineers in practically every field of technology.

Though the average citizen may feel that the space program is too far out to have any immediate effect on his daily life, hundreds of items are being developed as "spin off" from space-designed technology—which will make for better living conditions for us earth-bound creatures who never plan personally to reach the moon in any way other than with a telescope.

FIERCE DESIRE

Today, because Americans have a fierce desire to have some of our number explore the lunar orb, crippled men, women and children will be provided with "walking wheel-chairs," battery powered, which will allow the handicapped to move across rough or sandy terrain clear curbs and climb stairs. The original model of this Buck Rogers type walker was first designed as an unmanned, radio directed instrument carrier for exploring the rough surfaces on the moon. It is presently being tested at a rehabilitation center in Southern California.

Due to the development of Mercury, Gemini and Saturn rockets, women will have better support in brassiers because of filament-winding techniques used for astronauts' suits . . . By means of a tape recorder developed for space traversing purposes, calls will soon be monitored for telephone owners who are away from home at the time.

In order to distribute this vast store of knowledge gleaned from space research, NASA set up a Technology Utilization Program in 1962. Money used to support the space program is returned to the taxpayer in the form of government research passed on to the public and used widely to provide vital transfusions into the lifeblood of industry.

COMPLETE SYSTEM

James O. Harrell, technology utilization officer at the Kennedy Space Center (and a former Huntsvillian) told us that NASA has devised a complete system to transmit results of research to industry for private use. This is done by the distribution of technological publications, answers to individual inquiries and by the publication of Tech Briefs, for which industrial leaders may subscribe for a nominal fee.

Thus industry is able to take advantage of wide government research in various fields. Therefore, it has been proven that there is gold to be found at the end of the NASA research rainbow. But of course, it takes a certain amount of hard cash to mine it.

To an economy-minded Congress with eyes also on Vietnam and problems of cities, the reduced budget of $4,390,000,000 which NASA asked for the fiscal year of 1969 could sound like a lot of money.

Yet Arthur E. Were, a Saturn engineer here, pointed out the interesting fact that the pro rata price of the space program is mere pennies a day for the average citizen. Divide, he said, the estimated 200 million citizens in our country into the daily amount needed to meet our proposed budget, and it ends up to be a mite over 6 cents each. Thus, for less than the price of a daily newspaper or a candy bar, with the needed approval of Congress, U.S. citizens will have unlimited opportunities provided for them—opportunities with practical, earth bound application for use in daily life.

LEGISLATION TO CREATE THREE ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, three of my colleagues are joining with me today in introducing legislation to create three additional judgeships for California's southern Federal court district.

The need for these additional judges is critical. The two active judges now permanently assigned to the district are carrying the heaviest caseloads in the country, according to records kept here by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. In 1967 the caseload per judge in this district was 826, more than three times the national average of 252.

The district is comprised of San Diego and Imperial Counties, which border on the Republic of Mexico. By reason of this location on the international boundary, the incidence of immigration, customs, and narcotics cases in the district is inordinately high. In 1968 the number of criminal cases filed in the district was about 2,500, compared with 2,094 in 1967. As a result of this heavy burden of criminal cases, only a handful of civil cases have been processed during the past year. Needless to say, the wheels of justice are grinding too slowly in the district, and this can only be corrected through the assignment of additional permanent judges. Some assistance has been achieved through the use of one and occasionally two visiting judges. However, visiting judges are not sufficient substitutes for local judges, for they seldom handle pleas, arraignments, pretrials, or motions. This is the way one visiting judge, after completing a 5-week assignment in San Diego, summed up his experience:

It has been the roughest assignment I have ever undertaken. I have never been to a court where the volume of criminal work is so great.

You will recall that last year my colleagues joined with me in introducing legislation to add two more judges to the district. Since then, the U.S. Judicial Conference has recommended to Congress that three additional judges are needed. Since this is the year Congress is scheduled to consider an omnibus judgeship bill, we urge that our legislative proposal for three additional judges be incorporated in the omnibus judgeship package that emerges from the 91st Congress.

OPEN LETTER TO MY BEST FRIEND

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks much has been written and said about Christmas. Robert Holsworth, editor of the Bowdle, S. Dak., Pioneer has written a letter which I commend to my colleagues.

The letter entitled "Open Letter To My Best Friend" follows:

OPEN LETTER TO MY BEST FRIEND

DEAR JESUS: Happy Birthday, Lord!

Being that this is the Christmas greeting edition, I sorta felt while everyone is greeting everyone else, I'd drop a birthday note to You, just in case You might be overlooked in the rush and fuss that always develops in this period of the year.

So many times when You and I are visiting, I get carried away in asking for things, and unloading my woes and wants that I'm afraid I dominate the conversation, and fail to listen closely for Your answer.

I guess I really know that You answer all my beggings and pleadings, only sometimes I forget to recognize the fact that the answer is "No" and that You have a valid reason for the answer.

Then, too, a lot of times I'm afraid I've failed to recognize Your affirmative answers, and taken all the credit for myself.

I want to apologize for this Lord, and by so doing maybe make Your birthday a little happier. I'm not griping Lord, but couldn't you exert a little more pressure and get a couple million others to apologize to each other—and You—so we could celebrate Your birthday with a little more gusto? I know that's Your business, but I'm an inveterate meddler in other people's business.

I know You can't be entirely happy as Your birthday rolls around, what with all the stuff happening around the world. I know You're a peace advocate, Lord, so forgive me if I meddle a little more and suggest You work Your way into that game of musical chairs going on in Paris. I think You could teach those dudes a thing or two.

And all these four-letter words kickin' around in even the "best" places. I think maybe You'd have a much happier birthday, Lord, if You and I could somehow help substitute a few other four-letter words, kinda put 'em back in the vocabulary—Words like "love" and "work" and "pray" and a few others.

And some of the other things that are goofin' up our young people, Lord; what are we gonna do about that, so You could have a happier birthday? Like LSD. I think You and I are both in favor of LSD—but only when it stands for Labor, Service and De-

votion. But, then, we are a couple of old fogies and what we believe in is square and doesn't fit in the round holes the world is diggin' these latter days.

Well, Lord, that's about all I had to say, but I do want to thank You for Your great gift, and hope that You have the happiest birthday ever—and many happier returns.

Your friend,

BOB.

A TRIBUTE TO BOB HOPE FOR ENTERTAINING AMERICAN SERVICEMEN ABROAD AT CHRISTMASTIME

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to commend the patriotism, the generosity, and the good fellowship of that outstanding American, Comedian Bob Hope, for the remarkable record he has established over the years as an entertainer of American troops abroad, especially at Christmastime.

He has been at it for many years. Unquestionably, many of the troops who are hearing his jokes today, in Vietnam and other far off places, are the sons of men who enjoyed his overseas performances back in World War II. Twenty-eight years ago this March, Bob Hope staged his first show for servicemen. Since then, under the joint sponsorship of the USO and the Defense Department, he has flown more than 2 million miles to entertain almost 12 million soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen. As the enemy of loneliness, he has become the best friend a homesick servicemen could hope to have. And by working overtime, at Christmas—contrary to all the traditions of his trade—he has established himself as a jet-propelled Christmas present, to thousands upon thousands of Americans away from home.

Last May, at West Point, Bob Hope was presented with the Sylvanus Thayer Award for giving "freely of his time and talents to raise the morale and warm the hearts of two generations of servicemen." The occasion marked the first time an entertainer had ever won this particular award, which was named for the Academy graduate who became superintendent in 1817. Bob Hope also has received the Congressional Gold Medal, in recognition of distinguished public service. And in 1962, in due respect to his worldwide activities, the Screen Producers Guild facetiously voted him the Milestone Award. By recent count, he had received more than 800 awards from many and varied sources.

It is noteworthy that the presence of Bob Hope in Vietnam, in 1967, brought forth an indignant denunciation from the Soviet newspaper Izvestia. With enemies like that, you can see how important he has become to the American military position abroad.

With his gallant band of faithful performers and technicians he recently has played to troops in Europe and Japan, Thailand, Guam, and the Philippines, and it is commonly believed that so long as he is able to get up on a stage, he will keep on doing so for the benefit of our fighting men.

I would like at this time to express my admiration for this remarkable American, who has done more for the morale of our servicemen abroad than any other single living soul.

NEED FOR A NEW HOOVER COMMISSION

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, with the beginning of a new Congress and administration, I can think of no better time to pause and reexamine the profusion of Federal welfare measures which enacted by the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt have been immensely expanded under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

The compelling reason for this pause is not that the country cannot afford to proceed with its social programs because of the cost of the war in Vietnam, or for that matter, the cost of any other foreign or domestic venture. The reason is that the country is concerned about many aspects of the welfare program.

Prof. Daniel P. Moynihan, the man selected by President-elect Nixon to lead to a new attack on the problems of our urban population and an outstanding specialist in urban affairs suggested back in 1966:

> Congress might now establish an Office of Legislative Evaluation which would have the task of systematically evaluating the results of the social and economic programs enacted by it and paid for out of public monies. Such an office would be established as a separate agency, or it could be located in the Library of Congress of the General Accounting Office. But the essential feature must be that it will be staffed by professional social scientists who will routinely assess the results of government progress programs in the same manner that the General Accounting Office routinely audits them.

Today I am introducing a bill which will accomplish the aim outlined by Dr. Moynihan. My bill, similar to one which I introduced in the 90th Congress, will enable us to evaluate our myriad of social programs and then cut out duplications, eliminate ineffectual programs, and improve good ones.

The bill would establish a Commission for the Organization and Administration of Federal Social Programs.

Generally, the bill provides for a 16-member commission with membership made up of State Governors, U.S. Senators, U.S. Representatives, representatives of the executive branch, and persons from private life.

The commission and its professional staff would give the Congress a preliminary report on its findings in 6 months, and again at the end of its 1-year lifetime. Recommendations for reforms would be made to provide the groundwork for legislative and administrative remedies.

Most of the attention of this commission would be directed to recently spawned and sometimes ill-conceived programs of the war on poverty. But its scope would include all of the Federal programs concerned with social problems.

A commission, created in the spirit of the Hoover Commission, can give us a positive means of redirecting the war on poverty and other social programs and at the same time, can assist the Congress in seeking an answer to the crying need for improvement in the administration of Federal social and welfare programs. I urge the early enactment of this measure.

UNITED STATES GETS MODEL CITY BID WITH PROSTITUTION PLAN

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, surely one of the most flagrant examples of the moral bankruptcy which exists among some of the creators of the Great Society and its programs was brought to the public's attention through an article in the Des Moines Register under a January 2 dateline.

Under the model cities program, which is financed with Federal funds, a proposal was made to provide economic aid to promote prostitution in Detroit, Mich.

Even more incredible is that this plan was approved by the Detroit, Mich., City Council as part of a $100 million request to the Department of Housing and Urban Development as a model cities plan.

The council voted 6 to 2 to submit the model cities plan in hopes of getting a 5 year, $100 million grant. Detroit would receive $20.5 million in the first year.

Mr. Speaker, it is outrageous that anyone connected with the Federal Government would have the gall to allow this proposal to build a red light district for Detroit with the revenue provided by the taxpayers of this country.

If our goal is to improve the quality of life in our urban areas, it is unbelievable to think that such a program would in any sense be a step forward. It would legalize the very forces of crime and corruption.

I sincerely hope that the House Committee on Banking and Currency will investigate how such a fantastic proposal was permitted to develop and to reach this stage of submission to Washington for final approval.

I also intend to ask the Acting Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for a full report on this sordid affair.

The article follows:

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Jan. 2, 1969]

UNITED STATES GETS MODEL-CITY BID WITH PROSTITUTION PLAN

DETROIT, MICH.—A Model Cities program that includes a proposal for legalized prostitution in isolated areas of the city won approval from the Detroit Common Council Monday by a 6–2 vote.

The council voted to submit the Model Cities plan to the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in hopes of getting a five-year, $100 million grant. Detroit would receive $20.5 million in the first year.

The council did not have time to delete the controversial "red light district" recommendation from the proposal because of a Tuesday deadline for submission of the entire plan.

All six councilmen who voted for the plan expressed confidence the prostitution provision can be withdrawn later.

The two dissenters said the vote condoned legalized prostitution in Detroit and said they doubted the recommendations can be changed.

Under federal rules the council had to approve all portions of the program, written by a citizens' group from the inner city, to enable granting of any federal funds.

Even Mayor Jerome Cavanagh's personal appeal to HUD officials in Washington failed to obtain a partial waiver of the rule.

WALTER TROHAN

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr Speaker, one of the greatest observers of the Washington scene is Walter Trohan, the highly respected chief of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Tribune, who retired from that position at the close of the year.

I feel that the editorial in the Chicago Tribune commenting on his retirement expresses the respect in which he is held among fellow journalists and I insert it into the RECORD.

The editorial and companion news story point out that Walter Trohan will continue to write a column for the Tribune and I also include at this point his column of Wednesday, January 1, 1969, which displays the penetrating writing skill that is a Trohan trademark.

I am sure that the Members of the House who know Walter Trohan are pleased that he will continue his active coverage of the Washington scene. The articles follow:

A FEW LINES TO A VALUED FRIEND

This will be Walter Trohan's last day as chief of the Washington bureau of THE TRIBUNE. We could not let the occasion pass without mentioning that the association has been long and fruitful, and we are happy to inform our readers that Mr. Trohan's "Report from Washington" will continue in our pages, as Walter will with us.

The coming year will be his 40th with THE TRIBUNE, and in none of these has Walter failed to achieve a standard of excellence which has made him a delight to his editors and one of the most respected members of his craft. His national column is unfailingly informative and incisive, and his wide acquaintanceship with leaders in the nation's affairs has given him some of the most notable news beats that this newspaper has been privileged to publish.

Walter's is one of our two Washington columns which readers cherish. His long time associate, Willard Edwards, one of the most perceptive observers of the Washington scene, will also continue his column while joining Walter in retirement. With this team, we believe that we are able to bring unmatched insight to our readers from the nation's capital.

Walter's generosity of spirit has enabled him to report the news with such evenhanded balance that even Presidents have written him unsolicited testimonials of their esteem. As president of the Gridiron club, the select organization of capital correspondents, he received the accolade of his peers. No man in or about public affairs has ever enjoyed a wider friendship or commanded more confidences.

Walter's by-line has not been limited to Washington. He has traveled widely and has covered international conferences from Geneva to Buenos Aires. He is known to Americans not only thru his writings but from his weekly Washington radio broadcast, which commands a faithful audience.

We are pleased that Walter remains as part of our family, and that he is succeeded in his challenging post by an able member of our Washington staff, Russell Freeburg. When and if Walter ever gets to a time when memoirs seem appropriate, the events which have crowded upon him all these years should be fascinating reading. But what we emphasize now is that Walter is an active and continuing TRIBUNE contributor, and that is as we would have it.

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

(By Walter Trohan)

WASHINGTON, December 31.—The first day of the New Year marks the 74th birthday of the most unassailable man in American public life, but that doesn't keep some from trying to tear him down.

On Jan. 1, 1895, John Edgar Hoover was born in northeast Washington. He spent all his adult life working for the government and is likely to end his life in that service, because he is the most irremovable man in America.

It isn't so much that J. Edgar isn't willing to step down after almost 45 years as the world's No. 1 policeman, whose No. 1 objective has been not to permit the powerful Federal Bureau of Investigation to edge this country toward a police state. It's just that no President wants to have any part of removing this man of enormous prestige.

No one commands greater respect in Congress and with the people for the great service he has performed under five Presidents and is about to continue, for at least a year, under a sixth. In 1924, after the Teapot Dome scandals, Harlan Fiske Stone, then attorney general and later chief justice, asked Hoover to take over and rebuild the department's bureau of investigation, which he later renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

How well he succeeded is common knowledge. Hoover has ruled the FBI with an iron hand, but the powerful fist is covered by a glove of loyalty and devotion to duty. He created a loyal and dedicated team.

Hoover has done some things that he didn't like for various Presidents and attorneys general, including wire tapping, pressuring editors to vote for press service admission of a favored newspaper, and undertaking various investigations that belonged properly to other departments or other police units.

ASKED AND GOT AUTHORIZATION LETTERS

In every such case, Hoover insisted on a letter of authorization from his chiefs, Presidents or attorneys general. These are buried in the files of the FBI, along with records of past affiliation or flirtation with communism, which many would like to get their hands on and destroy.

They have never been used for blackmail under J. Edgar and never will be as long as he is director, but they are part of a record, available to Presidents, so that they might think twice about employing a man in a confidential post, who once made a mistake and may be likely to make another or may be open to blackmail.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt became President in 1933, he and his team thought of removing Hoover, looking on his post as a means of rewarding a deserving Democrat. The plan was abandoned when the reaction in Congress was a torrent of disapproval.

One of the first acts of the administration of John F. Kennedy was to announce that J. Edgar Hoover would remain as FBI director. No one has leaned on the FBI more than Lyndon Baines Johnson. And the other day, Richard M. Nixon announced he intends to retain Hoover.

The most important thing about Nixon's announcement is that Hoover is not being dismissed at the outset of a new administration, but can pick and choose his own time of retirement, and obviously will have a voice to the selection of his successor. Few men, except members of Congress have remained in federal service after 75. Hoover is aware of this and may step down for one of his bright young men, one who he can be sure will continue his policies.

TARGET OF COMMUNISTS AND OTHERS

Life hasn't been one swift flowing river of praise for J. Edgar. There have been many turbulent falls and rapids. He has long been the target of so-called liberals to say nothing of Communists and fellow travelers. They have encouraged books and columns denouncing the director. Of course, he has had his defenders, too.

In his determination not to permit his unit to operate with police state tactics, Hoover has let these flow like water off a duck's back. The attackers have been free to continue their drive to frustrate him out of business.

And Hoover has continued to say his say. He criticized the Supreme court in 1958 for wiping out 49 of the 108 convictions of Communists under the Smith act ban on teaching and advocating overthrow of the government. He clashed with superiors over wire tapping and survived other political upheavals, for which law abiding Americans can give thanks.

TRIBUTE TO GUY LINCOLN SMITH: GREAT AMERICAN AND OUTSTANDING JOURNALIST

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as dean of the Tennessee House delegation I take this means of paying a brief but sincere tribute to the memory of Mr. Guy Lincoln Smith, the distinguished and dedicated editor of the Knoxville Journal.

The passing of Mr. Smith removes from American journalism one of its most articulate and effective editors. Mr. Smith was "Mr. Republican of Tennessee."

And yet he was highly regarded and respected by leaders of both parties and by fellow editors—and his friendships knew no party lines. He was a man of his word—a man's man whose kindness and courage were a remarkable blend, in the great tradition of the Tennessee frontiersman.

Guy L. Smith was an independent thinker and an independent American. He believed deeply in the right of every

American to achieve success and fulfillment, based on his personal abilities and talents.

He believed deeply in democracy and in our free enterprise system. He stood foursquare for his beliefs and his editorials knew no compromise with his principles.

And yet he respected the right of every man to his personal beliefs based on his individual philosophy, developed through experience and background.

Guy Lincoln Smith was a great American and a great editor—and his passing leaves a void in Tennessee journalism that will be difficult to fill. Mrs. Evins joins me in extending to Mrs. Smith and other members of the family our deepest and most sincere sympathy in their loss and bereavement.

JOHN AND ANDREW CHMIELINSKI DAY

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to bring to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives the recent, unprecedented action in the history of Massachusetts which took place in the town of Dedham.

John and Andrew Chmielinski, residents of Dedham and members of the Boy Scouts of America, Troop No. 1 were given the Eagle Award, the highest award a Boy Scout can obtain.

The board of selectmen in the following proclamation called upon the citizens of Dedham to observe Friday, November 15, 1968, as John and Andrew Chmielinski Day.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that these two young men represent all that we feel proud of in the American youth today. They have set a worthy example for other youngsters throughout the Nation.

The proclamation follows:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN, TOWN OF DEDHAM, COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1968

Whereas, John and Andrew Chmielinski, residents of the Town of Dedham and members of the Boy Scouts of America, Troop No. 1, Dedham, having received the Eagle Award, the highest award a Boy Scout can obtain; and

Whereas, the requirements of said award are as follows:

He has to have had an active registered relationship to scouting.

He has to serve as a Warrant Officer.

He has to have planned, developed and carried out a service project helpful to his church, school or community, approved in advance by his unit leader.

He has to have earned at least 21 merit badges.

He does his best to live up to the ideals of scouting in his daily activities.

He submits in his own words what it means to him to become an Eagle Scout.

He has to write a composition on his service project; and

Whereas, John A. Chmielinski, Jr., has been a Patrol Leader, Assistant Senior Patrol Leader of Troop No. 1, Dedham; Senior Patrol Leader, Troop No. 1, Dedham; Den Chief of Pack No. 1, Dedham and now is a Junior Assistant Scoutmaster, has obtained a sports certificate from Junior High School in spring track and from Dedham High School for spring track and also indoor track; and

Whereas, Andrew Chmielinski, has been an Assistant Senior Patrol Leader, Troop No. 1, Dedham; Senior Patrol Leader, Troop No. 1, Dedham; and has obtained a sports certificate for Junior High School hockey and spring track and a Scholarship Certificate from the Dedham Junior High School.

Therefore, be it resolved that in appreciation we, the Board of Selectmen hereby call upon all residents of the town to join us in saluting these brothers, who have brought great honor to their family, themselves and the town. The Town of Dedham is justly proud of John and Andrew Chmielinski and wish them well in all future endeavors; and

Now, therefore, we, the Selectmen of the Town of Dedham after due deliberation and by unanimous vote do hereby declare Friday, November 15, 1968, John and Andrew Chmielinski Day in Dedham.

Declared November 12, 1968 at the Town Office Building in the Town of Dedham, County of Norfolk.

FRANCIS W. O'BRIEN.
WILLIAM P. BROWNE.
CHARLES M. MCGOWAN.

WHERE NIXON IS HEADED

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, the responsibilities of the American Presidency would stagger any single individual. The measure, therefore, of a man's fitness to serve as President may, to a certain extent, be assessed by the nature of those he chooses to assist him in his tasks.

Mr. Nixon, in his Cabinet and sub-Cabinet selections, has chosen exceedingly well. Because America is dynamic, expanding, restless, and imaginative as a people, effective leadership can only come from proven leaders who exhibit those singular American qualities. Such men make up the Nixon team.

Roscoe Drummond, in his December 28, 1968, column in the Christian Science Monitor, has provided an excellent analysis of the measured, reasoned, activism we can expect from the Nixon administration.

