

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1966

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

O Lord my God, in Thee do I put my trust.—Psalm 7: 1.

Almighty Father, the creator of the world, the sustainer of life and the strength of those who put their trust in Thee—lay Thy hand in blessing upon us as we wait upon Thee in prayer. Take Thou our minds and think through them, take Thou our hearts and love through them, take Thou our hands and use them to lift the fallen, to strengthen the weak, to encourage the discouraged and may we, hand in hand, in Congress and everywhere work together with Thee for justice between races, for good will among men and for peace in our world; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1582. An act to remove a restriction on certain real property heretofore conveyed to the State of California.

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

H.R. 13881. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 14050. An act to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2602. An act to remove a cloud on the title to certain real property in the State of Oregon owned by John Johnson.

EULOGIES TO THE LATE HERBERT C. BONNER AND ALBERT THOMAS

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLISON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time to call attention to all Members that the Joint Committee on Printing is ready to go to press with the eulogies expressed in Congress on the occasions of the passing of

two great House Members. One book contains the tributes to Herbert C. Bonner, of North Carolina, who died on November 7, 1965; and the other is to Albert Thomas, of Texas, who passed away on February 15 of this year. In the event that any Member desires to incorporate his personal sentiments in either or both of these testimonial books, I am today advising the membership that the closing date will be July 15, 1966, for acceptance of all insertions. I hope sincerely that this statement serves as ample notice to all Members.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight Friday, June 24, to file a privileged report on the defense appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1967.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, on that I reserve all points of order.

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

There was no objection.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday President Johnson announced that Vice President HUMPHREY would head the delegation to the inauguration of President-elect Joaquin Balaguer.

Behind the announcement lies 14 months of critical action by the United States, the OAS and the Provisional Government of Garcia Godoy to keep the democratic options open for the Dominican people.

A year ago the Dominican people had only one option: civil strife in which a minority, using the tactics we came so well to know in Cuba, tried to seize power. Three weeks ago the Dominican people had an opportunity to choose their new leaders. They rejected the turbulence of the past and elected the man who represents stability with freedom, reform through democratic process, progress by hard work and self-discipline.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, could there be a more eloquent answer to the foresight and wisdom of the decisions taken in the White House and in the Pan American Union in April and May of 1965 which led to the landing of forces and the establishment of the Inter-American Peace Force?

This is what that action accomplished: It saved the lives of countless numbers of people.

It prevented destruction which might have run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

It blocked another thrust of communism in this hemisphere.

It permitted the Dominican people to decide freely and fairly who their leaders were to be.

I recall that at the time the prophets of gloom and doom predicted that President Johnson's action would mean the end of the inter-American system—that the American intervention would tear apart the fabric of regional cooperation through the Organization of American States.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, what these critics are saying now.

The OAS has not fallen apart. Quite the contrary, it is improving and strengthening its machinery through appropriate amendments in its 20-year-old charter. This task was initiated at the Special Inter-American Conference in Rio last December and is scheduled to be completed in a foreign ministers meeting in August.

Our relations with Latin America have not frozen up. They are as warm and friendly as ever. I hardly need mention the reception received by President and Mrs. Johnson on their recent visit to Mexico City.

The Alliance for Progress has not foundered. Again last year it achieved the goal of 2.5-percent increase in per capita gross national product. The proposal of President Illia of Argentina for an OAS summit meeting to give increased momentum to the Alliance has been well received and preparations are underway.

The reaction in Latin America to the outcome of the Dominican crisis has not been hostile. The opposite is true. Press comment has been overwhelmingly favorable. The honesty and freedom of the elections have been commended. The outcome has been interpreted as a vote for peace and order and a rejection of extremism by the Dominican people. Some editorial writers and columnists regard the vote as a vindication of U.S. action last year and of the important role played by the Organization of American States.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, the outcome of the Dominican crisis has been in the first instance a victory for the Dominican people. It has been a success as an OAS peacekeeping operation, bringing credit on the regional system. And it represents a vindication of what President Johnson reluctantly knew that he had to do until the collective machinery of the OAS could act to assume responsibility.

TRIBUTE TO ADM. WILLIAM F. RABORN

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend President Johnson announced that he had accepted, with regret, the resignation of Adm. William F. Raborn as Director of Central Intelligence. He also announced his nomination of Mr. Richard Helms, presently serving as Deputy Director, to succeed Admiral Raborn.

As Director of Central Intelligence, Admiral Raborn has continued the high caliber of dedicated public service for which he was known as a career officer in the U.S. Navy. While he served with distinction in many capacities, he is best known for the work he did on the development of the Polaris missile system as Director of Special Projects. He subsequently became Deputy Chief of Naval Operations—Development—and was retired from the Navy on September 1, 1963.

When another distinguished American, John A. McCone, retired as Director of Central Intelligence, the President appealed to Admiral Raborn to return from his retirement from public office to fill this position which is so vital to our national security. Despite the fact that he had become settled in private life, Admiral Raborn responded to this call.

As a member of the House Armed Services CIA Subcommittee, having legislative oversight over the CIA, it was my privilege to resume a close relationship with Admiral Raborn. In the highest traditions of service, and in keeping with the practice of his predecessors in this position, Admiral Raborn maintained a close and continuing contact with this subcommittee, keeping it completely informed on all matters in which the Agency was involved.

Mr. Speaker, few people either in or out of Government service are aware of the extreme importance of this position and the rigorous responsibilities placed upon the Director of Central Intelligence. I believe it was President Kennedy who welcomed John McCone to this position by saying "welcome to the bull's-eye"—indeed this position is on the bull's-eye. For no matter how well the job is done, no credit is received and if things go wrong, the CIA is an easy target for the comment "it was a failure of intelligence."

I appreciate the contribution which men like Allen W. Dulles, John A. McCone, and "Red" Raborn have made in this job and so do other members of the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Subcommittees who deal with CIA activities. I just want to say here in this chamber that Admiral Raborn, who this year received the Forrestal Award from the National Security Industrial Association, well deserves the gratitude of every American.

I want to wish him well as he returns to private life and want to extend to Mr. Richard Helms, his very able successor, every good wish for the future as he assumes these duties.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I will not take the full minute, but I do rise to concur fully and completely in the very excellent statement which the gentleman from Illinois has made in regard to Admiral Raborn and others who have served the Nation in this important capacity in

previous years. I wish to specifically approve all the complimentary references which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. AREND] has made to Admiral Raborn, my able, dedicated and respected friend of long standing.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, may I associate myself with the splendid remarks of the gentleman from Illinois. I believe every Member of Congress ought to know the record of Admiral Raborn. Nobody could have or has done a job equal to or surpassing the job Admiral Raborn has performed in the Central Intelligence. He left there on his own will. The Nation owes him a debt it can never repay.

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

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I likewise want to associate myself with the views expressed here today by the gentleman from Illinois, the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from South Carolina.

It has been my privilege and pleasure to know and work with Admiral Raborn for a number of years on critical problems affecting our national security. Our Polaris submarine capability with its ballistic missile weapon system can be largely attributed to the extraordinary management genius of Admiral Raborn over the years at a time when this Nation faced a serious crisis.

I believe from my personal observations and knowledge that Admiral Raborn did a vital job in a very difficult circumstance by heading up the Central Intelligence Agency. All of us, I am sure, will wish him well in the years ahead.

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

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join the gentleman from Illinois, the gentleman from Texas, and my other colleagues in paying my respects and regards to Admiral Raborn, who has done magnificent service for his country for many, many years, beginning as a young naval officer and then later in the development of the atomic submarine and the other work he has done.

In recent years I have had occasion to meet with him on other matters. He is a great American, a man whom we will miss. I am sorry he will no longer be available, but I am sure he will be available to us in special circumstances.

I join the other gentlemen in paying respects to him.

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

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot let this opportunity pass without joining the distinguished group of gentlemen who are paying tribute to "Red" Raborn.

Admiral Raborn went to the Military Academy from Marlow, Okla. That by itself is a great endorsement.

He has distinguished himself as one of the really great leaders of our Military Establishment of modern times. His work on the Polaris missile was monumental. His personal sacrifice in returning to duty to head up the CIA at a critical time is illustrative of his devotion to country. His service has been far beyond the call of duty. I join my colleagues in saluting this great American.

MEDAL OF HONOR PRESENTATION TO 1ST LT. CHARLES Q. WILLIAMS

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I witnessed this morning one of the greatest ceremonies I ever had the privilege to attend—the presentation of the Medal of Honor to 1st Lt. Charles Q. Williams, a dedicated hero of the war in Vietnam.

We are proud of this Charleston native, our country is proud and grateful for his endeavors in behalf of America. His splendid record stands out as a beacon of light and hope in a world threatened by the forces of aggression.

Mr. Speaker, I want the world to know of what this great American has done in the cause of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I here include the Medal of Honor presentation:

MEDAL OF HONOR PRESENTATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO 1ST LT. CHARLES Q. WILLIAMS, U.S. ARMY, AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C., ON THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1966, AT 1100 HOURS

PROGRAM

1045: Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles Q. Williams arrive at the Southwest Gate of the White House and proceed to the Red Room where they will be met by the Secretary of the Army.

1050: All guests are escorted to their positions in the East Room.

1055: Major Robinson will escort the President to the Red Room and introduce the President to Lieutenant and Mrs. Williams.

1100: Major Robinson will escort the President and Lieutenant and Mrs. Williams to the East Room.

Remarks by the President of the United States.

Reading of the Medal of Honor Citation by the Secretary of the Army.

The President of the United States drapes the Medal of Honor around the neck of Lieutenant Williams.

The President of the United States is introduced to the members of the Williams family by Lieutenant Williams.

1115: The President of the United States departs the East Room. Following the President's departure, Lieutenant and Mrs. Williams and other invited guests depart the White House.

CITATION

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress,

March 3, 1863, has awarded in the name of The Congress the Medal of Honor to First Lieutenant Charles Q. Williams, United States Army for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty:

First Lieutenant Charles Q. Williams, (then Second Lieutenant), Infantry, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty while defending the Special Forces Camp at Dong Xoai, Republic of Vietnam, against a violent attack by hostile forces that lasted for fourteen hours, June 9 to 10, 1965.

Lieutenant Williams was serving as Executive Officer of a Special Forces Detachment when an estimated Vietcong reinforced regiment struck the Camp and threatened to overrun it and the adjacent District Headquarters. He awoke personnel, organized them, determined the sources of the insurgents' main effort, and led the troops to their defensive positions on the south and west walls. Then, after running to the District Headquarters to establish communications, he found that there was no radio operational with which to communicate with his commanding officer in another compound. To reach the other compound, he traveled through darkness but was halted in this effort by a combination of shrapnel in his right leg and the increase of the Vietcong gun fire. Ignoring his wound, he returned to the District Headquarters and directed the defense against the first assault.

As the insurgents attempted to scale the walls and as some of the Vietnamese defenders began to retreat, he dashed through a barrage of gun fire, succeeded in rallying these defenders, and led them back to their positions. Although wounded in the thigh and left leg during this gallant action, he returned to his position and, upon being told that communications were reestablished and that his commanding officer was seriously wounded, Lieutenant Williams took charge of actions in both compounds. Then in an attempt to reach the communications bunker, he sustained wounds in the stomach and right arm from grenade fragments.

As the defensive positions on the walls had been held for hours and casualties were mounting, he ordered the consolidation of the American personnel from both compounds to establish a defense in the District building. After radio contact was made with a friendly air controller, he disregarded his wounds and directed the defense from the District building, using descending flares as reference points to adjust air strikes. By his courage, he inspired his team to hold out against the insurgent force that was closing in on them and throwing grenades into the windows of the building.

As daylight arrived and the Vietcong continued to besiege the stronghold, firing a machine gun directly south of the District building, he was determined to eliminate this menace that threatened the lives of his men. Taking a 3.5 rocket launcher and a volunteer to load it, he worked his way across open terrain, reached the berm south of the District Headquarters, and took aim at the Vietcong machine gun one hundred and fifty meters away. Although the sight was faulty, he succeeded in hitting the machine gun. While he and the loader were trying to return to the District Headquarters, they were both wounded. With a fourth wound, this time in the right arm and leg, and realizing he was unable to carry his wounded comrade back to the District building, Lieutenant Williams pulled him to a covered position and then made his way back to the District building where he sought the help of others who went out and evacuated the injured soldier.

Although seriously wounded and tired, he continued to direct the air strikes closer to

the defensive position. As morning turned to afternoon and the Vietcong pressed their effort with direct recoilless rifle into the building, he ordered the evacuation of the seriously wounded to the safety of the communications bunker. When informed that helicopters would attempt to land as the hostile gun fire had abated, he led his team from the building to the artillery position, making certain of the timely evacuation of the wounded from the communications area, and then on to the pickup point. Despite resurgent Vietcong gun fire, he directed the rapid evacuation of all personnel.

Throughout the long battle, he was undaunted by the vicious Vietcong assault and inspired the defenders in declaiming the determined insurgents. Lieutenant Williams' conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. HUOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUOT. Mr. Speaker, when roll No. 150 was called yesterday on H.R. 15119, the Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966, I was necessarily absent from the floor. Had I been present and voting I would have voted in favor of the bill.

NATIONAL AIRPORT DANGEROUSLY OVERCROWDED

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks, as many Members of this House have learned at considerable inconvenience to themselves and loss to their constituents, the congestion at the National Airport at Washington, D.C., has become literally intolerable. One method of reducing that congestion, it appears to me, would be severely to restrict the use of private aircraft at that airport. I have today written to the Administrator of the FAA suggesting pleasure and sports planes be restricted altogether from the use of the airport and that private business planes be restricted to nonpeak hours.

Mr. Speaker, I would welcome the support of other Members in this effort to see that we get decent transportation in and out of this principal airport in the Capital City.

PRESIDENT AND ATTORNEY GENERAL URGED TO PROTECT CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS IN MISSISSIPPI

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for

1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday of this week, June 21, I spoke from this well in commemoration of the tragic deaths in Mississippi of three courageous civil rights workers 2 years ago, James Chaney, Andrew Goodwin, and Michael Schwerner. On that very day violence again broke out in Philadelphia, Miss., as the Reverend Martin Luther King led a tribute in that town to those three courageous young men. According to newspaper reports, law enforcement officers on the scene failed to take action until the civil rights marchers fought back.

Mr. Speaker, we must not permit violence to continue in that section of the country or in any part of the country. Civil rights leaders have promised to return to that county seat in Neshoba County this Friday again to pay tribute to the three martyrs, and to make clear that there must be no part of the country where anyone is afraid to walk.

Mr. Speaker, I have urged and shall continue to urge that the Attorney General send Federal marshals and all available manpower to Philadelphia, Miss., on Friday in order to protect the civil rights leaders of this Nation in offering their tributes. The Federal Government must do everything in its power to protect the marchers and to prevent further violence and bloodshed.

Mr. GEORGE W. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RYAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GEORGE W. ANDREWS. Is the gentleman familiar with the record that the FBI has of Martin Luther King?

Mr. RYAN. I am familiar with the fact that the Reverend Martin Luther King is one of the great Americans of our time. He is a Nobel Peace Prize winner and one of the remarkable leaders of this world. That Martin Luther King should be subjected in any part of this country to the kind of violence and brutality which took place the other day is an outrage which must be stopped. I hope that the gentleman from Alabama will join in this request that the President and the Department of Justice use Federal marshals, the FBI and the Armed Forces, if necessary—every facility at the disposal of the President in order to protect those who are only exercising their constitutional rights.

Mr. GEORGE W. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Is the gentleman familiar with the statement that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover made about Martin Luther King?

Mr. RYAN. Dr. King's record speaks eloquently for him.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR—THE CORNERSTONE OF THE GLOBE

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I clipped from the Boston Globe of Wednesday, June 22, the following article, which was the lead editorial of the day. Charles H. Taylor died 45 years ago today. He was the original owner, founder, and publisher of the Boston Globe. He said at that time:

THE CORNERSTONE OF THE GLOBE

My aim has been to make the Globe a cheerful, attractive and useful newspaper that would enter the home as a kindly, helpful friend of the family. My temperament has always led me to dwell on the virtues of men and institutions rather than upon their faults and limitations. My disposition has always been to build up rather than to join in tearing down. My ideal for the Globe has always been that it should help men, women and children to get some of the sunshine of life, to be better and happier because of the Globe.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the publishers, editors and newspapermen as well as columnists throughout America will read the "Cornerstone of the Boston Globe."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday on rollcall No. 150 on H.R. 15119 we had a task force education meeting in the room of the Republican whip. Through mechanical failure the bells did not ring and we missed our vote.

Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on rollcall 150.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, I was at the same meeting with the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER] on yesterday and therefore missed the final rollcall vote on H.R. 15119, rollcall vote No. 150.

Mr. Speaker, had I been present I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, I, too, was with the two gentlemen from California in the office of the Republican whip and did not hear the rollcall bells.

Mr. Speaker, had I been present, on rollcall No. 150 on final passage of H.R. 15119, I would have voted "aye" on this rollcall.

ENTERTAINMENT IN IOWA

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] entertained

the House yesterday with a brief speech about the appearance of what he called "go-go girls" at the Iowa Republican convention in Des Moines last week.

Mr. Speaker, having attended the barbecue at the State Fairgrounds where the so-called "go-go" girls appeared, I want to report that these young ladies were of high school age and younger, dressed in the attire worn by cheer leaders and baton twirlers at any high school athletic contest in Iowa or elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, unlike certain Great Society functions here in Washington, no one appeared at the barbecue in a peek-aboo, fish-net dress. And, I might add, Iowa Democrats, at their recent State convention in Des Moines, staged a champagne breakfast after a night of revelry.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

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

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may sit while the House is in session today during general debate.

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

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may sit while the House is in session today during general debate.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDING BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 136) to amend sections 1, 17a, 64a (5), 67(b), and 70c of the Bankruptcy Act, and for other purposes, with amendments of the Senate thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, strike out lines 3 to 7, inclusive. Page 2, line 8, strike out "Sec. 3" and insert "Sec. 2".

Page 2, line 22, strike out "Sec. 4" and insert "Sec. 3".

Page 3, line 10, strike out "Sec. 5" and insert "Sec. 4".

Page 6, line 9, strike out "Sec. 6" and insert "Sec. 5".

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

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, may I ask the distinguished gentleman from Colorado to explain the purpose of the Senate amendments?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendment harmonizes H.R. 136 with another House bankruptcy bill, H.R. 3438, passed by the Senate on the same day without amendment, and now awaiting the President's signature.

The Senate amendment to H.R. 136 deletes section 2 of the bill. Section 2, in turn, amends section 17 of the Bankruptcy Act. This Senate amendment harmonizes H.R. 136 to another bankruptcy bill, H.R. 3438, which the Senate approved on Tuesday of this week. Since the major amendment to section 17 of the Bankruptcy Act is contained in the other bankruptcy bill (H.R. 3438), it is appropriate that H.R. 136 be amended in this fashion so as to eliminate any inconsistencies.

Passage of these bills marks a significant reform in bankruptcy law. H.R. 136 has been approved by this House unanimously in each Congress since the 86th.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I am familiar with the content and the effects of the Senate amendment and support the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently, 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. 151]		
Anderson, Ill.	Flood	Landrum
Andrews,	Flynt	Long, La.
Glenn	Fogarty	Martin, Mass.
Andrews,	Fraser	Martin, Nebr.
N. Dak.	Gialmo	Morris
Ashley	Gibbons	Murphy, N.Y.
Bandstra	Gilbert	Murray
Brown, Clar-	Griffiths	Nix
ence J., Jr.	Hagan, Ga.	Powell
Burton, Utah	Hanna	Pucinski
Carey	Harsha	Resnick
Casey	Harvey, Ind.	Rogers, Tex.
Cederberg	Hathaway	Rooney, N.Y.
Clawson, Del	Holfield	Rosenthal
Corbett	Jones, Ala.	Roush
Craley	Jones, Mo.	Satterfield
Dawson	Jones, N.C.	Scheuer
Denton	Kee	Scott
Ellsworth	Keith	ShIPLEY
Evins, Tenn.	Kelly	SICKLES
Farbstein	King, Utah	Sweeney
Fisher	Kupferman	Toil

Trimble Watts
Utt Weltner
Walker, Miss. Williams
Watkins Willis

Wilson,
Charles H.

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 361 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

PERMISSION TO COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO FILE REPORT ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs have until midnight tonight to file a report on H.R. 15750, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

CHARLIE BROWN NO MYTHICAL CHARACTER

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, many people think that Charlie Brown, the indomitable pitcher-manager of the comic strip "Peanuts," is a purely mythical character. But, it is not so, and all of the members of the Democratic baseball team know that it is not so.

Mr. Speaker, Charlie Brown's prototype wanders around the Halls of Congress every day—and last night covered around and behind the pitcher's mound at the "H.R. Gross Stadium" amid a flurry of batted balls.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Brown's real name is MORRIS UDALL. While he did not have his blanket with him last night on the field, he found it soon after the game, and I am told that he drew as much comfort from the blanket as he did from the performance of the Senators in the second game.

Mr. Speaker, I am further told that the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] has been nominated as the most valuable member of the Republican team. I know eight Democrats who will second the nomination, as we offer our congratulations to the Republicans.

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

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Reluctantly so, yes.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I now renew my request of last year that the District of Columbia Stadium be declared a disaster area on account of the great disaster that occurred there last night.

I wish to advise the House that I am suing my colleagues for nonsupport, and I refer specifically to the gentleman from Oregon who muffed several balls that

any athlete with any degree of ability could have handled.

I want to say further to my Republican friends that I have practiced for some time on my new pitch called the Great Society "gopher" ball—and it was just that. They all went for it—and I congratulate them.

My arm is sore.

My ego is wounded, but wait until next year.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNG] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SMITH] and the gentleman from California [Mr. REINECKE] just stated, yesterday we were in the whip's office when rollcall No. 150 was called. The bells in the whip's office were not working. So, Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 150 on the final passage for the bill, H.R. 15119, the Unemployment Insurance Amendments Act of 1966, on yesterday, June 22, I was recorded as not voting. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on this rollcall.

FREEDOM MARCH IN MISSISSIPPI

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, I am sure it is not necessary to remind the Members of this House nor to belabor the point that it is of the utmost importance that the Federal Government and all its appropriate agencies extend the fullest possible protection to those engaged in the freedom march in Mississippi.

The most unfortunate and shocking occurrences of the last day or two remind all of us there is still much to be done to bring peace and harmony to this land and the full exercise of citizenship and fuller promise of freedom to our fellow citizens who are Negroes.

I strongly urge the Department of Justice to spare no effort or energy to see that the final few days of this march are carried forward under the full protection of the Federal Government and to redouble their effort to anticipate and avoid any possible injury to any of the participants.

WATERSHED PROGRAM DOWN THE DRAIN?

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, the Johnson administration has apparently deliberately killed the small watershed program, bringing to a halt 12 years of progress that has been made on this phase of soil and water conservation.

President Johnson must shoulder the responsibility for not a single application being forwarded to our committee this year, and inquiries I have made indicate none will be submitted this year. The Soil Conservation Service, which has always given our committee splendid co-

operation, has forwarded 46 applications to the Budget Bureau for review in accordance with established procedure, but they have been pigeonholed there on the President's orders.

Mr. Johnson has decided the Committee on Agriculture no longer has a right to review these applications and that he should be the final arbiter of them. This incredible position is based upon an unbelievable legal opinion that the present act, which has been in effect since 1954, is unconstitutional. But Public Law 566, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, clearly vests our committee with this authority, and it has operated well and without question for a dozen years.

This is simply another example of administration indifference toward the Nation's farmers and agriculture generally. Watershed development in Kansas which has made such dramatic progress under the able guidance of State Conservationist Morrie Bolline, is being retarded by the President's recalcitrance, as is the development of this important program elsewhere in the Nation.

COMMENTS OF KING FAISAL

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, the more I read the public comments of King Faisal expressed during his official visit here, the more outraged I feel.

He has deplorably breached the diplomatic courtesy extended him as an official guest, graciously received by the Government and people of the United States, to deprecate a section of the population of the host country by anti-Jewish remarks.

King Faisal not only uttered rude generalizations in characterizing Jews as a group, but also indicated that he regarded as an enemy of Saudi Arabia any American business firm trading with Israel, or anyone aiding Israel. Therefore, he must regard our Government, his host, as an enemy because the United States is officially aiding Israel.

How can the King remain in America after today and continue to accept our hospitality? He should know that he will now be unwelcome in New York City, which he is scheduled to visit next, because New York City takes pride in respecting the race, color, and religious faith of all its citizens. The President told the King that our national house was open to him, but the King has now abused the hospitality and should fold up his tent and silently fade away in his jet.

ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS PERSONNEL TRAINING ACT OF 1966

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 892, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 892

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 13196) to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel, and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric, and nursing students, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now in the bill and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the five-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the able gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 892 provides an open rule, with 2 hours of general debate for consideration of H.R. 13196, to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel, and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric, and nursing students, and for other purposes.

The principal purpose of the bill (H.R. 13196) as reported by the committee is to authorize a new program of support for the education of a wide range of professional and technical personnel in the allied health occupations, to meet growing and increasingly urgent needs for such personnel. The bill reported by the committee would authorize a 3-year program of grants to universities, colleges, and junior colleges to assist in the construction of new facilities as centers for training; grants to such training centers for improving the quality of training; traineeships covering the costs of tuition and fees; and grants to training centers for the development, demonstration, or evaluation of curriculums.

The distinguished chairman [Mr. STAGGERS] and his able committee has recognized the acute shortage of para-

medical specialists and thus expanded the bill to include assistance to junior colleges. I am indeed gratified to know that the committee saw fit to take heed of my recommendation to include 2-year colleges. This 89th Congress has gone on record in its recognition of the need for improvement in higher education. The House has demonstrated its concern in this field and has taken great steps to provide adequate opportunities for our Nation's students. I urge the House to continue in this path and enact this much-needed bill.

As the Members of the House know, the junior colleges of our Nation constitute a very important educational resource. There are presently over 770 of these institutions in the United States with an enrollment of more than 1¼ million students. In my own State we are fortunate in having 27 junior and community colleges which are doing an outstanding job of educating our young people. These schools, it seems to me, are ideally suited to offer training in the allied health professions, and they are eager to do so. Unfortunately, however, only a small share of the funds under the Vocational Education Act has been available to junior colleges, and nearly all of that has been spent for the training of Practical Nurses. In short, practically nothing is available to assist the junior colleges in establishing new programs to train dental technicians, X-ray technicians, occupational therapy assistants, medical record technicians, and the host of other paramedical specialists needed today.

There are several considerations which justify the extension of the provisions of the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act to cover junior colleges. First of all, as I have indicated, there are many allied health personnel who could be adequately trained during a 2-year course and whose services are needed. Construction and improvement grants would stimulate the training of such manpower. Second, the training offered in a great many junior colleges is parallel to that offered during the first 2 years at other colleges and universities, and large numbers of students transfer to 4-year institutions upon completion of the junior college course. It seems very unfair that the junior colleges which are offering the same courses in many cases as their neighboring 4-year colleges should not be eligible for the same Federal assistance. Finally, it should be pointed out that many of our communities are taxing themselves quite heavily to meet the needs of their local junior colleges. I think it is clearly in the best interests of the Nation for the Congress to recognize, encourage, and assist these efforts whenever possible.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has received testimony concerning the growing demand for allied health personnel and the expected impact of medicare in this area. As the House knows, I have long been a strong advocate of a health program for the aged, but I would be the first to admit that the legislation will be of little value unless we have sufficient facilities and personnel to make health care available

to all who need it. This is another reason why I feel it is important that we not delay in establishing a program to train students in the allied health professions. These paramedical people can take a tremendous load off our doctors, dentists, and professional nurses and enable them to treat more people more quickly and more effectively. We already have programs to train professional manpower—doctors, dentists, nurses, and others—but a supplementary program to train allied health personnel would help us get even greater value from our investment in the existing ones, for we would then have a broad range of trained personnel and each member's experience, knowledge, and skill could be put to its optimum use.

Finally, let me repeat what I said in my testimony on the bill to aid veterinary medical education. That is, to be sound a national program for training health manpower must be carefully balanced. We cannot afford to expend all our effort and resources on just a few of the many health professions. This point was made in the hearings on H.R. 13196, by Secretary Gardner, I believe, who said:

It is perfectly clear that we can no longer function in a situation in which we have people who are only trained on the level of the Ph. D. and the M.D., and postdoctoral specialties of various kinds.

We face a serious need for supporting personnel of all types, and our junior colleges hold a great potential as producers and educators of allied health professionals.

The bill establishes a number of inter-related programs to aid in the training of additional high quality medical personnel. It also enlarges the existing loan forgiveness program, and would also establish for the health professions a number of optional loan programs in addition to the existing loan programs. For example, the health professions are added to its loan guarantee program under the Higher Education Act of 1965. Yesterday, I inserted in the RECORD an article from the Evening Star pointing out the program just started by the American Bankers' Association to implement this program, and expressing my gratification at their action.

Mr. Speaker, the total authorization for the bill is \$51,250,000 for fiscal year 1967; \$66,750,000 for fiscal year 1968; and \$37 million for fiscal year 1969.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of House Resolution 892 in order that the bill may be considered. This is a continuation and extension of the programs that have been adopted in the past by the Congress. It is in an area of great public need and demand. The committee has done an excellent job, I feel, in the presentation of this measure to the House, and I hope that the rule will be adopted allowing immediate consideration of this meritorious proposal.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as stated by the distinguished gentleman from Florida, House Resolution 892 provides an open rule for

2 hours of general debate for the consideration of H.R. 13196, the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966.

The purposes of the bill are to authorize for a period of 3 years, the following programs: First, assistance to schools and to students in the allied health professions through construction grants, improvement of facilities grants, and traineeships; second, increase in the loan forgiveness provisions for doctors, dentists, and optometrists who practice in poor rural areas; and third, a new program of federally guaranteed and subsidized loans to supplement the existing program at health professions schools.

The cost of the bill over the 3-year period, through fiscal 1969, is \$155 million. For fiscal 1967 the authorization is \$51.25 million; for 1968, \$66.76 million; and for 1969 \$37 million. The decrease in the final year is due to the ending of the student loan program in fiscal 1968.

There is currently in the United States a serious shortage of trained personnel in all fields of medical and health professions. As our population increases and the medicare program begins operation, the shortage will become more acute. Today about 2.4 million Americans are engaged in the health professions. Government estimates show a need for an additional 1 million by 1975.

Congress has moved to meet the growing needs in many programs involving aid to schools for construction and remodeling of facilities and to students under scholarship and loan programs. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce believes this bill will further meet these needs.

The bill authorizes grants to assist in the construction of new facilities as training centers for the allied health profession, or the replacement or rehabilitation of existing facilities. The Federal share may not exceed two-thirds of the cost of new construction or major expansion of existing facilities; other programs can receive up to one-half of the costs from the Government. For the first time junior colleges are included in the program along with colleges and universities which provide programs in the allied health professions leading to a degree.

Basic improvement grants are also available to such institutions for expanding and upgrading its programs. Such grants are to equal \$5,000 times the number of allied health curriculums plus \$500 times the number of full-time students in these curriculums. The Surgeon General is also authorized to make special improvements grants to applicants, for whom a basic grant has been approved, for the purpose of providing or maintaining a specialized program in the field.

Traineeships are authorized to cover the costs of advanced training for allied health personnel to prepare them for teaching, administrative, and supervisory positions. Such traineeships would include costs of tuition and fees, and a stipend and allowances for travel. The

program is similar to that provided by the Nurse Training Act of 1964.

Finally, grants are available for underwriting the costs of development and demonstration of new curriculums for training new types of health technicians and technologists.

Student loan forgiveness provisions are broadened. Current law permits forgiveness of up to 50 percent for doctors who practice in shortage areas. The bill will include dentists and optometrists and will forgive up to 100 percent of the student loan at the rate of 15 percent a year.

Title IV, part B, of the Higher Education Act of 1965 establishes a guaranteed student loan program. The bill expands this program to include students at schools of medicine, osteopathy, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, optometry, and podiatry.

If a school borrows non-Federal funds for its loan program, repayment with interest may be guaranteed by the Government; it may also agree to make up 90 percent of the losses on defaults and pay an interest differential to make up the difference between the rate paid by the school and that charged to the students. Additionally, a private institution may make student loans and enter into the same type of guarantee agreement with the Government.

All Government departments involved, and the Bureau of the Budget, support the legislation. There are no minority views.

I urge the adoption of the rule, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the able gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to see this bill being brought to the floor of the House. I rise in full support.

It is a piece of legislation which is long overdue. It supplements the educational health program that we have established. In this day and age, education is indispensable not only to our welfare but to our very survival as a nation and a race.

I congratulate the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for bringing this bill out. I congratulate the Rules Committee for bringing it in under this very adequate rule. I urge the adoption of the rule and the bill.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 13196.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to support H.R. 13196. I believe that the allied health professions perform a valuable and necessary public service, and that it is in the public interest for the Congress to increase the opportunities for training and education in these fields.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF FEDERAL RESERVE DIRECT PURCHASE AUTHORITY

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 894 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 894

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3368) to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for two years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase United States obligations directly from the Treasury. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Banking and Currency may be offered to the bill at the conclusion of general debate, but said amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH], and, pending that, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a closed rule, allowing 1 hour of debate, to continue an authority that has existed for many years, in this phase since 1942, allowing the Federal Reserve Banks to buy up to \$5 billion worth of Treasury issues directly instead of going on the open market.

This gives to the Treasury a considerably greater flexibility than it otherwise would have. The authority has been rarely used in the past, it must be reported to the public when used, and it is only in the nature of a standby flexible approach available to the Treasury.

I know of no opposition to the proposition, and I know of no substantial opposition to the rule.

Therefore, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague yielding.

I know what this bill is, and the purpose, and I agree with everything he says, except I would like to make my usual inquiry for the RECORD as to why this consideration must be under a closed rule?

Mr. BOLLING. The gentleman from Missouri would reply to the gentleman from Missouri that it was not essential that it be a closed rule, but it was thought better to limit the discussion to this very narrow provision of this very complicated Federal Reserve Act.

If it were not an open rule, almost any kind of proposition could be laid before the House, including abolishing the Federal Reserve Board.

We thought it better to leave it in a very narrow area. That was why I moved a closed rule.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's answer. I certainly would agree, so far as the example he has stated is concerned.

Did I correctly understand the gentleman to say that he in person moved the closed rule, or was it a request of the chairman of the committee involved?

Mr. BOLLING. The gentleman understood me correctly.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman. Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 894 will provide a closed rule, with 1 hour of general debate, for consideration of S. 3368, which involves a 2-year extension of the Federal Reserve direct purchase authority.

The reasons for the bill are set forth on page 2 of the report, and the explanation is on page 1.

My understanding of the bill and of the rule is precisely the same as given by the able gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOLLING].

I urge the adoption of the rule. I know of no objection to it.

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

The previous question was ordered. The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS PERSONNEL TRAINING ACT OF 1966

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 13196) to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel, and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric, and nursing students, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the con-

sideration of the bill H.R. 13196, with Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] will be recognized for 1 hour. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, I might say, at the start, the bill came from our committee unanimously. It is a nonpartisan measure because it has to do with health. This field certainly is nonpartisan in our Nation, since it affects all people, regardless of race, creed, color, or politics.

After due deliberation, as I say, the bill was reported unanimously.

The bill contains three programs. The first is the assistance in the training of members of the allied health professions, such as medical technologists, physical therapists, occupational therapists and the like.

Second is forgiveness of loans made to students of medicine, dentistry, and optometry, at the rate of 15 percent a year, up to 100 percent of the loan, for each year of practice in a poor rural area.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. What is being done about the training of nurses? Do they come under the bill at all? There was one notice I saw which said there was going to be some emphasis put on remedying the extreme lack of nurses.

Mr. STAGGERS. I might explain to the gentlewoman that in this bill we do not take up the nurse training program at all.

We have different bills on this, and we will take them up, because I realize the extreme urgency and need of nurses in the Nation.

Mrs. BOLTON. Are we going to have a nursing bill?

Mr. STAGGERS. We hope so, but I cannot say right now because of the pressure of time. However, I think this great need is recognized throughout the Nation, and it will certainly be considered.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for just one further statement?

Mr. STAGGERS. I am glad to yield. Mrs. BOLTON. I hope very definitely you will take notice of the fact that it is the bedside nurse that is so desperately needed and where we are at least 80,000 short in this country.

Mr. STAGGERS. I agree with the gentlewoman and recognize the need.

Mr. Chairman, in talking about the forgiveness of loans made to doctors, dentists, and optometrists practicing in poor rural areas, we have a forgiveness plan to take care of those who will so do.

Third, the authorization of a new system of loans for students of medicine, dentistry, and other health professions under which they can obtain guaranteed loans under the Higher Education Act of 1965 and encouragement is provided for students to obtain loans from other sources in addition to the existing program of student loans.

The portion of the bill containing the allied health professions personnel contains four parts.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 13196 carries out recommendations of the President in his message on domestic health and education. The bill is designed to help meet the serious and urgent need for increased numbers, improved quality, and new categories of allied health personnel to supply present needs in this country.

It would authorize a 3-year program of—

First, grants to universities, colleges, and junior colleges to assist the construction of new facilities as centers for training in the allied health professional and technical occupations, or the replacement or rehabilitation of existing facilities for such centers;

Second, grants to such training centers for improving the quality of training they provide, through the development of new curriculums and otherwise, and for the expansion of their programs;

Third, traineeships, covering the costs of tuition and fees, and a stipend and allowances to encourage and assist individuals to undertake advanced training to prepare them for teaching, supervisory, administrative, and other specialized duties; and

Fourth, grants to training centers for the development, demonstration, or evaluation of curriculums for the training of new types of health technologists and technicians.

The bill would also liberalize the forgiveness of loans obtained under Public Law 88-129, as amended, allowing up to 100 percent forgiveness as an encouragement, in certain cases, to physicians, dentists, and optometrists to practice in poor rural areas in the United States.

The bill also contains provisions to supplement and add flexibility to the loan programs available to students of the health professions. It provides authority for students at schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, pharmacy, podiatry, or optometry to participate in the guaranteed loan program established by part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965. And, it adds provisions to encourage the use of private capital for the health professions and nursing student loan programs.

This bill, Mr. Chairman, is a positive step toward solving an urgent and growing problem. We are a prosperous people, demanding more and better health care. Yet we cannot meet those demands unless we act now to increase the supply of health manpower, and health facilities, and to make their utilization as efficient as possible.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has recognized that this is so, and has acted a number of times in

recent years to report legislation designed to increase and improve the Nation's supply of health manpower. In each instance—the Health Professions Educational Assistance Acts of 1963 and 1965; the Nurse Training Act of 1964; and the Graduate Public Health Training Amendments of 1964—we recognized fully that only a part of the total health manpower situation was being dealt with.

There are today clear needs at every level—from doctors and dentists to aids and orderlies.

The first and most urgent priority today is to provide a significant amount of Federal support for the education of personnel in the allied health professional and technical occupations.

We must train greater numbers of technologists and technicians for every phase of health care—from the doctor's office and the operating room to those who help to rehabilitate the ill and injured.

And that, Mr. Chairman, is what the bill we bring before the House today would do. It authorizes a new, 3-year program to make a total of \$78 million available to assist training in the Allied Health occupations.

The bill comes to the House with the unanimous support of the committee. And I would like to thank all of the members—on both sides of the committee—for their diligent efforts and thoughtful participation in the work of the committee on this bill. Every member recognized that this is not a partisan issue, and that the need is clear. Every member worked hard to bring a good bill to the House.

Mr. Chairman, the annual expenditures on health and medical services in this country have increased from \$13 billion in 1950 and \$27 billion in 1960 to approximately \$40 billion last year. Private spending for personal health care in 1965 exceeded \$26 billion—about 6.1 percent of personal consumption expenditures.

There are many reasons for this upward trend: rising income, better education, urbanization, population growth, the changing age structure of the population and new mechanisms of payment for services, including private insurance coverage and public programs such as medicare.

There have been great changes in the practice of medicine. No one will deny that medicine has much more to offer today than a generation ago. Advances in diagnostic and surgical techniques make it possible to forestall the crippling and killing which were the results of many diseases. These advances, coupled with the increase in demand, require additions to the supply of health manpower—additions both in numbers and in new skills.

New medical procedures require an increasing number and variety of skilled workers such as occupational therapists, dental hygienists, physical therapists, medical record technicians, and nuclear medicine technologists. Tomorrow there will be even newer types of specialists.

As is stated in the Coggeshall report, "Planning for Medical Progress Through Education":

Once it took only one doctor to resign himself and the child's parents to the inevitable death of a blue baby. It now takes a team of medical specialists and auxiliary personnel to correct the congenital abnormality of a baby's heart to insure the child a normal lifespan. At least 15 persons, including 4 surgeons, are needed in the operating room for the repair of a congenital lesion of the heart. More than 100 medical specialists, nurses, and skilled technicians are involved in post-surgical care of the patient.

The size of today's medical team is a reflection of the advances in technology. New occupational skills are constantly being introduced both in medical diagnosis and treatment. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare testified before the committee:

One of the unknown quantities in health care is that we do not today have job descriptions for all of the kinds of people we will have to train and employ.

We should recognize that it is impossible today to assess the Nation's health manpower needs with total accuracy.

But there is no doubt at all that the present needs are urgent.

The needs are being felt in hospitals, in laboratories, in nursing homes, and in public and private health agencies across the country.

The plain facts are that the supply of doctors, dentists, and other highly trained professions cannot grow to meet all these needs. A large number of allied professional and technical workers will be required to extend the reach of physicians and dentists. Ten years from now the supply of physicians will be about the same in relation to population as it is today. This means that the only way we can provide the best in health care for the American people is to increase the numbers and the capabilities of allied health workers.

To give a realistic picture of this dismal situation, Mr. Chairman, permit me to cite a few examples. From a recent report of the Health Careers Council of Illinois, I quote:

All doubts about the extent of personnel vacancies in Illinois hospitals have been removed by the study of budgeted hospital personnel vacancies, conducted by the Illinois Hospital Association. Total budgeted vacancies have increased 79 percent from 1,950 vacancies reported in 1963 by 284 hospitals to 3,485 reported in 1965 by only 270 hospitals.

On our southeastern shore we find a similar picture in the State of Georgia. A survey by the Georgia Hospital Association, reported on February 23 of this year, revealed 1,574 immediate openings in the paramedical area in hospitals and nursing homes. The shortages included a need for 20 medical record librarians, 30 dietitians, 50 medical technologists, 22 X-ray technologists, and 15 physical therapists.

Estimates based on studies by the Public Health Service and by professional groups show that in some of these fields we require that by 1975 American schools graduate annually an estimated—

Twice the present number of medical and X-ray technologists;

Three or four times the number of dental hygienists;

Eight or ten times the number of medical record librarians; physical therapists, and occupational therapists.

Mr. Chairman, we need a virtual army of middle level professional and technical workers. As critical as the health manpower problem is today, it would become downright chaotic if we do not plan ahead to head off what appears to be a worsening situation each year.

Passage of H.R. 13196 will stimulate the proper training and supervision of these workers to work effectively on the health team. Without adequate numbers of well-trained personnel we cannot make full use of our increasing medical knowledge, our technological competence, our hospitals and other health care facilities.

So far, Federal support for health manpower training has been concentrated at the professional or graduate level—medical and dental education, public health training, research training and other advanced training. And the Office of Education program for support of practical nurse training has had a substantial impact on training practical nurses. On the other hand, support for the training of allied health professional and technical workers has generally been piecemeal and scant.

The bill as presented represents a strengthening of the administration's recommendations. We have broadened the institutional base to include community or junior colleges so that we can tap this important resource for the training of allied health professions personnel. In doing this we have provided for additional sums over and above that recommended by the administration so as not to undercut or dilute support for the baccalaureate degree programs. It is our sincere belief that including these junior colleges will lead to a substantial increase in the number of curriculums at these schools throughout the United States in the allied health professions fields and that it will add an urgently needed new resource for training a large number of people in the health occupations.

The developmental grant provisions of the bill would make available a total of \$6 million during the 3-year period for development of new curriculums for training new types of health workers. In the past when the need for a new member of the medical team became apparent the person closest at hand gradually assumed the new duties and in time became a specialist in laboratory work, physical therapy, or some other field.

Now medicine advances so fast that this natural evolution of manpower is no longer acceptable. As quickly as we can identify the need for new specialists, we must begin to produce them, and to do this we must say what their training is to be and how it shall be obtained. These developmental grants in the bill will enable us to do so.

The improvement grants section of the bill provides the financial wherewithal for allied health professions training centers to improve the quality of their

programs and their effectiveness in training in the health occupations. It provides a very substantial amount of support, as noted in the committee report, and this is where the bulk of the funds will go—\$9 million in the first year. The basic improvement grants provisions would make funds available to schools on the basis of \$5,000 per curriculum in the allied health professions, plus \$500 times the number of full-time students in those curriculums. In addition, the bill authorizes the Surgeon General to make special improvement grants to any institution which is approved for a basic improvement grant in order to improve the specialized functions of the training centers, especially in multidisciplinary training of personnel in the health occupations.

The bill also provides for traineeships to encourage people who are already at work in the allied health professions to return to school for advanced training. This will enable us to make use of the existing supply of skilled manpower to provide as quickly as possible the teachers, supervisors, and highly qualified specialists we need today. Without these traineeships, which are familiar to us in other legislation, such as the Nurse Training Act, the financial difficulties of returning for advanced study would prevent many if not most of these people from improving their skills.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly commend this bill to this House for action.

First, H.R. 13196 will encourage the growth and development of educational programs for allied health professional and technical personnel. This will increase the number of those persons, such as medical technologists, occupational therapists, and dental hygienists who are indispensable to the physician or dentist as he attempts to meet ever-increasing demands on his time.

I should like to recall our continuing concern as a Nation over the deficiencies in our supply of physicians. The limitations imposed by this shortage on our expectations for health and productive lives have been made plain to this House and to its Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I should like to remind the House that these limitations will not be removed solely by our efforts to increase the number of physicians; that equally essential is the provision of other types of health workers who assist in providing medical care and thereby extend the effectiveness of our physicians.

Second, H.R. 13196 will amend the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1965 to provide increased loan forgiveness in order to encourage physicians, dentists, and optometrists to practice in areas of greatest need. Our rural population has great difficulty in obtaining medical care. We cannot stand idly by and watch the trend toward urbanization deprive these people of reasonable access to medical care.

Third, it will provide new and alternative means by which student loans may be financed under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act and the Nurse Training Act by encouraging the use of private capital for such loans. The com-

mittee has been assured that the level of financing for these student loan programs will not be decreased as a result of this legislation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I should like to say that this legislation is an important step in solving our health manpower problems. We will, of course, have to take other steps. We must find ways to use the health workers we now have more effectively. We should develop more efficient hospitals, nursing homes, clinics. We must find additional ways to encourage vast numbers of young people to make a career of health work.

I am absolutely certain, however, that without enactment of this legislation, improvements in the Nation's health will be delayed—perhaps denied. This bill provides the cornerstone—the trained people—on which all other plans must be laid.

Mr. Chairman, I know of no opposition to the bill from any source, so I hope that the bill will be passed unanimously.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act will be a necessary and desirable adjunct to the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (H.R. 12) and the other measures passed by this House in the last 3 years aimed at increasing the health manpower of our country. It could be argued that the allied health professions should have been the first to be given the shot in the arm because of the number needed to work with and assist the doctors and dentists we hope to produce to meet the health needs of the people.