Because Mr. Drummond's column provides exceptional insight, I insert it at this point in the RECORD:

WHERE NIXON IS HEADED

(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—The kind of men Richard Nixon is picking to run his administration tells a good deal about the kind of president he expects to be and the direction he's headed.

Nixon's team is experienced, competent, knowledgeable—and that is a good beginning. But it is far too early to greet them with uncritical praise because performance will be the only valid test. And their performance will be determined more by the leadership and the initiative which Nixon himself generates than by anything else.

POLITICAL CENTER

Will this be a bland, do-little, don't-rock-the-boat administration?

The evidence is to the contrary. California's Lt. Gov. Robert Finch, who got a bigger vote than Ronald Reagan, Gov. George Romney of Michigan, former Attorney General William Rogers, urban affairs expert Daniel Moynihan, and foreign affairs specialist Henry Kissinger and others did not give up their dynamic careers to join Nixon in any hold-the-line presidential operation.

They joined up to do things, not to undo things nor to be merely placid administrators in an administration which one quick-on-the-trigger critic described as nothing more than "the bland leading the bland."

Is the Nixon administration traditional Republican and, if not, what is it? It seems to me that the Cabinet and the White House staff show that it will function primarily at the political center. It will be more activist than the Eisenhower administration and somewhat to the right of what would have been expected from a Humphrey administration.

"ACTIVIST" PRESIDENCY

On Nov. 5, the electorate came to rest predominantly at the political center and that is where Nixon is most at home.

The new administration aims to utilize state and local government and private enterprise more fully and more energetically to solve the problems of the urban ghettos, the hard-core unemployed, poverty, education, and housing. This is what Nixon means when he talks about using conservative principles to get things done. But he doesn't intend to let things slide or be neglected, and it can be said with knowledge that he will not hesitate to turn back to federal programs if other methods fail to yield results.

Example: Four of his five top men in the field of economic and fiscal policy—David Kennedy, a progressive Chicago banker as Secretary of Treasury, Prof. Paul McCracken as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dean George Shultz of the University of Chicago graduate school of business as Secretary of Labor and Robert Mayo, banker and former Treasury official, as Director of the Budget, all believe that the federal government must be the balance wheel of the economy, stimulating it when it is sluggish and restraining it when it is overheated. They are apostles of the "new economics" as is Nixon himself. Maurice Stans as Secretary of Commerce is on the more conservative side.

Another example: When you figure that Finch, Moynihan, and Romney will be working together in the area of human resources and urban development, things are likely to be moving.

Rep. Melvin Laird, one of the best minds in the Republican Party in Congress, and who is to be Secretary of Defense, is one of the least bland men in Washington.

CONTROVERSIAL

Some have suggested that this can't be a very strong Cabinet because it won't be "controversial." This depends on what kind of controversy the critics are talking about. This is not the kind of Cabinet which will be engaging in public controversy over the President's head. But it is the kind of Cabinet which will not hesitate to advance and argue unconventional and controversial ideas with the President.

That's what Nixon says he wants and he chose a Cabinet and staff to help him get it.

LAW AND ORDER OFFER SOCIETY'S BEST HOPE, ESSAY WINNERS SAY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is a lack of respect for law and order among certain segments of our

society, it gives me great pleasure to call attention to the ideas of five patriotic young Tennesseans.

These young people are from Knoxville, Miss Vicky Reese, Billy Jones, Phil Walker, Miss Jane Nichols, and Miss Carol Underwood. At this point I insert in the RECORD their essays on "Respect for Law: Cornerstone of Citizenship":

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel, Dec. 22, 1968]

LAW AND ORDER OFFER SOCIETY'S BEST HOPE, ESSAY WINNERS SAY

(By John Torzilli)

"Law and order" are words on everyone's lips, and thoughts on everyone's minds—and that includes the young people of Knoxville.

Five of them won trophies last month for their ideas on law and order in a contest sponsored by the 20 Optimist Clubs in the Knoxville area. They topped hundreds of other students in writing essays on "Respect for Law—Cornerstone of Citizenship" for the Optimists' annual "Youth Appreciation Week."

The winning essays also served to help launch the Optimists' year-round "Respect for Law" campaign, and the clubs will sponsor an oratorical contest on the same topic early next year.

Vicky Reese, 13, took top honors in the grades 1-through-8 category. She writes:

"We are living under a system, based on law, that enables us through our own efforts to better our conditions. Such a system, however, is only as good as the value and confidence the people place in it.

"If laws are not respected and court verdicts are not accepted, our democracy cannot endure. Respecting the law and upholding it is a citizen's first duty.

"In these troubled times there seems to be more and more people who want to set the law aside for their own purposes. Surely we must respect the right to dissent . . . There are limits, however, to the ways these rights can be exercised. Protest by emotion rather than reason is one of the present-day events which violate those limits.

"We must create a new awareness of individual responsibility. We must insist with more determination that laws be enforced, courts be respected and due procedures be followed."

Vicky, an eighth-grade student at Sterchi School, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Reese, 5817 Nottingham Road.

Turning to the high school winners, Billy Jones, 14, writes: "There is a danger that 200 million Americans will suffer because of spreading fear that could paralyze the will of both our people and our leaders. A rapidly spreading wave of hysteria threatens to cancel out the powerful and effective American quality of calm and logical reasoning.

"At least 5 million Americans are potential victims of criminals. Lawlessness seems to be sweeping the country. A minority of people who can't be called criminals and be put into jail give (the police) as much trouble as convicts. People like these are terrible citizens and don't deserve citizenship.

"If we had followed the rules laid down by our God, our forefathers and our Constitution, we would never have had this problem. Pressure must be brought on the courts to back law enforcement and to hand down sentences that will deter crime. Criminals should be taught a trade and respect for law during their time in the penitentiary.

"The police force is the friend of the law-abiding citizen. Help combat crime!"

Bill is a 9th-grade student at Powell High School, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Jones Sr., Copeland Road, Powell.

Phil Walker, 15, writes: "A loyal American is a good citizen, and he has respect for law and order. The intelligent men who founded our nation knew that human freedom can exist only in an orderly society that stresses a respect for law among all its citizens. The legal barrier between right and wrong helps all good citizens realize the rights and privileges of their citzenship.

"Far from being a great society, ours is becoming a lawless society. To heal the wounds that have torn this nation apart, there must be a new respect for law and the principles that have long been the source of America's growth and greatness.

"It has been said that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. A nation, also, is only as strong as its citizens."

Phil, a 10th-grader at South High School, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude M. Walker, 2118 McClung Ave.

Jane Nichols, 16, writes: "Laws are made for the protection of all the people. If everyone followed the teaching in the Bible, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,' laws would not be essential. But people do not voluntarily follow this, and laws are necessary in the complex society we have today.

"If we think a law is unjust, we have been given the privilege of changing the law by due process as provided in our Constitution.

"If a child learns the habit of respecting people and obeying rules when he is young, he will probably respect the laws as he grows older. If a child sees his parents (lose respect) for the law by breaking it and getting away with it, he may feel that laws are made for some people but not for others.

"If you recognize and respect the rights of others, obeying the law becomes automatic and you will find it easy to become a good citizen."

Jane, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Nichols, 1623 Fairmont Blvd., is an 11th-grade student at Fulton High School.

Carol Underwood, 17, writes: "Man realized from the dawn of civilization the necessity of a written and enforced authority of law if a group of people were to live together peacefully and prosperously. He learned that obedience to authority by a majority consequently enabled economic, agricultural and educational growth of the civilization.

"Disrespect for the law has gradually seeped into the American society from the time it was founded. America was conceived by men who stood against the law—the British law. However, the disrespect for law seen in the 20th century America is of a destructive attitude.

"The destruction of free America can be checked if the people realize that the most important obligation of a citizen is to respect the law . . . that the only effective way to abolish an unjust law is through the judicial system.

"Perhaps the most important form of respect for law is respect for the men who enforce the law—the policemen. The American citizen must realize that unity through law and order is the only way to attain a better society."

Carol, a 12th grader at Gibbs High School, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Underwood, Corryton.

There they are, winners all. The ideas of these young people, whether or not you agree with them, have made you think. For that alone, they deserve their honors.

LEGISLATION TO HELP SERVICE FAMILIES

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing a bill which I feel is of great importance, particularly in view of our continuing commitment in Vietnam. Literally thousands of families are deprived of their husbands and fathers for periods of at least a year. No one can estimate the amount of hardship this separation causes each family, but at present the law does not treat all those in this situation equitably. Basically, the problem is simple. According to the Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1963, members of the armed services above grade E–4—with more than 4 years' service—who are stationed apart from their families, may receive a $30 per month family separation allowance. However, only those individuals receiving basic allowance for quarters are authorized such a separation allowance.

This is based on the unrealistic theory that the family living in Government housing does not need this separation allowance because housing maintenance services are provided by the military. The theory, I submit, is full of holes. In reality, service families, whenever the head of the house is required to be away, encounter the same expenses for auto repairs and maintenance, upkeep of appliances and other household services regardless of whether they are in Government quarters. The law, as it reads at present, is unfair and unrealistic.

For this reason, I am today reintroducing a bill which would make those families in Government housing eligible for this separation allowance, provided they would otherwise be so entitled. In 1967 the Air Force, reporting for the Department of Defense, endorsed this bill and my colleagues in the House recognized the need for this legislation and approved it in the 89th Congress. I sincerely hope that we will be able to secure rapid passage in the House and Senate this year since the need for this legislation is becoming increasingly critical.

VON BRAUN LOOKS AHEAD TO NEXT DECADE—NASA SEEKS GIANT ORBITING SPACE STATIONS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. B. J. Richey, Times science editor, recently discussed with Dr. Wernher von Braun of the Marshall Space Flight Center, the future of our national space program. Mr. Richey, in an article in the November 3 issue of the Huntsville Times, quotes Dr. von Braun on the importance and significance of developing a large earth orbital space station which will allow a significant return on the investment in science and technology that has been made in our national space effort. Dr. von Braun's comments have special significance at this time because of the importance of finding and alleviating environmental pollution and improving the world food situation. I commend this brief but significant article to your attention:

VON BRAUN LOOKS AHEAD TO NEXT DECADE: NASA SEEKS GIANT ORBITING SPACE STATION

(By B. J. Richey)

Key officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are convinced that the next national space goal after Project Apollo should be the orbiting of huge space laboratories, Dr. Wernher von Braun says.

Uses for these large stations—which would hold 20 or more spacemen—could range all the way from traffic control to astronomy to world-wide crop prediction to medical research, the Marshall Space Flight Center director said in an interview with The Times last week.

He said such orbiting workshops, which would put the United States into another era of manned space flight, could be ready to fly by the late 1970s.

But the space scientist did not say that NASA would ask Congress in January to approve money to begin this major new national effort. Indications from other sources, however, are that the space agency intends to seek approval to begin working next year toward flying these gigantic laboratories by 1977.

Dr. von Braun's space team at MSFC is currently working on what he calls a "pilot model" of the more elaborate space station of the future. Named the Saturn I Workshop, the embryonic space workshop is set to fly in 1972, von Braun said. It is assigned as part of the Apollo Applications Program (AAP)—and will house three astronauts in earth orbit for periods ranging from 28 to 56 days.

"I believe if AAP comes off we will emerge with a much better understanding of how to build a good space station," he said.

If Congress should approve such a new objective, von Braun said, the huge shops could be flying within five to seven years after the Saturn 1 Workshop.

The Saturn 1 Workshop—or "wet workshop," as it is sometimes called, because it is converted, liquid-fueled, Saturn rocket stage—is "not a lavish laboratory," von Braun said, "but it is essentially a temporary science encampment."

"But we hope to learn from it how proficiently man can do work in space," he added.

Moving into the large laboratory class, though, can have world-wide technological applications, von Braun contends.

For example: Scientists may be able to help developing countries feed their people by turning deserts into crop-producing lands, he says. Also, there is the worldwide weather-watching potential which could save estimated millions of dollars in damages to crops.

"We are convinced we can detect underground water currents (from the stations)," he said.

In the desert there is a steady rise and fall of the earth as the ground heats up and cools off. But in the areas where underground rivers wind underneath, there is less rise and fall because the water cools the surface.

"These waters, which we could trace with radar, could be used to irrigate . . ." he said.

By use of special photography, scientists would be able to tell which crops were going to produce a bountiful harvest and which were not. "The results of this photography are downright amazing," von Braun said.

By ultimately running this special film through a computer, some estimate of abundance of the world's crop yield could be made.

"Then we can advise developing countries that are having a perennial problem of feeding their people," he adds. "Some countries just don't know what their potential is."

He also said that if certain crop areas continued to show up as poor producers, teams could be dispatched into the area to find out why.

The real question of any new space effort, von Braun pointed out, is still up in the air until after Tuesday's election.

Should the large laboratory effort win approval from the new administration, and eventually Congress, the way would open up again for a number of other new space projects, including the possibility of a low-cost launch vehicle and a spacecraft which would carry six or more men between earth and the laboratory.

Up and down the aerospace industry, companies are shuffling old and new plans and jockeying for position just in case these new projects win approval and the money starts rolling in again.

There are plans also to continue exploring the moon after the initial manned landing next year, but NASA has not asked for any certain number of exploration trips each year.

The space agency also is facing the question of how extensively it will explore the planets. If there is to be any concentrated effort aimed at Mars and Venus in the 1970s, funds almost have to be approved in the fiscal 1970 budget to get these efforts started.

Most observers agree that next year is the time when NASA must make the transition into new areas of exploration or face long periods of inactivity while it attempts to get its projects moving again.

TITLE I SCHOOL AID PROGRAM FALLS SHORT OF OBJECTIVES

HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post of January 2, 1969, published a rather disheartening report on the operation of title I of the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act under which about $1 billion a year is being expended to upgrade educational opportunities for children of the poor. The Post reports:

Federal evaluators have found individual schools districts where the Federal investment appears to be paying off, and children are doing measurably better than before. But several overall studies of Title I's first year—1966–67—have found little if any marked improvement in school districts and schools getting the Federal money. One such study, made available last week, actually showed a slight decline in average pupil achievement in 132 schools the year the Federal funds started coming in.

Recently I received a letter from Mr. Thomas P. Lenhardt, superintendent of Parshall Public Schools, in North Dakota's Second District, which I represent, commenting on the failure of title I to provide the kind of assistance which would help to meet the problems of his school district. A system of block grants, with local school districts making the determination as to how the Federal moneys would be programed, would help to meet the needs of many hard-pressed districts which have already exhausted all possible local revenue sources. Mr. Lenhardt says:

I am writing this letter in a state of utter frustration and anxiety. This is in regard to the financial situation of Parshall School District No. 3, and many other school districts, I am sure, in North Dakota.

Since the inception of Title I, Public Law 89–10, this school district has received many thousands of dollars to be used for services above and beyond what our school district was already offering. My programs have varied from Basic Skills to Summer Make-Up, Enrichment, Recreation and Music. In other words, I have taken advantage of nearly all of the money given to this district according to the federal laws and state and federal guide lines. Here is where the frustration enters in. While we are receiving thousands of dollars every year and spending it according to federal laws, our school district is *broke*.

When the 89th Congress passed this law several years ago, this school district was granted better than $30,000.00 for the first program. The last two succeeding years we were granted over $20,000.00 each year. But what has happened to our schools in this district and other schools in North Dakota since then?

1. In my opinion, inflationary prices hit textbooks, school supplies and equipment because of Title I.

2. Our high school which was offering 37 units of study, is now this year offering 30 units because we have had to cut back in staff.

3. Our elementary school, grades 1–8, which employed 16 classroom teachers and which included a junior high principal, had to cut back to 13 teachers which forced us to combine one 3rd and 4th grade classroom and sectionalize grades 5–8. This move also eliminated the hiring of a junior high principal and this extra burden was added to the high school principal's duties.

4. Where we used to have a nearly full time librarian we now have only a part time one with teaching duties. Foreign language was dropped from the curriculum as was creative writing, drama, speech, citizenship, advanced mathematics, and business arithmetic. Home economics had to be cut back to a half time position. The reason for all of this was because we had to cut back in staff in order to keep up with the other rising salaries and to try to get this district out of the red because of the inflationary prices of school materials.

Other school districts in North Dakota found themselves doing the same thing.

5. Where we used to have a full time high school principal, he now teaches several classes and, as mentioned, had to assume the duties of the junior high principal. Our future plans were to release our elementary principal from his classroom duties for a half of day every day so that he could do his paper work and observe the classrooms and counsel both teachers and students. He now is released one period a day and nothing in the future indicates that he will get more time. The superintendent in this district used to be an administrator and educational leader. With the mounds of paper work involved in the Title I program he is now only a part time leader while the rest of the time he is a glorified office clerk.

6. While we were receiving thousands of dollars of federal monies to be spent according to federal law and federal and state guide lines, this district was going further into the red to the point where we now have approximately $40,000.00 in unpaid bills—some dating back to better than two years ago. Rescue is not in sight for us unless something different is going to be done on the federal level. Had the monies from Title I, Public Law 89–10, been turned over to the local district, we and others could have worked miracles instead of struggling now and trying to figure out *further* cut-backs. In these trying times, when education should be advancing, ours in Parshall is retreating, as are others in North Dakota, while in still others, educational advancement is grinding to a standstill.

7. This school district raised its mill levy to the permissable 34 mills as was allowed by our State Legislature and again to 51 mills by vote of the school district patrons. The election for the 50% increase carried by only 1.8 votes. This leads us to believe that it would be useless to try for a 75% increase. In other words, our patrons have had it taxwise.

It all boils down to this Representative Kleppe, that Title I, Public Law 89–10, has created a financial chaos. I feel it did not have enough research on the federal and state level. I feel that there was no foresight in the research of this law or else at least some of the money would have been allocated for the district to spend as it saw fit to spend. Only the local district knows its immediate problem while State Departments of Public Instruction are somewhat removed and the United States Office of Education is completely removed.

It seems ironic and absurd (like a man being run over by his own automobile), to see thousands of dollars pouring into our school district with federal restrictions while we are going broke and can use this money only as dictated. It makes me ill to see an excellent staff leaving and a likewise excellent curriculum disintegrating because of finances when federal finances are available. I appeal to you Representative Kleppe, to reevaluate the advantages and disadvantages of Title I. I appeal to you also to use your influence with your constituents in Congress to bring about a revision of Title I, P.L. 89–10, so that the monies can be used as the local district sees fit without strings and with the minimum amount of red tape. There is a bill pending in Congress now which would make per pupil payments available to the states which would be channeled into the local school districts. I appeal to you for your support on this bill. This bill makes much more sense than Title I does now and would make more sense yet on the national financial level if Title I were completely abolished.

In summary, Representative Kleppe, had Title I funds been given to this district without the federal and state restrictions, coupled with the tremendous effort our patrons have made, we, and I repeat, could have worked miracles. We could have retained some of the excellent staff members we lost. We would not have had to combine two grades at the academic expense of the children involved. Our science department, math department, English and foreign language departments, to mention a few, would have expanded and grown. Now they are sliding backwards, or, as is the case of the latter, eliminated entirely. Our elementary program would have expanded into remedial aid for students in academic need in the fields of reading, language, mathematics, etc. What I mean by the last statement is that eventually the programs that are a "must" offering now in order for us to get Title I funds would have come about—but, they would have come about with more research, thought, and planning and would have been bigger, better, and more efficient. As it was for almost everyone in a school district of this size, there was just a schamble to get all of the money that was available. I might add that this was a great delight to the salesman who filled schools with equipment that began gathering dust after the first year.

In conclusion, I might add, that because of the red tape, the paper work, and the accounting procedures involved; because of the absurdity of the Title I program as mentioned previously; because of the inflation it caused in school supplies, textbooks, and equipment; this school district is giving serious thought to not accepting any more Title I funds after the 1968–69 school year until such time as Title I funds become available without strings attached and with a minimum of red tape and paper work involved.

I wish to thank you, Representative Kleppe, for any consideration you will give to this matter and for any action that you can take in improving Title I, Public Law 89–10.

SAM P. WALLINGFORD

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, during the adjournment period and shortly following the national elections Mr. Sam P. Wallingford, of Wichita, a distinguished American and good friend of many of us in this body passed away.

Sam worked hard for causes in which he believed—education, civic development, and good government. He was an ardent and active Republican and he worked hard for the election of our President-elect, Richard M. Nixon, as well as other Republicans at the local, State, and national levels.

He also was dedicated to working for quality education for our children. He was a successful grain and oil man who had a deep understanding of the problems of the underprivileged.

Sam Wallingford was the kind of citizen described by President Theodore Roosevelt:

The first requisite of a good citizen in this Republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight.

Sam Wallingford pulled more than his share of the weight during his long and active life. We shall miss him greatly.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following appropriate editorial published by the Wichita, Kans., Eagle on November 19, 1968, following the death of Mr. Wallingford:

SAM P. WALLINGFORD

Any conscientious catalog of the enthusiasms and beneficences of Sam P. Wallingford would fill this page, and to very little avail because they are well known.

Mr. Wallingford lived a long and active and uncommonly useful life. He never sought publicity for his good works. In fact, he tried to avoid it. But the deeds of more than half a century can't be kept secret, particularly if all those years are spent in one community.

Although he rose to national prominence in the grain business and in Republican politics, Mr. Wallingford never was so absorbed in the larger world as to lose interest in Wichita and its problems. Over many years on the school board he was largely responsible for much of the progress of our schools in the Twenties and Thirties. An accomplished fund raiser, he was the mainstay of many an organization and institution and remained vigorous in the pursuit of money for worthy causes to the very end of his life.

He was particularly attached to Southwestern College in Winfield, where a woman's dormitory bears his name, and where he was a trustee for more than 20 years. He had served in some capacity at the YMCA since he came to Wichita in 1911. He had been on the Salvation Army's advisory board for nearly 40 years. In 1960 he was presented the annual brotherhood award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. His latest big fund drive was last spring for Friends U., and it raised about $2-million, which assured that the university would remain in Wichita. At the Republican convention in Miami Beach the party faithful honored him on his 84th birthday.

That's the kind of man Sam Wallingford was—a responsible activist who saw needs and promptly did something about them. In addition he had enormous enjoyment from life, loved gatherings of all kinds, and his courtly manner and enthusiasm made him widely liked and much sought after.

No community can ever have enough people like Mr. Wallingford, and Wichita will miss him for years to come.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, 63 Members have joined in a statement concerning the Middle East. The statement, which follows, should be carefully studied:

The United States must continue the pursuit of an honorable Arab Israel peace in her highest national interest. Accordingly, we believe that the one-sided decision of the United Nations Security Council to censure Israel and to ignore Arab terrorism is prejudicial to the attainment of a genuine peace. It is difficult to understand why the international community remains mute when Arab terrorists commit murder and finds its voice only when Israel undertakes to put an end to such atrocities.