The provisions of the bill sound very familiar when we hark back to the various measures designed to create the facilities and encourage their use by large numbers of new people dedicated to health care. H.R. 13196 provides:

First. Construction grants to universities, colleges and junior colleges to build facilities for training of allied health professionals. These grants are very similar in amount and administration to those provided under H.R. 12 for the building of medical schools. The 3-year program will cost \$25.5 million.

Second. Grants to improve courses and curriculums in the hope of getting more schools involved and in obtaining new courses as well as improving courses already in being. The bill would allow for grants to the schools of \$5,000 plus \$500 per student for courses containing no less than 20 students. The 3-year program would cost \$39 million.

Third. Traineeships in the form of money grants to individuals for advanced training to provide teachers and supervisors in the various allied health professions. The 3-year program would cost \$6.5 million.

Fourth. Grants to schools for the development of new curriculums or demonstration and experimental courses in new and developing specialties. The 3-year program would cost \$6 million.

Fifth. The bill will liberalize the forgiveness feature now applicable to doctors for practicing in rural areas. It will allow as much as 100 percent forgiveness of educational loans to doctors,

dentists, and optometrists who practice in such areas for a full 5 years.

Sixth. It would provide additional funds for loans to students by authorizing the guarantee of private loans and subsidizing the interest required to obtain such loans. It is estimated that this program for 3 years would cost \$77 million.

The total cost of the entire program for 3 years is estimated at \$155 million.

The first question which comes to mind is, What are the allied health professions? It is not as easy to answer this question as it was in other bills to say "doctors are included and also optometrists." Everyone well knows what these professions are, and the bill spelled out with particularity which were included. This cannot be done here, and I will explain why.

First of all, there are roughly 200 professions and technical skills engaged in the health field already. The number of people engaged in them are increasing, but so are the number of skills and categories. As medical and health programs change in emphasis, such as those for heart, stroke, and cancer, new technical skill becomes necessary. The result of all this is a stratified professional ladder.

Doctors and dentists require long and arduous training to be qualified for their very exacting and creative roles in the health field. Not only do they need baccalaureate degrees but varying amounts of post graduate study and supervised experience before practicing.

Below this level are professions which require 4-year courses of study such as medical technologists and physical therapists. Some skills may be either 2- or 4-year courses with responsibility assigned accordingly. Here are nurses from three different programs including 4-year baccalaureate degrees.

In many instances a difference in the designation, as technologist or technician, may indicate a difference in level of education involved as well as the work the individual may handle. For example, there are X-ray technologists and X-ray technicians. There are dental hygienists and dental technicians. And there are some I could not possibly explain such as cytotechnologists, mycologists, and virologists. Some are even harder to pronounce, but I know that when we need their services, we want them to be there and to be well trained.

Another reason I cannot tell you exactly what all the allied health professions are is that I might be out of date before I finished listing them. With the medical profession bringing forth new miracles in treatments, cures and replacement parts, the kinds and numbers of assistants needed and the skills they will require change rapidly. New categories and subcategories of specialists emerge constantly. That means that new courses and new curriculums will be needed to produce these important professionals and technicians.

This bill recognizes these conditions and creates a scheme of assistance which is as flexible as the problem. We already know that by 1975 we must increase the production in some categories

as follows: twice the number of medical and X-ray technologists; twice the number of speech pathologists and audiologists; three or four times the number of dental hygienists; far greater numbers of medical librarians, occupational therapists and physical therapists.

All of which poses the more immediate and acute problem of obtaining highly qualified teachers and supervisors for these future professionals. This bill attacks that problem through the traineeships it provides. That idea has worked rather well for nurses and others such as teachers of the deaf and should also help appreciably here.

As proposed, this bill concentrated upon the creation of teachers and supervisors through large university centers with baccalaureate and postgraduate courses. The committee has included others, principally junior colleges, in the program. Manpower is critically short, and if it is possible to increase the supply of health manpower without adversely affecting the procurement of additional teachers and specialists, it should be done. If anything like the required number of skilled technicians is to be produced, the junior college must produce them and the process must be started at once so that it can develop in orderly fashion.

It is not intended, and the legislative history will clearly indicate, that the training of teachers and supervisors should suffer at the expense of stepping up the production of technicians now. The sums of money made available under this bill are well defined, and the committee report gives a clear marching order to those who must administer the program.

Loan guarantees for private financing is a new wrinkle which is regarded with some suspicion—not because it is a bad idea but because of how it might be used. As you know, there was an attempt, or so it seemed, to do away with the present loan programs for students by gradual replacement with elaborate systems of private financing and Government guarantee. Whatever political problems attached to the idea, we cannot assume that it would work and risk the dangers to the whole program if it does not. In the other fields of education the idea was at least deferred.

So here the right to guarantee loans obtained privately by students is granted as is the authority to help them with the interest and to pick up part of the loans where it would have been forgiven had it been from the Government originally. It is obviously intended as an additional source of loan funds and not a substitute for present programs. I personally feel that it will attract few takers and that the machinery now in existence will handle the great bulk of student borrowing. The committee has taken pains to make it clear that the existing programs are to be relied upon and not cut back.

I favor the passage of H.R. 13196 although I fear that by this time next month we may wish that we had started at this end of the health manpower problem several years ago. Of all the health legislation we have considered and passed, this bill and the Nurse Training

Act affect most vitally the people who spend the most time and continuing effort with the patient.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] has consumed 7 minutes.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER].

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise solely for the purpose of completely endorsing this bill.

We had extensive hearings on the bill and I think it is one of the best considered bills to come before the Congress.

In the light of what will happen because of medicare on July 1, it certainly is incumbent upon the Federal Government to see to it that all of the training facilities possible are made available to train people in those professions who are needed in carrying out the terms of the medicare bill.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is an excellent bill and I endorse it in every way.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 13196. Today as our population grows and grows and our technology advances, the growth of our supply of health manpower is not keeping pace. Medicine, dentistry, nursing, and many of the allied health professions are suffering from urgent shortages. Hospitals, nursing homes, and home health services are all badly understaffed.

Technological advances have made the local general practitioner a member of a team of technicians rather than a one-man hospital. New diagnostic and surgical techniques require many types of workers, such as medical technologists, cytotechnologists, virologists, immunohematologists—you name it, and the medical profession has an "ologist" to take care of it. Advances in these techniques have made it possible to forestall many of the maimings and deaths which were the result of some diseases. As our life span is extended, the aged population, which has the most chronic illnesses requiring long-term treatment and care, will be on the increase.

Our rising level of education has produced an intensified concern for good health and physical fitness, giving an increased appreciation of the value of health care. This rising level of education has also kept the people informed as to what treatments are available and from whom they may be received. The lack of manpower forces many to travel long distances for treatment, wait long periods of time for appointments, and pay outrageous prices, because the demand for the specialists simply overwhelms the supply. This demand is made even greater by the expansion of both private insurance and public programs for the payment of the expenses of health cares.

The continuation of the life processes, for many people afflicted with chronic diseases, depends not only upon the services of physicians and nurses, but also on the allied services, such as physical therapists, rehabilitation counselors, or speech and hearing therapists. The extension of life and the addition of

years of life are not to be cheaply gained. One cost is the necessary training of manpower to provide health services for the chronically ill.

In the decade between 1950 and 1960, our population has increased by 18 percent, and this rate of growth has been approximately the same for physicians. The dichotomy between our technological potentials and their effective applications is due, in part, to a lack of any significant change in the ratio of physicians to population.

Within the past few years, a number of studies have been made which point to shortages of health manpower, and the need for new and expanded training facilities. From these studies and from testimony given before the committee of my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS], it was estimated that before 1975 American schools must graduate twice the present number of medical and X-ray technologists, twice the number of speech pathologists and audiologists, three or four times the number of dental hygienists, and even greater increases in the number of medical record librarians, occupational therapists, and physical therapists. To meet these needs, there are two courses of action which should be followed: First, sharply increase the output of professional workers, emphasizing teaching needs; and second, increase the amount of technical workers through expansion of junior colleges and other technical and vocational programs. H.R. 13196 is designed to make such increases possible.

The principal purpose of H.R. 13196 is "to authorize a new program of support for the education of a wide range of professional and technical personnel in the allied health occupations, to meet growing and increasingly urgent needs for such personnel." The bill reported by committee would authorize a 3-year program of—

First, grants to schools to assist in construction or rehabilitation of facilities for training in the allied health professional and technical occupations;

Second, grants to such training centers for improving their quality through development of new curriculums and expansion of their programs;

Third, traineeships covering the costs of tuition and fees, and a stipend and allowances to encourage and assist individuals to undertake advance training to prepare them for teaching, supervisory, administrative, and other specialized duties; and

Fourth, grants to training centers for the development of curriculum for the training of new types of health technologists and technicians.

As reported, the bill would also liberalize the forgiveness of loans obtained under Public Law 88-129 allowing up to 100 percent forgiveness as an encouragement to physicians, dentists, and optometrists to practice in poor rural areas in the United States.

The bill, in addition, provides that students in schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, nursing, pharmacy, podiatry, or optometry may participate in the guaranteed loan program estab-

lished by part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The bill also is designed to encourage the use of private capital for loans to these students.

As health care becomes more complex, and as the people's health demands become greater, the supply of doctors, dentists, and other highly trained professionals cannot be sufficiently expanded to meet the demands. Our only solution is to extend the reach of physicians and dentists by increasing the number of allied professional and technical workers. Maintenance of our high standards of medicine and health can be had only through this expansion, and H.R. 13196, with its broad provisions, is a means to this most important end.

Mr. HUOT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 13196, the Allied Health Professions Training Act of 1966.

We have often heard about the shortages of health manpower in the United States. We have begun to recognize that there are too few trained health workers to meet the rising demands for more and better health services.

Figures cited beginning on page 13 of the committee report show that there are current needs in nearly all of the so-called Allied Health professions. We shall need an additional 27,000 dental hygienists by 1975. We need at least 40,000 medical technologists and 42,000 physical therapists to mention just a few. But we do not need merely to train more health professionals, we must train better ones. Our professional schools must keep pace with the rapidly advancing technology. Facilities must be improved and curriculums expanded. This our schools cannot do alone—all Americans have a large stake in the continued advancement of medical science—an advancement which could be stymied by a continued shortage of personnel in the allied professions.

At the same time, it is abundantly clear that we are not now training sufficient numbers to meet these needs. For example, our report states that American schools must graduate twice as many medical and X-ray technologists, twice the number of speech pathologists and audiologists and three or four times as many dental hygienists.

Mr. Chairman, the needs for these specialists will not decrease. Nor will they be met at our present training levels. The advent of medicare will inevitably place an increased strain upon our facilities and manpower. As our standard of living continues to rise, more and more people will seek medical care where before they refrained from doing so because they felt they could not afford it. Finally, the advanced technology being employed in the medical profession requires not only increased numbers of personnel, but improved methods as well. As we learn more about disease and its cause, we must also refine our methods of treatment.

The Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965 will help to educate more and better doctors, dentists, osteopaths, optometrists, and podiatrists. But these professionals can only function as well as the teams of assistants which support them. Without

highly trained assistants much of the time of our professionals will be lost. And without a positive concerted effort we shall be unable to provide these skilled personnel.

The passage of H.R. 13196 will enable us to make such an effort. It will enable us to train increasing numbers of allied health professionals to meet the increasing needs of our medical profession. I urge the favorable consideration of H.R. 13196.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to express my strong support for H.R. 13196, which I believe will contribute much to meeting our Nation's health needs. Since I have been in office, I have received requests from a number of communities in my district for assistance in securing a full-time physician or dentist. I have long been concerned with the problem of shortage of medical personnel which is particularly acute in many of the small communities in my district and throughout the Nation. In many areas, citizens must travel great distances to receive any type of medical care, which certainly could have tragic consequences in the event of an emergency.

I firmly believe that the bill which we are considering today will help to meet this great need. The loans and grants authorized by this legislation will permit many more individuals to receive training in schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, podiatry, and optometry. Presently, we are faced with a critical shortage of personnel in these occupations and with the continued growth of our Nation this shortage will become more serious if we do not act to meet the problem.

I believe this legislation is another example of the concern of the 89th Congress for the well-being of our citizens who reside in rural areas. In the past, many of the programs of assistance were not extended to these areas and, as a result, many dedicated Americans were not able to receive the full benefits of modern society. Approval of this legislation will again represent our firm commitment to meet the needs of all parts of America. Under the provisions of the student loan forgiveness section of this bill, physicians, dentists, and optometrists who practice in low-income rural areas will be permitted to receive 100-percent loan forgiveness at a rate of 15 percent for each year. The bill also will permit a 50-percent loan forgiveness, at a rate of 10 percent for each year, for nurses, dentists, optometrists, and osteopaths who serve in shortage areas. I believe this program will greatly assist our smaller rural communities in attracting well-trained individuals to their areas. The result will be more healthy citizens and a stronger America.

This legislation also will help to meet the urgent needs in the allied health professional and technical occupations. Presently, there is a critical shortage in these professions, a factor which seriously affects our overall effort to provide the highest quality medical care for citizens.

Among the allied health professions personnel are the dental hygienist, dieti-

tian, hospital administrator, medical record librarian, medical social worker, occupational therapist, physical therapist, radiobiologist, virologist, and X-ray technologist. There are also shortages among the allied health personnel at the technical level such as operating room technicians, laboratory technicians, psychiatric technicians, and inhalation therapists.

This bill, which we are considering, will help to end this shortage. By increasing the number of trained personnel in these professions, the research and scope of the physician will be extended.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I want to again indicate my strong support of this bill, and I urge its approval by the House of Representatives.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in favor of H.R. 13196, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions. The bill also seeks to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel. A third major purpose is to strengthen and improve the existing loan programs for students of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, pharmacy, podiatry, optometry, and nursing.

While Congress in the past has developed a fine record of providing for the training of physicians, nurses, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists, and pharmacists, there is an ever-increasing need to support the training of the wide array of technologists and other health professionals. These allied health professions perform the technical support work so essential to the practice of modern medicine.

The allied health professions include such occupations as clinical psychologists, dental hygienists, dietitians, hospital administrators, medical illustrators, medical record librarians, medical technologists, nutritionists, physical therapists, virologists, and X-ray technologists.

In addition to the working professionals there is a need for supervisors of subprofessional workers such as technicians and laboratory aids and for teachers in the allied health professions.

H.R. 13196 seeks to provide for these needs through, first, grants for the construction of teaching facilities; second, grants for schools for educational improvement; third, traineeships to help prepare teachers, administrators, supervisors, and other personnel in specialized practice; and fourth, project grants to develop, demonstrate, or evaluate curriculums for training new types of health technologists.

The construction grants are patterned after those now available for medical, dental, and certain other health professions schools under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, and to nursing schools under the Nurse Training Act.

The improvement grant provisions closely resemble the educational improvement grants authorized by the Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965. Funds for

these grants will be used to upgrade the quality of education, including the coordination of allied health curriculums within an institution. This coordination enables individuals who will later work together in providing health care to be trained together in situations which approximate actual experience.

The traineeships would help prepare teachers, administrators, supervisors, and specialists in the various allied health professions. The traineeships would make it possible for many people now working in the allied health professions to return to school for limited periods to obtain the further training which is necessary to fit them for teaching or supervisory duties.

The project grants proposed in H.R. 13196 are to be used for developing, demonstrating, or evaluating new courses of study to train new kinds of health technologists. As technology develops, new types of people will be needed to apply the new methods. The project grants would allow educators flexibility and room for experimentation to anticipate these new requirements.

In 1963 there were some 5,000 graduates at the baccalaureate and about 2,000 more at the advanced degree levels in the various allied health professions. Under the 3-year program proposed in H.R. 13196, an additional three to four thousand persons could be trained.

As the physician encounters increasing demands on his time, more and more tasks need to be delegated to trained specialists. Furthermore, it is neither practical nor possible to train physicians to be skillful in all of the various special techniques and methods required in the health field today.

The expenditure on health and medical services in this country totaled \$40 billion last year. Rising incomes, better education, urbanization, population growth, the changing age structure of the population and new mechanisms of payment for health services have worked to enlarge the demand for such services.

Physicians, dentists, and nurses form the core of the health manpower team, but we are becoming increasingly dependent on services from an expanding number and variety of other health workers.

As Secretary John W. Gardner said in his testimony on H.R. 13196:

There is a need for allied health professionals to extend the reach of services both in terms of quantity and quality that can be provided by physicians and dentists. There is a need for a vital army of health workers . . . who will require training and supervision to provide needed services.

Acute shortages of such personnel have been reported in virtually every area of the country. Estimates made by the Public Health Service and professional groups show that to meet our needs in some of these allied health fields, American schools will need to graduate twice the present number of medical and X-ray technologists; 3 or 4 times the number of dental hygienists; and 8 or 10 times the number of medical record librarians, physical therapists and occupational therapists.

An excellent appraisal of why we face this grave situation was given in a recent report by the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress which stated:

We have . . . not developed the proper manpower training programs for the new technologies. We have continued to hold on to our traditional and basic training programs in the various health and medical fields without analyzing the new technologies available and the real possibility of training new categories of manpower who can perform many of the functions now carried out by highly skilled and scarce professional personnel.

It is time that we in Congress acknowledge not only this "real possibility," but this necessity. It is time that we reaffirm our commitment to improving the Nation's health through a comprehensive assistance program which must include the training of these vital allied health professionals.

I urge each of you to lend your full support to this measure. The great needs for the coming decade can only be met fully if we act and act now.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 13196, the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the time of this House to point out the critical shortage of trained medical personnel. This is not a New Jersey or a sectional problem; it is a problem in all parts of the Nation. Perhaps the shortage is most acute in low-income urban areas and in remote rural areas. In many parts of the Nation the need can only be described as critical. In almost every phase of modern medicine the shortage of trained people is reaching truly alarming proportions.

Today at a time when medical research is able to provide the American people with care which would have been described as visionary a generation ago, we are hamstrung by a shortage of trained people to accomplish these medical marvels.

As the sponsor of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act which was signed into law last year by President Johnson, I am well aware of what can be done to restore people to health if the facilities and trained personnel are available. It is the shortage of personnel which is our greatest problem. To take just one profession, there are now about 7,200 registered occupational therapists in the United States. The American Occupational Therapy Association testified that there were 15,600 unfilled positions in 1965. They estimate that if we are to fill the need for the year 1975 we will have to turn out 8,000 graduates a year. There were only 800 graduates last year. For another example, we will need to produce 8,000 physical therapists a year by 1975. Last year there were 900 graduates. This is an alarming situation.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation today is critically needed. I urge all Members to join with me in supporting this important piece of legislation.

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 13196, the Allied

Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966.

We in Congress can be proud of our record in addressing Federal resources to meet the critical health manpower shortage of our Nation. In the last 3 years, we have passed two landmark acts focusing on the needs for more and better prepared health professionals.

In 1963 we passed the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act; the following year we passed the Nurse Training Act. Grants under these programs to date will result in the addition of 885 new first-year places in medical schools, 372 new places in dental schools and 1,125 new places in nursing schools.

These acts will have a tremendous impact on the health manpower situation. They represent bold responses to critical problems; but they are not enough. They only begin to solve the problem.

Doctors and dentists and nurses need support—support from highly trained technicians. Without this support, our professional health personnel are forced to spend endless hours on tasks that could be handled by persons with less specialized training. Oftentimes, these tasks are left undone. We cannot expect our doctors and dentists and nurses also to be medical record librarians and dental hygienists and X-ray technologists. This is a terrible waste of manpower. It is inefficient and intolerable.

The need for persons trained in the allied health professions is with us today and growing rapidly. As our society has become more prosperous, we have turned more attention to the preservation of man's good health. The annual expenditure on health and medical services in this country increased from \$13 billion in 1950 and \$27 billion in 1960 to approximately \$40 billion last year. Private spending for personal health care in this country in 1965 was more than \$26 billion—about 6.1 percent of personal consumption expenditures.

This growth in expenditures, unfortunately, has not been matched by the growth of trained health manpower. This is particularly true in the allied health professions. The top Government health official—the Surgeon General—has forecast the need for an increase of about 1 million such workers by 1975, with a need to prepare an additional 100,000 health workers each year.

There are many reasons for the shortage of trained health personnel. Rising income, better education, urbanization, population growth, the changing age structure of the population, and new private insurance coverage and public programs all contribute to a dwindling supply of adequately trained personnel.

At the same time, medicine is making tremendous breakthroughs in treating diseases. People are living today, who only yesterday were given up for dead because of a dreadful disease. These breakthroughs require skilled professionals and highly trained technicians as well. A striking example of the effect of new medical discoveries on manpower requirements is vividly portrayed in the Coggeshall report, "Planning for Medi-

cal Progress Through Education." The report states:

Once it took only one doctor to resign himself and the child's parents to the inevitable death of a blue baby. It now takes a team of medical specialists and auxiliary personnel to correct the congenital abnormality of a baby's heart to insure the child a normal lifespan. At least 15 persons, including 4 surgeons are needed in the operating room for the repair of a congenital lesion of the heart. More than 100 medical specialists, nurses, and skilled technicians are involved in preparation for, and performance of, the operation and the post-surgical care of the patient.

Mr. Chairman, this bill before us today calls for needed funds to try to fill the gap that exists in the allied health professions field. The cost of the program is relatively modest. In the first year of the program, fiscal year 1967, the cost of training will be \$8 million.

These funds will be used for a variety of purposes: grants to institutions of higher education for the construction of centers for the training of the needed personnel; grants to the centers for the improvement of the quality of their training; and grants to centers for the development and demonstration and evaluation of curriculums for the training of new types of health technologists and technicians.

The bill also provides a program of increased loan forgiveness for physicians, dentists, and optometrists who practice in poor rural areas. In addition, the proposed law includes a program of federally guaranteed and subsidized loans to supplement the existing student loan program at health professions schools.

Each of these programs, Mr. Chairman, is desperately needed. Each of these programs provides promise in meeting our commitment to good health for every American. I, therefore, urge the Members of this body to support this legislation.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to speak today on behalf of H.R. 13196, the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act. I believe that this legislation represents a major step forward in the training of what is now becoming known as the paramedical team—the team of trained specialists in many different health-related fields who work with the physician and help to conserve his skills and talents. This legislation, in other words, is a way of helping to expand the very limited supply of medical and dental manpower in the United States, by training new specialists to work with the physician and nurse.

The supply of doctors, dentists, and other highly skilled professionals simply cannot be expanded rapidly enough to meet the present health needs of the United States. The training of large numbers of allied professional and technical workers is required to "extend the reach" of the physician and dentist, to quote from the report of the committee. The committee report also states that even 10 years from now it appears that the supply of physicians will be about the same as it is now, in relation to the population. Thus, we can provide the best

in health care for the American people only by increasing the numbers and capabilities of allied health workers.

I believe that one of the most important sections of the proposed legislation is section 793, which authorizes funds for traineeships to cover the cost of advanced training for allied health professional personnel, to prepare them for teaching, administrative, and supervisory capacities. As the committee report states, one of the greatest bottlenecks in training additional health workers is the shortage of qualified teachers, both at the baccalaureate and the junior college level. Junior college teachers in these fields are in especially short supply, even though a great many junior colleges are willing and eager to expand their offerings in the health fields.

Witnesses who testified before the committee stated that many teachers in the allied health fields learned to teach on the job. Many administrative personnel have also come into their present positions without adequate professional training, because of the shortage of manpower in these fields. Section 793 will make it possible to train new teachers and administrators, and also to enable people now in the field to take leaves and to upgrade themselves.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that programs for the advanced training and upgrading of junior college teachers are especially important because most Federal programs for teacher training and upgrading do not include junior college teachers, but are intended either for elementary and secondary teachers or for 4-year college and university professors. This bill, therefore, in addition to its many other merits, is important as a contribution to junior college teacher training in this important field.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, as we all know, our country is currently facing a critical shortage of nurses. A prominent member of the medical profession has been quoted as saying that unless something is done soon, hospitals will have to begin closing wards and perhaps entire wings because of the inavailability of trained nurses for patient care. It was in an effort to help erase this shortage that the 88th Congress approved the Nurse Training Act in 1964. The act provided several ways to attack the problem. It established construction grants for new or improved classroom facilities; it provided grants for the improvement of nurse training; and it offered partial reimbursement to diploma schools of nursing for the costs of enlarging nurse traineeships and, perhaps most important of all, established a new program of loans for students in all types of nursing schools.