The recent unfortunate incidents at Athens and Beirut have been torn out of context. *Since the cease-fire* after the six-day war of June 1967 to last December 20, there were 1,002 incidents of guerrilla attacks against Israel; 259 Israelis were killed, one-fourth of them civilians; and 1,005 wounded, all of whom required hospitalization. Since the United Nations Security Council resolution, six more Israelis have been killed by terrorist attacks.

In a parallel war against Israel's economy, the Arab states have maintained their boycotts and blockades, have tried to deny Israel the use of international waterways and to divert her life-giving water supply. Arab terrorists hijacked an El Al plane and forced it to go to Algeria. Last week, Arab terrorists from Beirut attacked the same El Al plane in Athens with guns and Molotov cocktails, killing one of the passengers, wounding another, and endangering the lives of 49 others, including some American citizens.

Three days later, the Israel air force struck back at Arab airlines, destroying 13 planes at the international airport at Beirut. Great care was taken by the Israelis to protect human life. This has been described as a retaliation. In truth, this was a dramatic effort by Israel to inform the Arab governments, which have been supporting the terrorists, that Israel was prepared to defend her skylanes to the outside world, and that she would not allow her enemies to isolate and strangle her.

Both Israel and Lebanon complained to the UN Security Council. But the world body was silent and indifferent when the El Al plane was attacked. It was vociferously indignant when Israel replied. The Israelis have been unable to win UN Security Council support for their complaints because the Arabs are twice protected: the Soviet Union vetoes any

resolutions directed against them and there are six members who do not have diplomatic relations with Israel.

In Jerusalem several weeks ago, 12 Israelis were killed and scores wounded, as a truckload of dynamite exploded in a crowded market street. We were astonished that this outrage evoked no echo from the world's civilized capitals—neither sympathy for the victims, nor condemnation for the criminals.

The Arab governments have taken pride publicly in aiding and abetting the guerillas. Lebanese Premier Abdullah Yaffi has recently reaffirmed his country's support for terrorist activity against Israel, calling it "legitimate and sacred." By relocating in Lebanon, which enjoys the reputation of a pro-Western moderate, allegedly aloof from the Arab-Israel conflict, Arab terrorists—such as the Palestine Liberation Organization, which used to have its headquarters in Cairo—obviously felt that here they would be immune from Israeli counter-terrorist measures.

The UN resolution will encourage, we fear, the Arabs to intensify their terrorism, secure in the knowledge that a sympathetic Security Council will protect them by punishing anyone who tries to resist them. Since the UN Security Council decision, Israel has counted more civilian casualties, and has buried six more dead. Some of the dead lost their lives to terrorists whose weapons were aimed and fired from Lebanon, a few hours after the UN censure vote.

So the threat to the peace will grow and there are ominous signs that the Soviet Union will exploit the censure of Israel to whip up international opinion against Israel and to intensify pressures for a Soviet-dictated settlement which would force Israel to withdraw from occupied territories, without requiring the Arab states to enter into a genuine peace with her.

We hope that our government will not participate in a dangerous collaboration with Israel's enemies which will prove subversive to the peace and inimical to the best interests of our own ocuntry. It is in America's interest to insure that the Soviet Union does not gain a dominant influence in the Middle East, and it is in America's interest that Israel be strong enough to insure her independence.

There must be no retreat from the struggle for a genuine Arab-Israel peace in the Middle East. Arab terrorism is gaining ground in Arab countries and if it continues to intimidate Arab rulers, then the Arab peoples themselves will be the worst victims. We owe it to the Arab peoples, as well as to the Israelis, to take strong measures to curb terrorism and to bring Arabs and Jews to the peace table.

We have not given up hope for an Arab-Israel peace. We believe that there are peace-loving Arabs who would welcome mutual cooperation. We must help the Arab peoples to strengthen the hand of those who will vote for Arab-Jewish cooperation and peace.

SIGNERS OF STATEMENT

Addabbo, Joseph P. (N.Y.)
Annunzio, Frank (Ill.)
Ayres, William H. (Ohio)
Barrett, William A. (Pa.)
Bell, Alphonzo (Cal.)
Biaggi, Mario (N.Y.)
Bingham, Jonathan B. (N.Y.)
Brasco, Frank J. (N.Y.)
Burke, James A. (Mass.)
Burton, Phillip (Cal.)
Button, Daniel E. (N.Y.)
Byrne, James A. (Pa.)
Carey, Hugh L. (N.Y.)
Celler, Emanuel (N.Y.)
Clark, Frank M. (Pa.)
Cohelan, Jeffery (Cal.)
Conyers, John (Mich.)
Dent, John H. (Pa.)
Diggs, Charles C., Jr. (Mich.)
Edwards, Don (Cal.)
Eilberg, Joshua (Pa.)
Farbstein, Leonard (N.Y.)
Fascell, Dante B. (Fla.)
Fish, Hamilton (N.Y.)
Fraser, Donald M. (Minn.)
Friedel, Samuel N. (Md.)
Fulton, James G. (Pa.)
Garmatz, Edward A. (Md.)
Gilbert, Jacob H. (N.Y.)
Green, Edith (Oreg.)
Green, William J. (Pa.)
Halpern, Seymour (N.Y.)
Hays, Wayne L. (Ohio)
Helstoski, Henry (N.J.)
Horton, Frank (N.Y.)
Joelson, Charles S. (N.J.)
Kluczynski, John C. (Ill.)
Koch, Edward I. (N.Y.)
Lowenstein, Allard K. (N.Y.)
McCarthy, Richard D. (N.Y.)
Madden, Ray J. (Ind.)
Mikva, Abner J. (Ill.)
Minish, Joseph G. (N.J.)
Moorhead, William S. (Pa.)
Murphy, John M. (N.Y.)
Nix, Robert N. C. (Pa.)
Ottinger, Richard L. (N.Y.)
Patten, Edward J. (N.J.)
Pepper, Claude (Fla.)
Podell, Bertram L. (N.Y.)
Price, Melvin (Ill.)
Rees, Thomas M. (Cal.)
Rodino, Peter W., Jr. (N.J.)
Rosenthal, Benjamin S. (N.Y.)
Ryan, William F. (N.Y.)
Scheuer, James H. (N.Y.)
Stratton, Samuel S. (N.Y.)
Symington, James W. (Mo.)
Tiernan, Robert O. (R.I.)
Vanik, Charles A. (Ohio)
Wilson, Charles H. (Cal.)
Wolff, Lester L. (N.Y.)
Yates, Sidney R. (Ill.)

DATA-PROCESSING TECHNIQUES TO AID CONGRESS

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to facilitate the use of modern information and data processing techniques to help us carry out the substantive responsibilities of Congress.

The state of the art in data processing and information handling has reached the point of development that they can be of material assistance to the Congress in coping with the constantly increasing complexity and volume of data inherent in the legislative process.

The time has come for us to make full use of these new capabilities. Information handling and data processing systems are either in use or under development at Government expense to meet lower priority demands than those confronting us in the Congress. In the executive establishment, there are approximately 4,000 data-processing systems now in use—with applications of these techniques running from the most routine administrative tasks, such as reconciling the Federal Government's checkbook, to control of space capsules in orbit around the earth and the moon.

In the Defense Department, we are developing complex command and control systems to process data of military significance. These systems will cope with the vast and heretofore almost unmanageable flow of data inherent in tactical and strategic planning to assist our military leaders in making better, quicker, more responsive military decisions. In business and industry, there is no large corporation in America that can survive in the competitive world of today without extensive data processing capacity.

Meanwhile, in Congress every day we witness increasingly serious symptoms of the inadequacies of traditional information handling techniques to meet present and future demands.

In substance, the legislation I am introducing corresponds to title 2, entitled "Fiscal Controls," of the proposed Legislative Reorganization Act of 1968, with two exceptions. First, rather than set forth explicit descriptions of the data to be submitted to the Congress as provided in the reorganization bill, I have made this a matter within the discretion of the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Congress has a constitutional right to require the submission of data from the executive branch, and the General Accounting Office is a creature of Congress. Accordingly, it is not necessary that this detailed description of data be stated in statutory form. Furthermore, there are practical reasons for avoiding this approach. The legislative needs for data and the format and the time phase in which it is to be produced will be subject to constant change. It is appropriate for this reason that these factors be subject to alteration without amendment of the Budget and Accounting Act.

The second respect in which this legislation differs from the reorganization bill is that I have not included certain provisions which relate principally to committee procedures. Such provisions dealing with internal matters of committees would be more germane to consideration in the environment of a reorganization bill rather than in the proposal I am introducing today. My proposal is for a specific and limited purpose—to authorize the orderly and economical introduction of computers into the legislative process.

This proposal stands on its own. But, to those who consider computer use in Congress within the environment of a reorganization bill—my proposal covers what we sometimes catagorize as long leadtime items—items that will require years to implement on which no further delay should be allowed.

During the last several months, controversy has raged over the level of Federal expenditures—whether it would be wise to cut present spending levels—and, if so, whether the President or the Congress should have made these difficult decisions—and what proposed expenditures can be reduced without compromising programs vital to our Nation's welfare.

Close examination of this controversy reveals a fundamental problem, for neither the executive or legislative branches of the Government have the means at this time to make significant changes on short notice in the Federal budget with-

out undue delay and endangering the funding of priority programs.

In a world where circumstances change with breathtaking suddenness—where the imponderables in economic forecasts are as unpredictable as ever—and when countless considerations may dictate alterations in national goals and priorities, we must have a budget and appropriation system capable of immediate reaction to change.

Development of an information system utilizing data processing to support the budget and appropriations cycle will give the President and the Congress increased flexibility in altering the budget and appropriation level on short notice. Funds budgeted for various purposes, even though they may be scattered through dozens of Federal agencies, could be adjusted overnight without across-the-board slashes in Federal expenditures and without unintentional interference in programs of high priority.

Furthermore, such a system would allow for more effective, detailed control over the entire budget and appropriations process. With a flow of more accurate, up-to-date information on Government operations serving as the base of our budgetary and appropriation effort, better decisions could be made throughout the cycle that could account for billions in savings each year. Higher quality information on government activities and operations would make deficiencies more apparent and susceptible to prompt correction. Duplications and waste which now might get past the watchful eye of the Bureau of the Budget, the President, and Congress, could be more easily avoided.

Based upon sound experience in business, industry, and Government, a significant increase in operational efficiency can be expected incident to the efficient and effective introduction and use of data processing. If data processing were to provide us with only a 5-percent increase in efficiency in handling budget and appropriation matters, the annual saving under present budgetary levels would exceed $5 billion annually.

Use of data processing and other modern information handling techniques in the budget and appropriation cycle will not in any way compromise or disrupt the traditional routines of the appropriations or other congressional committees. Data processing will simply make it easier to do our present jobs better, faster, and with greater accuracy. Data processing usage would also, through necessity, be tailored to meet the requirements of the individual committees, and the committees would determine the nature and the frequency of the data they would receive.

Furthermore, system development is a difficult and time-consuming process, which means that application of these new techniques would be preceded by an extensive period during which all the committees of Congress would have ample opportunity for incorporation of their views and recommendations and criticisms in the system under development.

Also, coordination with the executive branch in system development is imperative. For ultimate efficiency and effectiveness, we cannot duplicate budgetary and appropriation information systems in the executive and legislative branches of government. We must have one basic compatible system to serve both the executive and legislative branches. And the prompt and effective development of such a compatible system reflecting all of the needs and the requirements of Congress requires that the legislative branch participate and be effectively represented during every stage in the formulation and the design of such a system. Under the long-range plans of President Johnson, the Bureau of the Budget is presently in the initial stages of developing such a system. On June 20, 1968, the Bureau released a request for initial proposals for such a system. It is of paramount importance that the capabilities and the character of this system reflect the requirements of the Congress. We cannot delay participation in this effort any longer.

Separate and apart from the maintenance of an information system to support the budgetary and appropriations cycle, there is a need for a legislative capability in advanced cost analysis techniques. We not only need to make our own cost evaluations, we must have the capability to analyze those of the executive branch. As recent congressional hearings have so clearly indicated, cost effectiveness studies remain an art rather than a science. They cannot provide the answers to complex and difficult problems with mathematical certainty. They must be considered in the light of sound judgment and commonsense. However, the basic concept of cost effectiveness studies, despite all of the numerous problems involved in its application, is too vital and too important to be ignored by the Congress. We need the benefit of this capability. Furthermore, to properly evaluate the work of the cost analysis experts of the executive branch and particularly the Department of Defense, we need our own experts.

Mr. Speaker, there are other areas of a more routine and less complicated nature where Congress can effectively and efficiently utilize modern information handling and data-processing techniques. Well within present capabilities would be a system to provide congressional committees and individual members and their staffs with immediate information on the status of legislation. Such a system could be designed and installed within a period of from 12 to 15 months. Similar systems have either been installed or are in the design stage for use in several State legislatures. The potential increase in efficiency, not only to Congress, but to departments and agencies of the executive branch concerned with legislative matters, would amply justify installation of such a system at this time.

At present, several sources must be contacted to determine the status of a particular proposal among the thousands introduced during each Congress—a time-consuming operation often involving considerable delay. Under a data-processing system, a member or his staff could find out within minutes the nature and status of any of the thousands of proposals that are introduced during any particular Congress, together with the action taken on amendments. This would be of material assistance as we seek to give these proposals the fullest consideration.

Initially, such information could be obtained via telephone to a central office, or through a printout on teletypes located strategically at various locations on the Hill. Later, as the system is perfected and necessary improvements and changes are made as the result of operational experience, direct printout or readout capability could be provided for each member's office if necessary. And, of course, as each Congress came to an end, the history of earlier legislation would remain in storage subject to immediate access.

This basic system could be extended to cover other related requirements. It would be relatively inexpensive, for example, to keep the index of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the system instantly and immediately available. Furthermore, this system could be further implemented by storage of the entire United States Code, the Statutes at Large and other data of this type. As indicated in recent hearings before the House Government Operations Committee, the U.S. Air Force has funded under "Project Lite" the placement of the entire United States Code in computer memory. This type data base, modified or redesigned to meet legislative as well as general government needs, could be added to our legislative system.

To accomplish all of these results, Congress should delegate specific authority to some particular office to oversee the development of the legislative data processing effort and to represent us in the development of compatible data processing systems for the executive and legislative branches.

In my opinion, of the possible candidates, the best choice is to lodge this responsibility at this time in a special office under the Comptroller General. The reason is that the overall responsibilities of the general accounting office most closely coincide with the operations to be established. Data systems of this type will be needed to fulfill the responsibilities Congress has delegated to the GAO.

Accordingly, I am introducing legislation today extending these responsibilities to the Comptroller General—to be exercised after consultations and in cooperation with the Director, legislative reference service of the Library of Congress, and the clerks of the two Houses, and as the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House may direct. By this means, we will acquire the expertise the general accounting office has built up over the years in the complex and costly application of data processing. It will further develop the GAO staff capabilities in these areas, which will be of direct benefit in the performance of the other responsibilities extended the Comptroller General by the Congress. And yet, it will provide the necessary coordination with other officials of the Congress having significant responsibilities in the areas to be affected.

The proposal I introduce is as follows:

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to direct the Comptroller General to establish information and data processing systems, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 312 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 53), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(f) The Comptroller General shall—

"(1) develop, establish, and maintain data processing and information systems necessary for the effective and efficient fulfillment of the substantive responsibilities of the Congress as may be determined by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House;

"(2) cooperate with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in the development, establishment, and maintenance of a standard data processing and information system (including uniform classifications of programs, activities, receipts, costs, and expenditures, as well as other necessary standards) for budgetary and fiscal data for use of the Federal Government;

"(3) have available in the General Accounting Office employees qualified to conduct and to analyze cost effectiveness studies at the request of committees of the House or Senate;

"(4) to the extent feasible, provide committees of the House or Senate with data and information from such systems or with data otherwise available to the General Accounting Office;

"(5) enter into contracts with organizations or individuals, or employ individual experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, to assist in the development and establishment of such systems, at rates not in excess of those prevailing at the time for comparable services in private industry, and acquire data processing capacity to carry out the responsibilities delegated him under this part and to meet any additional requirements for data processing capacity the President pro tempore of the Senate or the Speaker of the House may determine is required; and

"(6) submit recommendations at such times as he deems appropriate to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House as to the most effective and efficient manner by which the data processing and systems design requirements of the Congress can be fulfilled.

"(g) To assist in the performance of the duties and functions extended the Comptroller General under this part, there is hereby established in the General Accounting Office a Division for Budget Information and Analysis. The Division shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the Comptroller General and shall receive compensation at the rate provided for GS-18 under the classified Civil Service."

EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY BILLS INTRODUCED BY BENNETT

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, in today's fast-moving world there are great demands upon our executive and legislative branches of Government. We must have greater efficiency and cut the red-tape of bureaucracy throughout the Federal Government, including the Congress.

We have been running a multibillion-dollar business in horse-and-buggy style in the space age, and something must be done to assure the taxpayers their money's worth.

I have introduced three pieces of legislation, which I have sponsored and supported in previous Congresses, which will give our Government a 20th-century outlook and help save tax dollars and streamline our many functions in the executive and legislative branches.

First, I believe we need a new Hoover Commission to study existing Federal programs and activities to determine if full advantage is being taken to benefit the American people at the lowest possible cost. My bill would establish a Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization. This group would make detailed studies of Government functions and recommend necessary changes. Twenty years ago when the Hoover Commission reported ideas for updating the Federal Government, I was successful in sponsoring and passing several money-saving bills suggested by the Hoover Commission.

Second, the Congress itself needs to modernize its procedures. My bill, which I have introduced in the last two Congresses, would provide for a Congressional Budgetary Information Service, to promote fiscal responsibility in the Federal Government, and computerize the congressional committees giving them the ability to analyze administration programs to determine costs, scope, and possible results on a long-range basis. The Budgetary Information Service would report on every bill reaching the floor of the House and Senate. It would contain a cost-effectiveness analysis of the proposal in relationship to other programs on the books and what could be expected of the program when it is operational.

Third, is a bill I first introduced in the House to provide for a mechanism or device for recording and automatically counting votes in 1949—my first year in Congress. I thought it was a sound and efficient way to conduct business, and in light of recent irregularities in voting, believe we should have a modern system for recording and counting votes. There is nothing more important than the casting of a vote by a representative.

The American people are demanding that their Government be run in the most responsible way. They are against waste, inefficiency, corruption, and sloppy handling of their tax funds. The Congress has a responsibility in the 91st Congress to react to this demand from our citizens. To do less would be a cruel hoax on those who placed responsibility in their elected national officials. I am hopeful for speedy action on these two bills.

MR. NIXON AND THE BLACKS

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, during recent years, our Nation has witnessed the agony of unfulfilled promises within the black community. The result has been frustration and rebellion among Negroes. Riot has torn many of our cities. Despair has overwhelmed the occasional spark of optimism among the blacks, leading in extreme cases to wanton destruction.

The Nation, as the 91st Congress convenes today, looks to its President-elect for leadership in approaching this most exacting domestic challenge.

An excellent editorial appeared in the December 28, 1968, issue of the Christian Science Monitor. Entitled "Mr. Nixon and the Blacks," the editorial applauds Mr. Nixon in his call for "patience"—but at the same time demands of his administration the answers to some very tough questions. These answers, we all pray, will lead to effective programs commanding business, local, and State participation, as well as the Federal involvement. There can be no acceptable substitute for tangible progress within the Negro community during coming years. Mr. Nixon has demonstrated his understanding of this goal as he builds his administration and its priorities.

I insert the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

MR. NIXON AND THE BLACKS

"Patience" is what President-Elect Richard Nixon is counseling the American Negro community. But "patience" isn't easy to come by, in this era of aroused expectations, black militancy, multiple programs and insufficient results.

Yet what Mr. Nixon is essentially asking of the black community is that he be given time—time for his men to familiarize themselves with the needs, time for ideas to flow, time for the new Council on Urban Affairs to get cracking, time for old policies to be restructured. The end results may be far better, if the black community will give the Nixon administration this essential time element.

Mr. Nixon made few promises to the Negro community during the election campaign. Few blacks voted for him. But he would probably not disagree with what a Kennedy-Johnson Democratic official, McGeorge Bundy, now head of the Ford Foundation, said back in the riot-torn summer of 1966: "We believe that full equality of all American Negroes is now the most urgent domestic concern of this country." Mr. Nixon would also doubtless agree with black leaders that the need is for jobs, for job-training, for low-cost housing, for uplifted educational standards, for better transport from ghetto to job.

What can the Nixon team now promise to the black community, so that they will be patient with their demands? He can promise a winnowing-down of the over-extended programs of the Johnson years. He can promise a more efficient management and follow-through, on each program which passes muster. He can promise the utilization of new concepts—decentralized controls, federal grants to local agencies, more involvement by the business community in jobs, housing, training, and tax credits to encourage this involvement.

Domestically, the Nixon administration quite evidently aims to give first priority to rehabilitation of the cities, to effective handling of their manifold problems. Mr. Nixon intends actively to head the Council on Urban Affairs, just as he will head the old and more prestigious National Security Council.

It will not be simple to satisfy the Negro community while simultaneously seeking to make peace in Vietnam, curb the missile race, cool inflation, defend the dollar. But Mr. Nixon's organization of this new Council on Urban Affairs, directed by Daniel Pat-

rick Moynihan, has been commendably brisk and efficient. The new ideas, recently churned out, may be insufficient to see the "Negro revolution" through to a harmonious outcome. But we feel that Mr. Nixon has, thus far, earned the right to ask for "patience" while the assault on the urban problem is being fully mobilized.

ROBERT ELLSWORTH

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to extend congratulations to Robert Ellsworth, a former colleague in the House and a fellow Kansan, upon his selection by the President-elect to serve as an assistant in the administration beginning January 20. Mr. Ellsworth is highly qualified and capable to fulfill this challenging national assignment in the White House.

Kansas is proud of its native son, and those of us who served with Bob Ellsworth in the House of Representatives know that the President-elect has chosen well.

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include editorial comments from various Kansas newspapers regarding the appointment of Bob Ellsworth to the President-elect's staff:

[From the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle]

THE ELLSWORTH APPOINTMENT

Kansas friends of Robert Ellsworth, who are many, are rejoicing in the important assignment he has won with the Nixon administration.