The student nurse loan program has, predictably, proved very popular. This is a field in which little financial assistance was heretofore available. Moreover, as the evidence offered during the hearings on the Nurse Training Act showed, many families are unable to meet the full cost of the training program and, as a result, thousands of potential nurses are lost each year either because accepted applicants do not actually enroll or be-

cause students are forced to drop out of training for financial reasons.

Unlike many collegiate programs, nurses' training allows the student almost no opportunity to earn money through a part-time job. Due to the demanding requirements for clinical experience and the rotating schedules used in most training programs, outside employment is virtually impossible. Furthermore, nurses' training programs provide only a few weeks of vacation each year rather than the 2- or 3-month vacation enjoyed by most college students; thus another opportunity to work is lost. It is no wonder, therefore, that competition for financial assistance is so keen and that, according to the American Nurses' Association, there have been more than 20 applicants for every scholarship available in recent years.

The student nurse loan program is urgently needed, it seems to me, both by nursing students and by our Nation which is so desperately short of professional nurses. Unfortunately, however, the effectiveness of the loan program is being seriously curtailed by a provision in the Nurse Training Act which requires that nursing schools be accredited by a body designated by the Commissioner of Education in order to participate. As the Members will recall, when this matter was brought to the floor last session, it was explained that the Commissioner of Education has designated the National League of Nursing as the accrediting body and, as a result, a great many schools offering collegiate and associate degree programs which have already been approved by the appropriate State and/or regional accrediting body but not by the NLN are not eligible to participate in the loan program.

I am confident that it was never the intention of Congress to establish a program which would be open to only a few of the collegiate and associate degree schools of nursing—particularly when the need for nurses with baccalaureate degrees for teaching and supervisory positions is even more acute than is the need for general duty nurses. Furthermore, I do not think it was our intention to establish an eligibility requirement unlike that of any other Federal student loan program. In fact, however, the student nurse loan program is the only Federal loan program in which eligibility depends upon accreditation by an outside professional organization rather than by the appropriate State and regional bodies.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce recommended to the House last year that this problem be rectified by a technical amendment to the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act amendments then under consideration. The committee expressed its concern over the delay and expense many schools were experiencing in attempting to gain National League of Nursing accreditation and over the precedent that was being set with regard to requiring multiple accreditations for participation in Federal programs. The committee stated that it felt that the programs of nurse training being conducted by our junior colleges and colleges were

of high quality and that modification of the eligibility requirements of the Nurse Training Act would not impair the goals of the act, which were to increase the quantity of nurses available for the care of patients and to improve the quality of the training of nurses.

Upon the committee's recommendation the House approved this technical amendment, but it was later deleted from the bill on the Senate side. I consider this most unfortunate and I have introduced H.R. 11890 to amend the Nurse Training Act to provide that all collegiate and associate degree schools of nursing accredited by the proper State and/or regional bodies shall be eligible to participate in the student nurse loan program and other benefits of the Nurse Training Act of 1964.

Today we have before us H.R. 13196, the Allied Health Professions Training of 1966. This bill contains a provision whereby schools which are not accredited by the organization chosen by the Commissioner of Education, but are able to show the likelihood of their accreditation by the time the present first-year class graduates, will be eligible for Federal assistance programs. While this still necessitates multiple accreditation in the case of schools already approved by regional accrediting agencies, it is a step forward in that Federal help will be used to upgrade many of these schools.

The need for health personnel is so urgent that enactment of H.R. 13196 this year is essential.

With the advent of medicare, and the increase in patient load that is anticipated in its wake, we need trained personnel to man not only present health-care institutions but new and expanded hospitals which have been projected to meet a health facilities shortage.

I have sponsored H.R. 15470 and H.R. 15469 to extend Federal assistance for the construction and modernization of health-care facilities. Without the prompt and expanded assistance to the training of health professionals that is provided in H.R. 13196, however, efforts to expand facilities will be futile, and our Nation will find itself in the midst of a medical-care crisis.

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 13196. Its various provisions will go far toward solving some of our vexing health manpower problems.

In particular, I should like to speak to the provisions of the bill which are designed to encourage more professionals to practice in areas of acute shortage. The Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963 established loan programs for students of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, or optometry. Loans of up to \$2,000 per academic year were repayable over a 10-year period beginning 3 years after graduation and excluding periods—up to 3 years—of military or Peace Corps service.

The Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965, which became effective last October 22, modified and extended until July 1, 1969, this loan program. Students of pharmacy and podiatry were included, and a forgiveness feature incorporated.

This forgiveness feature permits the cancellation of up to 50 percent of a student's loan at the rate of 10 percent of the loan per year of practice, if he elects to practice in an area in which State Health authorities have determined that there is a need for and shortage of his services. These areas must also be designated as "shortage areas" for the purposes of this program by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

It is, of course, too early to determine what effects this forgiveness feature may have. Meanwhile, the trend toward concentration of our medical care resources in urban centers continues, and it is apparent that we must take more steps to assure adequate health services for our rural citizens, particularly the rural poor.

This bill, therefore, further liberalizes the forgiveness feature of the loan programs for physicians, dentists, or optometrists. It authorizes forgiveness at the rate of 15 percent per annum—rather than 10 percent—of up to 100 percent of the loan—rather than 50 percent.

There are many reasons why physicians choose to practice where they do, and money is by no means the most important one. Experience of various States with loan forgiveness programs shows wide variation in effectiveness, but a degree of overall success nonetheless.

The problem certainly deserves solution. Urban-rural differences in health manpower have been compared for 1963. On a per capita basis, in our isolated rural and semirural counties there were only 60 percent as many physicians as there were for the rest of the country, and these, of course, can be less effective because of the greater amounts of travel required.

The plight of small communities that are unable to attract a doctor is well known. They are turning in increasing numbers toward the government for some solution to their dilemma.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 13196. The 89th Congress is raising an edifice of health care for the citizens of this country. It is being raised brick by brick, consistent with our principles of free enterprise, high standards in medicine, and minimal Government control. In retrospect, I am confident that this legislative structure will be monumental in appearance and—because of its careful construction—will stand the test of time.

H.R. 13196 is one of the key elements in this design; perhaps a buttress, one of many that are necessary, and all essential to upholding the structure.

The professional and technical personnel to which this bill, in part, addresses itself are the key supporting elements in our health system. Without them, the physician would have to revert to the primitive sort of practice that he conducted in the early years of this century. Half a century ago there were 135 physicians for every 100,000 persons; today there are only 150. The tremendous progress that has been made in medical care over these years obviously has not been accomplished by the physician alone. Without his helpers on the health team, the quality of medical care that we know today would be unattainable.

At the same time, we recognize the fact that our medical facilities are not distributed equitably, and that millions lack access to good medical care simply because there are not enough health workers to go around. Demand for allied health personnel has far outdistanced the growth of their professions, and the gap between supply and demand is still increasing. Last year this Congress passed two far-reaching acts in the 1965 Social Security Amendments and the heart disease, cancer, and stroke program. When these indispensable armaments in our fight against disease begin to translate unmet needs for medical care into effective demand, the shortage of health workers will be tremendous.

Within the next decade our schools must graduate twice their present output of medical and X-ray technologists; twice their present output of speech pathologists and audiologists; three to four times their present output of dental hygienists; several times their present output of occupational therapists; nine to ten times their present output of physical therapists. There are unfilled positions today in every one of these disciplines. We must repair these deficiencies now or face breakdowns of service within the very near future.

H.R. 13196 will provide more places where health workers can be trained. It will provide some of the teachers in fields where supply is shortest. It will provide added incentive for physicians, dentists, and optometrists to seek out and practice in undersupplied areas. It will modify the present arrangements for low-interest student loans so that private as well as Federal funds may be used to finance health professions education.

There is one important feature of this bill that deserves special emphasis. During the course of hearings, our committee was impressed by appeals from expert witnesses that training in the allied health professions be stimulated in junior colleges as well as other institutions. After serious deliberation, it was therefore decided to augment the administration's original proposal with an authorization for that purpose.

This authorization does not in any way impinge upon the proposals for assistance to baccalaureate teacher training programs. It was added because of the overwhelming evidence of manpower shortages in allied health professions which are not being met through existing college programs, but which could be ameliorated through the substantial resources available in our junior colleges.

We are told that there is crucial need in the medical laboratory for medical technologists, particularly in less affluent regions and in pockets of poverty where all medical facilities are scarce. Yet hospital schools in this field are operating at half capacity because prospective students are unable to meet the cost of preparation at junior college level. These are the very students most acutely aware of deficiencies in our health network. However, there is no other appropriation that reaches this purpose in substantial amount. Most of the funds available through the Vocational Edu-

cation Act, for example, go to secondary schools; and most of its postsecondary expenditures support practical nurse trainees, often on a part-time basis. Very little Vocational Education Act money is left over for junior college or similar postsecondary programs, and even less is spent in support of health-related programs. And even if Vocational Education Act money is available, it amounts only to \$70 to \$88 per year, in contrast to the \$500 and more which this bill authorizes.

It is imperative that junior college programs be included in this bill, Mr. Chairman, first of all because our 4-year colleges simply do not have the capacity in their existing curriculums to train all the allied health professions personnel that will be needed within the foreseeable future. Furthermore, to exclude junior college programs would be to provide assistance, during the first 2 years of training, only to students in 4-year colleges. It would discriminate against students pursuing identical programs, but completing their first 2 years as transfer students in junior colleges.

The provision for junior college programs was added to this bill so that Congress would not be in the position of stigmatizing junior colleges as second-class institutions and their students as second-class citizens. The junior and community colleges are integral parts of our Nation's system of higher education. We cannot short-change them through legislative neglect without short-changing ourselves in quantity and quality of health technicians.

In my own State, the J. Hillis Miller Health Center at the University of Florida operates a unique program where health technicians are trained as part of a team including other professional levels. In Chicago City Junior College and Cerritos College in California, students learn the manufacture and fitting of prosthetic devices. At Erie County Technical Institute in Buffalo they are taught optical technology. These are only a sample of the opportunities available through the junior and community college network. With adequate congressional provision, the junior colleges of the Nation stand ready to contribute manpower in an area of very great need.

I am therefore pleased that, at my urging, the committee adopted and wrote into this bill an authorization for junior college preparation of allied health professions personnel. The importance of this provision, and of the entire bill, is in the laboratory tests that must be run when life hangs in the balance. It is in the rehabilitation of the chronically infirm when life holds little hope. It is in the day-by-day therapy for a child when speech or hearing fails.

Mr. Chairman, the health technicians to be trained through this bill could make the difference between life and death for any Member of this Chamber, or for someone dear to him. But they most certainly will make that difference to hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens for whom we act in trust. We cannot delay passage of this vital legislation, except in abdication of the responsibility that has been vested in us.

I therefore urge my fellow Members to join with me in enacting the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966 for the better health of our Nation.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Chairman, the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act is an important and constructive step in moving to meet one of our country's most critical problems: the shortage of health manpower.

This bill does not stand alone. In the past 3 years the Congress has enacted similar laws to encourage the education of more doctors, dentists, and other highly trained professionals.

Now we have before us this bill—to provide Federal assistance to universities, colleges, and junior colleges to stimulate the education of greater numbers of technologists and technicians.

This is a good bill, and we come to it none too soon. The growing specialization of medical practice and the rapidly changing technology of health care are day by day increasing the pressure on our health resources.

These developments alone—even without larger demands for medical care—have created needs for a whole spectrum of new professional and technical aids.

One example of which I am particularly aware is the need for specially trained people to operate kidney dialysis machines. These machines, which are now adding useful years to the lives of many people, did not exist until recently. And now even if—as I hope—we could have as many of these life-sustaining machines as are necessary to serve all the people who need them, we would still need the specially trained manpower to operate them.

These are complex developments; and health care involves more than numbers—quality is not an “extra” but an essential. Thus, we must move from on-the-job training and the inheritance of these jobs to organized programs of training designed to produce highly skilled and qualified technologists and technicians.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to say how pleased I am with the committee's decision to include junior college health occupation training programs in the bill. The gentleman from California [Mr. MOSS] and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS] deserve particular credit in helping us establish support of these forward-looking provisions. In the State of Washington, as in many other States, our junior colleges provide an ideal resource for training technicians in the health occupations, and in other areas.

Mr. Chairman, there is a greatly increased demand for health care in this country, and we have a commitment and a responsibility to assure that it is available and accessible. We could not come close to providing the manpower we need if we ignored the potential of America's junior colleges. I am happy that the committee recognized that potential.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the passage of H.R. 13196.

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my strong support for the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966. The enactment of this 3-year program will constitute a

firm commitment on the part of the U.S. Government to insure that there are enough properly trained health specialists to take care, in the years to come, of our rapidly growing population.

The demand for additional trained health service personnel will be acute in several more years. In seven prominent fields of health specialists—dental hygiene, medical record library service, medical technology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, speech pathology and audiology, and X-ray technology—there were 159,200 active practitioners in 1965. A decade from now we will need more than double the present number, or approximately 365,000.

Just as an example of the increase that will be required in one of these seven fields, let me cite the growing demand for physical therapists. In 1965, there were 12,000 physical therapists, and by 1975 we will need 54,000. In order to meet the 1975 demand, we will have to graduate 8,000 trained physical therapists annually, but currently we are only graduating 900 a year. The Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966 will help to close this gap by awarding grants to institutions to improve existing and construct new training facilities for physical therapists and other health specialists.

Miss Ruth M. Latimer, director of the physical therapy educational program at the University of Maryland, pointed out in a letter to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which reported this measure, just how acute the need for physical therapists is. She said that the “increasing longevity of man and subsequently chronic diseases, the large number of persons injured by accidents but left with a disability, other Federal legislation pertaining to social security and vocational rehabilitation, and programs for the mentally retarded and heart disease, cancer and stroke” had made the present demand for physical therapists almost double the existing supply.

In her letter, Miss Latimer said the objectives of physical therapy education would be “facilitated with Federal assistance to promote expansion and improvement of the existing 42 educational programs, to encourage additional new programs of which there are presently six in stages of development, and to offer loans and scholarships to worthy students.”

I was particularly pleased that the committee chose to make junior colleges eligible under the proposed program, thereby expanding on the President's original proposal. The need for including junior colleges was brought to my attention by Robert S. Zimmer, president of Allegheny Community College in Cumberland, Md., and Moses S. Kock, president of Essex Community College in Essex, Md.

In a letter to the distinguished chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS], I had urged the adoption of the amendment because of the significant contribution which junior colleges are already making to the training of certain technicians and

other health specialists. My letter stated:

The need for the paramedical training, usually limited to two years for such service personnel as laboratory technicians, dental hygienists, X-ray technicians, etc., is great. The community junior college is logically the place for such training to be provided. However, because of the cost of the scientific equipment necessary to such programs, they are unable to meet the demand for training opportunities for students interested in such work.

The growth of the community junior college movement in this country indicates that by 1970 half of all college students will be enrolled in junior colleges. These institutions provide opportunities for less affluent youngsters to receive an education without the cost of paying room and board, for they can continue to live at home. Many go on for upper-level work in four-year colleges and universities. Of equal concern, however, are the two-year terminal students who will make careers of the very jobs which H.R. 13196 is designed to aid.

Maryland, as a State with 17 junior or community colleges, relies heavily on these fine institutions for its supply of trained manpower. Without inclusion in this program, they could not graduate the trained personnel that will be needed in future years.

The training that will be promoted under this program of Federal assistance can be grouped in five general areas: doctoral training for physicians and dentists; baccalaureate programs for the training of nurses, physical therapists, medical technologists and other related fields; 3-year hospital programs for the training of nurses; 2-year junior college, technical and vocational schools programs for training medical laboratory technicians, practical nurses, medical assistants and other technicians; and on-the-job training in hospitals to train hospital aides and orderlies.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, this Nation is richly endowed with the world's finest medical practitioners, facilities, and training institutions.

And yet, for all the advances we have made, for all the progress we have marked and for all the benefits we enjoy, we find that the demands made on the time and talents of our physicians and allied professional and technical personnel threaten our growing population with insufficient medical resources to meet its health needs.

In recent years, the Congress and administration have enacted a number of Federal partnership programs to meet these needs. There is the Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963, the Vocational Education Act of 1964, the Nurses Training Amendments and the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1965.

These programs, all separate but all related, were designed to maintain and promote the health of our Nation's peoples.

Today we consider another program, the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966.

This is a modest proposal when measured against many of the massive Federal spending programs underway or envisioned today. H.R. 13196 calls for

an authorization of only \$155 million over 3 years. Nonetheless, these moneys are no less important to the future well being of our Nation than the billions we spend on poverty, economic development, military procurement and defense, or the billions spent to send a man to the moon.

This bill, when enacted, will provide Federal funds for construction or rehabilitation of training centers for allied health professions.

This bill will provide funds to improve the quality of education at these centers.

This bill will provide grants to these centers for traineeships for the advanced training of professional allied health personnel to prepare them for teaching, administrative, and supervisory positions.

This bill provides funds for development of new curriculums to insure that the trainees are adept at the latest diagnostic and treatment techniques.

There are also provisions to encourage members of the medical profession and allied health professional personnel to serve in low income rural and short-age areas.

This Nation today is endangered by a critical shortage of personnel in dealing with our health problems, particularly in the allied health professions. H.R. 13196 will help to insure that in the years to come, our physicians will not be forced to practice at less than 100 percent efficiency due to a lack of qualified and competently trained allied health professional and technical personnel upon whose services they must rely so heavily.

This is a sound and needed program which should be enacted without delay.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to lend my support to H.R. 13196, the Allied Health Professions Training Act.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today represents the product of months of a search by our committee for an adequate solution to the ever-increasing demand for the proper training of health personnel.

As medical care becomes more specialized, and the techniques of diagnosis and treatment become more complex, the demand for new skills in the health field necessarily increases. The expansion of both private insurance and public programs for the payment of expenses of health care require additions in numbers to the supply of health manpower.

Mr. Chairman, passage of the bill presently pending before this body will result in much of this demand being satisfied. The bill would amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for the training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions. It would provide for grants for new construction or improvement of existing training centers, and improvement of the educational quality of the schools training such personnel. It would further improve the existing loan programs for physicians, dentists, and optometrists who practice in poor rural areas.

Mr. Chairman, the bill establishes a 3-year program, and the committee expects to scrutinize very carefully the administration of this program when it is called upon to extend it in the future.

Mr. Chairman, the need for Federal financial assistance in this area has been demonstrated. I am convinced that each of the programs established by the bill is in the public interest. I urge my colleagues to pass favorably on this measure without delay.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I support the provisions of H.R. 13196 to improve training opportunities for medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions.

The improvement of these opportunities, and the strengthening of student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric, and nursing students, will assuredly benefit the entire Nation.

I commend the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for bringing this excellent bill to the House, and feel sure it will be passed by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I support the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966, which is before the House today.

In the United States at the present time there exists a tremendous need for health manpower at every level. The growth of the health occupations has been rapid but is still far short of meeting present needs.

The health of our citizens should be of prime concern to all of us, and it takes trained personnel to administer to their needs.

The report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House Report No. 1628, on this bill H.R. 13196, is comprehensive and detailed and shows the various ways and areas in which this situation can be helped. The committee and its chairman are to be commended for a fine report, and I am pleased to support H.R. 13196.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to join in support of H.R. 13196, the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966. This act helps fill a major gap in our Nation's medical needs by assisting not only the training of doctors and other health personnel on the professional level, but also those health technicians whose presence and support is necessary to the effectiveness of doctors. It will thus make it easier for all the people to make use of the great advances in medical technology.

We must remember that these great advances in medical technology, increasing the average life span and the possibilities for a fuller and more healthy life, also increase the burdens on our society. Not only are there more people to be treated, but new needs arise. This is especially true as it affects the lives of our senior citizens.

I have heard much talk about the burdens placed on our hospitals and medical staffs by the passage of medicare. It was even suggested in some quarters that it would be too difficult or too costly to enact medicare—or, in my home State of New York, to extend medical aid—because of the shortage of hospital space or of doctors or other medical personnel. To have followed this advice would have made the ability to receive adequate medical care dependent not on the need for

the care but on the ability to pay for it. This type of means test goes against the grain; it is contrary, in my opinion, to the best tendencies in our background. The argument really is whether we should have a means test for survival from illness or relief of pain. If facilities to treat the ill are inadequate, the answer is to expand the facilities, not to reduce the number of patients on the basis of income or assets.

And the situation desperately needs correction. In 1965, for example, there were only 15,000 dental hygienists while the estimated need for 1975 is 42,000. To meet that need, there would have to be 5,500 graduates annually in that field—but, in 1965, there were only 1,470. Similarly, we would have to double the annual number of graduates in X-ray technology, speech pathology and audiology, and medical technology. And in fields such as occupational therapy and physical therapy, the gaps are even greater. Eight thousand people must be graduated annually in each of these fields to match the estimated needs. Yet the rate of graduation in 1965 was only 500 occupational therapists and 900 physical therapists. It is little wonder that many medical and health personnel are so overworked, or that it takes so long so often to get adequate medical care, or that many poorer people are simply unable to get the treatment they need.

The picture is not all bleak, of course. In recent years, the proportion of health workers in the work force has increased. And recent legislation has assisted the training of personnel in professional fields such as nursing and public health. This bill would supplement, not compete with, these programs. It provides for some extension of these programs. More importantly, in my opinion, it acts to cut the bottleneck where it is now at its worst, by providing for grants for the construction and improvement of training facilities in the technical fields which support the doctors, and an extensive program of student loans to enable young people to enter these fields. At a relatively modest price—\$155 million spread over 3 years—this is a program we can well afford. Indeed, we cannot afford not to afford it.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Chairman, we are in an age of inspired revolution. This is an era in which the rights of American citizens have been assured in far-reaching legislation.

We have been concerned to secure the rights to vote, to enjoy an education in which all citizens participate on an equal basis, and to obtain food and lodging in public accommodations—and the list might be extended. Today, in considering H.R. 13196, we consider a right which in a sense is still more fundamental: the right of all Americans to enjoy a life of full physical vitality, a life of good health.

The individual confined to the hospital bed is not able to reap the full benefits of his civil rights, to take advantage of the magnificent opportunities available for education and attainment to him in this Nation. In order that all citizens may participate to the fullest in the benefits and the productivity of this great country, we must do everything

in our power to assure that the people of this Nation receive the best health services which we can provide.

Significant steps have already been taken in this direction. In the past 3 years the Congress has enacted a number of major pieces of health legislation that will contribute significantly to improvement in the quantity and quality of our health manpower resources. It will require an expansion of existing programs, and the development of new programs such as the one proposed in H.R. 13196 to meet the growing demand for health workers.

We are expanding our efforts to support the education of physicians, dentists, nurses, podiatrists, and optometrists. But there is an urgent need in the medical field which has not been sufficiently recognized. This is the overwhelming shortage of well-trained manpower in the allied health occupations. While physicians, dentists, and nurses form the nucleus of the health manpower team, support of these technologists and technicians is essential if we are to meet the rising demand for health services.

In the words of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare:

There is a need for allied health professionals to extend the reach of services, both in terms of quantity and quality that can be provided by physicians and dentists. There is a need for a virtual army of health workers at the subprofessional level who will require training and supervision to provide needed services.

The bill before us today is designed to ameliorate this situation. It authorizes a new 3-year program to assist in the training of allied health professional and technical personnel at the junior college, baccalaureate, and advanced degree levels. There are four basic provisions in the bill: first, grants for construction of training centers for the allied health professions; second, grants to improve the quality of such training centers; third, traineeships for advanced training to prepare personnel in the allied health professions for teaching, supervision, and other specialized functions, and fourth, project grants to training centers to develop, demonstrate, or evaluate curricula for the training of new types of health technologists and technicians.

I want to compliment the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the members of the committee on their wisdom in expanding the bill to include junior college programs to train health technicians.

Junior colleges constitute a substantial resource for the training of allied health personnel, and these provisions of H.R. 13196 are of the highest importance. Without new legislation, the prospects for increases in the supply of such trained personnel are discouraging. The authorization to provide for the training of students at this level should lead to a substantial increase in the number of curricula at junior colleges.

The shortages of allied health manpower are critical, and it would have been foolish for the Congress to fail to make use of junior colleges to meet our urgent needs.

Mr. Chairman, I commend this bill to all of my colleagues and urge its passage.

There can be no partisanship in assuring the right to health.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I fully support H.R. 13196 to amend the Public Health Service Act to enlarge opportunities for training of personnel in the many health professions, to improve the calibre of higher institutional training for prospective personnel of the health professions, and to update the existing student and school loan program in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, podiatry, pharmacy, optometry, and nursing.

I am pleased to note that the bill authorizes worthwhile programs to provide for better training, more adequate facilities, and a thorough loan system which most certainly will attract many of our young men and women to the sundry opportunities of medical training and eventually to be fully trained to provide the medical aid urgently in demand today and which demand will continue to grow with the years.

The fiscal provisions of the bill, to be administered during a 3-year period starting in 1967, will include a series of Federal grants for, first, assistance in construction of new facilities at universities, colleges, and junior colleges; second, improvement of training and expansion of existing curriculums; third, traineeships covering tuition, fees, and allowances to encourage individuals to take up advanced training in preparation for teaching, administrative, supervisory, and other specialized duties; fourth, demonstration and evaluation of school curriculums for the training of new health technicians and technologists.

As one who is familiar with the attempts of our citizens in rural communities to try to encourage doctors to locate in their areas to attend to their medical needs, I am especially pleased to see also included in the grant-aid prospectus a liberalized forgiveness of loans to help those health professions who want to practice in the rural areas of our Nation. The exodus of specially trained health students gravitates to the large cities and urban areas where financial reward is greatest. The crying need for competent physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health professionals cannot for long be overlooked. Indeed, H.R. 13196 is a significant step to meet the rural medical need.

Statistics point to a substantial increase in the percentage of America's health personnel to the total civilian labor force: 2.4 percent in 1950, 3 percent in 1960, 3.3 percent in 1965. However, before we satisfy ourselves with this recognizably increasing recruitment to the forces of health professions, let us look at several problems that in a few years will almost surely put a tremendous strain on our health personnel and programs.

The changing age distribution of our population will soon create a mass of middle-aged and elderly individuals who will have to find health services and accommodations with trained personnel to diagnose, treat, and cure their ills. The social security amendments and the

heart disease, cancer, and stroke amendments both of 1965 initiated many new hospital and insurance programs which will tax our ability to meet the demands for high quality medical attention. As an increasingly greater percentage of people live to a ripe old age they should not have to suffer through a 2- or 3-week delay in attaining medical attention or advice merely because there are not enough doctors, nurses, or dentists to accommodate them.

The National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress published in their first report an excellent evaluation of the problem:

The gap between the technological potential and our ability to apply it effectively is partly due to the lack of a significant improvement in the proportion of physicians to population. We have also not developed the proper manpower training programs for the new technologies.

The only solution, in the long run, is an increase in the number of trained medical personnel, physicians, nurses, and medical technicians in all categories. For this we need an extensive planned program of Government support for the creation of more schools, expansion of enrollments, new methods of instruction, redefinition of how modern knowledge and technology can be most effectively applied, and as seems likely, training of new categories of health personnel to supplement and complement those already in existence.

The need for such a program cannot be overemphasized enough. True in all the testimony to the committee, the shortages of health personnel were lamented as a problem of grave importance and an area where the Federal Government might exert some constructive efforts.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, in 1638 the Jesuits of Peru discovered quinine, and the subsequent knowledge of their marvelous findings spread far and wide with speed and excitement. But during an age plagued by uncertainty and fear of the unknown, it was commonly held in various medical circles that to drive evil substance from the human body required a display of power and strength over the supernatural forces of evil.

History shockingly discloses to us of how the University of Paris went so far as to declare unconstitutional the usage of the miraculous new drug; and history reveals that the use of quinine was finally banned in favor of bleeding patients—an archaic process thought to relieve the human body of noxious substances and humors.

Fortunately the unlearned nature of the 17th century eventually gave way to enlightenment, and the use of quinine became a common remedy for man's ills. It is ironic to note, however, that quinine was not socially acceptable until it was introduced by a quack, who disguised it in a mysterious compound of medically irrelevant components.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased we live in an age somewhat removed from the suspicion and darkness experienced during the 17th century. As proof, we have before us today a bill which expresses respect for the past, yet shows confidence in the future. H.R. 13196, the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966.

This act publicly acknowledges a proper concern for and awareness of the importance of maintaining the health of this Nation by providing a comprehensive plan for assistance in the training and educating of future personnel for the health professions.

I rise in full support of H.R. 13196 because I am encouraged that it prepares our Nation now, to meet the personnel requirements of tomorrow's health problems. Let us be bold, and wise enough to plan for the future with open eyes and inquiring minds.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time and if my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] has no further requests for time, I ask that the Clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, pursuant to the rule the Clerk will now read the substitute committee amendment printed in the reported bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 13196

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966".

ADDITION OF PART G TO TITLE VII OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 2. Title VII of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART G—TRAINING IN THE ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS

"Grants for construction of teaching facilities for allied health professions personnel

"Authorization of Appropriations

"Sec. 791. (a) (1) There are authorized to be appropriated for grants to assist in the construction of new facilities for training centers for allied health professions, or replacement or rehabilitation of existing facilities for such centers, \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967; \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968; and \$13,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

"(2) Sums appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) for a fiscal year shall remain available for grants under this section until the close of the next fiscal year.

"Approval of Applications for Construction Grants

"(b) (1) No application for a grant under this section may be approved unless it is submitted to the Surgeon General prior to July 1, 1968. The Surgeon General may from time to time set dates (not earlier than the fiscal year preceding the year for which a grant is sought) by which applications for grants under this section for any fiscal year must be filed.

"(2) A grant under this section may be made only if the application therefor is approved by the Surgeon General upon his determination that—

"(A) the applicant is a public or nonprofit private training center for allied health professions;

"(B) the application contains or is supported by reasonable assurances that (1) for not less than ten years after completion of construction, the facility will be used for the purposes of the training for which it is to be constructed, and will not be used for sectarian instruction or as a place for religious worship, (2) sufficient funds will be available to meet the non-Federal share of the cost of constructing the facility, (3) suffi-

cient funds will be available, when construction is completed, for effective use of the facility for the training for which it is being constructed, and (4) in the case of an application for a grant for construction to expand the training capacity of a training center for allied health professions, for the first full school year after the completion of the construction and for each of the nine years thereafter, the enrollment of full-time students at such center will exceed the highest enrollment of such students at such school for any of the five full school years preceding the year in which the application is made by at least 5 per centum of such highest enrollment, and the requirements of this clause (4) shall be in addition to the requirements of section 792(b) (2), where applicable;

"(C) (1) in the case of an application for a grant for construction of a new facility, such application is for aid in the construction of a new training center for allied health professions, or construction which will expand the training capacity of an existing center, or (2) in the case of an application for a grant for replacement or rehabilitation of existing facilities, such application is for aid in construction which will replace or rehabilitate facilities of an existing training center for allied health professions which are so obsolete as to require the center to curtail substantially either its enrollment or the quality of the training provided;

"(D) the plans and specifications are in accordance with regulations relating to minimum standards of construction and equipment; and

"(E) the application contains or is supported by adequate assurance that any laborer or mechanic employed by any contractor or subcontractor in the performance of work on the construction of the facility will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a5). The Secretary of Labor shall have, with respect to the labor standards specified in this subparagraph (E), the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 64 Stat. 1267), and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c).

"(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), in the case of an affiliated hospital (as defined in paragraph (3) of section 724), an application which is approved by the training center for allied health professions with which the hospital is affiliated and which otherwise complies with the requirements of this section, may be filed by any public or other nonprofit agency qualified to file an application under section 605.

"(4) In the case of any application, whether filed by a training center or, in the case of an affiliated hospital, by any other public or other nonprofit agency, for a grant under this section to assist in the construction of a facility which is a hospital or part of a hospital, as defined in section 625, only that portion of the project which the Surgeon General determines to be reasonably attributable to the need of such training center for the project for teaching purposes or in order to expand its training capacities or in order to prevent curtailment of enrollment or quality of training, as the case may be, shall be regarded as the project with respect to which payments may be made under this section.

"(5) In considering applications for grants, the Surgeon General shall take into account—

"(A) the extent to which the project for which the grant is sought will aid in increasing the number of training centers for allied health professions providing training in three or more of the curriculums which are specified in or pursuant to paragraph (1) (A) of

section 795 and are related to each other to the extent prescribed in regulations;

"(B) (1) in the case of a project for a new training center for allied health professions or for expansion of the facilities of an existing center, the relative effectiveness of the proposed facilities in expanding the capacity for the training of students in the allied health professions involved and in promoting an equitable geographical distribution of opportunities for such training (giving due consideration to population, relative unavailability of allied health professions personnel of the kinds to be trained by such center, and available resources in various areas of the Nation for training such personnel); or

"(ii) in the case of a project for replacement or rehabilitation of existing facilities of a training center for allied health professions, the relative need for such replacement or rehabilitation to prevent curtailment of the center's enrollment or deterioration of the quality of the training provided by the center, and the relative size of any such curtailment and its effect on the geographical distribution of opportunities for training in the allied health professions involved (giving consideration to the factors mentioned above in subparagraph (1)); and

"(C) in the case of an applicant in a State which has in existence a State or local agency involved in planning for facilities for the training of allied health professions personnel, or which participates in a regional or other interstate agency involved in planning for such facilities, the relationship of the application to the construction or training program which is being developed by such agency or agencies and, if such agency or agencies have reviewed such application, any comment thereon submitted by them.

"Amount of Construction Grant; Payments

"(c) (1) The amount of any grant for a construction project under this section shall be such amount as the Surgeon General determines to be appropriate; except that (A) in the case of a grant for a project for a new training center for allied health professions, and in the case of a grant for a project for new facilities for an existing center which such facilities are of particular importance in providing a major expansion of the training capacity of such center, as determined in accordance with regulations, such amount may not exceed 66 2/3 per centum of the necessary cost of construction, as determined by the Surgeon General, of such project; and (B) in the case of any other grant such amount may not exceed 50 per centum of the necessary cost of construction, as so determined, of the project with respect to which the grant is made.

"(2) Upon approval of any application for a grant under this section, the Surgeon General shall reserve, from any appropriation available therefor, the amount of such grant as determined under paragraph (1); the amount so reserved may be paid in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments consistent with construction progress, as the Surgeon General may determine. The Surgeon General's reservation of any amount under this subsection may be amended by him, either upon approval of an amendment of the application or upon revision of the estimated cost of construction of the facility.

"(3) In determining the amount of any grant under this section, there shall be excluded from the cost of construction an amount equal to the sum of (A) the amount of any other Federal grant which the applicant has obtained, or is assured of obtaining, with respect to the construction which is to be financed in part by the grant under this section, and (B) the amount of any non-Federal funds required to be expended as a condition of such other Federal grant.

"Recapture of Payments

"(d) If, within ten years after completion of any construction for which funds have been paid under this section—

"(1) the applicant or other owner of the facility shall cease to be a public or non-profit private training center for allied health professions, or

"(2) the facility shall cease to be used for the training purposes for which it was constructed (unless the Surgeon General determines, in accordance with regulations, that there is good cause for releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation to do so), or

"(3) the facility is used for sectarian instruction or as a place for religious worship, the United States shall be entitled to recover from the applicant or other owner of the facility the amount bearing the same ratio to the then value (as determined by agreement of the parties or by action brought in the United States district court for the district in which such facility is situated) of the facility, as the amount of the Federal participation bore to the cost of construction of such facility.

"Grants to improve the quality of training centers for allied health professions

"Authorization of Appropriations

"Sec. 792. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967; \$13,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968; and \$17,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; for grants under this section to assist training centers for allied health professions to develop new or improved curriculums for training allied health professions personnel and otherwise improve the quality of their educational programs.

"Basic Improvement Grants

"(b) (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), the Surgeon General may, for each fiscal year in the period beginning July 1, 1966, and ending June 30, 1969, make to each training center for allied health professions whose application for a basic improvement grant has been approved by him a grant equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$5,000 by the number of curriculums specified in or pursuant to paragraph (1) (A) of section 795 in which such center provides training during such year, plus the product obtained by multiplying \$500 by the number of full-time students in such center receiving training in such curriculums.

"(2) The Surgeon General shall not make a grant under this subsection to any center unless the application for such grant contains or is supported by reasonable assurances that for the first school year beginning after the fiscal year for which such grant is made and each school year thereafter during which such a grant is made the enrollment of full-time students at such center will exceed the highest enrollment of such students in such center for any of the five school years during the period July 1, 1961, through July 1, 1966, by at least 2 1/2 per centum of such highest enrollment, or by three students whichever is greater. The requirements of this paragraph shall be in addition to the requirements of section 791(b) (2) (B) (iv) of this Act, where applicable. The Surgeon General is authorized to waive (in whole or in part) the provisions of this paragraph if he determines that the required increase in enrollment of full-time students in a center cannot, because of limitations of physical facilities available to the center for training, be accomplished without lowering the quality of training for such students.

"Special Improvement Grants

"(c) (1) From this sum appropriated under subsection (a) for any fiscal year and not required for making grants under subsection (b), the Surgeon General may make an

additional grant for such year to any training center for allied health professions which has an approved application therefor and for which an application has been approved under subsection (b), if he determines that the requirements of paragraph (2) are satisfied in the case of such applicant.

"(2) No special improvement grant shall be made under this section unless (A) the Surgeon General determines that such grant will be utilized by the recipient training center to contribute toward provision, maintenance, or improvement of specialized function which the center serves, and (B) such center provides or will, with the aid of grants under this part, within a reasonable time provide training in not less than three of the curriculums which are specified in or pursuant to paragraph (1) (A) of section 795 and are related to each other to the extent prescribed in regulations.

"(3) No grant to any center under this subsection may exceed \$100,000 for any fiscal year.

"Application for Grants

"(d) (1) The Surgeon General may from time to time set dates (not earlier than in the fiscal year preceding the year for which a grant is sought) by which applications for basic or special improvement grants under this section for any fiscal year must be filed.

"(2) A grant under this section may be made only if the application therefor is approved by the Surgeon General upon his determination that—

"(A) it contains or is supported by assurances satisfactory to the Surgeon General that the applicant is a public or nonprofit private training center for allied health professions and will expend in carrying out its functions as such a center, during the fiscal year for which such grant is sought, an amount of funds (other than funds for construction as determined by the Surgeon General) from non-Federal sources which are at least as great as the average amount of funds expended by such applicant for such purpose in the three fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year for which such grant is sought;

"(B) it contains such additional information as the Surgeon General may require to make the determinations required of him under this section and such assurances as he may find necessary to carry out the purposes of this section; and

"(C) it provides for such fiscal control and accounting procedures and reports, and access to the records of the applicant, as the Surgeon General may require to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the applicant under this section.

"(3) In considering applications for grants under subsection (c), the Surgeon General shall take into consideration the relative financial need of the applicant for such a grant and the relative effectiveness of the applicant's plan in carrying out the purposes of such grants, and in contributing to an equitable geographical distribution of training centers offering high-quality training of allied health professions personnel.

"Traineeships for advanced training of allied health professions personnel

"Sec. 793. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967; \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968; and \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; to cover the cost of traineeships for the training of allied health professions personnel to teach health services technicians or in any of the allied health professions, to serve in any of such professions in administrative or supervisory capacities, or to serve in allied health professions specialties determined by the Surgeon General to require advanced training.

"(b) Traineeships under this section shall be awarded by the Surgeon General through grants to public or nonprofit private training centers for allied health professions.

"(c) Payments to centers under this section may be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, and at such intervals and on such conditions, as the Surgeon General finds necessary. Such payments may be used only for traineeships and shall be limited to such amounts as the Surgeon General finds necessary to cover the cost of tuition and fees, and a stipend and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) for the trainees.

"Development of new methods

"SEC. 794. There are authorized to be appropriated \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967; \$2,250,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968; and \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; for grants to public or nonprofit private training centers for allied health professions for projects to develop, demonstrate, or evaluate curriculums for the training of new types of health technologists.

"Definitions

"SEC. 795. For purposes of this part—

"(1) The term 'training center for allied health professions' means a department, division, or other administrative unit (in a junior college, college, or university)—

"(A) which provides, primarily or exclusively, programs of education leading to a baccalaureate or associate degree or to the equivalent of either or to a higher degree in the medical technology, optometric technology, dental hygiene, or any of such other of the allied health professions curriculums as are specified by regulations, or which, if in a junior college provides a program (i) leading to an associate or an equivalent degree, (ii) of education in medical technology, optometric technology, dental hygiene, or any of such other of the allied health technical or professional curriculums as are specified by regulation, and (iii) acceptable for full credit toward a baccalaureate or equivalent degree in the allied health professions or designed to prepare the student to work as a technician in a health occupation specified by regulations of the Surgeon General,

"(B) which provides training for not less than a total of twenty persons in such curriculums,

"(C) which, if in a college or university which does not include a teaching hospital or in a junior college, is affiliated (to the extent and in the manner determined in accordance with regulations) with such a hospital,

"(D) which is (or is in a college or university, which is) accredited by a recognized body or bodies approved for such purpose by the Commissioner of education, or which is in a junior college which is accredited by the regional accrediting agency for the region in which it is located or there is satisfactory assurance afforded by such accrediting agency to the Surgeon General that reasonable progress is being made toward accreditation by such junior college, and

"(E) in the case of an applicant for a grant under section 793, which, if the college or university does not include a school of medicine, school of optometry, or school of dentistry, as defined in paragraph (4) of section 724, or with each of such schools, as may be appropriate in the light of the training for which the grant is to be made, is affiliated (to the extent and in the manner determined in accordance with regulations) with such a school,

except that an applicant for a grant for a construction project under section 791 which does not at the time of application meet the requirement of clause (B) shall be deemed to meet such requirement if the Surgeon

General finds there is reasonable assurance that the unit will meet the requirement of clause (B) prior to the beginning of the academic year following the normal graduation date of the first entering class in such unit, or, if later, upon completion of the project for which assistance is requested and other projects (if any) under construction or planned and to be commenced within a reasonable time.

"(2) The term 'full-time student' means a student pursuing a full-time course of study, in one of the curriculums specified in or pursuant to paragraph (1) (A) of this section, leading to a baccalaureate or associate degree or to the equivalent of either, or to a higher degree, in a training center for allied health professions; regulations of the Surgeon General shall include provisions relating to determination of the number of students enrolled at a training center on the basis of estimates, or on the number of students enrolled in a training center in an earlier year, or on such basis as he deems appropriate for making such determination, and shall include methods of making such determinations when a training center was not in existence in an earlier year.

"(3) The term 'nonprofit' as applied to any training center for allied health professions means one which is a corporation or association, or is owned and operated by one or more corporations or associations, no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

"(4) The terms 'construction' and 'cost of construction' include (A) the construction of new buildings, and the acquisition, expansion, remodeling, replacement, and alteration of existing buildings, including architects' fees, but not including the cost of acquisition of land (except in the case of acquisition of an existing building), off-site improvements, living quarters, or patient-care facilities, and (B) equipping new buildings and existing buildings, whether or not expanded, remodeled, or altered."

PER DIEM FOR ADVISORY COUNCILS

SEC. 3. (a) Section 725(d) of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out "\$50" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$100".

(b) Section 841(c) of such Act is amended by striking out "\$75" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$100".

LOAN REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENTS FOR HEALTH PERSONNEL

SEC. 4. (a) Section 741(f) of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "In the case of a physician, dentist, or optometrist, the rate shall be 15 per centum (rather than 10 per centum) for each year of such practice in an area in a State which for purposes of this subsection and for that year has been determined by the Secretary, pursuant to regulations and after consultation with the appropriate State health authority, to be a rural area characterized by low family income; and, for the purpose of any cancellation pursuant to this sentence, an amount equal to an additional 50 per centum of the total amount of such loans plus interest may be canceled."

(b) Section 741 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) In order to encourage students who have obtained a loan under this part to refinance such loan through the student loan program carried out under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and likewise to encourage students to obtain new loans under such part B program in lieu of obtaining such loans under this part, a student who does so with the approval of the educational institution involved shall, with respect to so much of the loan under such part B as—

"(1) is a refinancing of a student loan made by the institution under this part, or

"(2) in the case of a loan under such part B obtained in lieu of a loan from the institution, does not exceed the amount which he was eligible to borrow from the institution, be entitled, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, to have the following loan reimbursement payments paid to him by the Secretary where such person—

"(1) engages in the practice of medicine, dentistry, optometry, or osteopathy in an area in a State determined by the appropriate State health authority, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to have a shortage of and need for physicians, optometrists, or dentists; and

"(2) the appropriate State health authority certifies to the Secretary, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, that such practice helps to meet the shortage of and need for physicians, optometrists, or dentists in the area where the practice occurs, then an amount equal to 10 per centum of the total amount of each such loan shall be paid for each year of such practice, up to a total of an amount equal to 10 per centum of the total amount of each such loan shall be paid for each year of such practice, up to a total of an amount equal to 50 per centum of such loan. In the case of a physician, dentist, or optometrist, the annual amount shall be 15 per centum (rather than 10 per centum) for each year of such practice in an area in a State which for purposes of this paragraph and for that year has been determined by the Secretary, pursuant to regulations and after consultation with the appropriate State health authority, to be a rural area characterized by low family income, and for the purpose of payments pursuant to this sentence, an amount equal to an additional 50 per centum of any such loan may be paid.

No payment shall be made under this subsection for service performed more than fifteen years from the execution of the note or written agreement evidencing it."

(c) Section 823 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) In order to encourage students who have obtained a loan under this part to refinance such loan through the student loan program carried out under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and likewise to encourage students to obtain new loans under such part B program in lieu of obtaining such loans under this part, a student who does so with the approval of the educational institution involved shall, with respect to so much of the loan under such part B as—

"(1) is a refinancing of a student loan made by the institution under this part, or

"(2) in the case of a loan under such part B obtained in lieu of a loan from the institution, does not exceed the amount which he was eligible to borrow from the institution,

be entitled, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, to have paid to such student by the Secretary, as loan reimbursements, an amount equal to 10 per centum of the total principal amount of any such loan for each complete year of service as a full-time professional nurse (including teaching in any of the fields of nurse training and service as an administrator, supervisor, or consultant in any of the fields of nursing) in any public or nonprofit private institution or agency, up to a total of an amount equal to 50 per centum of such loan. No payment shall be made under this subsection for service performed more than fifteen years from the execution of the note or written agreement evidencing it."

(d) (1) The second sentence of section 435(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (relating to the definition of "eligible insti-

tution") is amended to read as follows: "Such term also includes any public or other nonprofit school of health or school of nursing, and any school which provides not less than a one-year program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation and which meets the provision of clauses (1), (2), (4), and (5)."

(2) Such section 435 is further amended by striking out all that follows subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) The term 'school of health' means a school which is accredited as provided in section 721(b)(1)(B) of the Public Health Service Act and which provides training leading to a degree of doctor of medicine, doctor of dentistry, or an equivalent degree, doctor of osteopathy, bachelor of science in pharmacy, or doctor of pharmacy, doctor of podiatry, or doctor of surgical chiropody, or doctor of optometry, or an equivalent degree.

"(c) The term 'school of nursing' means a collegiate, associate degree, or diploma school of nursing.

"(d) The term 'collegiate school of nursing' means a department, division, or other administrative unit in a college or university which provides primarily or exclusively an accredited program of education in professional nursing and allied subjects leading to the degree of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of nursing, or to an equivalent degree, or to a graduate degree in nursing.