It is a credit to the state to have one of its sons rise so high in the councils of government—particularly by appointment. A President has the nation to choose from, and from all these people he chooses the best he can find.

That Mr. Nixon has seen fit to choose Ellsworth is really not surprising. Ever since his university days it has been clear that Ellsworth was extraordinary. He served Kansas with distinction as a congressman from the Third District. He proved his political acumen by casting his lot with Nixon long before this was the popular thing to do, and his tireless and intelligent efforts in behalf of his man doubtless had much to do with Mr. Nixon's victory this year.

As a special presidential assistant his incisiveness undoubtedly will serve Mr. Nixon well. His position of intimacy with the chief executive also insures that the so-called liberal wing of the Republican party will have the presidential ear.

It is a good appointment.

[From the Topeka (Kans.) Daily Capital]

ELLSWORTH TO TOP JOB

President-elect Richard M. Nixon's appointment of Robert F. Ellsworth, former Kansas congressman, as a presidential assistant on his White House staff is being received with hearty approval by those who know him best, his friends in the Sunflower State.

Ellsworth will be higher in White House echelons than any Kansan since Dwight D. Eisenhower was president.

It has been known for some time that Ellsworth was due for a high level appointment, despite his disclaimers he would prefer to return to his law practice. His name had been mentioned for several positions, from a cabinet post to Republican national chairman.

The Kansan earned his appointment by two years of service with Nixon during the arduous months he was directing his course to the presidency. Frequently, Ellsworth was Nixon's sole companion on trips abroad and in this country. During Nixon's campaign and the Republican national convention, Ellsworth was one of his top advisers.

Service to his country is not new to the 42-year-old Lawrence attorney. In the Korean War he was a lieutenant commander in the Navy. Later he was on the faculty of the University of Kansas school of business. At KU the Ellsworth name has been familiar for years, first because of the long service Robert's father, Fred, performed as alumni secretary, later because of the son.

For six years Robert Ellsworth served in Congress, first elected from the old 2nd District in 1960 and twice reelected before losing the GOP nomination for U.S. senator to Sen. James B. Pearson two years ago.

Kansans are proud that one of their own has attained such a lofty position. Although he must serve the entire country—as he will—his home state should benefit from Ellsworth being close to the center of power.

[From the Newton (Kans.) Kansan]

NIXON HONORS KANSAN

The appointment by President-Elect Richard Nixon of former Kansas Rep. Robert F. Ellsworth to a White House post has been received with praise from fellow Kansans. The President-Elect has named Ellsworth as a presidential assistant.

Ellsworth has been working with Nixon for the past 2 years, and on some of the President-Elect's trips he was his sole companion.

The former member of the House of Representatives denied he was under consideration for a top post in the new administration, but it has been known that he was under consideration. Ellsworth had told others that he would prefer to return to his law practice.

Ellsworth has been serving his country in one capacity or another for a number of years.

He served in the navy during the Korean war; he was on the faculty of the K. U. school of business at one time; and he served in congress for 6 years in the old 2nd district. He tried for the U.S. Senate against Sen. James B. Pearson 2 years ago and was defeated.

There is no doubt that Ellsworth will give valuable service to his country again as he assists the new president in the hard job of running the executive branch of the federal government.

His fellow Kansans are proud that he has been elevated to this high post.

OUR OWN ROBERT ELLSWORTH

(By Charles Pearson)

It was a rather quiet week, in the main, on the state's editorial pages. There was, to be sure, still some rejoicing about the appointment of our own Robert Ellsworth to be a top Nixon aide.

Said the Kansas City Kansan:

"Proud Kansans feel that Pres.-elect Richard Nixon showed discernment and wisdom, also appreciation, in appointing Robert Ellsworth his assistant. The former Lawrence young man made a good impression at home in Washington while he was a member of Congress.

"Ellsworth joined up with Nixon long before there was any assurance that Nixon would be nominated, much less elected President. The Kansan not only was an early joiner but served the Nixon organization energetically.

". . . He has not been far removed from governmental goings-on in the past two decades. Now he will be right in the middle of it and for the foreseeable future. An activist, he will relish it."

The Newton Kansans was pleased, too. Said Jack Lander:

"There is no doubt that Ellsworth will give valuable service to his country again as he assists the new President in the hard job of running the executive branch of the federal government. His fellow Kansans are proud that he has been elevated to this high post."

In Ellsworth's home town, Dolph Simons said in the Lawrence Journal-World:

"Ellsworth is not a man who wants to remake America. What he wants primarily is to preserve what is good in our country, drive out what is bad, and look forward to progress . . . If all of Nixon's appointments are as good . . . as the selection of Ellsworth, our country is in for better days."

LEGISLATION TO BENEFIT THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing three bills to benefit the average taxpayer and homeowner. I have chosen these bills to reintroduce first because, of all the ones I sponsored last year, they have the broadest application.

The first bill would exempt a family's homestead from levy for failure to pay Federal income taxes. Under present law, a worker could lose his home to the Federal Government through a forced sale because of a lien against him personally. It does not matter how many years a worker has met his tax responsibilities, nor indeed how long he might have been struggling to pay for his home.

I do not belittle the importance of the income tax and the need to enforce it fairly and uniformly, but to me it is a harsh and unjust remedy for the Federal Government to deprive a worker of his investment in shelter for himself and his family because of insufficient funds to meet the taxes on his income.

Providing opportunities for homesteading for our common citizens was a cherished principle during the settling of our vast frontiers. The pioneering Homestead Act is still on the books. I do not think the Federal Government should retreat from the encouragement of homesteading to the opposite course of depriving citizens of their homes, even to satisfy a tax debt.

A homestead in my bill is any urban lot or rural property under 200 acres upon which a head of family dwells. I drafted and introduced this legislation in the last Congress, when I realized that while my home State of Texas, among others, protects the homes of her citizens from non-Federal tax liens, homeowners are not protected against Federal action. I submit that this situation should be changed.

My second bill would increase from $600 to $900 the amount of personal income tax exemptions. Personal exemptions apply to the taxpayer himself, his spouse and dependents, with additional exemptions for old age and blindness.

The need for this break to the American taxpayer is obvious: inflation and the cost of living have together risen rapidly since 1954 when $600 was established as the nontaxable amount allowed for the support of each individual. For dependents who are college students, the $600 exemption has become even more unrealistic.

One of my first actions as a freshman Member of Congress in 1962 was to sponsor this bill. Many of my colleagues have introduced this legislation over the years, and I hope that this measure of tax relief for the average American will be enacted promptly.

My third bill would establish a Small Tax Division within the Tax Court of the United States. It is designed to offer a simplified and understandable avenue of relief for the small taxpayer who has run afoul of one of the many and sometimes bewildering array of tax regulations.

It is estimated that 55 million Americans with incomes under $10,000 pay claims to the Internal Revenue Service which they consider unjust. This means the average breadwinner who fills out his own tax report and then finds the IRS claiming more from him because he misapplied the regulations does not feel it is worthwhile to hire a lawyer and maybe an accountant to fight a large bureauracy.

But my bill would establish up to 20 Small Tax Commissioners who would give a fair and independent hearing to any taxpayer with an assessed deficiency under 2,500, without the need of a lawyer and an accountant in attendance. Tax reform and simplification of the tax regulations are needed, but in the meantime a Small Tax Court would be a boon to the "little fellow."

Mr. Speaker, these bills are the farthest thing from "special interest" legislation. They are designed to benefit the vast segment of our population which is rarely the target of special legislation. But I believe my three bills are of special interest to a great multitude of American taxpayers and homeowners.

THE NEXT 10 YEARS IN WATER DEVELOPMENT

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, a month ago, Mr. Floyd E. Dominy, who has served this Nation in such an outstanding capacity as Commissioner of Reclamation, was a principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Irrigation Districts Association of California. Although I was unable to personally attend this meeting due to other commitments, I did have the privilege of reading Commissioner Dominy's remarks in which he looked ahead into the next decade and discussed a subject of tremendous importance to the State of California and to the Nation and also of great interest to me personally, namely, the future of water development in this Nation.

Commissioner Dominy's qualifications to discuss this subject are unequaled for he has served in the Bureau of Reclamation for more than 35 years and has been the Commissioner of Reclamation in the past three administrations serving under Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. I thought his predictions and comments were of such merit that I wanted to share them with my colleagues on this opening day of the 91st Congress. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I insert his remarks in the RECORD, as follows:

THE NEXT 10 YEARS

The title of my speech today is "The Next Ten Years." Perhaps you have asked yourself or your neighbors, "How can he possibly predict what will happen much beyond the next 10 weeks, with a new President and a new Cabinet prepared to take office next month?"

Certainly the new President, the new Secretary of the Interior and the realignment of Congress, including changes in some committee chairmanships and assignments, are going to have an important effect on Reclamation development in the next 10 years. I am a career employee of 35 years experience, who has served as Commissioner of Reclamation under three Presidents, but I can assure you that I have no political crystal ball. I have every confidence that the administration and the Congress will take positive action to maintain an orderly Reclamation program to meet the water needs of the West.

But regardless of political change, there are still some basic facts about water shortages and water development that must be faced up to by all of us without regard to partisan considerations.

Aside from limited opportunities to conserve available water supplies within a region through water salvage measures, there are only three ways in which a water-short region such as central and southern California can be helped. They are:

1. Through major importation of surface water from areas of surplus to the areas of shortage.

2. Through the treatment of water unfit for use (sea water, brackish water, waste water) to make it useable, and/or

3. Through the augmentation of natural runoff by weather modification and other means.

The Bureau of Reclamation is already engaged in all three of these methods of helping water-deficient areas and will continue to expand its activities in all three areas during the next 10 years.

Let's get back for a moment to that title—"The Next Ten Years.' As a title, it is especially appropriate because the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968 establishes a 10-year moratorium on studies of any plan for importing water to the Colorado River Basin from any natural river drainage basin lying outside the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and those portions of Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming which are in the natural drainage basin of the Colorado River.

In case the implication of that proviso was not too clear, let me spell it out for you. It means H-a-n-d-s o-f-f t-h-e C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a. During the next 10 years there will be no studies by the Bureau of Reclamation of possible imports from the Columbia River into the Colorado River Basin. That is the key element in the reconciliation of interests in the Colorado Basin States and the Northwest in order to proceed with further development of the Colorado.

I will discuss the benefits to California and the rest of the Colorado River Basin States a bit later. But right now, I want to talk about what affect this moratorium is going to have on California.

First of all, you can expect that the 10-year interim will be used to excellent advantage by all concerned to make thorough studies of the long term growth potentials of the Colorado River Basin States and the Columbia River Basin States and the water resources and long-term needs of each region. It also will be a period for intensive study of the opportunities for augmentation of the Colorado River supply through other means. Such means, of course, will include atmospheric modification and water purification, and the studies will necessarily take into account the latest developments in technology as well as alternative costs and the many legal and environmental problems.

It is possible that when all this work is done and the Northwest area has made an inventory of possible long-term needs and uses for the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries, there may still be water in the Northwest surplus to these foreseeable needs.

Under those circumstances, as I said in October in Vancouver before an entirely different audience, I do not see how the Northwest can politically defend a denial of the use of its waters actually in surplus. *Provided*—and I underscore the word *Provided*—that diversion from the Columbia River proves to be the most feasible method of augmenting the supply for the arid areas.

Let me say to you with an equal candor that I am not at all sure that diversion of water from the Columbia River to the Colorado River will prove to be the most economically feasible way of meeting the water shortages of the Colorado Basin.

There are still many things which must be done in the Colorado River Basin before it can be proven beyond doubt that surplus water should be sought elsewhere.

There are two basic points which apply to the movement of huge quantities of water over long distances between any political subdivision—whether they be counties, states or nations.

One is that interregional movement of water should not be contemplated to a degree that the basin of origin would be deprived of water which it could reasonably and rationally expect to need as a basin for its own economic growth.

Now, if it should be found that there is water in the Northwest surplus to the region's foreseeable needs, does that mean that the Colorado Basin is automatically entitled to the use of that surplus water?

I say no, not at least, until all local resources have been developed fully and efficiently. I don't believe any State or region has a right to seek the resources of another until it has exhausted all of its own capabilities. This is the second basic point that must be applied to any proposal for the movement of water. California itself has recognized this principle in its precedent-setting "county of origin" policy with respect to intra-State movement of water.

Therefore, during the next 10 years, California and the other Colorado Basin States must exhaustively explore and consider all methods of augmenting existing water supplies—including water savings and movement within the region, water purification, weather modification, and more efficient use of water—before they can legitimately seek to use by virtue of need, water which flows in other basins.

Now let me discuss briefly some of the specific ways in which the Bureau of Reclamation may be able to help.

1. INITIATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN PROJECT

A highlight of the Reclamation program during the coming decade will be the initiation of construction of the $1.3 billion Colorado River Basin development, which includes the long-sought Central Arizona Project and also a number of other projects in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. The Central Arizona Project will enable Arizona to divert an estimated annual aver-

age of 1.2 million acre-feet out of the State's legal allocation of 2.8 million acre-feet of water from the Colorado River.

However, the authorizing act established a priority of 4.4 million acre-feet for California. This water is used for irrigation purposes in the southern part of the State and to serve the municipal and industrial water needs of that region's 10 million residents, a population expected to double before the end of the century. Diversions to the CAP will be limited when necessary to assure delivery of the Golden State's priority allotment as well as deliveries to other holders of perfected water rights in the lower basin.

California and the other basin States will realize a major gain from the Colorado River Project Act as a result of a provision that the Mexican Water Treaty will be regarded as a National obligation. This means that costs for developing that amount of water needed for compliance with the Treaty will be regarded as non-reimbursable. Moreover, the project act establishes a Lower Colorado River Basin development fund, comprised mainly of certain surplus revenues from projects in the area after costs of these projects have been repaid. The fund eventually will be used to build works for augmenting the Colorado River to meet the critical needs in the Lower Basin States.

2. WATER SALVAGE PROGRAMS ALONG THE COLORADO RIVER

The Secretary is specifically directed to undertake programs for water salvage and groundwater recovery along and adjacent to the main stream of the Colorado River. This work has been in progress for some time, with water already having been salvaged through construction of the offstream Senator Wash Reservoir near Imperial Dam, through our Colorado River Front Work and Levee System works and channel improvement along the Colorado River, and through the development of wells in the groundwater recovery program on the Yuma Mesa near Yuma, Arizona. We are presently developing plans for removal of phreatophytes from selected areas along the lower Colorado River. These programs will result in additional water supplies being made available to serve demands on the Colorado River flows while at the same time providing for the needs for fish preservation and wildlife and recreation enhancement.

Local, State, and Federal agencies are making studies of ways and means of capturing the remnants of flood flows available for use for irrigation and municipal purposes. Reclamation's study of the Santa Margarita Project in the south coastal area of California is one example. With construction of this project, hopefully in the near future, the unused flood flows of the Santa Margarita River will be stored to provide municipal and industrial water for both the Fallbrook Public Utility District and the huge Marine Corps Base at Camp Pendleton.

Local and State agencies are also taking advantage of new technological advances in continuing studies of plans for the reclamation of sewage effluent for use in recharging groundwater basins and to serve irrigation, recreation, and other water needs.

3. CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the initial units of the Central Valley Project started in 1937 and the first units became fully operational in 1941. However, the project has been expanded several times by major authorizations and today only about half the authorized construction has been accomplished. During the next 10 years, assuming the availability of appropriation, I see a strong need for another billion dollars of Federal funds to be invested in construction on CVP features already authorized, such as Auburn Dam, the Folsom South Canal, and the San Felipe Division.

Also in the planning pipeline for future construction are proposed units of the Central Valley Project, the California State Water Project, and the flood control, navigation, and conservation projects of the Corps of Engineers. Future additions to the CVP, for example, include the Kellogg Unit, the Peripheral Canal Unit (jointly with the State), and the East Side and Consumnes River Divisions. If these plans meet the approval they certainly deserve, and if the State Legislature and the Congress appropriate funds, the next decade will witness further large-scale transfers of water from areas of surplus to areas of deficiency within California.

4. NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA PLANS

Many of the future plans look to the North Coast of California—with its Eel, Mad, Trinity, Van Duzen and Klamath Rivers—as an area of water surplus to needs for in-basin development. These rivers, with a combined flow of some 25 million acre-feet per year, could well serve as a source for the export of million of acre-feet of surplus water a year to less favored areas. Plans for the Eel River have reached the stage where local debate has begun over routes, and over the amounts of flows and types of construction which would preserve or enhance the ecology of the area. The next ten years should see the resolution of these questions.

Northwestern California studies are being coordinated through a State-Federal Interagency Group including the California Department of Water Resources, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Corps of Engineers, assisted by other agencies. There is a growing trend for more intensive use of coordinating groups, and increasingly, agencies and organizations have interested themselves in water development and its impact not only on the economy, but also upon the individual and his environment. The next ten years will doubtless see this trend accelerate.

5. GENERAL RECONNAISSANCE PLANS

Reconnaissance studies of means of halting and possibly reversing the trends toward salinity of the Salton Sea were started this year. The problem is a difficult one, but if it can be solved the social and economic rewards will be far-reaching.

6. FRAMEWORK STUDIES IN PROCESS

A major step toward the solution of the problem of inventory of the water supplies and requirements of the Western States was the enactment and implementation of the Water Resources Planning Act in 1965. Under that Act, the Water Resources Council was formed on the National level, and State-Federal interagency committees were assigned planning responsibilities on the regional level. Coordinated river basin studies have been undertaken in the Columbia-North Pacific, California, Upper and Lower Colorado, Great Basin, and Missouri River Basin regions, all of which are scheduled for completion in about four years. These studies will bring together the plans and goals of all the State and Federal agencies involved in water resources development and present them in a comprehensive "framework" report which will demonstrate the availability of water resources to accomplish those goals to the maximum practicable extent. These reports may well become the basis for detailed planning of future projects for all agencies for decades to come.

7. ATMOSPHERIC WEATHER MODIFICATION PROGRESS AND FUTURE POTENTIAL

Atmospheric water research appears to offer real promise for tapping the rivers of the sky to increase the runoff in the Colorado River Basin and elsewhere. Our progress in preliminary research is very encouraging and we can expect to go operational within the next few years in the high Rockies of Colorado. There is a strong likelihood that as much as 2 million acre-feet can be added annually to the runoff within the Colorado River watershed. Obviously, this could have far-reaching consequences not only for California and the Colorado River Basin, but for the entire Western area.

8. MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS

Significant developments in the conversion of sea and brackish water are also taking place. Joint U.S.-Mexico studies are continuing on the possibility of desalting sea water on the Gulf of California, and carrying it inland to augment the Colorado River and serve other areas along the route. Similarly, the treatment of brackish water both for water reclamation and to improve the quality of available water supplies is being studied, as is the economics of desalting for irrigation use. The Bureau of Reclamation, in cooperation with the Office of Saline Water, is conducting theoretical economic studies on the agricultural value of desalted water for the Coachella Valley and the Yuma areas in California and for the Buckeye area in Arizona. Within the next 10 years, great strides can be expected in the technology for desalting sea water and brackish water.

It is recognized that many of the potential plans for augmenting the water supplies for the Colorado River Basin and other areas of the Pacific Southwest will require considerable amounts of low-cost power and energy either for use in desalting processes or to provide energy to operate pumping plants required to deliver water to areas of use. Existing hydroelectric power sources and those in the planning stages will not be able to provide the large additional quantities of power which will be required.

Nuclear power, of course, would most likely be utilized to provide much of that future requirement. This, however, would be base power supply. Sources of peaking power must also be developed. To this end, the Bureau of Reclamation, as well as privately and publicly-owned utilities, are considering pumpback storage projects which can be used in conjunction with the base load plants to meet the expanding total power demands.

The Bureau also has been cooperating with the University of California at Riverside in a study of the development of geothermal sources of steam energy in the Imperial Valley. If some of the present indications are substantiated, there is a possibility of utilizing this power and thermal water source to provide electric power and desalted water at low cost.

You can see that a most ambitious program faces California and the Southwest for the next 10 years.

It is possible, of course, that even with the most complete and extensive development of local resources, people of California and the Southwest will still find themselves short of enough water to meet all of their growth needs. If that should be the case, then 10 years from now, provided such a local development and use program has been carried out, and provided there is water in the Northwest surplus to that area's foreseeable needs, you would certainly be in a position to go to Congress and say truthfully, "We have done everything we can to help ourselves—now we must have help from areas of clearly defined surplus."

POTOMAC RIVER SANITATION COMPACT

HON. GEORGE H. FALLON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I have the pleasure to introduce a bill providing for the consent of Congress to revision of the interstate compact on the Potomac

River Basin. The signatories to this compact—Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia—have approved these revisions.

This compact has a long, illustrious history, in water pollution abatement, dating back to 1940. When plans were being made in the late 1930's some people wanted a water resources compact not limited to pollution abatement. However, the majority felt that water pollution conditions were such that concentration was essential and that a broadened compact should come later.

The record would indicate that this was good judgment. In 1940 only 9 percent of the sewered population of 1,500,000 had secondary type waste treatment; 75 percent, mostly in the District of Columbia, had primary treatment; while 15 percent had no treatment of any kind. Today 97 percent of a sewered population of nearly 3 million, twice as many people, are served by at least secondary type plants. Industry, which in 1940 provided little waste treatment now provides treatment equivalent to the municipal levels.

This record has been achieved through wholehearted cooperation of the States and the District of Columbia with the assistance of Federal grant-in-aid and other programs. The State of Maryland has been a leader. Governor O'Conner in 1941 became the first chairman of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac. Recent correspondence from Gov. Spiro Agnew reaffirms Maryland's continuing interest and concern.

In view of the record compiled to date, and in view of the complexities of the water problems of today in the Potomac, the signatories have agreed that now it is necessary and desirable to broaden the authority of the compact to allow it to operate in the total area of water and associated land resources. The proposed revision of the compact law is for this purpose.

First. The commission will be authorized to cooperate, assist, and provide liaison for and among public and nonpublic agencies in the formulation and coordination of plans, programs, and other activities relating to stream pollution or to the utilization, conservation, or development of water and associated land resources.

Second. The Commission will be authorized to review and comment on any plan or program of any public or private agency or organization relating to stream pollution or the utilization, conservation, or development of water or associated land resources.

Third. The Commission will have authority to establish reasonable standards of water quality as developed by the responsible signatory agencies.

Many problems remain to be solved in the Potomac and its tributaries. Acid mine drainage in the north branch of the Potomac, sediment in all parts of the basin, land runoff, both rural and urban, and nutrient control represent some of the major challenges. Both critical water supply problems and flood control will require basinwide leadership for their solution.

The Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin with this revised charter, which also eliminates a restrictive ceiling on signatory contributions, is the Potomac's only basinwide authority. Its past record would indicate that with its new authority and potential resources it will be able to provide the leadership so badly needed to protect the river and to develop its full potential.

I include a memorandum explaining the background and provisions of the proposed bill, together with an article published in the newsletter of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, entitled "ICPRB Revised Compact Has All but Congressional OK," in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

ADDITIONAL ITEMS RELATING TO THE COMPACT AMENDMENT

1. This Amendment was adopted in the Basin by all of the States (Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia) and was formally endorsed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. It cannot become operative until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

2. Under present thinking, this will be an interim action which will allow sufficient time for the various Legislatures to study proposals for a brand-new Compact, without delaying detailed planning and decision-making with respect to urgent water supply, water quality and other problems.

3. With the present extreme limitation ($30,000) on the total sum of the annual Signatory contribution and the severe limitation of its authority and scope, it is becoming more and more difficult to secure an annual program grant from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Without this program grant it would be almost impossible for the Commission to continue its operations, as long as the $30,000 limitation exists. We would anticipate, under new authority provided by this Amendment, to request a total of approximately $60,000–65,000 per year from the Signatories.

EXPLANATION OF WHAT THE PROPOSED COMPACT AMENDMENT WOULD DO

1. Broadened Scope: The existing Compact restricts the scope of authority to the abatement and control of pollution. The Amendment recognizes that the utilization and development of the water and associated land cannot be separated from pollution in today's society. Therefore the authority of the Commission would be amended to allow the Commission to engage in water and associated land resource matters generally. The preamble to the Compact Law still indicates that the prime purpose of the Commission is the control and prevention of pollution.

2. Planning Authority: New Section (A) Article II would allow the Commission to conduct detailed studies and issue reports on pollution and other water problems in the Conservancy Districts.

New Section (D) Article II would authorize the Commission to cooperate, assist and provide liaison for and among public and non-public agencies in the formulation and coordination of plans, programs and other activities relating to stream pollution or to the utilization, conservation, or development of water or associated land resources.

3. Budget Ceiling Removal: Removal of the $30,000 ceiling on the total sum of the annual contributions by the Signatories. Normal budgeting processes of each Signatory would be followed.

4. Water Quality Standards: To establish, through appropriate state agencies, standards of water quality. The Commission would not be able to impose standards on a state. Rather the responsible State agency would be required to submit standards for Commission review and recommendation. The Federal Water Quality Act of 1965, which requires "Water Quality Standards," will make it necessary for the Commission to accept "Standards" which the States were required to adopt in 1967.

5. Sections of the Commission (Article III): For the purpose of dealing with problems of pollution and of water and associated land resources in specific areas which directly affect two or more, but not all, Signatory Bodies, the Commission may establish Sections of the Commission, consisting of Commissioners from such affected Signatories, provided, however, that no Signatory Body may be excluded.

Under this Article the Commission may perform any power or function vested in the Commission, and in addition, may exercise other powers and functions as may be vested in such Section by the laws of any Signatory or the laws of the United States. The exercise of any powers vested solely in a Section shall be financed through funds provided in advance by the Bodies, including the United States, participating in such Section.

The original purpose of the Article was to provide the Washington-Metro Region an opportunity for inter-jurisdictional cooperation for concerted action. The organization of the Metropolitan Council of Governments has since limited the need for this opportunity. However, the authority to establish Sections may still be useful in water supply matters in several Basin areas.

ICPRB REVISED COMPACT HAS ALL BUT CONGRESSIONAL OK

COMPACT: REPRINTED, EXPLAINED

The Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin Compact, the legal instrument which has delimited the powers of the Commission for the past 27 years has been amended by the four member-States of the compact organization and approved by the District of Columbia. The amendments increase the responsibilities and scope of operations of the organization. Final sanction of the changes, however, rests with the U.S. Congress. The Congress is, as a matter of form, the guarantor of interstate compacts.

It was a committee of the Commission, aided by a consulting group, which originally formulated the revisions to the Commission Compact. The committee submitted its report in 1959. During the years from 1959 to the present, the parties to the Compact, one by one have weighed, considered and finally approved the changes. Maryland, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania and West Virginia had all recorded themselves in favor by 1962–63, or six years ago. Virginia brought all the base runners home very recently when Governor Mills E. Godwin fixed his signature to Virginia Assembly—S. 436. The bill had passed the 1968 Assembly in March. State Senators Robert Fitzgerald, Omer Hirst and Adelard Brault, all of Fairfax County, had introduced it.

INQUIRIES

The Interstate Commission Compact, amended and approved by all of the signatories, is reprinted in full on the inside pages of this Newsletter. The amendments (deletions in italic; additions in bold face) speak quite plainly for themselves. Very little explanation would seem to be required; yet this reasonable assumption does not square with a sizable demand for "information" on the matter of the changes. This demand, manifest in a steady stream of letter and telephone inquiries directed to the Commission's office at Washington, D.C., is the more significant, because—as noted before—the changes have not been finally ratified by the Congress.

The questions, in their turn, are operating on the reasonable assumption that nothing happens in a vacuum; least of all, perhaps, the resurrection of the Proposed

Amendments to the original 1940 interstate Compact for the Potomac.

The amendments read the same as they did six years ago, yet the Potomac Basin is considerably changed after six years. It is this changed relationship which injects the amendments with significance. The contemporary meaning of an amended Compact must lie in the Compact's contemporary application.

The amendments were originally proposed with the view that they would permit the compact-organization, the Commission, to better perform its role of advisor to the Potomac States on corporate, basin-wide efforts to clean up streams and deal with other water matters. Six years ago, the Potomac States were not, perhaps, in desperate need of better advice on how to proceed with a concerted attack on Basin stream pollution. because in truth they were collectively making very few decisions to abate pollution on an interstate or drainage-basin basis. Rather, their abatement efforts and programs were, by and large, ones which they undertook individually for the satisfaction of ends within their own boundaries. These individual efforts, of course, indirectly benefited the Basin as a whole.

The Potomac Basin six years ago was virtually Homestead land for any public agency or governmental team that wanted to write a total plan to upgrade and conserve the water (and related land) resources of the region. It was a time when comprehensive planners were just starting to get their feet wet in the Potomac. The Army Corps of Engineers was just in the first motions of organizing the giant data-gathering effort that led to its controversial 1963 scheme, and the U.S. Dept. of Interior with a recreational development design and a water quality concordat. (Ideally these will be integrated in the forthcoming Interdepartmental Task Force Final Report.)

Already, basin-planning has gone as far in actuality as to roughly predicate the function and use of large water and shoreland segments of the Basin. Environmental zoning is the immediate, practical outcome of the Water Quality Standards Act of 1965. Very recently Senator Daniel Brewster of Maryland introduced a bill (S. 3157) which would bestow on the "main stem of the Potomac River and adjacent land areas in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia" perhaps one of the most exclusive zoning classifications possible for settled areas which "possess unusual natural, scenic, historic, fish and wildlife, and recreational values." Senator Brewster would have the Main Stem Potomac designated a National River.

NEVER BETTER

Prospects to develop and conserve the Potomac on a unified basis have never seemed better. How cautious the thinking of six years ago seems now. But where are the Potomac States (outside of their U.S. Congressional delegations) in this rush of Potomac planning? What have they done in six years to stay in the running?

States all across the country, with new budget allocations, new programs and new or revamped natural resources and water resources agencies, are answering the demands of modern America that the environment stay clean and continue to offer opportunity, inspiration and health. The Potomac States have created energetic conservation and pollution abatement programs, each State operating within its own boundaries. All want to carry the same conservationist methods over to the watershed as a unit. Their in-state programs have already clearly benefited the waters of the Potomac system and the obvious way to enlarge these gains is to enlarge the scope of rational management. The States of the Potomac apparently want to ride the planning wave of the future.

Naturally, they require a vehicle in order to do this. A committee of Governors' representatives (the Potomac River Basin Advisory Committee) has devised and recommended to the attention of the several State legislatures a most advanced Compact-instrument allowing for mutual assistance and consultation in the conservation and development of the Potomac. It is the most sophisticated of its type in the country; but for the time being it is only a proposal, not a fact. By the most optimistic count, approval by all of the State legislatures can not be had for two years (1970). When this new Compact does come into being it will absorb and replace the present Interstate Commission.

Of course the States are consulted on the Basin planning (by others) that is going forward. The Governors' Advisory Committee entered some marginal comments in the Interdepartmental Staff Task Force Interim Report, for example. Senator Brewster, in his bill, establishes a nine-member Potomac National River Advisory Council with two members for each of the Potomac jurisdictions: District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. The ninth member would be designated from the general public. The Secretary "will be required to consult with the Council on matters relating to the development of the (National River) project."

The position of the States today is small in relation to where they would like to be—a position outlined unambiguously in their ambitious, new Potomac Compact proposal. They can make their collective voice and their individual voices heard through quite a few channels, but a stronger voice would be welcome.

CLEAR

Given the contemporary Potomac scene, the significance of the move to modestly enlarge the responsibilities of the present Interstate Commission is clear.

The hope of the States lies in an altogether different Compact, but an improved Interstate Commission will permit the States a single and influential voice in Potomac planning for the next few years. Assuming favorable action by the Congress, the Commission can serve as an interim coordinating agency. In the manner of a reliable lead-off batter it can move the Basin States' Potomac planning to first base. The built-in limitation on the Commission's life span means that it can, in a certain sense, be sacrificed—that it, too, can "take itself out of politics." Thus, before its useful life is over, it may be able to lay down a sacrifice bunt that will move unified State planning to second base. At that point, even a long single by the totally new Compact-organization proposed as a replacement can bring State planning for the Potomac home.

The present Commission, the interim agency—strengthened by amendments to its Compact—will strive to muster to the cause of Potomac planning the citizens by two's and three's at the local level. Local indifference or local resistance will break the back of any plan for the Potomac no matter how reasonable, no matter how obvious its merits. There are no substitutes for individual citizens convinced on their own terms of the rightness of the plan. Those who plan for the development of the great watersheds of the West may perhaps enjoy the luxury of concentrating exclusively on the engineering and the dollar problems—and never mind the buzzards, the cactus and the petrified forests. Basin planning in the East is nothing less than planning for people, who are numerous, alive, and talk back.

The Commissioners of the Interstate Commission will meet shortly to define in detail a new posture and policies for the Commission, which it could assume and adopt after the Congress acts favorably, as expected.

Without prejudicing the decisions of the Commissioners by speculating over-much in advance, several actions of an improved Commission may be predicted. It seems reasonable to assume that the Commission will assimilate the new State-Federal Water Quality Standards and codify them in the Commission by-laws. Thus the power newly granted to the Commission, in the amended version of its Compact, to set standards for the Basin is not one due for a great deal of exercise.

What use will be made of the new power to form "Sections" is uncertain. The provision was originally conceived to enable Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia to cooperatively expend extra effort to solve problems of the Washington Metropolitan region. In the period since the provision was conceived, the Metropolitan Council of Governments has been formed to serve this purpose.

The Commission with its new authorities could help bring about solutions to Basin water supply problems. While the large need is in the Metro region, critical water supply problems exist in many upstream communities. Also the Metro needs are to a considerable degree dependent on upstream solutions. This is a total Basin problem which cries for a basin-wide solution soon.

The proposed new Potomac River Basin Compact calls for development of a large detail-plan for the protection and development of the Basin's water and related land resources. Federal plans, referred to earlier will be essentially "framework" plans which will need to be translated into detailed working plans. It seems reasonable to assume that with its new powers the Interstate Commission should begin the development of a large working plan; pending the final formulation and adoption of a new Compact as recommended by the Potomac River Basin Advisory Committee.

In the final analysis the scope of endeavor of the Interstate Commission with its new authorities will depend on the intentions of the Signatory Bodies insofar as the development of the Potomac is concerned. In recent years the Federal Government has maintained the initiative in planning, with the States to a large degree being interested spectators. We are now at the action stage. Any voids will undoubtedly be filled.

Report. (Other Federal agencies subsequently were to help the Corps in writing its definitive survey of the Basin—more than two shelf-yards of bound pages.)

While Federal agencies were pulling on hip boots six years ago, for a deep wade into Potomac data, the States apparently were yielding to the rule "don't go near the water."

If the States, on the other hand, had seized the initiative in comprehensive planning, there would certainly have been a use for an unencumbered, knowledgeable, representative organization to advise them. A Commission, strengthened by an amended Compact would have made a combined State assault on watershed water-quality problems possible.

Certainly the Federal agencies expected a State instrumentality to appear. With no organization to turn to that was energetically representative of the Basin States, how could the Federal agencies bring State and local thinking into the "policy" stages of their planning?

Assuming that the Commission had been given the larger responsibilities conferred by the Compact amendments, it is reasonable to imagine the Basin citizenry even cheering the Corps' Report on the occasion of its launching in 1963. As it was, fundamental citizen opinion was not coaxed to the surface during the plan-drafting process and was not given outlet for sufficient open expression. Rather, public opinion was permitted to grow, by dark processes, negative

and chilly under the surface. Of course, it was precisely on a large, sullen iceberg that the Corps' plan ended its voyage; unexpectedly, without warning.

Speculating even further—had the Corps' plan proved popular and seaworthy, there would have been little need for the recent re-edition of a Federal plan for the Potomac; the Federal agencies working this time under the nominal direction of the Dept. of Interior.

The States six years ago got no vehicle for improving water-quality over the Basin and the Federal comprehensive planners got no seismic instrument for recording State and local opinion, as Virginia's affirmative action, only now, on the Compact amendments reveals. (Any amendments to the Compact—to take effect—must be approved by all the signatories.)

SIX YEARS LATER

Six years later, an amended Compact has a different promise and different application from what it would have had six years ago. America is a different nation and the Potomac Basin a different place in 1968. Today there is an altogether new understanding and will to do something about the natural environment. A whole generation of Americans has revolted against indifference and waste and demands a reclamation job on the water, air and landscape.

Concern for the quality and utility of water has prompted passage of progressive legislation in the State legislatures and major legislation at the Federal level controlling water pollution and promoting watershed planning and water research. People generally are aware that population and waste products of new technology threaten the natural environment in more powerful and sophisticated ways, and that the environment is vulnerable.

As a consequence of the "New Conservation," the Potomac Basin, once an unlikely subject for the comprehensive planners, is now singled out as a subject that will one day model for the Nation. Its natural beauty is praised at the highest level and its recreational and historical assets are studied and appreciated on every side.

Today there are several agencies practicing basin planning in the Potomac watershed on a more or less permanent basis, whereas there was no such planning six years ago. There is the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture advancing a small watersheds scheme for the Basin, the U.S. Corps of Engineers with its major-dam.

THE REVISED COMPACT

(This printing of the Compact shows deletions, which appear in italic, and differentiates between new sections, in black brackets, and unchanged sections, in plain type.)

Whereas it is recognized that abatement of existing pollution and the control of future pollution of interstate streams can best be promoted through a joint agency representing the several states located wholly or in part within the area drained by any such interstate stream; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States has given its consent to the States of Maryland and West Virginia, the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact providing for the creation of a conservancy district to consist of the drainage basin of the Potomac River and the main and tributary streams therein, for "the purpose of regulating, controlling, preventing, or otherwise rendering unobjectionable and harmless the pollution of the waters of said Potomac drainage area by sewage and industrial and other wastes"; [and]

[Whereas the regulation, control and prevention of pollution is directly affected by the quantities of water in said streams and the uses to which such water may be put, thereby requiring integration and coordination of the planning for the development and use of the water and associated land resources through cooperation with, and support and coordination of, the activities of Federal, State, local and private agencies, groups, and interests concerned with the development, utilization and conservation of the water and associated land resources of the said conservancy district.]

Now therefore the States of Maryland and West Virginia, the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, hereinafter designated signatory bodies, do hereby create the Potomac Valley Conservancy District, hereinafter designated the Conservancy District, comprising all of the area drained by the Potomac River and its tributaries; and also, do hereby create, [as an agency of each signatory body,] the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, hereinafter designated the Commission, under the articles of organization as set forth below.

ARTICLE I

The Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin shall consist of three members from each signatory body and three members appointed by the President of the United States. Said Commissioners, other than those appointed by the President, shall be chosen in a manner and for the terms provided by law of the signatory body from which they are appointed and shall serve without compensation from the Commission but shall be paid by the Commission their actual expenses incurred and incident to the performance of their duties.

(A) The Commission shall meet and organize within thirty days after the effective date of this compact, shall elect from its number a chairman and vice-chairman, shall adopt suitable by-laws, shall make, adopt, and promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary for the management and control, and shall adopt a seal.

(B) The Commission shall appoint and, at its pleasure, remove or discharge such officers and legal, engineering, clerical, expert and other assistants as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect, and shall determine their qualifications and fix their duties and compensation. Such personnel as may be employed shall be employed without regard to any civil service or other similar requirements for employees of any of the signatory bodies. The Commission may maintain one or more offices for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time or place within the area of the *Conservancy District* [signatory bodies.]

(C) The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements and shall make an annual report thereof and shall in such report set forth in detail the operations and transactions conducted by it pursuant to this compact. The Commission however, shall not incur any obligations for administrative or other expenses prior to the making of appropriations adequate to meet the same nor shall it in any way pledge the credit of any of the signatory bodies. Each of the signatory bodies reserves the right to make at any time an examination and audit of the accounts of the Commission.

(D) A quorum of the Commission shall, for the transaction of business, the exercise of any powers, or the performance of any duties, consist of at least *a majority of the* [six] members of the Commission [who shall represent at least a majority of the signatory bodies;] provided, however, that no action of the Commission relating to policy [or stream classification or standards] shall be binding on any one of the signatory bodies unless at least two of the Commissioners from such signatory body shall vote in favor thereof.

ARTICLE II

The Commission shall have the power *and its duties shall be:*

(A) *To coordinate, tabulate, and summarize technical and other data now available, or as shall become available in the future from any source, on the pollution of the streams of the Conservancy District and on the character and conditions of such streams, and to prepare reports thereon annually and at such other times as may be deemed advisable by the Commission.*

[To collect, analyze, interpret, coordinate, tabulate, summarize and distribute technical and other data relative to, and to conduct studies, sponsor research and prepare reports on, pollution and other water problems of the Conservancy District.]

(B) *To supplement existing information and data, and to secure new data by such investigations, analyses, or other means as may be necessary to secure adequate information on the character and condition of the streams of the Conservancy District as they now exist or may be affected by the future discharge of sewage and industrial and other wastes into the said stream.*

(C) [(B)] To cooperate with the legislative and administrative agencies of the signatory bodies, or the equivalent thereof, and with other *interested* commissions and *similar organizations* [Federal, local governmental and non-governmental agencies, organizations, groups and persons] for the purpose of promoting uniform laws, rules or regulations for the abatement and control of pollution of streams [and the utilization, conservation and development of the water and associated land resources] in the said Conservancy District.

[(C)] (D) To disseminate to the public information [in relation to stream pollution problems and the utilization, conservation and development of the water and associated land resources of the Conservancy District and] on the aims *and,* [views,] purposes [and recommendations] of the Commission *and on the harmful and uneconomical results of stream pollution* [in relation thereto.] *through the issuance of bulletins, circulars, correspondence, literature and reports.*

(E) *To cooperate with other organizations engaged in fact-finding and research activities on the treatment of sewage and industrial wastes or other wastes, and if deemed advisable, to institute and conduct such research and fact-finding activities.*

[(D) To cooperate with, assist, and provide liaison for and among, public and non-public agencies and organizations concerned with pollution and other water problems in the formulation and coordination of plans, programs and other activities relating to stream pollution or to the utilization, conservation or development of water or associated land resources, and to sponsor cooperative action in connection with the foregoing.

[(E) In its discretion and at any time during or after the formulation thereof, to review and to comment upon any plan or program of any public or private agency or organization relating to stream pollution or the utilization, conservation or development of water or associated land resources.]

[(F) (1)] To make and, if needful from time to time, revise and to recommend to the signatory bodies, reasonable minimum standards for the treatment of sewage and industrial or other wastes now discharged or to be discharged in the future to the streams of the Conservancy District, and also for cleanliness of the various streams in the Conservancy District.

[(2) To establish reasonable physical, chemical and bacteriological standards of water quality satisfactory for various classifications of use. It is agreed that each of the signatory bodies through appropriate agencies will prepare a classification of its interstate waters in the District in entirety or by portions according to present and proposed highest use, and for this purpose technical experts employed by appropriate state water pollution control agencies are authorized to confer on questions relating to classification of interstate waters affecting two or more states. Each signatory body agrees

to submit its classification of its interstate waters to the Commission with its recommendations thereon.

[The Commission shall review such classification and recommendations and accept or return the same with its comments. In the event of return, the signatory body will consider the comments of the Commission and re-submit the classification proposal, with or without amendment, with any additional comments for further action by the Commission.

[It is agreed that after acceptance of such classification, the signatory body through its appropriate state water pollution control agencies will work to establish programs of treatment of sewage and industrial wastes which will meet or exceed standards established by the Commission for classified waters. The Commission may from time to time make such changes in definitions of classifications and in standards as may be required by changed conditions or as may be necessary for uniformity and in a manner similar to that in which these standards and classifications were originally established.

[It is recognized, owing to such variable factors as location, size, character and flow and the many varied uses of the waters subject to the terms of this Compact, that no single standard of sewage and waste treatment and no single standard of quality of receiving waters is practical and that the degree of treatment of sewage and industrial wastes should take into account the classification of the receiving waters according to present and proposed highest use, such as for drinking water supply, bathing and other recreational purposes, maintenance and propagation of fish life, industrial and agricultural uses, navigation and disposal of wastes.

[ARTICLE III

[For the purpose of dealing with the problems of pollution and of water and associated land resources in specific areas which directly affect two or more, but not all, signatory bodies, the Commission may establish Sections of the Commission consisting of the Commissioners from such affected signatory bodies, provided, however, that no signatory body may be excluded from any Section in which it wishes to participate. The Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States may participate in any Section. The Commission shall designate, and from time to time may change, the geographical area with respect to which each Section, shall function. Each Section shall, to such extent as the Commission may from time to time authorize, have authority to exercise and perform with respect to its designated geographical area any power or function vested in the Commission, and in addition may exercise such other powers and perform such functions as may be vested in such Section by the laws of any signatory body or by the laws of the United States. The exercise or performance by a Section of any power or function vested in the Commission may be financed by the Commission, but the exercise or performance of powers or functions vested solely in a Section shall be financed through funds provided in advance by the bodies, including the United States, participating in such Section.]