"(e) The term 'associate degree school of nursing' means a department, division, or other administrative unit in a junior college, community college, college, or university which provides primarily or exclusively an accredited two-year program of education in professional nursing and allied subjects leading to an associate degree in nursing or to an equivalent degree.

"(f) The term 'diploma school of nursing' means a school affiliated with a hospital or university, or an independent school, which provides primarily or exclusively an accredited program of education in professional nursing and allied subjects leading to a diploma or to equivalent indicia that such program has been satisfactorily completed.

"(g) The term 'accredited' when applied to any program of nurse education means a program accredited by a recognized body or bodies approved for such purpose by the Commissioner of Education, except that a program which is not eligible for accreditation by such a recognized body or bodies shall be deemed accredited for purposes of this part if the Commissioner finds, after consultation with the appropriate accreditation body or bodies, that there is reasonable assurance that the program will meet the accreditation standards of such body or bodies prior to the beginning of the academic year following the normal graduation date of students who are in their first year of instruction at such school during the fiscal year in which such finding by the Commissioner is made.

"(h) The term 'eligible lender' means an eligible institution, an agency or instrumentality of a State, or a financial or credit institution (including an insurance company) which is subject to examination and supervision by an agency of the United States or of any State.

"(i) The term 'line of credit' means an arrangement or agreement between the lender and the borrower whereby a loan is paid out by the lender to the borrower in annual installments, or whereby the lender agrees to make, in addition to the initial loan, additional loans in subsequent years."

ENCOURAGING PRIVATE CAPITAL FOR LOANS TO STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, OSTEOPATHY, DENTISTRY, PHARMACY, PODIATRY, AND OPTOMETRY

SEC. 5. (a) Part C of title VII of the Public Health Service Act is amended by insert-

ing at the end thereof the following new sections:

"ENCOURAGING PRIVATE CAPITAL FOR STUDENT LOANS

"Sec. 746. (a) For the purpose of substituting for direct Federal support to the maximum extent practicable private and other non-Federal funds for student loans, the Secretary is authorized to provide the following forms of assistance, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, for the benefit of students attending schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, pharmacy, podiatry, and optometry:

"(1) If a school borrows non-Federal funds (or otherwise receives or makes available repayable non-Federal funds) for deposit in a student loan fund established under this part, the Secretary may (A) guarantee timely repayment of all or part of such funds (plus interest thereon), (B) agree to reimburse the school for up to 90 per centum of the loss to it from defaults on student loans made from such funds, and (C) agree to pay to the school the amount of the interest differential (as defined in subsection (c)) with respect to such funds.

"(2) If such a school arranges for a student assistance organization (as defined in subsection (c)) to make loans to students attending the school, the Secretary may enter into an agreement with the organization upon the terms set forth in section 740 and may (A) guarantee timely repayment of funds (plus interest thereon) borrowed by the organization for deposit in its student loan fund established under this part, (B) agree to reimburse the organization for up to 90 per centum of the loss to it from defaults on student loans made from such borrowed funds, and (C) agree to pay to the organization the amount of the interest differential with respect to such borrowed funds. A student assistance organization with which the Secretary makes an agreement pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed to be a school described in section 740(a) for purpose of applying the other provisions of this part.

"(3) If such a school enters into an arrangement with one or more lenders pursuant to which the lender makes loans (upon terms and conditions set forth in section 741) in such amounts and to such students as the school may determine on the basis of the criteria set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of section 741, the Secretary may (A) guarantee to the lender timely repayment of the loans (including amounts thereof which are canceled), and (B) agree to pay to the lender such amount as the Secretary determines will give the lender, considering the interest on the loan, a reasonable rate of return on such loan. The Secretary shall condition any such assistance upon agreement by the school to pay the Secretary promptly an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount paid by him to the lender on account of defaults on such student loans.

"(b) The assistance provided by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to the following limitations:

"(1) If the interest on an obligation is exempt from income taxation by reason of section 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Secretary shall not guarantee timely payment of that obligation except during such time or times as it is held beneficially by a holder which is exempt from income tax because it is a State or an instrumentality of a State or because of section 501(c) of such Code.

"(2) No payment shall be made under this section with respect to a loan if the rate of interest on that loan exceeds such per centum per annum on the principal obligation outstanding as the Secretary (after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury) determines to be reasonable, taking into account the range of interest rates prevailing in the private market for similar loans

and the rate of interest the borrower pays or would have to pay with respect to other loans of a similar duration.

"(c) For purposes of this section—
 "(1) The term 'interest differential' means the excess of (A) the amount of interest paid by a school or organization with respect to sums deposited by it as capital contributions to a student loan fund established under this part, over (B) the amount of interest received by it on student loans made from such funds,

"(2) The term 'student assistance organization' means a nonprofit organization authorized to make loans to students in one or more schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, pharmacy, podiatry, or optometry.

"REVOLVING FUND; APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

"Sec. 747. (a) There is hereby created in the Treasury a separate fund (hereinafter in this section called 'the fund') which shall be available to the Secretary without fiscal year limitation as a revolving fund for making deposits into the student loan funds of schools which have agreements with the Secretary under this part but which for legal or other reasons are unable (as determined by the Secretary) to take adequate advantage of assistance under section 746. Deposits made from the fund shall be made upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate, and they may be made without regard to the allocation provisions of section 742(b). There shall be deposited into the fund all amounts appropriated pursuant to this section, all amounts appropriated pursuant to section 742(a) and not obligated prior to the date of enactment of this section, all amounts received by the Secretary as repayment of sums deposited by him in student loan funds, and any other moneys, property, or assets derived by him from his operations in connection with the fund, including any moneys derived directly or indirectly from the sale of assets, or beneficial interests or participations in assets, of the fund. There shall be paid from the fund all payments to schools required by section 741(i) with respect to student loans financed from deposits made from the fund and all expenses and payments of the Secretary in connection with the sale (through the Federal National Mortgage Association or otherwise) of participations in obligations acquired under this part. If at any time the Secretary determines that moneys in the fund exceed the requirements of the fund, such excess shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury.

"(b) (1) There are authorized to be appropriated \$22,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, for making payments into the fund established under subsection (a).

"(2) In order to receive deposits from the fund (and notwithstanding section 741(g)), a school must agree to require each student who receives a loan financed from such capital contributions to authorize in writing assignment to the Secretary of the note or other evidence of that loan, and the note or other evidence of each prior loan made by the school to the student under this part, and the school must agree to assign to the Secretary so much of these notes or other evidence of loans as he may determine. The school shall continue to collect, as agent of the Secretary and for so long as he may determine, payments of principal and interest with respect to any such notes or other evidence of loans which may be assigned. Ten per centum of such payments with respect to notes or other evidence of loans which have been assigned shall be retained by the school and 90 per centum of such payments shall be paid to the Secretary.

"(c) (1) For any fiscal year, the aggregate of (A) the amount of loans which may be guaranteed under clause (A) of paragraph

(1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) of section 746, (B) the amount of any other loans with respect to which the Secretary agrees to pay the interest differential authorized by section 746(a), (C) the amount of deposits to student loan funds made from the fund established under subsection (a), and (D) the amount of loans (except so much of such amount as is for refinancing loans) with respect to which the Secretary may be required, by virtue of section 741(j), to make loan reimbursement payments, may not exceed such maximum amount as may be authorized by an appropriation Act, except that this amount in turn may not exceed the amount authorized to be appropriated for that year by section 742(a). Whenever a specified maximum amount is so authorized by an appropriation Act, there shall be established on the books of the Treasury as indefinite appropriations such sums as may be necessary from time to time to enable the Secretary to make payments required by a contract of guaranty or by any other undertaking made by him pursuant to section 746 with respect to such maximum amount.

"(2) For any fiscal year, the share of the maximum amount determined under paragraph (1) which shall be available for students attending any school shall be determined by the Secretary by allocating such maximum amount among schools and organizations with which he has agreements under this part in a manner which he deems to be consistent, considering the availability of student assistance under title IV-B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, with the provisions of section 742(b)."

(b) Section 743(b) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) After September 30, 1966, each school with which the Secretary has made an agreement under this part shall pay to the Secretary, not less often than quarterly, 90 per centum (or such lesser proportion as the Secretary may deem to be equitable in light of the relative contributions to the loan fund) of the amounts received by the school after that date in payment of principal or interest on student loans made from the student loan fund established pursuant to such agreement, and the remainder of such amounts shall be retained by the institutions."

ENCOURAGING PRIVATE CAPITAL FOR LOANS TO STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS OF NURSING

SEC. 6. (a) Part B of title VIII of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sections:

"ENCOURAGING PRIVATE CAPITAL FOR STUDENT LOANS

"SEC. 829. (a) For the purpose of substituting for direct Federal support to the maximum extent practicable private and other non-Federal funds for student loans, the Secretary is authorized to provide the following forms of assistance, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, for the benefit of students attending schools of nursing:

"(1) If such a school borrows non-Federal funds (or otherwise receives or makes available repayable non-Federal funds) for deposit in a student loan fund established under this part, the Secretary may (A) guarantee timely repayment of all or part of such funds (plus interest thereon), (B) agree to reimburse the school for up to 90 per centum of the loss to it from defaults on student loans made from such funds, and (C) agree to pay to the school the amount of the interest differential (as defined in subsection (c)) with respect to such funds.

"(2) If such a school arranges for a student assistance organization (as defined in subsection (c)) to make loans to students attending the school, the Secretary may enter into an agreement with the organization upon the terms set forth in section 822(b)

and may (A) guarantee timely repayment of funds (plus interest thereon) borrowed by the organization for deposit in a student loan fund established under this part, (B) agree to reimburse the organization for up to 90 per centum of the loss to it from defaults on student loans made from such borrowed funds, and (C) agree to pay to the organization the amount of the interest differential with respect to such borrowed funds. A student assistance organization with which the Secretary makes an agreement pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed to be a school of nursing for purpose of applying the other provisions of this part.

"(3) If such a school enters into an arrangement with one or more lenders pursuant to which the lender makes loans (upon terms and conditions set forth in section 823 (b)) in such amounts and to such students as the school may determine on the basis of the criteria set forth in section 823, the Secretary may (A) guarantee to the lender timely repayment of the loans (including amounts thereof which are canceled), and (B) agree to pay to the lender such amount as the Secretary determines will give the lender, considering the interest on the loan, a reasonable rate of return on such loan. The Secretary shall condition any such assistance upon agreement by the school to pay the Secretary promptly an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount paid by him to the lender on account of defaults on such student loans.

"(b) The assistance provided by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to the following limitations:

"(1) If the interest on an obligation is exempt from income taxation by reason of section 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Secretary shall not guarantee timely payment of that obligation except during such time or times as it is held beneficially by a holder which is exempt from income tax because it is a State or an instrumentality of a State or because of section 501(c) of such Code.

"(2) No payment shall be made under this section with respect to a loan if the rate of interest on that loan exceeds such per centum per annum on the principal obligation outstanding as the Secretary (after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury) determines to be reasonable, taking into account the range of interest rates prevailing in the private market for similar loans and the rate of interest the borrower pays or would have to pay with respect to other loans of a similar duration.

"(c) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'interest differential' means the excess of (A) the amount of interest paid by a school or organization with respect to sums deposited by it as capital contributions to a student loan fund established under this part, over (B) the amount of interest received by it on student loans made from such funds.

"(2) the term 'student assistance organization' means a nonprofit organization authorized to make loans to students in one or more schools of nursing.

"REVOLVING FUND; APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

"SEC. 830. (a) There is hereby created in the Treasury a separate fund (hereinafter in this section called 'the fund') which shall be available to the Secretary without fiscal year limitation as a revolving fund for making Federal capital contributions to schools which have agreements with the Secretary under this part but which for legal or other reasons are unable (as determined by the Secretary) to take adequate advantage of assistance under section 829. Federal capital contributions made from the fund shall be made upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate, and they may be made without regard to the allocation provisions of section 825. There

shall be deposited into the fund all amounts appropriated pursuant to this section, all amounts appropriated pursuant to section 824 and not obligated prior to the date of enactment of this section, all amounts received by the Secretary as repayments of sums deposited by him in student loan funds, and any other moneys, property, or assets derived by him from his operations in connection with the fund, including any moneys derived directly or indirectly from the sale of assets, or beneficial interest or participation in assets, of the fund. There shall be paid from the fund all payments to schools required by section 823(c) with respect to student loans financed from capital contributions from the fund, and all expenses and payments of the Secretary in connection with the sale (through the Federal National Mortgage Association or otherwise) of participations in obligations acquired under this part. If at any time the Secretary determines that moneys in the fund exceed the requirements of the fund, such excess shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury.

"(b) (1) There are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, for making payments into the fund established under subsection (a).

"(2) In order to receive capital contributions from the fund (and notwithstanding section 823(b)(7)), a school must agree to require each student who receives a loan financed from such capital contributions to authorize, in writing, assignment to the Secretary of the note or other evidence of that loan, and the note or other evidence of each prior loan made by the school to the student under this part, and the school must agree to assign to the Secretary so much of these notes or other evidence of loans as he may determine. The school shall continue to collect, as agent of the Secretary and for so long as he may determine, payments of principal and interest with respect to any such notes or other evidence of loans which may be assigned. Ten per centum of such payments with respect to notes or other evidence of loans which have been assigned shall be retained by the school and 90 per centum of such payments shall be paid to the Secretary.

"(c) (1) For any fiscal year, the aggregate of (A) the amount of loans which may be guaranteed under clause (A) of paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) of section 829, (B) the amount of any other loans with respect to which the Secretary agrees to pay the interest differential authorized by section 829(a), (C) the amount of capital contributions to student loan funds made from the fund established under subsection (a), and (D) the amount of loans (except so much of such amount as is for refinancing loans) with respect to which the Secretary may be required, by virtue of section 823(f), to make loan reimbursement payments, may not exceed such maximum amount as may be authorized by an appropriation Act, except that this amount in turn may not exceed the amount authorized to be appropriated for that year by section 824. Whenever a specified maximum amount is so authorized by an appropriation Act, there shall be established on the books of the Treasury as indefinite appropriations such sums as may be necessary from time to time to enable the Secretary to make payments required by a contract of guaranty or by any other undertaking made by him pursuant to section 829 with respect to such maximum amount.

"(2) For any fiscal year, the share of the maximum amount determined under paragraph (1) which shall be available for students attending any school shall be determined by the Secretary by allocating such maximum amount among schools and organizations with which he has agreements

under this part in a manner which he deems to be consistent, considering the availability of student assistance under title IV-B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, with the provisions of section 825."

(b) Section 826(b) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) After September 30, 1966, each school with which the Secretary has made an agreement under this part shall pay to the Secretary, not less often than quarterly, 90 per centum (or such lesser proportion as the Secretary may deem to be equitable in light of the relative contributions to the loan fund) of the amounts received by the school after that date in payment of principal or interest on student loans made from the student loan fund established pursuant to such agreement, and the remainder of such amounts shall be retained by the institutions."

(c) Paragraph (1) of section 806(c) of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting "(A)" after "year" and by inserting the following before the semicolon at the end of such paragraph: ", or (B) a loan of \$100 or more (i) pursuant to section 823(f) (except so much as refinances a loan) or (ii) pursuant to section 829(a) (3)".

AUTHORIZING LOAN INSURANCE FOR LOANS TO REFINANCE LOANS MADE FROM FEDERALLY ASSISTED STUDENT LOAN FUNDS

SEC. 7. A loan by an eligible lender (as that term is defined in section 435 of the Higher Education Act of 1965) shall also be insurable by the Commissioner of Education, or by a State or nonprofit private institution or organization, under the provisions of title IV-B of that Act if it is made for the purpose of enabling the borrower to repay one or more student loans obtained by him from a loan fund established under title VII or VIII of the Public Health Service Act. The Commissioner of Education shall promulgate such regulations as he may deem appropriate to assure that loans which are insurable by virtue of this section shall be used for the purpose for which they are made. A loan shall be insurable by virtue of this section only if it is evidenced by a note or other written agreement which meets the requirements of section 427(a) (2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, except that if the repayment period has begun for any loan which is to be repaid, the new loan may not be insured unless its repayment period begins when the loan is paid to the borrower. The amount of any loan which is made insurable by virtue of this section shall not be included in determining whether a student has exceeded the annual or aggregate limits set forth in section 425(a) (1) or section 428(b) (1) (A) of such Act.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NUMBERED 3 OF 1966

SEC. 8. The amendments made by this Act shall be subject to the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1966.

Mr. STAGGERS (during the reading of the committee amendment.) Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. STAGGERS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I have several amendments at the desk which I ask unanimous consent to be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. STAGGERS: On page 65, line 11, strike out "(a)".

On page 69, strike out line 7 and all that follows down through "with the fund" in line 13 on page 69, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

amounts appropriated pursuant to this section and any other moneys, property, or assets derived by the Secretary from his operations in connection with the fund.

On page 72, strike out lines 3 through 14.

On page 72, line 17, strike out "(a)".

On page 76, beginning in line 14, strike out the comma and all that follows down through "with the fund" in line 20 on page 76, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

and any other moneys, property, or assets derived by the Secretary from his operations in connection with the fund

On page 79, strike out lines 12 through 23.

On page 79, line 24, strike out "(c)" and insert in lieu thereof "(b)".

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, these are clarifying amendments. They have been cleared with the minority and I ask that they be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STAGGERS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I have one more amendment. If my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss] were here, he would offer the amendment.

Therefore, I offer the amendment in his behalf.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAGGERS: On page 58, strike out the quotation marks in line 12, and after line 12, insert the following:

"RECORDS AND AUDIT

"SEC. 796. (a) Each recipient of a grant under this part shall keep such records as the Surgeon General may prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such grant, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such grant is made or used, and the amount of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such records as will facilitate an effective audit.

"(b) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient of any grant under this part which are pertinent to any such grant."

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain the amendment. This is a provision that we intend to put in all of our bills, and have so intended in recent years. It is recommended by the Comptroller General so that he will have access to records, and can look at them, and that records will be kept.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from West Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee substitute as amended.

The committee substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13196) to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel, and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric, and nursing students, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 892, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point or order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 364, nays 0, not voting 68, as follows:

[Roll No. 152]

YEAS—364

Abbutt	Bray	Cooley
Adair	Brooks	Corman
Adams	Broomfield	Cramer
Addabbo	Brown, Calif.	Culver
Albert	Broyhill, N.C.	Cunningham
Anderson,	Broyhill, Va.	Curtin
Tenn.	Buchanan	Curtis
Andrews,	Burke	Daddario
George W.	Burleson	Dague
Annunzio	Burton, Calif.	Daniels
Arends	Byrne, Pa.	Davis, Ga.
Ashbrook	Byrnes, Wis.	Davis, Wis.
Ashley	Cabell	de la Garza
Ashmore	Cahill	Delaney
Aspinall	Callan	Dent
Ayres	Callaway	Derwinski
Baring	Cameron	Devine
Barrett	Carter	Dickinson
Bates	Casey	Diggs
Battin	Cederberg	Dingell
Beckworth	Celler	Dole
Belcher	Chamberlain	Donohue
Bell	Cheff	Dorn
Bennett	Clancy	Dowdy
Berry	Clark	Downing
Betts	Clausen,	Dulski
Bingham	Don H.	Duncan, Oreg.
Blatnik	Cleveland	Duncan, Tenn.
Boggs	Clevenger	Dwyer
Boland	Cohelan	Dyal
Bolling	Collier	Edmondson
Bolton	Conable	Edwards, Ala.
Bow	Conte	Edwards, Calif.
Brademas	Conyers	Edwards, La.

Erlenborn	Kirwan	Reifel
Evans, Colo.	Kluczynski	Reinecke
Everett	Kornegay	Reuss
Fallon	Krebs	Rhodes, Ariz.
Farnsley	Kunkel	Rhodes, Pa.
Farnum	Laird	Rivers, S.C.
Fascell	Landrum	Rivers, Alaska
Feighan	Langen	Roberts
Findley	Latta	Robison
Fino	Lennon	Rodino
Fisher	Lipscomb	Rogers, Colo.
Foley	Long, Md.	Rogers, Fla.
Ford, Gerald R.	Love	Ronan
Ford,	McCarthy	Roncallo
William D.	McClary	Rooney, Pa.
Fountain	McCulloch	Rostenkowski
Fraser	McDade	Roudebush
Frelinghuysen	McDowell	Roybal
Friedel	McEwen	Rumsfeld
Fulton, Pa.	McFall	Ryan
Fulton, Tenn.	McGrath	St Germain
Fuqua	McMillan	St. Onge
Gallagher	McVicker	Saylor
Garmatz	Macdonald	Schisler
Gathings	MacGregor	Schmidhauser
Gettys	Machen	Schneebell
Gialmo	Mackay	Schweiker
Gibbons	Mackie	Secrest
Gilligan	Madden	Selden
Gonzalez	Mahon	Senner
Goodell	Marsh	Shriver
Grabowski	Martin, Ala.	Sikes
Gray	Mathias	Sisk
Green, Oreg.	Matsunaga	Skubitz
Green, Pa.	Matthews	Slack
Greigg	May	Smith, Calif.
Grider	Meeds	Smith, Iowa
Gross	Michel	Smith, N.Y.
Grover	Miller	Smith, Va.
Gubser	Mills	Springer
Gurney	Minish	Stafford
Hagen, Calif.	Mink	Staggers
Haley	Mize	Stalbaum
Hall	Moeller	Stanton
Halleck	Monagan	Steed
Halpern	Moore	Stephens
Hamilton	Moorhead	Stratton
Hanley	Morgan	Stubblefield
Hansen, Idaho	Morrison	Sullivan
Hansen, Iowa	Morse	Talcott
Hansen, Wash.	Morton	Taylor
Hardy	Mosher	Teague, Calif.
Harvey, Mich.	Moss	Teague, Tex.
Hathaway	Murphy, Ill.	Tenzer
Hawkins	Natcher	Thomas
Hays	Nedzi	Thompson, N.J.
Hébert	Nelsen	Thompson, Tex.
Hechler	O'Brien	Thomson, Wis.
Helstoski	O'Hara, Ill.	Todd
Henderson	O'Hara, Mich.	Tuck
Herlong	O'Konski	Tunney
Hicks	Olsen, Mont.	Tupper
Holland	Olson, Minn.	Tuten
Horton	O'Neil, Ga.	Udall
Hosmer	O'Neill, Mass.	Ulman
Howard	Ottinger	Van Deerlin
Hull	Passman	Vanik
Hungate	Patman	Vigorito
Huot	Patten	Vivian
Hutchinson	Pelly	Waggonner
Ichord	Pepper	Waldie
Irwin	Perkins	Walker, N. Mex.
Jacobs	Phillbin	Watson
Jarman	Pickle	Whalley
Jennings	Pike	White, Idaho
Joelson	Pirnie	White, Tex.
Johnson, Calif.	Poage	Whitener
Johnson, Okla.	Poff	Widnall
Johnson, Pa.	Pool	Wilson, Bob
Jonas	Price	Wilson,
Jones, Ala.	Purcell	Charles H.
Karsten	Quile	Wolf
Karth	Quillen	Wright
Kastenmeier	Race	Wyatt
Keith	Randall	Wyder
Keogh	Redlin	Yates
King, Calif.	Rees	Young
King, N.Y.	Reid, Ill.	Younger
King, Utah	Reid, N.Y.	Zablocki

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—68

Abernethy	Carey	Flood
Anderson, Ill.	Clawson, Del	Flynt
Andrews,	Colmer	Fogarty
Glenn	Corbett	Gilbert
Andrews,	Craley	Griffiths
N. Dak.	Dawson	Hagan, Ga.
Bandstra	Denton	Hanna
Brock	Dow	Harsha
Brown, Clar-	Ellsworth	Harvey, Ind.
ence J., Jr.	Evins, Tenn.	Hollifield
Burton, Utah	Farbstein	Jones, Mo.