ARTICLE III [IV]

The moneys necessary to finance the Commission in the administration of its business in the Conservancy District shall be provided through appropriations from the signatory bodies and the United States, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the several signatory bodies and of the United States, and in amounts as follows:

The pro rata contribution shall be based on such factors as population, the amount of industrial and domestic pollution; and a flat service charge, as shall be determined from time to time by the Commission, subject, however, to the approval, ratification and appropriation of such contribution by the several signatory bodies. *And, further provided, that the total of such sums from signatory bodies shall not exceed a total of $30,000 per annum.*

ARTICLE IV [V]

Pursuant to the aims and purposes of this compact, the signatory bodies mutually agree:

1. Faithful cooperation in the abatement of existing pollution and the prevention of future pollution in the streams of the Conservancy District [and in the planning for the utilization, conservation and development of the water and associated land resources thereof.]

2. The enactment of adequate and, in so far as is practicable, uniform legislation for the abatement and control of *such* pollution [and control and use of such streams.]

3. The appropriation of biennial sums on the proportionate basis as set forth in Article *III* [IV.]

ARTICLE V [VI]

This compact shall become effective immediately after it shall have been ratified by the majority of the legislatures of the States of Maryland and West Virginia, the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Congress of the United States; provided, however, that this compact shall not be effective as to any signatory body until ratified thereby.

ARTICLE VI [VII]

Any signatory body may by legislative act, after one year's notice to the Commission, withdraw from this compact.

RESPONSIBLE YOUTH IN ACTION—NEWARK Y-TEENS PETITION CONGRESS

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I have always placed a great deal of faith and trust in the ability of youth to assume the responsibilities which today are being placed on their shoulders in increasingly heavy loads. And I am continually justified by their acceptance of the burden.

Just recently I received from the 17th District a set of petitions calling for the continued enforcement of existing regulations applying to the use and possession of marihuana.

More than 1,400 persons signed the petitions, and of this total nearly 500 of the names were those of young people. The petitions represent not only the opinions of the significant number of persons but a concerted effort to investigate a current and pressing problem, to arrive at conclusions based on the investigation, and finally to take action—in this instance in the form of writing and circulating a petition.

It is important to emphasize that this whole task was not the work of concerned adults but of concerned youth. Specifically, it was a project conducted by the Y-Teens of the Licking County YWCA.

In conveying the petitions to me, Diane Reid, committee chairman, explained the steps taken by the Y-Teens. Her letter recounts the thought and activity involved and I insert it into the RECORD at this point:

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Newark, Ohio.

Hon. JOHN ASHBROOK,
Johnstown, Ohio

DEAR MR. ASHBROOK: Recently the Y-Teens of the YWCA of Licking County studied Marijuana with a program at Newark High School which included a film supplied by the Ohio State Pharmacy Board and speakers, Mr. Frank Kunkle, of the Pharmacy Board; Dr. R. F. Sylvester of Newark and Police Chief Charles Spurgeon.

To further show interest on the subject the Y-Teens circulated petitions at the United Appeal Parade in Newark and door to door on Sunday, October 6, 1968 in locals near schools having Y-Teen clubs in Newark and Licking County.

A total of 907 adults and 498 (13–21) teenagers signed our petition to retain the present marijuana laws. The weather was bad (raining) on the planned day of circulation so not many girls were allowed to go out.

We hope this will let you know that people are thinking about the subject, some felt the laws should be more strict and some that the laws should be less severe.

Sincerely,

DIANE REID,
Teen-age Program Director.
MRS. RONALD DEMENT,
Chairman, Blast Off Committee.

Not only have these petitions let me know the feelings of many people, they have also provided solid evidence that the Newark Y-Teens, and the 4–H members, and the Scouts and other groups of service and dedication—not the Yippies and dropouts—will provide the Nation with its solid citizens of tomorrow.

I commend the action of the Newark Y-Teens, and I believe the parents, advisers and fellow citizens should be proud of their efforts.

There can be no more encouraging national prognosis than that revealed by the conscientious, active participation of people in their Government and community, especially if they are young people.

While the news media overflow with examples of ill-mannered, unapprised, radical misfits, we too often fail to remember that the vast majority of young men and women are morally and mentally prepared to step in at any time as outstanding voters, citizens, and civic leaders.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I insert the text of the resolution on control of marihuana and the names of the petition signers:

RESOLUTION ON CONTROL OF MARIJUANA

Whereas, The using of marijuana constitutes an increasing threat to the welfare of children and youth; and

Whereas, some users of marijuana become law violators and narcotic addicts because of such use; and

Whereas, increasing public attention is being given to proposals which would legalize the use of marijuana;

Therefore be it resolved, that the Teenage Department of the Licking County YWCA supports continued enforcement of existing regulations regarding the possession and use of marijuana, and that they discourage any rejection in such regulations and their enforcement.

PETITION SIGNERS

Jerry Markle, Kathy George, Marilynn Crawford, McClellan Montgomery, Patti

Anderson, Dixie Romine, Mike Graham, Ted Collins, Jim Daugherty, Mike Dolan.

Tom Shepard, Rick Morin, Chuck Hupp, Bob Wolfe, Kenny Stoneburner, Tanya Loughman, Peggy Renner, Kathy Flukart.

Kathy Buckingham, Karen Bennett, Dave Dunlap, Daniel Leroy McCoy, Dave Dales, Walter Prince Jr., Ron Miller, Herb Keck, Barbara J. Jones, Sheila M. Dolan.

Cindy Montgomery, Robin S. Chaney, Barbara Esworthy, Donna Keller, Bob Ritzius, Don E. Jones, Tom L. Craig, Dave Shannon, Jerry Sheppard.

Bunny Cornwell, Jill Pumphrey, Debbie Volla, Denise Dudgeon, Brenda Ayers, Theresa Sajatorrik, John Parr, Greg Woolard, Larry Walpole, Nancy Wills.

Vickie Wible, Linda Jenkins, Linda Martin, Tom Hykes, Bob Hoyt, Mike Rauch, Ray Spries, Carolyn Williams, and George Abatoosy.

Deborah Small, Carol Oliver, Fonda Allbritain, Eugene Keyes, Tom Humphries, David Nicholson, Linda Toon, Cathy Burch, Jane Mears, and Susi Workman.

Joan Skan, Karen Johnson, Michele Resta, Amy Caliander, Lori Resta, Robert Showers, Christine Rechel, Cecelia Rowland, Art Hysell, Carole Galbraith.

Del Betts, Paula Cochran, Betty Jakeway, Susan Gibboney, Debra Hideg, Anne Bevard, Mike Thornton, Nellie I. Bevard.

Dee Hildeg, Ruth Gibboney, Russell Livingston, Larry Thompson, Don Strawser, Dave Wakley, Mike Stradley, Betty Border, David Linne, Jean Schorger.

Debbie Sully, Sharon Keith, Kendra Chapman, Jill Miller, Carla Varasso, Linda McCarthy, Gloria Braddock, Billie Jean Carr.

Lynne Brown, Ron McLeish, Beth O'Dell, Charles Osborn, Gary Smith, F. Kramer, Kathi Boylar, Linda Vogel, Steve Martin, Dave Shannon.

Nancy Spray, Crickett Anderson, Cathie Walcott, Patty Giles, Wendy Schmeltzer, Debbi Reid, Millie Binckley, Debbie Loughner, Jeannette Speaks, Sharon Mossholder.

Debbie Hill, Paula Pettibone, Chris Wilson, Connie Ford, Linda Brown, Darla Wells, Jane Victor, Jackie Glaub, Denise Dungeon, Charlene Livingston, Gary Mitchner Chaconas, Sherry Galloway.

James Peoples, Cindy Peoples, Becky Mulquin, Ruby Carter, Lou Ann Bieberbach, Iona Root, Willie Lee Ceoke, Rebecca Root, Cheryl Miller, Becky Mertz.

Don Parageon, Kathy Taylor, Marilyn Dugan, Kim Roberts, Debbie Miller, Cheryl Kincaid, Sally Bailey, Jackie Martin, Candy Forgrave, Patty Glover.

Brenda Williams, Debbie Williams, Peggy Ryan, Lesley Harris, Chris Franks, Connie Bonneell, Sue Mitchell, Becky Malloy, Pam Johnson.

Cindy Vermillian, Mary Johnson, Cheryl Patterson, Donna Morlen, Lisa Wessinger, Grace Williams, Christine Gray, Cathy Forgrove, Sara Brucker.

Mike Payne, Jeri Good, Cindy Maring, Debra Schilling, Anna Lockwood, Terri Buzolich, Leanna Clark, Cheri Irwin, Pat Moore, Sarah Reese, Margaretta Brede, Leslie Idle, Sharon Lybarger, Deborah Helms.

Debbie Long, Sue Smith, Cheryl Shepherd, Cheryl Romini, Rika Scaffide, Nancy Wolfe, Rick Collins, Rodney Luttman, Jeff Barch, Shane Porter, Milton Willis, Charles Waite, Jim Baker, Deborah Shackleford, Dave Vanoy.

Diane Sullin, Bonita O'Dell, Bob Gillin, Debra Powell, Susan Jackson, Mary Kay Martin, Vicky Flannery, Kristy Nugent, Judy Shonebarger, Mike Shonebarger, Mrs. S. L. Shonebarger.

Debbie, Morrison, Sharon Browning, Debbie Harrison, Janet Alexander, Susan Lieber, Dee Galbreath, Dianne Mettille, Jill Hileman, Susie Roberts.

Gloria Gerber, Donna Roll, Paulette Adam, Cindy Shuff, Kathy Cotter, Evelyn Groover, Cheryl Durthaler, Karen Johnson, Debra Gutridge.

Nancy Rigby, Norma Cooperrider, Joy C. Martin, Bruce Chynowett, Lisby Roberson, Mariyln Gerber, Sallie Spillman, Vicki Elliott.

Kristy Nugent, Kathy O'Hare, Jim Black, Renu Taylor, Connie Angus, Brenda Johnson, Chris Wood, Dianna Freeman.

Pat Fedo, Debbie Pound, Sue Mills, Vicki Daniels, Linda Conner, Elizabeth Eis, Jerry Roche, Ann Floyd, Karen Roll.

Sharon Fant, Monroe Jenkins, Jr., D. J. Parsons, Becky Black, Sara Brucker, Heidi Faller, Marcia Ridenour, Denise Armentrout, Beth Maddock.

Debbie Morris, Patti Ford, Jill Peterson, Del Galbreath, Vikki Baker, Joe Lebold, Joe Burger, Natalie Smith, Joyce McLaughlin, Jodie McLaughlin, Mrs. James Reed, Margie Lee, Diane Watson, Teresa Merritt, Mark Klyza.

Chris Howard, Dan Loftus, Randal Miller, Ray Bay, John Thornton, Walter McLaughlin, Donald E. Jones, Alayna Balthis, Julie Richardson, Stephen M. Reid, Cindy DeMent, Kathy Gambrel, Bev Robertson, Bruce Lanham.

Diana Reid, Joan Holden, Denise McNichols, Beth McNichols, Sherry Wohlford, Terry Wohlford, Joyce Jones, Melvin Jones, Steven Ford, Mike Glancy, Steven Crothers, Lois Hinton, Cindy Davis, Laurie Davis, Kristy Darnes.

Larry Vanasso, Jon Wolfe, Debbie Culver, Beth Cunningham, Michael Black, Bob Colman, Robert Stover, George Spain.

Denise Ray Mueller, Doug Hitchcock, Bob Fogg, James Wohlford, Kevin Malherbe, Cindy Dolan, Lynne Dolan, Barbie Danver, Barbie Seisabrough.

Ben Forman, Brenda Jones, Christina Selby, Linda L. Hughes, Paul McPeck, Gary Brundage, Toby Soppenfield, Dan Glover.

Pat Tanner, Tom Henbach, Jim Giles, John Gidhart, Joe Tanner, Richard Deardurff, James Gabhart, David Gebhart, Larry Grutt. Judy Kain, Kathie Kain, Kathy Probasco, John J. Zimawski, Alma Duffy, Jeff Petrey, Mary Siegle, Laura Lewis, Jo Vogel.

Cheryl Jones, Barb Compton, Suzie Myers, Jeff Daniels, Debbie Clay, Sally Wells, Debbie Naylor, Bill Redman, Fred Harris, Karin Froberg, Rita Annarino, Tauny Zolo, Lori Zolo, Pam Conley.

Pat Slue, Diane Egan, Cheryl Newton, Karen Marriott, Beth Rose, Chuck Patterson, Todd Jones, Steve Jones, Sally Hoy, Debbie Bowling, Mary Davis, Britton, Al Stanton.

Diane Cujas, Joe McDonough, Paulette Watson, Gary E. Hamilton, Dennis Morris, Judy Kuninger, John Hoy.

Kathy Ziliak, Kathy Ryan, Cheryl Buchanan, Debbie Ayers, Debbie Buchanan, Fred Kelly, Mary Welsh, Robin Emory, Kevin Scott.

Gail Ogletree, Sandra Watson, Colette Ramsay, Debbie Huff, Sherryl Geer, Pat Shields, Brent Snoke, Don Buchman, Earl E. Cooley.

Richard Deardoff, Joe Tanner, Jim Mischler, Pat Tanner, Hoppy Wilson, Debbie Kain, Bobbe Davis, Pat Duffy, Sheila Duffy.

Teri Phillips, Debra Guyt, Janice Williams, Ron Offenbaker, Sharon Hill, Carol Ludholtz, Connie Knox, Vickie Knox, Jan Burch.

Charlotte Ryan, Debby Chaconas, Veronica Moore, Linda Hull, Ruth Patterson, Thomas Douglas Adams, Joe Himes, Steve Monski, Connie Haynes, Dave Smith, Linda Armentrout.

Bob Moore, Brad Pastorius, Kathie Kain, Joe Walker, Mira Hunt, Jay C. Martin, Esther Wince, Debra Schroeder, Judy Thomas.

Becky Watson, Diana Freeman, Bill Johnson, Jean West, Linda Shaw, Cathy Plukett, Gary Stickle, Mark Waltjen, Carl Wilson.

Robin Conley, Debbie Monroe, Kathy Thompson, Donna Horn, Candy Cates, Gail Brown, Paulette Adant, Donna Roll, Kathy Cotten, Cindy Shuff.

Gloria Gerber, Bonnie Westbrook, Dianne Barton, Rene Taylor, Connie Angus, Donna Angus, Suzanne Gault, Becky Mellars, Rita Wires.

Rozana Wires. Cheryl Miller, Karen Thompson, Mrs. C. C. Comer, Mrs. J. L. Corbin, Lallie Queens, Carole Haley, Mrs. Shirley Ford, Bernard Rustin, Vivian Humphrey.

Debbie Van Ostran, Pam Moore, Diana Walker, Donna Whyde, Pamela Wise, Karen Ogilbee.

Vicki Elliott, Eva Pound, Debbie Harrison, Kristy Nugent, Joy Martin, Nancy Rigley, Sallie Spellman, Kathy O'Hare, Debra Gutridge.

Norma Cooperrider, Diana Freman, Becky Watson, Linda Markle, Betsy Butler, Sally Luster, Julia Moore, Vida F. Pound, Ralph Pound, Katherine Pound, James McCualsky, Leonard Potter, Charles Gate.

Angela Barsotte, Ray Phares, Charles W. Sunkel, Mrs. Harold Simco, Mrs. Lynn Atwell, Mrs. Wiliam Baker, Charles Rizzo, Mrs. Geo. W. Hughes, Mrs. James Holland, Mrs. Chas. J. Collins.

Mrs. C. Hayne Chrisman, Rev. John D. Wilson, Mrs. R. W. Coilho, F. E. Sheldon, Mrs. Robert Morrow, Mrs. Ralph Kessler, Mrs. Robert Thompson, Duane Shaw, Mrs. Boggs, E. Negel, Mrs. Walter Ryan.

Mrs. H. Alexander, Mrs. Frank Elliott, Richard W. Codlo, Kathryn C. Rees, Dorothy M. Gorley, Mrs. John Cunningham, Mrs. Bobby Roberts, Carl Shumaker.

Edith I. Morehouse, Linda L. Green, James E. Green, Chas. R. Spikes, Friede Dudiak, Mrs. Gale Geer, Mrs. William Grouse, Mrs. Leonard Streisel, Mrs. Clarence Braham.

Mary Hattinger, Danda William, Annabelle Facet, Muriea Longbridge, Norma Grove, Sandra J. Thorne, John H. Shipley, Eleanor D. Shipley, John Lande, Mrs. Willis Black.

Gloria McCloud, Margaret R. McLaughlin, Patricia Negele, Bertie Negele, Geraldine Mahan, John Mahan, Frances Clutter, Tony Bahe, Dale E. Smith.

Eleanor Base, James Reid, Ronnie Dillin, Terry Parsons, Mrs. Janie Dunlap, Mr. Donald H. Dollan, Betty W. Dollan, Martha Speck, Ramon Wilson, Julius L. Richardson.

George Todd, Gene Todd, Shirley Dillon, Cornelia F. Patterson, Esther M. Reid, Bev C. Dent, Karren Borders, Wilfred L. Balo, Norma J. Stover, Fred F. Stover.

Esther M. Donaldson, Fred C. Donaldson, Dennis E. McNichols, Mrs. Harlin Mitchell, Mildred Berger, William W. Reiley, Carol L. Walker, Hoofer L. McGiry, Elaine Kramer, Roger Kramer, Kay Thomson.

James D. Killebrew, Edna Killebrew, August H. Selley, Mrs. Mary Lorenn Calendine, Mrs. Willard Cardon, Orim Radcliffe, Ruth Radcliffe, Mrs. R. D. Walter, and Mrs. J. F. Bagent.

Cordie Martin, Mrs. R. F. Reynolds, Miss Sandia L. Reynolds, Mrs. Harry Bailey, Mrs. Rita Diekl, Chas. M. Sims, Mrs. N. Meleek, David C. Young, and Mrs. A. J. Ericksen.

Creta N. Myers, Martha Ryan, Lester Ryan, Chumsey Hess, Thelma Hess, Fred W. Martin, Robert M. Bowers, Vatic Comer, Eugene K. Petrey, Mary Lou Petrey.

Mrs. Emma Tibbs, Mrs. Howard A. Tibbs, Pam Hamilton, Mrs. K. L. Barton, Mrs. Charles Jones, Mrs. Edwin O'Brien, Mrs. Richard P. Davis, Mrs. Robert McCullough, Mr. Robert McCullough, David Hughes, Janice Fike.

Mrs. Ted Porter, Donna George, Eva George, Helen Messick, Robert C. Swick, Ronald Calendine, Mrs. Arnold Hickerson, Arnold Hickerson, Bessie White.

Corene Pam, W. A. Howell, Mary E. Howell, Ruth E. Knapp, John J. Mossman, M. J. Bates, Margaret J. Bates, Carmell Beyard, Margaret R. Wheeler.

Bill Connlison, Lena H. Wise, David Fike, Leonard Streisil, Mrs. R .L. Dunlap, R. L. Dunlap, C. B. Myers, Mr. Robert Kuninger, Margie D. Hartman, Mrs. E. W. Daniel, Mrs. Herbert

Kraning, John W. Donaldson, Barry L. Richards, Charles B. Warden.

Mrs. Charles B. Warden, L. E. Richardson, Jr., C. Thomas Keck, Mildred A. Cummings, Evelyn Martin, Joyce M. Silverwood, George W. Wilson, Ann Dougherty, Sanford P. Besboy, Robert E. Wainfui, Miss Carole Zahrndt, Ronald L. Campbell, Joseph E. Hollister, Mrs. Joseph Hollister, Mrs. Dale L. Tucker.

Mrs. John E. Tucker, Mrs. Robert Meredith, Richard P. Davis, Donald G. Jones, David W. Mathews, Mrs. Thomas M. Kier, Kenneth C. Manter, Melba L. Dunlap, C. Michael Thorne, Kenneth Welch.

Mrs. K. Welch, Cary Miller, Mrs. G. Michener, Mrs. Thos. Haynes, Thomas S. Haynes, Norma L. Hideg, Betty E. Le Crone, Herbert W. Weber, Gary Kinney.

Carol J. Kinney, Mrs. Robert B. Williams, Duane Kesta, Mrs. (Robert) Katherine Wince, Robert Wince, Harold E. Wood, Jr., Don Adams, Mrs. Donald Adams, Mrs. Harold Wood, Jr., Mrs. Glenn Gutridge.

Mrs. Jack Deandruff, Mrs. Charles F. Peters, Hazel Kennedy, Rosalie Smith, Mrs. Anita Hillbrant, Mrs. R. J. Lucas, Mrs. L. C. Wigton, Mrs. William R. Miller, Mrs. Mary Welsh.

Mrs. W. H. Gotshall, Jack Susie, Kimbuly White, Connie Laurence, Mrs. Pauline Huff, Mrs. Wm. Hardy, Karen Davis, William D. Handy, June C. Nichuson.

Dorothy T. Mann, Virginia Crenshaw, Carl E. Hallar, Marilyn O. Olyspach, Mrs. R. F. DeMont, Sgt. John F. Lewis.

Mrs. Glenn Applegate, Bettie J. Haddox, Rosemary Hill, Charles S. Beadle, Ruth M. Beadle, Sylvia Larrison, Jeanne Grundies, Mrs. George Hall, Mr. & Mrs. Aloah L. Loomis, George F. Morgan, Mrs. Billy Iden.

Bill Iden, Wm. H. Martin, Danny D. Duff, Sr., Sandy Duff, Mrs. Larry Browning, Mrs. James Kinney, Jeannette Frush, D. L. Frush, Vera Snyder, Frances Mathews, Paul Mathews.

Mrs. Robert C. Flowers, Mrs. Laura I. Walters, Catherine Bond, James McLaughlin, Richard A. Gill, H. Richard Keller, Janice M. Myers, W. C. Myers, Cherie Myers.

Ruth I. Ridenour, Jack Ridenour, Joseph D. Haddox, Glenn C. Applegate, Frances Knox, Larry Lornson, Mrs. Kenneth Daniels, Kenneth L. Daniels, James R. Luilcart.

Sally Slater, Dan Pargeon, Betty L. Hutchison, Ila M. O'Flaherty, Glenn Norris, Dane Mitchell, Helen Melching, David Melching, E. W. Edwards.

Mrs. C. W. Clary, Mrs. Forrest Cooperrider, Mrs. Orland Griffith, Mrs. James E. Snyder, Mrs. W. L. Mills, Dale D. Gonser, Myrtle York, Marilyn Moran, Viron O. Grubb.