Jones, N.C.	Murray	Sickles
Kee	Nix	Sweeney
Kelly	Powell	Toll
Kupferman	Pucinski	Trimble
Leggett	Resnick	Utt
Long, La.	Rogers, Tex.	Walker, Miss.
Mailliard	Rooney, N.Y.	Watkins
Martin, Mass.	Rosenthal	Watts
Martin, Nebr.	Roush	Weitner
Minshall	Satterfield	Whitten
Morris	Scheuer	Williams
Multer	Scott	Willis
Murphy, N.Y.	Shibley	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Morris with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
 Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. Glenn Andrews.
 Mr. Shibley with Mr. Corbett.
 Mr. Multer with Mr. Mailliard.
 Mr. Denton with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.
 Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Walker of Mississippi.
 Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Brock.
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Minshall.
 Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Ellsworth.
 Mr. Hagan of Georgia with Mr. Clarence J. Brown, Jr.
 Mr. Roush with Mr. Utt.
 Mr. Weltner with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
 Mr. Flynt with Mr. Burton of Utah.
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.
 Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Kupferman.
 Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Del Clawson.
 Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Watkins.
 Mr. Scott with Mr. Harsha.
 Mr. Nix with Mr. Toll.
 Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Scheuer.
 Mr. Dawson with Mr. Resnick.
 Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Powell.
 Mr. Carey with Mr. Kee.
 Mr. Sickles with Mr. Craley.
 Mr. Bandstra with Mr. Rosenthal.
 Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Hanna.
 Mr. Dow with Mrs. Griffiths.
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Trimble.
 Mr. Williams with Mr. Rogers of Texas.
 Mr. Whitten with Mr. Watts.
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Gilbert.
 Mr. Leggett with Mr. Murray.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may have until midnight Saturday, June 25, 1966, to file certain sundry reports.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture be given until midnight Saturday, June 25, to file a report on the bill S. 2934.

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

There was no objection.

DOGS AND CATS USED IN RESEARCH

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill—H.R. 13881—to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

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

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, PURCELL, RESNICK, QUIE, MRS. MAY and Mr. DOLE.

TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF FEDERAL RESERVE DIRECT PURCHASE AUTHORITY

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3368) to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 3368, with Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINO] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

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

Mr. Chairman, S. 3368 is a straightforward and uncomplicated bill. It is noncontroversial. This legislation received the unanimous approval of your Banking and Currency Committee as it has in previous years. This is good legislation. To my knowledge it has received almost unanimous, if not unanimous, support from this body in previous years.

TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF FEDERAL RESERVE DIRECT PURCHASE AUTHORITY

S. 3368, which recently passed the Senate unanimously would amend section 14 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 additional years the authority of the Federal Reserve banks, through the Federal Open Market Committee, to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury in an amount not to exceed \$5 billion at any one time. The existing authority which provides for this identical procedure expires on June 30, 1966. Initially, this direct purchase authority was provided for in 1942 and has been extended periodically since that time. In other words, Mr. Chairman, this bill, S. 3368, would do nothing more than change the date in section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, from July 1, 1966, to read July 1, 1968.

This legislation is supported by the administration, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. No public or private body has voiced any opposition to this legislation. The importance of this legislation which, as I have indicated, would allow the Treasury to borrow up to \$5 billion directly from the Federal Reserve System lies, as pointed out by the Secretary of the Treasury in support of this legislation, not in the amount or frequency of its use but rather in its availability in time of need. The existence of this authority allows, for example, the Treasury to operate with a smaller cash balance than would otherwise be prudently justified.

In addition, this authority would allow the Treasury to use the Federal Reserve as a direct source of purchase for up to \$5 billion outstanding at any one time in case of emergency.

The Federal Reserve Board concurs in these views as indicated in their letter supporting S. 3368 which has been reproduced in the Committee Report No. 1640, as has the letter to the Speaker of the House from the Secretary of the Treasury. Further, the letter from Chairman Martin, as the facts show, indicate that this authority has been used most judiciously since it was first enacted. This authority was last used over 8 years ago at which time the Treasury borrowed a total of \$350 million from the Federal Reserve.

I strongly recommend renewal of this authority at this time.

A CHALLENGE TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE

I believe it is in order for me to state that the Federal Reserve System has the greatest challenge it has ever had to act in the public interest. We are in a war situation now. We hope it does not expand. But, if it were to expand, interest rates which now are a major item in our budget would, of course, become a problem of increasing proportions.

INTEREST RATES HELD LOW IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST FROM 1939-51

In World War II we had a Federal Reserve Board that was responsive to and working in the public interest. From 1939 to 1951, over a 12-year period, we were for part of that time in a devastating depression. People's homes and farms were being sold by the sheriffs of

thousands of our counties for the purpose of liquidating the debts to creditors. People were in breadlines and at the soup kitchens. We actually had people starving during part of that time. The most terrible situation that had ever confronted our country occurred during this 12-year period.

Then during another part of the 12 years we had an inflationary situation. That was during World War II. People were working and making good wages. They were unable to buy automobiles and durable goods, so that money continued to pile up in their bank accounts and in their pockets. This created the greatest potential threat of inflation we ever had. That occurred during part of this 12-year period.

But a Federal Reserve Board, acting in the public interest, under President Franklin D. Roosevelt—the late President—demanded that they operate in the public interest—by keeping interest rates low.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD SETS INTEREST RATES

The Federal Reserve Board has the power and the privilege of fixing interest rates at any level they desire. The Federal Reserve could say, "We are going to have interest rates at 1.99 percent," or they could say "at 5.01 percent." The Federal Reserve Board can fix rates at any point it wants to and it can keep the rate right there.

If there is any doubt about that statement, let me present some undisputed proof. With war in Europe—the year 1941 was the roughest we had in this country preceding our own entry in the war on December 7, 1941, at Pearl Harbor. During that time of those 12 years, and following—our Government never paid more than three-eighths of 1 percent on short-term obligations. Much of the time the Government only paid one-eighth of 1 percent. Why should it have paid more? It is just paying interest on interest-bearing currency, on short-term obligations.

But now, compared to then, we have just recently paid almost 5 percent on short-term obligations, because the market was rigged and forced up.

This is a great challenge to the Federal Reserve Board, since our interest rate burden is such a terrific one. These high rates can be changed by the Federal Reserve Board. They can be changed overnight.

Today our national debt is about \$330 billion. If the rates that were fixed by Mr. Roosevelt and by Mr. Truman had been retained since that time, our national debt would be more than \$40 billion less and our interest costs on the national debt, instead of being \$13 billion a year—the second largest item in the budget—would be only \$6.5 billion, or only one-half as much.

THE 4¼-PERCENT CEILING ON LONG-TERM BONDS

We have had an interest rate ceiling of 4¼ percent on long-term Treasury bonds in this country since 1918, during the administration of Woodrow Wilson. The laws say interest rates on long-

term Government obligations shall not exceed 4¼ percent.

An effort was made during a preceding administration, upon two occasions, to remove that ceiling, so that the rate could go up to 5, 6, 7, or maybe even 10 percent, but the Democrats succeeded in stopping it, so that the 4¼-percent ceiling is still there—but the Federal Reserve has been getting around it, because the Federal Reserve has permitted, and in some cases forced, interest rates on short-term issues to go up to much beyond this ceiling.

From 1939 to 1951 were the 12 years which were the roughest years in the history of our Nation, from the standpoint of devastating inflation and from the standpoint of a world war. It was a terrible war. During those 12 years we maintained reasonable interest rates. The Federal Reserve Board held rates not exceeding 2½ percent. Anyone who had a Government bond, who wanted to get his money, could get his money, 100 cents on the dollar, plus accrued interest.

That is a good record. Nobody can object to that. Now what are we doing? Interest rates which cost us \$1,000 during the war for a certain sum of money for a specified length of time—short-term Government rates—now cost us from \$21,000 to \$62,500.

Is that not shocking, my friends? Of course it is shocking, when interest rates go up from 2,000 to 6,000 percent. This is a runaway inflationary condition. There can be no question of this.

Nobody can deny the statements I am making. If anybody denies any statement I make, let him ask me to yield and I will yield right now, at any time. I hear no such request. So no one can deny that the Federal Reserve Board during 12 years kept the interest rates low, short term, and now they are 2,000 to 6,000 percent higher today.

Suppose an automobile which cost a person \$1,000 in 1941—now cost him \$62,500. Using the same percentage increase as in the case of short-term Treasury rates, this is what that car would cost today if car prices had risen as far and as fast as money prices.

In addition to this, long-term rates on Government securities have doubled. They have gone up more than 100 percent.

If it were necessary or if this were a free market, that would be all right, but let us remember that no person in authority—the Federal Reserve Board members or anyone else—will tell us that there is a free market in Government bonds.

It just cannot be. It is a fixed market. It cannot be anything else.

I repeat, the Federal Reserve has a great challenge now. Will the Federal Reserve roll back short-term interest rates to World War II levels and save the Government and the people a lot of money or will they keep on raising them?

THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND THE CD SCANDAL

Now, December 6, 1965, the Federal Reserve Board met and increased interest rates right in the midst of the Vietnam war just as though—I will not say they did it for that purpose, but some people

claim they said, "Well, we will get ours while the getting is good. We will raise the rates which the banks can offer from 4 percent to 5½ percent," which is a 37½ percent increase. This has forced rates up all across the board. The Federal Reserve did not have to do this except in their shenanigans to move up the short-term Treasury rate they had to get these corporate purchasers of Government short-term securities every Monday out of the auction market. So what did they do? They induced them into a few New York banks by selling them certificates of deposit—interest-bearing certificates of deposit—which would draw 4 percent, which was much more than they could get at these Monday morning auctions of short-term Government securities.

When they all quit the short-term market and ran to New York and took certificates of deposit, then, of course, the short-terms went up. That is what the Federal Reserve wanted. When these CD's were coming due and the short-term Treasury bill rate was over 4 percent the banks said they had to have a lot more than 4 percent to renew them, so they called on the Board and said, "We are hurting. You have to raise our one permissible CD rate and raise them high. We took these certificates of deposit and granted them at 4 percent, and we are going to pay a lot more or they will call on us for the cash and we will be in a distressful condition. We have to have higher interest rates right quick."

The Federal Reserve Board met, and the President let them know they would make a terrible mistake by raising those rates. Notwithstanding that they defied the President of the United States. These few banks—only about 30—were hurting. Raising the CD rate to a maximum of 5½ percent by the Federal Reserve was not done for the war in Vietnam. It was not done for the general welfare of the people. It was done for half a dozen New York banks and a few more in Chicago and a few other places. They raised the rate from 4 percent to 5½ percent, which is a 37½-percent increase.

The first time a President was defied by the Federal Reserve Board was in 1951 just before March 4 when the Board announced that they were not going to support the Government bond market any more. Mr. Truman called them into his office and shook his fist in their faces and said, "Now listen. You fellows would be unpatriotic to do this. You have to wait until this debt is reduced before you permit interest rates to be increased." He told them they had better not do it or they would have a war on their hands with Harry Truman. They sneaked out of that meeting and they did not do it. Of course they did not do it.

All right. Now, then, they have a chance to correct all this by getting back in the public interest and keeping interest rates down. I wonder if they will.

BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE ACTION ON CD'S

Our committee met this morning on these certificates of deposit which have caused all of this trouble—this rate war between banks and thrift institutions.

As you know, the Banking and Currency Committee has been studying means of stopping the interest rate war created by the Federal Reserve Board's disastrous action of last December 6. I know many of my colleagues are deeply concerned about this situation.

Most of the crisis is the direct result of certificates of deposit being issued by the large banks at interest rates of 5½ percent. The Federal Reserve allowed the banks to jump to this 5½-percent figure in December when it raised interest rates across the board.

This morning, the Banking and Currency Committee, recognizing the serious situation created by these certificates of deposit, adopted a resolution which expressed the sense of the committee that the Federal Reserve Board should act within 30 days to stop this interest rate war.

The Federal Reserve must act to halt this war before it completely wrecks the thrift industry and the housing industry across the country.

If the Federal Reserve continues to ignore the public interest in this area, then the Congress must act to halt this destructive and leap-frogging interest rate battle. We have given the Federal Reserve 30 days in which to meet its responsibility. I hope the Federal Reserve Board will take this resolution seriously and move with speed to correct its December 6 action.

The resolution passed is as follows:

Whereas, the Federal Reserve Board has authorized interest rate increases on certificates of deposit and other time deposits, and;

Whereas, subsequent to this action large sums of money have been invested in these forms of deposits in commercial banks, and;

Whereas, other financial institutions—notably those for the encouragement of thrift—whose investments are in long-term investments have lost deposits and fear further losses which vitally affect the housing industry, and;

Whereas, this excessive interest rate competition and the threat of more such competition has caused considerable concern to Congress, to financial institutions and the public, and;

Whereas, the Federal Reserve Board was created and empowered to advise and guide American monetary policy, and;

Whereas, the Federal Reserve Board now has the power to put to an end this excessive interest rate competition between institutions; Now, Therefore:

Be it resolved by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States House of Representatives, That it is the sense of this Committee that the Federal Reserve Board should act within thirty days to put to an end this excessive interest rate competition and to forestall the threat of such further competition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we could not get a CD bill out to go to the floor of the House before the upcoming recess. Therefore, we passed a strong resolution as I have indicated stating and giving the Federal Reserve 30 days in which to correct this horrible situation which they created.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Martin, the Federal Reserve Board Chairman, ad-

mitted himself that the increase of these rates to 37.5 percent placed the savings and loan institutions and many others at a great disadvantage. They knew it would do so. Now, then, they are hurting. They must do something for them, and if they do not within a period of 30 days our committee is going to meet and we shall do our very best to correct the situation ourselves, by law.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to what the gentleman from Texas had to say. While he did not confine himself strictly to the contents of the bill, his words were certainly interesting.

Mr. Chairman, I was just wondering, in view of the fact that the gentleman devoted most of his time to a discussion of high interest rates, and his great and deep concern about rising rates of interest, why the gentleman did not show the same concern several weeks ago when we had the Participation Sales Act under consideration. If he will recall, we permitted FNMA to sell participation certificates for 5¾ percent.

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

Mr. FINO. I would be very happy to yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, if there had been an issue of high interest rates versus low interest rates, the gentleman from New York may rest assured that I would have been on the low rate side and the gentleman from New York would have been on the high rate side.

Mr. FINO. I have always been on the low interest rate side.

Mr. PATMAN. But, it was not that issue at all. That issue was the question of whether or not the Government would continue to make loans to small business and take the taxpayers' money and use it for that purpose and get securities and then hold these securities and not let them get back into the private sector. That was the issue that was involved. The interest rate would apply whether the interest were low or high. They would have to accept the market rate. Therefore, at that time interest rates were not the question that we were considering. We were considering the question of whether or not we would let these securities go back into the private sector.

Mr. FINO. Well, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas knows full well that this legislation that we did pass, the Participation Sales Act, helped to aggravate the situation and raise the interest rates that much higher. The gentleman from Texas knows that these certificates are selling much higher than the CD's, about which the gentleman from Texas is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, the minority side is fully in support of this legislation, S. 3368, which will extend for another 2 years the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I now yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, with the gentleman from New York [Mr.

FINO], I listened to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] talk about almost everything else but the purpose of this bill. I thought for some time that I was listening to a special order dealing only with interest rates. We do have a bill pending before us.

Mr. Chairman, I have opposed this legislation in the past and I still oppose it. However, I believe I know when I am licked. So, I shall not go, perhaps, as far today in opposition as I have gone in the years past because I know it would be futile.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, purely and simply, is a printing press money bill.

It provides that there can be \$5 billion outstanding at the termination of this act and there is nothing Congress could do about it except to levy the taxes to retire the \$5 billion that would be outstanding.

Members of the House ought to be fully aware that all the Government has to do is print Treasury notes or certificates and thus put the Government in debt another \$5 billion without any further authorization on the part of the Congress.

I say again, repeat, and emphasize, that at the end of the effective date of this act June 30, 1968, there could be \$5 billion of printing press money outstanding and the only way it could be gotten out of circulation would be to tax the people to retire the debt. It is just that simple.

I want again to be recorded as opposed to this kind of blank-check financing. I know of no reason why, if the Federal Government becomes short on money, that it cannot come to the Congress, because we are in session these days almost the year around. There is no reason why the Treasury Department could not come to the Congress to get emergency assistance if needed.

This is another evasion of direct accountability on the part of Congress. It is a further and unnecessary delegation of power to the executive branch of Government. The extension of this law should not be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINO].

Mr. FINO. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time and ask that the Clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the bill is considered as having been read for amendment.

The bill is as follows:

S. 3368

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 355), is amended by striking out "July 1, 1966" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1968" and by striking out "June 30, 1966" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1968".

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, no amendment is in order except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Are there any committee amendments?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, there are no committee amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 3368) to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury, pursuant to House Resolution 894, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL CEMETERY POLICY

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to call to your attention the inquiry being conducted by the Veterans' Affairs Committee into the national cemetery policy of our Government, which is one of opposing expansion of our national cemetery system. These cemeteries are considered as shrines honoring those who have served in the Armed Forces of our country during times of crisis and national emergency, when our country's very life was at stake. This is a matter of importance to every veteran and his family.

Today there exists a shortage of burial sites in the national cemeteries in the area east of Illinois and north of the Mason-Dixon line which is acute in some localities at this very moment and nonexistent in the Philadelphia area today.

This morning I presented a statement in behalf of the Philadelphia delegation before the Veterans' Affairs Committee as did three members of the United Veterans Council of Philadelphia, Mr. Casper J. Knight, Jr., Mr. Marvin Silver, and Mr. Joseph D. Shein.

I urge serious consideration by the Congress of the matter and the arrival of a long-range solution to the problem. However, recognizing the number of complicating factors and time involved in seeking long-range solution to the problem, I would suggest that immediate action be taken by the Congress to increase the burial allowance for veterans. I am therefore, today, introducing a bill to increase to \$500 the amount paid by the U.S. Government in connection with the funerals of certain veterans. I will also urge that administration officials immediately undertake to secure sections of existing private cemeteries to be designated and set aside for veterans and those eligible under existing law, with the Federal Government meeting the expense of perpetual care and maintenance of such section.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include my statement made to the Veterans' Affairs Committee on this very serious situation.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear in behalf of the Philadelphia Delegation on the matter of National Cemetery policy. Your Committee is to be commended for undertaking this inquiry, which is so packed with human emotion and feeling. I will not take up your time discussing the National Cemetery system, as I know you are all fully familiar with these facts. And for the same reason, I will not burden you with a discussion of those who are eligible for burial in our National Cemeteries.

I would, however, like to make comments on several factors which I believe should be recognized, understood and considered. While the law indicates that burial in a National Cemetery is a privilege for those eligible, I believe it is their right. Our National Cemeteries are considered as shrines honoring those who have served in the Armed Forces of our country during times of crisis and national emergency, when our country's very life was at stake. To honor those who thus served is both fitting and proper.

The present policy against expansion of our National Cemetery system was adopted almost a decade ago and has been reaffirmed several times since then. The determination was apparently based upon a large number of nationwide figures and statistics. While this policy may be supportable when based on these nationwide figures, I believe that a close study will reveal some interesting facts.

A statement from the Office of the Chief of Support Services, Department of the Army, dated 23 February 1966, states that 87% of all burials occur in just nine cemeteries located near large metropolitan areas. This is bound to increase with the passage of time and the continued growth of our metropolitan areas. The area east of Illinois and north of the Mason-Dixon Line definitely has a shortage of burial sites in national cemeteries which is acute in some localities at this very moment and non-existent in the Philadelphia area today.

Since the closing of Beverly National Cemetery in New Jersey this past February, there have been requests for 468 burials from Philadelphia. The requests were denied and interments were made in private cemeteries at the expense of the family. However, the costs in such instances are not as expensive as the cost would be to transport the body to a distant National Cemetery for burial.

If we are to continue to honor those who have fought for our country during time of emergency, and I say we should, we must realistically face the existing situation and arrive at a reasonable and sensible solution. I believe that it is unreasonable to expect

the bereaved family to ship their loved one to some distant national cemetery for burial. Often the financial situation of the family prevents such a sacrifice, even if the family is willing. Nor is it reasonable to expect a family to travel a far distance to pay their respects and honor to the deceased.

A number of legislative proposals have been introduced to establish new national cemeteries. My honored colleague from Philadelphia, Congressman HERMAN TOLL has introduced a bill, H.R. 8497 to establish a national cemetery near Philadelphia. This is a worthy proposal and deserves serious consideration by the Congress, as part of the long range solution to the problem.

However, recognizing the number of complicating factors and time involved in seeking a long range solution to the problem, I would suggest that immediate action be taken by the Congress to increase the burial allowance for veterans and the immediate undertaking of an effort to secure sections of existing private cemeteries to be designated and set aside for veterans and those eligible under existing law, with the Federal Government meeting the expense for perpetual care and maintenance of such sections.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PRICE-ANDERSON ACT

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, the Price-Anderson Nuclear Indemnity Act was originally passed in 1957 for a term of 10 years. The act affords protection to the public and to the Atomic Energy Commission's licensees and contractors from the risks associated with atomic energy by providing for a program of private liability insurance—or self-insurance—governmental indemnity, and limitation of liability with respect to damages that conceivably could arise from a serious nuclear incident.

As you will recall, the Joint Committee held hearings last summer on a proposed extension of this legislation. As a result the committee recommended that the act be extended for 10 years to 1977, and that several other important changes be made in this legislation. The extension and amendments were adopted as Public Law 89-210.

It has been suggested in the past that the Price-Anderson legislation is deficient because it does not establish the legal basis for suits which might arise out of a nuclear incident. Instead it leaves this matter almost entirely to varying State law. On the other hand, the legislation of a number of other nations with advanced nuclear programs provides for absolute and exclusive liability on the part of nuclear facility operators, and several international nuclear liability conventions have been drafted so as to provide for the same legal principles.

Prior to the Joint Committee's hearings last year, the AEC reported to the committee that the possibility of amending the Price-Anderson Act to provide for absolute and exclusive—or "chan-

neled"—liability for nuclear facility operators deserved further study. A recommendation in favor of such an amendment was made during the hearings themselves, and several related problems were identified such as first, the difficulty that could be expected if a large number of suits arising out of a serious nuclear incident were filed in different jurisdictions; second, the apportionment of insurance and indemnity funds; third, the application of various State statutes of limitations; and, fourth, the processing of claims for emergency relief.

I recognize, of course, that the likelihood of a serious nuclear incident is extremely remote. However, in view of the substantial participation by the Government in the nuclear energy program—and the special provisions already contained in the Price-Anderson Act for the benefit of the public and the nuclear industry—it appeared to a number of members of the Joint Committee that if an incident should occur, the public should be able to rely on the availability of the insurance and indemnity funds without having to prove someone was negligent. However, a claimant should still have to prove that the incident caused his injury and what his damages actually were.

After considering all the testimony, the Joint Committee decided last year not to delay action on the extension pending consideration of the matter of a Federal statute prescribing absolute liability for nuclear incidents, although the committee's report stated we planned to conduct hearings on this matter in the near future.

Since last year, representatives of private industry—including the utility, insurance and equipment manufacturing industries—have intensively studied this subject, in consultation with the staff of the AEC and the Joint Committee. The result of this effort is a bill which I have introduced today. I anticipate that Senator CLINTON ANDERSON will introduce an identical bill very shortly. In the extremely unlikely event a member of the public ever is injured by a serious nuclear incident this bill would provide greater assurance that such a person would not be subjected to technical legal obstacles in recovering any damages he may have suffered.

Although I believe this bill may require further refinement, I think it represents a great stride forward in achieving our objectives without the necessity for a Federal statute imposing absolute liability upon facility operators.

The initiative of private industry in connection with this legislation calls to my mind a very interesting speech delivered by former Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates to the Edison Electric Institute at its annual convention a few weeks ago. Mr. Gates—currently chairman of the board of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York—astutely observed that private industry must take the lead in attempting to resolve serious problems confronting society, rather than merely reacting to solutions offered by others—including the Government. This is extremely sound advice which, if followed,

could produce great benefits for industry, Government, and the public at large.