W. S. Chesley, Patricia Bailey, Mrs. Frank Bailey, Jack Young, Shirley Young, Mrs. Wm. Brokaw, Mrs. Richard Hoffer, Gail Gutridge, Wells R. Merrs, Mrs. Lucile Roley.

John Spivey, Sr., Ruth Spivey, Shelia Spivey, Elsie Render, W. S. Coen, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Wunder, Denise Lane, Mrs. Arthur Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Calderes, Mrs. Wm. Leonard.

Mrs. Richard Butts, F. Richard Butts, Blanche Witmer, Sally Burchard, James Burden, Richard Whiteman, Jeff Wintermute, William Bell, Mrs. Robert McCracken.

Grace E. Wedow, Charles Ruff, Mrs. Charles Ruff, Pat Pendexter, Cheryl Durthaler, Terra Blake, Mary Butler, Bertha Stalter, Mrs. Betty Brooks, Mrs. Chas. W. Pierce, Mrs. R. L. Fickel, Marilyn Fields, Jeanne McKee, James Sutten, Mimi Reinhard.

Bob Gregg, John Maddocks, Jean Maddocks, Mrs. Omer D. Blake, Mr. Omer Blake, Tom Blake, Bill Blake, Mrs. Ray Crumet, Kris Crumet, Mrs. Robert Fields, Jr., Mr. P. E. Walters, Delbert Walters, Connie Walters, Jessalyn Walters.

Linda S. Burrier, Olive Baker, Loren Divin, Mae C. Little, Mrs. D. J. Murphy, Mrs. G. P. Barrett, G. P. Barrett, Mrs. Robert Bates, Mrs. Clifford Caynor.

Clifford Caynor, Mrs. Virginia D. Wise, Mrs. Harold Gartner, Mrs. Robert Gartner, Rev. H. A. Miller, Joseph Bunting, William M. Anderson, Joseph W. Willis, Charles H. Hueitt.

Mrs. E. Barcus, Mrs. Clyde Baw, Mrs. Jean Gough, Mrs. Kenneth S. Gray, Robert Tolley, Sharon Wells, Deloris Shiplett, Mary Kunter, Linda Bailey, Lowell Noliff, Viola Schmidt, Lyle Schmidt, Iva Lloyd, A. J. Miller, L. Netheg.

Byron Roley, Mary Jane Boung, Mrs. Laura Oliver, Mrs. Bernice Haley, Mrs. Ralph A. Dernberger, Mrs. Dean Furbee, Mrs. Wm. V. Fischer, Mrs. Charles Hollingsworth, Mrs. Golden Raltys, Mr. Golden Raltys, Mrs. E. Puerr, Mrs. M. L. Wolfe, Josephine Boyer, Opal Ward.

Lenore Reinhard, Eugene Gregg, Mrs. Robert Holmes, Luevoka Roberts, Mrs. Augustino Boychan, Gladys Mitchell, Martin Kneller, Wayne Cochner, Tim Gienger, John Walters, Gary Walters, Mildred Fitch, Charlotte Siegle, James Leslie, Ruth Springlà, Kerry Proctor, Heray Green.

Charles Mitchell, Mrs. E. Miller, Mrs. R. Hecke, Cathy Westbrook, Gary Gail, Mrs. Wm. Gail, Wm. R. Gail, James R. Wolff, Mrs. Walter L. Jones, James Sutton, Jeanne McKee, Jayne McKee.

Lester R. Coyle, Margaret F. Chaconas, George J. Afaconen, Marjorie Armstrong, Mary Grubaugh, Dorothy M. Wolfe, Rachel Lanning, Genevieve Bachelor, Miriam E. Jenkins, Lucille Vogelmuir, Helen Goddard, Marie Reid, Elizabeth T. Ryan, Violet Phillips, Vinetta Moran, Oma L. Cooperrider.

Mrs. Charles Rechel, Mrs. Janet Rowland, Roy Rowland, Roy Michael Rowland, Mrs. Charles Ruple, Larry Powell, Mrs. Larry Powell, Mrs. Ray L. Johnson, Ray L. Johnson.

Wally L. McLaughlin, Estella Horner, Mrs. Arthur Hysell, C. E. Jeffers, Mrs. David R. Morrow Jr., Mrs. Gene Campolo, Robert D. Galbraith, Russell C. Rechel, Charles L. Rechel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sheets, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rolf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bischof, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Quentin McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry L. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Steven Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Merlyn Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Willis James, Mr. and Mrs. Arby Hizer, Mrs. Everett Hollingshead, Mrs. Wm. Clapper, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Finis E. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Ryon.

Mrs. George K. Kiger, Mrs. Edward Kyle, Mrs. Michael Snider, Mrs. Fred Ward, Mr. C. E. Flay, Mrs. R. D. McMullen, Mrs. L. M. Schlarnstzauer, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert L. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Bernie Moyer, Mrs. Roger A. McFarland, Mrs. Roger G. Looker, Mrs. Jerry Kennedy, Cora Scarlett, Mrs. Lee Skidmore, Mrs. Ellen Wolfe, Mr. Tom Harvey, Mrs. Gary Smetizer.

Mrs. D. Howard, Herman Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Atwood, William W. Hattger, Mrs. L. Watson, E. L. Coun, Gertrude E. Allen, Alice E. Prior.

Mrs. Frances Debolt, Frieda S. Bolton, Dick Bradshaw, Dennis Hess, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Minarchin, Charles H. Brackstraw, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hess, Delores Dee Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Minarchin.

Paul W. Brown, Billie Jean Brown, Barbara Zahner, Beverley Smith, Cathy Smith, Donald R. Smith, Donna Humphrey, Sadie N. Humphrey, Harold Humphrey.

Florence Nichols, Hall Wellingermore, Virginia Pierce, W. E. Nickolas, Lois Gorden, Cathy Forgave, Mildred L. Pratt, Kennith Duston, Frieda Duston.

Michael Hammond, Mrs. Jean M. Hammond, Mary Jo Hammond, Mrs. R. Moomen, Mrs. John Hohl, Mrs. T. Laurell, Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Inlow, Mrs. Paul Crouch, Mrs. D. Ferguson, Mrs. W. Miller, Mrs. Frank Vanucci, Elaine Vanucci, Frank Vanucci, James Elliott, Mrs. James M. Elliott.

Rosann Inman, Mrs. Susan Hall, Robert T. Cartner, Agnes Gorus, Mrs. Paul E. Gorus, Paul E. Gorius, Sr., Elizabeth Gorius, Andrew J. Dennison, Mrs. Troy E. Scott, Mrs. Hugh Fruil Nina L. Keckleg, Donna Guathouser, Mrs. B. Dietsche, Mrs. Mary Carter.

Aaron Carter, Wm E. Hays, Bonnie J. Hoy, Mabel T. Hoy, Mrs. Edwin Lewis, Mrs. Paul Francis, Deborah Francis, Mrs. Larry Wilder, Ruby Stalling, Mrs. Jos. Nethers, Lynn Bryson, Frances M. Buker, Edith Grindle, Gladys Thompson, James C. Miller.

Mrs. J. Gordon Faucett, Bonnie Hotchkiss, Mrs. Murray Foster, Mrs. Gary L. Moore, John Lescalleet, Mrs. Harold Snow, Mrs. Terry Snow, Marvin W. Snow, Jim Denner, M. C. Denner, Mary Willey, Ronald Baker, Gary Baker, Sheryl Bawer.

Alice Baker, Mrs. Paul J. Avery, Paul J. Avery, John Fenney, Bob Forgrave, Mrs. James Forgrave, James Forgrave, Linda Smith, Mabell R. Younce, Thaddius Jadwisiak, Barb Jadwisiak, Mrs. C. B. Shockley, Mrs. Parkerson, Dallas Mathele, John Nuggent.

Mrs. Charles N. Tanpy, Leslie Talley, Mrs. Martha Stone, C. E. Stone, Mildred A. Walker, Lorraine B. Nettler, Thomas Rabill, Pamela Walker, Patricia Helming, Marian Hicks, Janis Morton, Dale Morton, Willard Morton, Gary Morton.

Mrs. Jack Spicer, Marian Bieberback, Julia Harris, Letha Barclay, Ingrid Gray, Betty Ryan, Mrs. James F. Moore, Mrs. F. S. Wintermute, Mrs. Theodore Graff.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Kosi, Mrs. Lillian Stevens, Robert Stevens, C. L. Monroe, Mrs. Alice Cook, Mrs. Lena Nash, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Howard, Kathy Ellis, Mrs. Harlen D. Ellis.

Margo Comer, Connie Ellis, Mrs. V. E. Francis, Sandy Comer, Gladys Van Ostran, Dave Blaine, Mrs. George Cousino, Mrs. Marcella Laughery, John Moran.

Richard L. Robson, James J. Corsi, Mrs. Cynthia Yost, Mrs. Paul Passwaters, Burl Dunn, Mrs. Byron B. Pryor, Fred Borman, Mrs. James L. Dishon, Mrs. John A. Fischer, Diane Whitbect, Mrs. Anna M. Comer, Robert C. Comer, Margo Comer, Pam Moore, Rev. Herrick L. Todd, Barb Ridenbaugh, Mrs. Ralph Margaret, Mrs. Charles Buxton, Mrs. A. W. Hilliary, Mrs. H. L. Todd.

Mrs. P. E. Resta, Robert McHyar, Nancy McHyar, James L. Brooks, Mrs. James L. Brooks, Randall F. Ordrey, Patricia J. Ordrey, Donald L. Larason, Esther E. Larason, Norma E. Showers, Harold R. Showers, Jane Haworth.

Mr. Paul R. Skon, Mrs. Paul R. Skon, Ben F. Johnson, Rosalie J. Johnson, Mrs. Medora Paetz, Mr. Fred Paetz, Mr. Robert S. Pitch, Mrs. John Wise, John M. Wise, J. Jarqut, Mrs. J. H. Ronan, Mrs. W. R. Browning, Mrs. Eve Gilliand, Mrs. Edgar H. Dupler, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McLean, Mrs. Ray Lambert, Mr. Richard Kinsen, Mrs. Richard Kinsen.

Earl Booth, James Abbott, Margie Nickles, Charles J. Nickles, Bonnie J. Hall, Elmer Mercer, Daniel E. Richards, Abe Ronson, John Dudgeon, Melvin Garver, Charles E. Kyle, Sr.

Billie Sue Martin, Glenn Milstead, Allot Tyhurst, Jr., Carroll Kirkpatrick, Chester H. Flowers, David Gayheart, Mary Lou Gayheart, David Washington, James B. Crabbin, M. B. Hull, T. A. Hawkins, Sr., Clarence Wheeler, Mary Wheeler.

Mary Lou Ash, Kenneth Ash, Jr., Kenneth W. Ash, Sr., Lurlin E. Ash, Mrs. James L. Mathews, Mrs. Dorothy Fairall, Grace McKee, Phyllis M. Niebetson, Harvey W. Toon, Ruth A. Toon, Ralph L. Jenkins, James Moore, Glayds Van Ostran, Virginia M. Smith, Margaret M. Beattie.

Mrs. James H. Thomas, Mr. James H. Thomas, Harry Lries, Jean Lries, Mrs. Robert McClair, Mrs. Raymond Schwarz, Patricia L. Ritchey, Wm. H. Ritchey, Mrs. Grace Bartlett, Mrs. John Thompson, Mr. Chester E. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. Bert H. Huffman, The Johnsons, Mrs. Donald Ohler, Richard Keim.

John Robison, John R. Carle, Mildred L. Carle, Naomi M. Osborn, Dorothy Wilson, Paul Larry, Dorothy M. Warthen, Mrs. Clarence Ewan, Atto M. Wright.

Martha E. Rector, Mrs. Evelyn Osborn, Mrs. Edna L. Moran, Genevieve O'Dell, Russell L. Moran, John Hoover, Paul Rector, R. L. Holman, Delbert Varner.

Elijean Holman, Emerson D. Holman, Mary J. Crawmer, Mrs. Geo Nethers, Frances McMahan, Karen Orborn, Arthur S. John, Kenneth O'Dell, Helen M. Brown, Edith J. Lawrence, Vera Freese.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Chaney, Alice R. Wright, Lois Barrick, Robert Barrick, Mrs. Jessie McKee, Mrs. Jane McKee, Mrs. Dale Barrick, Mrs. Dale Redman, Dale L. Redman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Ingram, Kenneth W. Ashcraft, Lennore Ashcraft, Mary Lou Osborn, Mary Ann Edie.

Mrs. Betty White, Mrs. Paul L. Cochran, Edward Burkhart, Paul L. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Landis, William R. Butler, Mary M. Butler, Mrs. Dorothy Allen, Mary E. Fisher.

Wayne J. Nelson, Frances E. Jakeway, Margery A. Gregory, Evelyn M. Shepherd, Mrs. Desso Pipes, Mrs. Homer Combs, Mrs. Howard Nickol, Mrs. Herman Carter, Mrs. Mary Dicker.

Mrs. Pearl Morris, Mrs. Paul Robinson, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mr. Clarence Harper, Mrs. Clarence Harper, Ada Cocha, Lillian Berger, Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mrs. Noel Strawser, Alice M. Smith, Ruth McCullough, Vernon E. Stradley, Ivar R. Stradley, Everett W. Shepherd.

George E. Martz, Joyce Labosky, Deane L. Border, Robert C. Klinger, Harold Coakley, Wilma Coakley, Mrs. Harry Chilcote, Chas. Woodruff, Ilene Kokensparger, Mrs. Harold L. Cunningham, Mrs. Harold L. Laughlin, Jr., Roberta A. Burkhart, Kenneth Reed, Thomas Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Clark.

AGAINST

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Wright, Mrs. Guy Marcelain, Mr. Guy Marcelain, Mr. Joe Cinnarino, Mr. Joseph Annarino, Mr. Joseph Dunn, Mr. Joseph Dunn, Mr. Harold Carlson, Mrs. Harold Carlson.

Mrs. Paul Schorger, Paul R. Schorger, Mrs. Irene Fink, Klo Klinesman, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Grandstaff, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shomberger, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McDonald, Mrs. Thomas Floyd.

Mrs. Dale Evans, Mrs. John N. Warmy, Mrs. Garnes Slayter, Mrs. Dale Bryson, Mrs. Harold Gigly, Edith M. Fleming, Jean W. Curtis, Davie W. Stair.

Frances O'Dell, Lelia Shomaker, Donald H. Dorsey, Bertha Dixon, Della Warfel, Nellie C. Bennett, Eleanor B. Eppley, Carrie F. Yingling, Gertrude M. Phillips.

Anna Crouch, Bessie Rector, Vernice Holman, Clay Crouch, Wilma Hendershot, Mary Boyd, Mrs. Francis Boyd, Mrs. Charles S. Levington Jr., John V. Wright, Mrs. John V. Wright.

Robert E. Embrey, Joseph F. Williams, Charlotte L. Embrey, Bernice Williams, Mrs. E. L. Van Horn, Mr. Keith Seymour, Mrs. J. Grundies, Mrs. Harold Mullett, Mrs. W. Levering, D. A. Eby, Harry S. Fleek, Dwight M. Cottritt.

ELECTION REFORM NEEDED

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, we, the people, should nominate and elect the President and Vice President of our Nation. We need, and must have before the 1972 elections, reform in two major areas of our governmental process.

First, we should abolish the electoral college, which has never worked like its authors meant it to, and we should have direct election of the President and Vice President.

Second, we should put the responsibility and authority on Congress to find a better way to nominate presidential and vice presidential candidates, possibly by a national primary or some democratic improvement of the convention system.

I have introduced a constitutional amendment on the first day of the 91st Congress including direct election for the President and Vice President and authorizing Congress to provide a better nomination process. I have been a proponent of both ideas for two decades, and I believe the time has come for one man, one vote procedures for this most important office in the world.

A modern law in this field will truly bring about representative government in our land. The present system has caused near chaos in the past and is not democratic.

My constitutional amendment is based on the American Bar Association's proposal for direct election. I believe it represents the greatest thrust for democracy since the days of our Founding Fathers. The amendment would require a joint vote for the election of President and Vice President, who would have to receive a plurality of at least 40 percent of the votes cast in an election. In the event no joint candidacy received 40 percent, a further election would be held between the two highest candidates. This suggestion has wide support, in and out of Congress, and a recent Harris poll showed 79 percent of the people favor direct election, and a Gallup poll found 81 percent in favor of direct voting.

I first introduced a bill providing for national presidential primaries in 1952, along with former Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. I have included this provision in my constitutional amendment on direct election, and specified that the Congress could establish procedures for holding nominations for the President and Vice President, including national primaries.

I urge the appropriate committees of the Congress to act on this important measure as soon as practicable so that the Congress and the State legislatures might have an opportunity to vote on the amendment prior to the 1972 elections.

A copy of the amendment follows along with support for presidential election reform:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be valid only if ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of final passage of this joint resolution:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen in an election by the people of the several States and the District constituting the seat of Government of the United States. In such an election, a vote may be cast only as a joint vote for the election of two persons (referred to in this article as a 'presidential candidacy') one of whom has consented that his name appear as candidate for President on the ballot with the name of the other as candidate for Vice President, and the other of whom has consented that his name appear as candidate for Vice President on the ballot with the name of the said candidate for President.

"SEC. 2. If a presidential candidacy receives a plurality of at least 40 per centum of the votes cast, the persons comprising such candidacy shall become the President and the Vice-President-elect. In the event that no candidacy receives 40 per centum of the votes, a further election shall be held in which the people of the several States and the District of Columbia shall choose between the two candidacies receiving the largest number of votes.

"SEC. 3. An election held pursuant to this article shall be held on a day which is uniform throughout the United States, determined in such manner as the Congress shall by law prescribe.

"SEC. 4. The law of each State shall govern within such State as to any matter with respect to which the Congress is granted legislative power under this section, but only to the extent that such State law is not inconsistent with any Act of Congress in effect pursuant to this section. In the case of any election under this article, the Congress shall have power to provide by law for the manner in which the candidacies to appear on the ballot shall be determined, for the places at which and the manner in which the election shall be held, and the manner in which its outcome shall be determined.

"SEC. 5. The qualifications for voters in any State in any election under this article shall be the same as apply in the case of voters in such State in elections of Senators, except that the Congress may by law prescribe uniform qualifications as to age and residence, and whenever no qualification so prescribed by Congress as to residence is in effect, any State may prescribe a residence qualification less restrictive than that which applies in such State with respect to voters in elections of Senators.

"SEC. 6. The Congress shall by law provide procedures to be followed in consequence of the death or withdrawal of a candidate on or before the date of an election under this article.

"SEC. 7. This article shall not apply to any election for a term of office beginning earlier than two years after the date on which the ratification of this article by a sufficient number of States is completed.

"SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power to establish, by appropriate legislation, procedures relating to the nomination of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates by primary elections or otherwise."

[From Florida Times-Union and Jacksonville Journal, Nov. 24, 1968]

ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM

The early morning hours of November 6, when the threat lingered that the next President of the United States might be chosen not by the people but by an inequitable vote in the House of Representatives, have not been forgotten. Leaders of both major parties have called for reform of our present unsatisfactory electoral college system as a first order of business next January.

There is indeed overwhelming popular support for change—the only question is "how?" Unfortunately "how?" is not so simple a question as it might seem at first glance.

The most-frequently voiced proposal is to simply abolish the electoral college and elect the President and Vice President by direct popular vote.

The advantages of this are many. It would sweep away abuses of the present method including: the possibility of the man getting the most votes not being elected; an election

by the House not reflecting public sentiment; the disproportionate advantage now enjoyed by minority blocs in pivotal big states; the possibility that electors might disobey the public's instruction; and the chance that a vote fraud in one city might swing an entire national election (as was charged in Cook County, Ill. in 1960).

Requiring more search and thought are the also considerable disadvantages to this plan. It would strike a perhaps-fatal blow to the already declining concept of federalism, the clear Constitutional intent that this nation be a federation of states. It inevitably would lead to pressure for national voting qualifications (taking one more prerogative away from the states).

Further it would weaken the checks and balances so carefully built into the Constitution. Mere popular vote total would greatly enhance the chance of some future-day demagogue, whose sole appeal was to big city masses, and who conceivably could therein gather the most votes despite being rejected by the vast majority of the states and sections of the nation.

There is the further (and as a practical matter the most important) consideration that, while Congress might pass such an amendment to the Constitution, it would be virtually impossible to obtain ratification.

The small states would lose their present advantage (Delaware, with fewer people than Jacksonville, has three electoral votes). Since about two-thirds of the states have a stronger voice under the electoral college system, many political realists consider efforts to abolish the electoral college as foredoomed to failure.

Which brings up the alternate proposal most commonly heard—the proportional method of allocating a state's electoral vote in ratio to its popular vote.

Again, the advantages are impressive: this is the nearest possible approach to electing a President through popular vote while retaining the federation concept of the Constitution. It would encourage a strong two-party system, since a party weak in one state could still have its vote there influence the national outcome. Again, the possibility of vote fraud in one city affecting the state's entire bloc of electoral votes would be avoided. And under this system the electoral vote would conform far more closely to the popular vote.

Arguments so far voiced against this proposal are: that it would still be possible (although much less likely) for the man getting the largest popular vote to lose; and that the smaller states (Florida is no longer one) have disproportionate strength—but few realists expect this to be changed anyway.

This proportional vote method, in fact, almost passed Congress in 1950 when the Senate approved it but the House eventually turned it down.

There are, of course, other proposals. But these two are the most often mentioned (quite possibly because they offer the greatest advantages).

There are also additional refinements proposed, such as a "40 percent plurality" rule, which makes the man with the most votes the winner if his total is above 40 percent (otherwise calling for a runoff between the top two). An alternate is the provision that, if there is no majority, Congress decides—but with both houses meeting in joint session and each member having one vote (infinitely more representative of the people than the present system where each state has one vote).

There have already been numerous studies, in detail and in depth, of each method proposed. There is now, as the shadow of last Nov. 6 lingers, a popular mandate for change.

The task of this next Congress is to weigh the long-available facts, against a background of a true national dialogue on the topic, and then approve the plan which meets these twin requirements: (1) offering the most advantages and the fewest disadvantages; and (2) appearing certain not only of passage but of ratification.

For adopting a plan, however idealistic, which could never be ratified would serve only to "freeze" the present admittedly-inequitable system which few citizens want.

[From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal, Nov. 12, 1968]

ELECTORAL CHANGES

The 91st Congress will face the almost unprecedented challenge of being comprised of a majority of the "loyal opposition" to the newly elected president in January. One of their foremost tasks should be to approach, ironically, the problem of just how we should go about electing a president in the future.

The question of the Electoral College, kicked around like an old tin can in the streets for years, can no longer be postponed or ignored if Congress is to face the cold facts that threaten to turn our presidential election into a hollow joke.

There was speculation for weeks about what would or could happen if neither Richard Nixon nor Hubert Humphrey attained the magic number of 270 electoral votes on Nov. 5. Happily, this speculation remains speculation. The nation was spared, by a nose, the ordeal of waiting months to learn who would be the next president. It has been spared the burden and anguish of witnessing partisan wheeling and dealing, either in the Electoral College or the House of Representatives. It is difficult to estimate how much such an eventuality could have shaken the nation's faith in its own electoral process.

If the election had been thrown into the House of Representatives, and even had there not been evidence of manipulation, tens of millions of American voters who cast their ballots on Nov. 5 would have had no say at all in his final selection on Jan. 6.

To illustrate how outmoded the system is, the five smallest states—Alaska, Delaware, Nevada, Vermont and Wyoming—have but one representative each. Yet those five men, representing states whose combined population is less than one-hundredth of the total U.S. population, would have cast one-tenth of the ballots for president.

Some of the largest states, on the other hand, such as Illinois, could have conceivably been deadlocked on their votes since their delegations in the New Congress will be evenly divided between Democrat and Republican, and have cast no vote at all.

The argument for years supporting the Electoral College is that the lopsided electoral vote that usually goes to the winner somehow legitimatizes a close popular vote. It is supposed to reconcile the nation to a president who may have been elected by a bare majority, or by an actual minority.

We do not believe that argument is valid in the modern communication days of 1968. The American people are mature enough to abide by a popular vote decision, no matter how narrow.

It is not exaggerating to imagine that some day we might wake up after election and discover our votes meant nothing.

While the 91st Congress is preparing to face the mightiest of challenges in January, it should also be planning a constitutional amendment, either abolishing the Electoral College outright, or revising it to meet the demands of today.

The chances are growing greater that more than two candidates will be running in 1972, just as in 1968. Four years from now that deadlock could become reality.

[From WJXT-TV, Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 6, 1968]

ABOLISH ELECTORAL COLLEGE

As dawn ended a very long election night, Americans still had not learned all the results. But they should have learned a lesson.

Very clear now is how ancient, unsatisfactory and potentially dangerous is our system of choosing a president, the electoral college.

Selection of the President nearly was thrust into a two-month limbo in which the basest political maneuvers could have made a sham of everyone's ballot.

The electoral college was conceived in a day when democracy was too new to be fully trusted, when the identities and interests of states still outweighed the importance of national union, and when the strength and stability of a two-party system could not be foreseen.

The electoral college permits the election of a minority president even when only two candidates run. Worse still, it tantalizes potential third-party candidates with the promise of influence far out of proportion to their proven places in the hearts of the people. In this way, it perilously resembles the worst features of the multi-party parliamentary systems of Europe.

To replace the electoral college with direct popular election of the president would not automatically preclude the election of minority presidents. But it would tend powerfully toward that end by reducing the temptations for would-be third and fourth-party candidates. And it would put the concerns of people above the circumstances of geography—which is only simple justice when you reflect that in the last analysis the votes of Floridians for Humphrey and of New Yorkers for Nixon did not count at all.

In the same election, Floridians demonstrated their demand for modern government by approving a new state constitution. Now, they should extend that spirit by making their voices heard in Washington for a constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college.

This was a WJXT Editorial.

EIGHTY-ONE PERCENT SAID TO BACK ELECTORAL REFORM: GALLUP NOTES A SHARP RISE AFTER THIS YEAR'S CAMPAIGN

PRINCETON, N.J., November 23, 1968.—The Gallup Poll reported today that 81 per cent of the public favored basing the election of the President on the popular vote throughout the nation rather than the present system where a candidate can be elected President even though he runs behind in the popular vote total.

This new post-election percentage represents a dramatic rise in the proportion in favor of such a change since a September survey. That survey showed 66 per cent in favor.

The American public has approved reform of the Electoral College on 18 different occasions. Majorities in every survey—as long ago as 1948—have either favored abandonment of the present system or a radical change to make it reflect more accurately the sentiment registered at the polls.

With the 1968 campaign still fresh in the minds of the voters, the Gallup Poll sought to find out what changes they would like to see in the electoral process. In the latest nationwide Gallup survey, 1,530 adults were interviewed in person in over 300 localities across the nation. Interviewing was conducted between Nov. 8 and 16.

COMPARISON OF OPINION

Following is the question asked about the Electoral College and a comparison of opinion before and after the Nov. 5 election:

"Would you approve or disapprove of an amendment to the Constitution which would do away with the Electoral College and base the election of a President on the total vote cast throughout the nation?"

Postelection:	*Percent*
Approve	81
Disapprove	12
No opinion	7

Preelection:	Percent
Approve	66
Disapprove	19
No opinion	15

The electorate would also like to see another basic change in the electoral process—cutting the 10-week campaign period in half. If this were done it would bring the United States more in line with the practice of Britain, Canada, Israel and other democratic countries.

The objection has been raised that shortening the campaign would deny voters a chance to get to know the candidates. But advocates of a shorter campaign answer that the candidates start campaigning, not at the beginning of September, but in early spring.

Here is the question asked and the results:

"Presidential campaigns now last 10 weeks—from the beginning of September to election day. Would you favor or oppose shortening presidential campaigns to five weeks?"

	Percent
Favor	60
Oppose	27
No opinion	13

A third reform favored by a majority of the public (68 per cent) is a law that would put a limit on the amount of money that can be spent for or by a candidate in his campaign for public office.

The exact amount of money spent in this year's election campaign is not yet known, but all records are expected to be broken.

Although present laws are designed to control the amount that any person can contribute to a campaign, these laws can be avoided or evaded in many different ways.

This question was asked of the public in the latest survey:

"Would you favor or oppose a law which would put a limit on the total amount of money which can be spent for or by a candidate in his campaign for public office?"

	Percent
Favor	68
Oppose	24
No opinion	8

The list of electoral reforms supported by a majority of the public is a long one. For example, earlier surveys have found a majority in favor of the selection of Presidential candidates in a nationwide primary instead of by party convention, and in favor of lowering the voting age requirement to 18.

Considerable support, too, is found for a change in the way campaigns are conducted. Nearly half of all persons talked to in the latest survey (44 per cent) said they would favor confining campaigning largely to TV and radio appearances instead of the traditional method of barnstorming.

Many political observers believe that the present type of campaign overtaxes the health of the candidates, as well as tempts them to go too far in whipping up partisan feelings.

FAIR AND UNIFORM PROCEDURES FOR CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing in the 91st Congress a comprehensive bill to provide fair and uniform procedures for congressional investigating committees.

Chairmen of Senate and House investigating committees have the power, if they choose to wield it, to defame witnesses without regard of the rights of the accused as guaranteed in our Constitution. Congressional investigating committees are public forums which can, in effect, convict witnesses in the public eye through accusations of misconduct or even treason, without giving the accused any right to face his accusers or to present a defense.

Joseph R. McCarthy's heyday as chairman of the Senate's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations demonstrated this, but the procedures of Senate and House investigating committees have not been adequately reformed. Charges that investigating committees abuse individual liberties continue to be levied against these committees on occasion.

My bill in no substantial way inhibits the power of Congress to subpena witnesses and documents in its legitimate pursuit of drafting legislation and exercising legislative oversight. Nor does my bill in any way attempt to transform committees into courts of law.

The bill defines such matters as the proper subjects for investigations, the right of witnesses to counsel and their rights while testifying, and the rights of persons defamed by public testimony. It would insure that the will of the majority of the committee be determined on such investigative issues as whether to hold hearings, publish reports or issue subpenas.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that by extending on a uniform basis the essential and traditional safeguards of public witnesses, my bill will install public confidence in congressional investigating committees and actually increase the effectiveness of their investigations.

WHY OUR GOVERNMENT SEEMS LIKE OUR ENEMY

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD two articles by Harold Scales, editor of the American Fur Breeder. Part I appeared in the November 1968 issue of that magazine, part II in the December 1968 edition.

The articles deal with the history of tariff and quota legislation in this country and should be of great interest to every Member of Congress. The articles are as follows:

[From the American Fur Breeder, November 1968]

WHY OUR GOVERNMENT SEEMS LIKE OUR ENEMY—PART I

(By Harold Scales)

The 90th Congress has adjourned for the elections without passing the mink import quota bill. It is unlikely that President Johnson will call it back into session. Certainly he will never do so for the purpose of considering import quota legislation, to which his and all administrations of the last one-third century have been unalterably opposed.

So now the weary process of getting new sponsors and co-sponsors for a new mink import bill must be started again. This time, however, The National Board of Fur Farm Organizations may find it more difficult to generate enthusiasm for a continuation of the struggle—for two primary reasons. One is that too many casualties have been sustained—ranchers here who have pelted out no longer care whether a quota is passed or not. The second is that the brightening prospects for good prices this fall will lull many into complacency.

I am convinced, however, that if an import quota is not passed, an even more disastrous period than that behind us is inevitably somewhere ahead. Perhaps no American mink ranching business (nor mink industry magazine) can survive this next sickening thud against and through economic bedrock.

Why has our government become our enemy in the struggle to get a quota? I think that a brief review here of some of the historical facts in this matter can make us all better able to sustain and plead for a cause that is just.

Import duties were once considered as morally right as any other form of taxation by our nation's leaders. In fact, import duties and the sale of new lands were our government's primary source of income until the Civil War. Need for additional revenue then forced imposition of a federal income tax. But after that war's end, tariff duties and the sale of new lands again brought in ample income. The income tax was discontinued in 1872.

By the late 1880s, our federal government was so financially sound it was embarassing. That is, the national debt had been reduced to such a low figure that "it had the undesirable result of forcing a contraction in the volume of circulating currency, since it (the debt) formed the basis for the issuance of bank notes." [1] This meant that with less money circulating it was harder for most people to get hold of any of it. And so, in 1887, President Grover Cleveland devoted his entire annual message to Congress to the need for reducing tariff rates.

In addition to the fact (which now seems so very strange!) that a high tariff brought too much money into the federal treasury, President Cleveland argued that it raised the prices of all goods. Even the protective schedules (to protect American workmen against low European wages) were unnecessary, he claimed, since only about 15 percent of the 17.3 million American work force then was employed in protected industries.

Cleveland's annual message of 1887 was branded as a "free trade document," by his political opposition. His views cost him reelection.

The Republican party (again, this seems so strange now!) also recognized the federal income surpluses as an economic evil. Leaders of the party went about solving the problem in two ways. First, they went on a "spending spree." [2] (Actually!) Second, they set about in their own quite serious way to lower the revenue from the high tariff on imports. They did this by raising the tariff even higher. The theory was that this would reduce intake from duties because very little goods would come in. And it would at the same time afford more protection to domestic industries and result in a more prosperous America.

This high tariff, passed just before the Congressional elections of 1890, had a very dramatic effect. Indeed, traumatic might be a better word, insofar as the Grand Old Party was concerned. For it caused an almost immediate sharp rise here in the price of many widely used, imported commodities.

[1] Harold F. Williamson: "The Growth of the American Economy," page 683.

[2] Philip Schriver Klein, The Billion Dollar Congress, "Europe and Two World Wars," page 173.

This made the voters so angry that they turned Republican congressmen out of office in wholesale numbers. Among them was the author of the high tariff bill—William McKinley, who had been chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. He went home to Ohio. (Later, of course, he became the 25th U.S. president.)

It is believed by most economists that the high tariff thus initiated had much to do with the rough going the American economy and the world economy then experienced.

After four years out of office, Cleveland was again re-elected president. One of his campaign pledges was tariff reform—seeing that duty rates were lowered. But the American economy was then going from bad to worse and many more industries here were clamoring for higher protection from foreign imports. The result was that the Democrats in Congress rebelled against Cleveland's leadership. The new tariff bill had some mild reforms, but generally maintained quite high rates. Cleveland was so angry that he let it become law without his signature . . .

Now let's skip a long turbulent period of time—up until the Hoover Administration years. It was the year 1930 and times again were very tough. This was when the highest protective tariff in American history—the Smoot-Hawley tariff—became law. And the claimed catastrophic effects of that tariff on the entire world is the specter we are fighting today. (I will conclude this next month.)

[From the American Fur Breeder, December 1968]

WHY OUR GOVERNMENT SEEMS LIKE OUR ENEMY—PART 2

Last month we mentioned a few of the salient points in America's history of international trade which led to our government adopting a policy which seems at conflict with the best interest of our industry.

As then pointed out, the invisible factor that impedes the quest of the American ranch mink industry for an entirely justifiable quota on mink imports is the specter, the grim memory, of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff.

The Smoot-Hawley Tariff, which raised duties higher than at any time in America's history, was signed into law in March 1930 by President Hoover. More than 1000 economists in this country had gone on record urging him to veto it. They foresaw disaster.

The United States, then as now the world's greatest industrial nation, was already suffering severe economic malaise following the 1929 stock market crash. Those of you who remember those days will recall how the newspapers so often quoted President Hoover's day brightener phrase, "Prosperity is just around the corner." But the promised prosperity remained elusive year after year.

In the cold light of history, most economists today blame the Smoot-Hawley Tariff for prolonging our depression until the beginning of World War II and for fixing the same blight on the world. In the early 1930s, you'll recall, many nations owed the United States World War I debts. But in order to pay they would have to earn dollars in trade with us. This meant they not only would have to pay their debt to us, but a high tariff to us on top of it. Naturally they couldn't pay. Further, and understandably now, they wouldn't pay under such circumstances. Quickly, something similar to economic rigor mortis set in all around the world. The framework of this economic rigidity was reflected by the fact that within two years after the Smoot-Hawley Tariff became law 20 nations had adopted high (retaliatory) tariffs.

Suddenly, unable to trade with each other because of the high tariff barriers, populous nations without colonies or large domestic trade areas were forced to turn on a "self sufficiency" philosophy which became ruthless. Thus began Italy's drive into Ethiopia. So also Germany's terrible drive for "Lebensraum" into Europe. Likewise Japan's bloody efforts to take over all of Asia.

Undoing the damage the Smoot-Hawley Tariff apparently triggered has taken a lot of years. It was, incidentally, a very long legal document of about 200 pages, a hodgepodge of protective rates for our various industries. This reflected how effectively or ineffectively each lobbied in its own behalf.

These gross inequities still are carried over, in modified form, in our tariff laws today. For example, the steel industry (from which the mink industry must buy wire, etc.) enjoys the protection of a 6 percent duty on foreign steel coming in, plus the great natural protection of massive transportation costs. Silver fox ranchers in this country still enjoy the protection afforded by a 17½ percent duty on foreign Silver fox pelts. (It was 35 percent, but was reduced by one-half in the initial Kennedy round of tariff reductions.) Mink brought into this country never has had a duty on it because there was no real mink industry when the Smoot-Hawley Tariff was written.

Very briefly to touch on the historic purposes of the U.S. Tariff Commission, it was originally set up to bring some order into the chaos that had characterized our foreign trade policies. In the early 1920s it was empowered to set flexible tariffs. This was in line with the so-called "Scientific Tariff" principle, which is to add enough duty to incoming goods so that they are forced on a competitive par basis with like goods produced in this country. The Scientific Principle, it was felt, would take the Tariff Commission out of politics and make it immune to the pressure of lobbyists. "Far from taking 'the tariff out of politics' it put the Tariff Commission squarely in politics and made it the center of unsavory political intrigue," a respected Prentice Hall economic text, "The Growth of the American Economy," notes. This comment may help explain the strange, mutually conflicting statistics the Tariff Commission came up with in its mink industry hearings of 1959 and 1967.

The American ranch mink industry deserves as much reasonable protection as any other domestic industry. It should not be penalized because it was not an industry and had no voice when the Smoot-Hawley Tariff was being written. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff carried a wise idea (giving domestic industries reasonable protection) to unwise extremes.

Within reason, all foreign imports should be subject to duties or quotas the same way we are all subject to taxes and other reasonable levies and restraints. Our government owes our industry a present and long overdue debt in protection, machiavellian machinations of the Tariff Commission notwithstanding. The American ranch mink industry must continue to seek protection as long as there are enough survivors to raise their pleas for help through the National Board of Fur Farm Organizations.

BEYOND THE MOON, MARS?

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, 1969 looms as a crucial year in our national space program. Some of the most important decisions of this century may well be necessary in the next year with regard to our space effort. An editorial in the Christian Science Monitor of November 8, 1968, goes far to outline the current conditions and to define the issues which must be faced in the year ahead. I commend this editorial to my colleagues as defining those issues which we as legislators should take the lead in considering and solving so that our Nation may continue to be the technological leader in the world:

BEYOND THE MOON, MARS?

One of the livelier problems to which the next president will need to address his attention is: the extent and direction of the American space program.

Is the United States prepared to fall behind the Russians, during the 1970's, in the conquest of space? Surely there are some projects right here on earth, such as the conquest of poverty, which demand immediate attention! If the American space probes thus must be curtailed, which of many proposals shall have priority?

Should the National Aeronautics and Space Administration continue to explore the nearer planets—Mars and Venus—in particular plumbing the intriguing possibility of life on Mars? Or would a deep space probe—say, a flypast of the four outer, giant planets—yield a larger dividend of findings from a smaller budgetary investment?

Federal space funds have been trimmed to $3.85 billions for fiscal 1969, compared to the five billions and more expended in the earlier, enthusiastic years. Some 1,600 employees have been dropped. Beyond the current moon landing program, missions for the 1970's have undergone serious slimming and discarding.

Moscow seems to place fewer limitations on its space funding. The Soviets have resumed manned space flight and their recent astronaut-in-orbit was practicing rendezvous with a second space-craft. Moscow has dropped a space probe onto Venus and will probably do the same for Mars next year. The United States has shown special prowess with deep-space probes, where the instrumentation must survive over periods of several years. So some experts are urging the United States to take advantage of the favorable conjunctions of the late 1970's, when a single planet-trekker could fly past Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune on a 12-year voyage.

Meanwhile, the prospects for an American moon landing in 1969 look good. The Saturn rocket is moonworthy. The Apollo VII's voyage tested two of the three units of the moon spaceship. (The third component, the lunar module, requires final refinement: its blast-off rocket, which will hoist two astronauts off the moon's surface, obviously must work flawlessly.) At Christmastime this year, a manned flight looping the moon is very possible. And next summer, or autumn, the landing itself!

But what happens after that? How soon another moon landing? How soon the instrumental exploration of Mars? How soon an actual landing, by American astronauts, on the red planet? How soon the probes of the distant outer planets? How much, if any, cooperation with the Soviet rivals? These are the decisions looming for the president on his interplanetary calendar.

RISING HEALTH CARE COSTS

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3, 1969

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the substantial increases, effective on January 1, 1969, should heighten the awareness of each and every Member

of the House of the disproportionately large share of the premium charges imposed upon employees and retirees for participation under the Federal employees' health benefits program.

When the enabling legislation was implemented in 1960 to provide the important fringe benefit of health insurance for Federal workers, the funding formula assessed approximately 62 percent of premium costs to employees and 38 percent to the Government. Over the period of the past 8½ years, however, medical care costs have soared, coverage has been liberalized, and, due to a greater awareness of health care, utilization of benefits has grown. These are but a few of the factors which have played a part in the alarming increase in the dollar output to provide health benefits, and which result in employees paying an average of 72 percent of current costs.

The Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits' public hearings conducted last year most assuredly demonstrates the urgency for the adoption of a new funding formula to require the Government to match the participation of private industry in the vital area, and to relieve employees and annuitants of the unfair burden of continuing to assume the lion's share of constantly spiraling costs.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which would require the Government to eventually assume the full costs of the program. My bill proposes that the Government's contributions to subscription charges be increased to 50 percent in July 1969; to 75 percent in July 1970; and that it eventually assume the responsibility for payment of total costs in July 1971.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation will put meaning into the costing formula by updating it in a manner to assure that the Government is striving to match the experience which has been demonstrated industrywide in providing cost-free health insurance to its workers. Action should not be delayed on this important matter since the cost situation, serious as it now is, will inevitably grow worse with the passing of time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Monday, January 6, 1969*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

The Lord give thee wisdom and understanding . . . that thou mayest keep the law of the Lord, thy God.—1 Chronicles 22: 12.

O Lord of love and God of all goodness, in this sacred moment we bow at the altar of prayer thanking Thee for this glorious land in which we live. May we now and always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy presence, eager to do Thy will, and ready to serve our fellow men. Save us from violence and discord. Mold us into a people united in purpose and principle, in faith and fortitude.

Endue with Thy wisdom all Members of Congress, especially this House of Representatives, and particularly our beloved Speaker. Direct their decisions, prosper their planning, and expedite their efforts as they seek to promote the welfare of our country and the good of all our citizens.

As a result of our endeavors may peace come to our world, justice rise to new life in our Nation, and happiness live in every human heart.

In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 3, 1969, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, appointed Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina and Mr. CURTIS as tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States on January 6, 1969.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-ELECT

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

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

VIOLATION BY SOME OF THE NEWS MEDIA OF RESTRICTIONS ON PICTURE TAKING

The SPEAKER. The Chair is troubled over the flagrant violation by some of the news media of the restrictions on the taking of pictures during the organization of the House on last Friday.

All segments of the news media were thoroughly familiar with the rules that taking any pictures—still, moving, TV, or tape—are prohibited except during the period when the klieg lights are turned on.

Some members of the news media who were granted the privilege of attending the opening session of the 91st Congress and permitted to bring their cameras into the galleries ignored the restrictions in complete violation of the agreement upon which they were admitted.

The Chair is calling this matter to the attention of the news media galleries and will expect a report from each on the action taken by them with respect to the violations of the regulations as well as to what provisions they are making to prevent such violations in the future.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to make a statement.

The Chair desires deferment of unanimous-consent requests and also 1-minute speeches until after the formal ceremony of the day, which is the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President. Therefore, pursuant to the order adopted on Friday last, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 12:45 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES—JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1

At 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. William M. Miller, announced the President pro tempore and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, headed by the President pro tempore and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The President pro tempore took his seat as the Presiding Officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

The joint session was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the joint session will now be in order.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, have met in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President.

Under long-established precedents, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been made that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers on the part of the two Houses will take their respective places at the Clerk's desk.

The tellers, Mr. CURTIS and Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina on the part of the Senate, and Mr. FRIEDEL and Mr. LIPSCOMB on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and