The bill I have introduced today is an excellent example of an imaginative proposal by private industry, in cooperation with the Government, to resolve a significant problem affecting the public welfare. To provide additional background information for persons studying this subject in preparation for hearings by the Joint Committee, I shall briefly explain the bill's provisions.

The bill would authorize the AEC to establish coordinated procedures with the nuclear liability insurance pools—NELIA and MAELU—for the prompt handling, investigation, and settlement of claims arising out of a nuclear incident, and to make financial assistance available to claimants immediately following a nuclear incident without requiring claimants to sign a release or otherwise compromise their claims. This should assure that payments for such immediate necessities as food and shelter, medical expenses and the like would be made to claimants on an emergency basis during the interim period before final settlements of claims are made.

The bill would authorize the AEC to incorporate provisions in its indemnity agreements, and to require incorporation of provisions in insurance policies and contracts furnished as proof of financial protection, which waive any requirement that a claimant prove negligence in order to recover for his damages. Such waivers would apply only after an "extraordinary nuclear occurrence," as defined in the bill, had taken place. Thus, in the event of an extraordinary nuclear occurrence both the insurance company and the named insured designated in the policy of nuclear liability insurance would waive most defenses. The AEC and the licensee or contractor designated in Price-Anderson indemnity agreements would waive the same defenses. Subject to certain limited exceptions, the effect of these waivers would be to require a victim of such an incident to prove only that he or his property was damaged and that such damage was caused by the nuclear incident.

The definition of "extraordinary nuclear occurrence" has been drafted so that minor claims involving nuclear facilities will remain subject to all the traditional rules of tort law. The Commission would be empowered to determine whether an "extraordinary nuclear occurrence" had taken place, subject to a number of criteria.

Another problem which the bill seeks to cure is that caused by the relatively short statutes of limitations prevailing in many States which might expire before a delayed emergence of radiation injury became evident to the victim. Under the bill the AEC would also be authorized to require that the statute of limitations not be used as a defense against actions begun within 3 years after knowledge by the victim of his injury and its cause, and in any event within 10 years after the nuclear incident. The waiver of the defense of the statute of limitations would also contain certain limited exceptions.

Other significant provisions in the proposed legislation would amend the Price-Anderson Act so that in case of an extraordinary nuclear occurrence, suit arising therefrom could be filed in the Federal courts without regard to the amount in controversy or diversity of citizenship; venue would be fixed in the U.S. district court in the district where the incident has occurred, thus assuring uniformity of treatment of all claimants by a single court; and the district court having such jurisdiction would be endowed with the authority necessary to implement the provisions of the act, including the power to approve, disapprove or modify plans for the distribution of funds in the event of a nuclear incident exceeding the limitation of liability provisions of the act. In connection with the last mentioned amendment it should be noted that the AEC and insurance carriers would be authorized to pay out up to 15 percent of all funds available without prior court approval.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to early and detailed hearings by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy concerning this bill. The history of this proposed legislation has been characterized by a fine spirit of cooperation on the part of the nuclear industry and the Government, and I am very hopeful that a sound bill can be presented to Congress for approval before long.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING COOPERATIVES

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, just 1 year ago, when I addressed the House on the need for more export outlets for American livestock and livestock products, I paid tribute to the livestock marketing cooperatives. I urged that, in view of their contributions in keeping a steady flow of animals coming from the plains to the market, they deserved more support and recognition.

More recently, when I addressed the Montana Stockgrowers Association Convention at Great Falls, Mont., on May 21 of this year, I deplored the plight of the farming industry and again pledged my support to the cattle growers of my State.

When the farmer receives only 39 cents of the food dollar; when farm prices are 14 percent below what they were in 1952; when our share of livestock exports in the world market is declining, and when the farm-retail spread has increased 50 percent since 1950, I believe we need to pay a great deal more attention to our farming industry.

I have reported to my constituents that the forthcoming report of the National Commission on Food Marketing will highlight the farmers' problems and offer some constructive solutions.

Recently, I have been advised that this report will carry a strong recommenda-

tion that farm cooperatives and other grower groups be granted the authority to bargain collectively on prices. Currently, a small segment of agriculture has been permitted to operate under Federal marketing orders, but the majority, including the livestock producers, do not have this privilege.

The substance of the commission's recommendation will be that Federal marketing agreements and orders should be authorized for any agricultural commodity. In addition, it will recommend that legislation should be enacted enabling Agricultural Marketing Authorities to be formed on the vote of producers, for the purpose of joining in the sale of products as they first enter into channels of trade.

These recommendations will receive my careful review and support, if they represent an adequate solution to the farm price squeeze. I am sure that the administration and Congress will support such findings and recommendations. It is one practical solution that merits our full attention.

This is the kind of strengthening and recognition I have sought for farm cooperatives in order that they may better serve their members. Local groups, such as the Montana Stockgrowers Association and larger organizations, such as the National Live Stock Producers Association, I am informed, will welcome and support such legislation. I pledge my continued efforts to obtain for the farmer and stockgrower a greater share of the food dollar.

ZIP CODE

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include letters.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, the time is fast approaching when a postal regulation affecting almost every business in America takes effect. Former Postmaster General John Gronouski announced in February 1965, that his Department would require upward of 350,000 business mailers to include on their bulk second- and third-class mail five-digit numbers—better known as ZIP codes—and to presort such mail by ZIP code sequence after January 1, 1967. In one fell swoop, the Postal Establishment transferred from postal clerks to private industry the difficult task for scheming a high percentage of the 75 billion pieces of mail handled annually by the Post Office.

By the stroke of the pen, the Post Office is seeking to force American business to abandon its traditional and time-tested ways of doing business with its customers. Almost every business file in America is kept in alphabetic-geographic order. He is now being forced to throw this filing system out the window and put everything in five-digit, ZIP code order. It is as if the U.S. Government issued a regulation which suddenly imposed the metric system of measures on

American industry. To service customer's orders and to comply with the mandatory ZIP code order, business will have to set up two filing systems. What a titanic waste.

Recognizing that this most revolutionary of Government regulations would have profound and startling repercussions in every community in the United States, the Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee which I head—Facilities and Modernization—scheduled hearings so that all sides of the vexing issue might be aired. Starting last spring, our subcommittee has heard the testimony of 42 witnesses during 11 public sessions. It is our intention to continue the hearings until every person desiring to be heard has had a chance to testify. The only witnesses categorically supporting the compulsory regulation were postal officials. The postal clerks opposed the Gronouski order. No business mailer has appeared to give the scheme unqualified endorsement. Those opposed to the regulation admit the value of using ZIP codes to speed the handling of the mail and to cut costs but contend that compliance on a mandatory basis as soon as January 1, 1967, is either impossible or so costly as to defeat the Department's aim of saving the Federal Government large sums of money.

The testimony makes clear that the Department itself has not provided the bulk mailers with the necessary tools to make compliance with the mandatory requirement feasible. Because the ramifications of the regulation are so vast and because neither the business community nor the Department has been able to conduct a survey to discover the cost of adding five numbers to an unknown number of billions of address plates, the subcommittee can only make an educated guess of that cost—no less than \$250 million. If the guess is anywhere close to the mark, the Federal Government can expect to lose in tax revenues upward of \$125 million. There can be no question that the cost of conversion to ZIP is a proper business deduction.

Since Postmaster General Gronouski predicted savings of only \$22.4 million annually when all bulk second- and third-class mail is fully ZIP coded, we can quickly conclude that the savings are not real but illusory. Postal costs may be reduced \$22.4 million annually, but the cost of presorting mail by ZIP sequence will be so great that the total of reduced corporate tax payments will exceed by at least 10 times the so-called postal savings. Let me qualify this dark prediction by stating that these costs are predicted on the crash, rush-rush program of the Department. Once postal patrons begin using the numbers—and it should take at least 3 years to convince them to do so—then the mailer's problems are somewhat mitigated. Time and education is the key to a successful ZIP code program.

Mailers contend that had the Department avoided a crash program, the numbers could have been added gradually over a 3-year period at far less cost. A majority of the subcommittee voted to defer the application of the mandatory requirements until January 1970, but the

administration is violently opposed to such a delay, making the enactment of a bill somewhat difficult.

While educated guesses may be made with regard to the probable cost of adding numbers to address plates, no one—highly placed postal officials or experts from the mailing industry—can venture an estimate of the cost of sorting bulk mail by ZIP code sequence after January 1, 1967. Only experience can provide us with solid data. The costs could prove to be astronomical.

Bulk third-class mail is presently prescribed by city and State and has been for 40 years. For performing that expensive task and then enduring extremely deferred handling of his mail, the bulk third-class mailer has been paying a rate of postage somewhat less than preferred first-class mail. Congress has readjusted the rates of postage many times in the past 15 years. The increase in the third-class minimum piece rate has advanced 188 percent since 1952. The rates for both bulk second- and third-class mail have been readjusted by the Congress on the basis of factors other than the use of five-digit ZIP code numbers, or the need to presort by such numbers. The compulsory ZIP code regulation, in effect, transfers part of the rate-making function to the executive branch.

In the case of second-class mail, unzipped material will be forced to pay the third- or fourth-class rates of postage by weight rates so high that many small publications forced to pay them could be driven to the bankruptcy wall. In the case of regular or business third-class mail, unzipped material would be denied the 2½-cent rate and forced to pay the single piece rate of 4 cents, a rate hike of 39 percent. In the case of nonprofit third-class mail, used by many worthy charitable organizations, the hike would be extremely drastic—220 percent. Unzipped nonprofit third-class mail would be denied the 1¼-cent rate and be required to pay the 4-cent rate previously mentioned.

During our hearings, Post Office witnesses made no bones about their desire to either transfer most of the sorting work to the mailer or to recover higher postal payments from him. The overtones of ratemaking involved in the ZIP code regulation provide clear evidence that the Department has arrogated unto itself the zealously guarded ratemaking power of the Congress, given to it by the Constitution. The Post Office contends that the basic law permits it to issue regulations requiring fantastic presortation of the mail by second- and third-class permit holders. Deputy Postmaster General Frederick Belen testified on May 19 of this year that the use of six numbers was seriously contemplated. Unless the Congress clarifies the law governing bulk mailers, some future Postmaster General may very well decide to scuttle both the free press and the direct-mail industry by requiring the use of seven or more numbers. We must not allow this threat to hang so heavy over the corporate heads of so many mailers.

While I have devoted many, many hours to the subject and listened to much

expert testimony, I must admit that I still do not grasp the fantastic requirements of the mandatory regulation. While it is fairly easy to understand the sectional center concept of distributing the mail, a sudden shift from long used methods could prove disastrous. There are 552 such centers strategically placed throughout the country. Mail eventually will bypass oldtime distribution bottlenecks and get to its destination more quickly. In time scanners will be perfected and in sufficient supply to help in the dispatch of the mail. Under the mandatory ZIP code order, the bulk mailer will be required to presort his mail to the sectional centers. I say "supposedly" for that is not exactly the case. There are actually 930 assigned first three-digit numbers. If one is fortunate enough to have an expensive computer with all his addresses in ZIP code sequence, one might suppose that the mail will automatically be presorted in accordance with the mandatory regulations as it flows off the belt line. Not so. It is impossible from the Department's official ZIP Code Directory to determine which first three-digit number to use. Moreover, some sectional centers have more than one three-digit number. Members of the House will quickly perceive that the mailer will be writing to him about the scheme after it goes into effect on January 1. As difficult as the sectional center sorting requirement might seem, it is completely dwarfed by the requirement to break down the mail in the 314 multicoded cities to the 6,000 or more zones within those cities. I am referring to the last two numbers of the code in those cities. The requirement is that the mailer has to make a sort to any particular number if he has at least one-third of a bag of mail for that number. In effect, he lines up veritably thousands of bags, never knowing in advance which of the bags will be one-third or more full at the end of the sort. Those having less will have to be combined with mail in other bags. In effect, the mailer gets involved in what the trade calls regression—a very, very frustrating and expensive experience, I can assure you.

All of this seems difficult, and it is. If I have not brought much light to the subject, please bear with me. I am now about to shove you into total darkness.

There are 34,000 official post offices in the United States. All of these appear in the Department's official ZIP Code Directory. Each has one or more numbers. Boston, for instance, has 96; Washington, 37. What is not generally known is the fact that there are 120,000 or more "locals," or prestige communities, in America, few of which appear in the ZIP Code Directory. Let me give you a few illustrations. Bethesda, Md., is one of the largest communities in our neighboring State. It does not, however, have its own ZIP code number. It is part of Washington, D.C. So is Chevy Chase, Garrett Park, Kenwood, Oxon Hill. People living in those communities are reluctant to use a Washington, D.C., address. They like the prestige name of their community and are reluctant to be

identified with the voteless city of Washington. As I mentioned earlier, there are more than 100,000 such communities. How in heaven's name can the bulk mailer in Montana or California know of these towns if they do not appear in the ZIP Code Directory. He cannot, and that is another rub of the vexing problem. The mailer is perfectly justified in protesting the mandatory order when the Department has failed to supply him with a comprehensive and usable directory.

Members will just have to take my word for the following flaw in the program. One and all were assured that ZIP numbers would not be changed, except in the case of post offices closed down or newly opened. What has happened? Individual postmasters in many of the 314 multicoded cities have been changing the numbers without authority from Washington. The Postmaster General has cautioned them not to make further changes but evidence mounts that many have not yet received the message or, having seen it are ignoring it. In a word, the Department's official ZIP Code Directory is outdated, inaccurate, and useless to mailers at this moment.

The case of the Department's computer tape is another example of extremely poor planning. It is replete with error and of no earthly use to mailers foolish enough to use it. One instance of a glaring error in the tape will suffice to demonstrate its inadequacy. The Department has an official book—No. 59—which gives the standard abbreviation of many towns in the United States. Wherever the word "Springs" is part of the town name, the official book urges mailers to use the abbreviation "Spg." That sounds simple enough. Unfortunately, the Department's computer tape violates a basic EDP rule and uses the abbreviation "Spgs." That extra "s" fouls up the mailer's tape whenever he tries to compare it with the Department computer.

It is getting late in the year. All of us are busy with many matters, including the coming campaign. Because I regard the chaos implicit in the Post Office Department's mandatory ZIP code order, I am giving the House this interim report of my subcommittee's findings. I wish it were possible to assure Members that the coming catastrophe will be avoided by the enactment of legislation which would assure the success of the ZIP code program without wreaking corporate destruction, but we will need the help of every Member to accomplish that result. On May 25 I wrote to the Postmaster General outlining all of my misgivings about the ZIP program. The text of that letter follows my remarks. On last Friday I received a reply from Postmaster General O'Brien. As you will see from his letter Mr. O'Brien is quick to admit many of the deficiencies in the program, avoids the comment on other points in my letter, but declines to give administrative support to the legislation I proposed in my letter. He does offer some hope in the way of hardship exemptions to mailers who have done their best to comply without success, but in my judgment the proliferation of such requests for hardship extensions will prove to be

a barrel of worms for all of us in Government. The granting of extensions involves the collection of postal revenues. Vast sums of money are involved. The pushing and tugging for hardship extensions will be fearful. Politics will somehow get involved but the Solomon does not exist who will be able to say aye or nay to the ten thousands of petitions for relief which will descend on the Postmaster General, his aids, and us.

In turning down my suggestion for legislation to ameliorate the impact of ZIP code conversion on American business, Postmaster General O'Brien quoted an old saying:

Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome.

It is his honest conviction that compulsory ZIP coding must be ordered even though the Department's EDP tape is faulty, the ZIP Code Directory is inaccurate, inadequate, and in short supply; even though the 600,000 postal workers from postmasters down do not understand the ramifications of the system and are thus unable to advise postal patrons of ways and means to best comply. I disagree with this approach. These faults are not minor. They represent major deficiencies which should be cured before businessmen are asked to accept compulsion. What the Department proposes is a far more complicated plan than getting an American on the moon. Many astronauts would be dead today if officials of the space agency overlooked major faults in its rocketry.

I will shortly introduce legislation to finance the planning essential for ZIP code success and to permit mailers to enter the program in more orderly fashion.

In my judgment, millions of dollars need to be appropriated for this purpose. Postmaster General O'Brien inherited a policy decision made not so much on the basis of poor planning but rather on lack of planning. With the help of Congress our able postal administrator can acquire the tools and the time necessary for the installation of a sound numbering system. I hope my colleagues will help me in this worthwhile undertaking.

For the edification of my colleagues, I am entering my recent letter to Postmaster General O'Brien on the subject of ZIP code, and his reply to that letter:

[Confidential]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON POSTAL FACILITIES AND MODERNIZATION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE
AND CIVIL SERVICE,

Washington, D.C., May 25, 1966.

HON. LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN,
The Postmaster General,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR LARRY: The purpose of this letter is to outline some conclusions I have reached about the ZIP code program and to offer a suggestion for legislation which will help that needed program off the launch pad and into orbit. Just about everyone who has examined the system agrees that it holds the greatest hope for a modern, efficient postal establishment.

I must admit to an error in judgment when I submitted legislation early last year which would provide discounts for bulk mailers who would use the numbers and presort and bag their mail by ZIP. While it was the wrong

approach, the bill did have the salutary effect of permitting all sides of the issue to be aired. I cannot be generous enough in my praise of all the postal officials who have helped make the hearings such a profitable dialogue on a very complex subject. Members of Congress are concerned with so many issues that it is not always possible to delve as deeply as they would like into side issues such as ZIP. The House must depend on the recommendations of subcommittees such as the one I head for information and guidance. I think you will agree that we have not merely scratched the surface of the issue but have probed it in great depth. The latest hearings have permitted an even finer inspection of claims and counterclaims than our sessions of last spring. We can now form intelligent judgments based on the information at hand. In capsule form here are some conclusions I have arrived at:

1. The ZIP Code concept is sound. Mailers, including all of those who have testified, believe in the program.

2. Once in full operation, ZIP will save the Department far more money than Mr. Gronouski predicted it would. I believe the savings will be in the hundreds of millions rather than the tens of millions.

3. The program was announced by Mr. Day at the time of his departure from the Department without sufficient advance planning. This haste to take credit for a new method of handling the mail has imperiled ZIP.

4. In spite of Mr. Day's premature announcement of the system, the Department cannot now withdraw from the January 1, 1967, date. Aside from suffering a loss of face, such withdrawal would have a bad psychological impact on the ordinary mail patron.

5. Those mailers who have had the necessary capital and tools to make the ZIP Code conversion acted in good faith and would be irked by failure to start the program on January 1st.

6. Congress will resent the overtones of rate-making which have attended the Department's testimony on ZIP. The setting of rates should remain with Congress. Many factors must be taken into account when the House and Senate reform the rate structure.

7. Mr. Gronouski was correct in informing the Congress of his belief that legislation should be enacted bringing large volume first class mailers under ZIP. No such legislation has been recommended by the Department.

8. The ZIP Code directory is an example of a hastily prepared document designed to meet a deadline rather than the carefully planned basic tool it must be. It resembles the camel put together by a committee trying to produce a horse. It, and the inadequate computer tape of the Department, unless improved will prove to be the Achilles heel of the program. The hearings have adduced sufficient testimony from both sides to prove conclusively that the bulk mailer does not presently have the tools with which to do the ZIP coding job accurately and efficiently. Once advised of this serious deficiency in the program, the Congress will resist compulsory compliance by anyone. Having admitted that much, we must all work together to provide the tools to assure compliance.

9. The January 1st date favors the large mailer over the smaller company. The Government must never provide the giant corporation with an advantage over the small businessman. The evidence developed by the Subcommittee shows conclusively that the cost of acquiring the proper numbers and putting them on plates and tape is by no means a small one. Inability to obtain directories (and inaccurate ones at that, I might say) has caused some panic among many small mailers who cannot cope finan-

cially with a crash program of conversion. These mailers need relief.

10. A serious question still exists as to the legality of the program. As Mr. Gronouski and many others have said before, the ZIP Code system is the most revolutionary change ever made in postal operations. I am just afraid that the program would be seriously imperiled if some mailer won a court test on the claim that the Department did not submit the revolutionary proposal under the Administrative Procedures Act. This, of course, is a tricky legal question. We should remove all doubt by enacting affirmative legislation on the subject.

11. Postal employees themselves, including highly placed supervisors, postmasters and top aides, still do not understand all ramifications of the program and are thus unable to assist and advise those mailers anxious to comply with the compulsory regulation. A vigorous training program is called for. ZIP is important to the nation and no effort should be spared to make it work. If money is needed by the Department, I and my colleagues on the House Post Office Committee can be lobbyists in that worthy cause.

12. An up-to-date "bible"—a new directory—should be produced in quantity. It should include the vital information about "locals" or "prestige communities", information which appears in the expensive publications produced by Rand-McNally and others, plus some that they cannot keep up with. Every letter carrier should have access to one. There should be several in the lobbies of post offices. The Federal Government alone will require a quarter million copies. Bulk mailers and other business concerns will require more than a million. Your present program of providing mail patrons with forms to gather the names of friends, relatives and business associates for proper ZIP coding would be more successful if such a "bible" existed presently.

13. An up-to-date computer tape, one which includes the locals and prestige communities, must be developed promptly. The Department should not have to be admitting publicly that the tape contains many errors and does not even conform to the standard abbreviations contained in the Department's own book No. 59.

14. The excepting of certain newspapers and bulk third-class mail for the numbering requirement has had and will continue to have a bad impact on the ordinary mail patron. If newspapers and "occupant mail" can get delivered without the numbers, why should he worry about the numbers? We must get numbers on every possible piece of mail. The scanning machines of the future will be expensive and useless toys unless we plan now to get a high percentage of mail ZIP Coded.

15. Bulk mailers themselves want the system to work. They have good ideas for improvements in the system. They recognize the need to cut costs. They are not unaware of the constant turnover in postal personnel and the ease with which employees can be recruited to sort mail by numbers rather than street addresses.

16. The granting of hardship extensions could prove to be the most complicated and politics ridden procedure ever adopted by government. No matter how written, the regulations could generate nightmares for the Department and Congress alike. Moreover, since large sums of money are involved in the granting of a lower rate of postage, there will be claims of favoritism, etc. in the granting of extensions. I am sure that none of us want to get involved in such gyrations.

All of these things being true, in my judgment, I should like to recommend Administration endorsement of a bill which I and many of my colleagues on the House Post

Office Committee would introduce to legitimize ZIP Code by removing any legal cloud now hanging over it. We would spur cooperation by the application of a 5 percent penalty on bulk mail not ZIP Coded between January 1, 1967 and January 1, 1968, a 10 percent penalty between the latter date and January 1, 1969, and a 15 percent penalty thereafter until January 1, 1970, when no bulk mail would be handled except in ZIP Code sequence. Present regulations would pertain to those unable to ZIP Code. In my judgment, mailers would increase their efforts to come within the system under the impact of this legislation and that after two years little, if any, unzipped bulk mail would remain.

The recommended legislation would eliminate the need to grant hardship extensions. It would permit the small mailer to come into the system more gradually without suffering catastrophic conversions costs. Moreover, the bill would appeal to those companies, large and small, which will be ZIP Coded by January 1, 1967. In addition, the percentages could apply no matter what the rate of postage. The formula is simple and could be applied even if rates were to be readjusted in the 90th Congress.

I will leave to your judgment the desirability of inviting bulk first-class mailers into the program by offering them a 5 percent discount carrot. I believe this is the only feasible way to get the large first class mailers avidly behind the program. I would apply the discount to those mailing 5,000 pieces or more at any one time.

We live in an uncertain age, but of one certainty we have knowledge: the role of government is to assist the free enterprise system and not to invoke plans or schemes which retard it. I am fully convinced that, without modification, the road the Department is currently following will lead to destruction of a worthwhile program. Speaking as a Democrat I do not want my Party to be labelled as the one which attempted to foist on the American people an unworkable program; a Party which took a good idea and failed to make it work.

Cordially,

ARNOLD OLSEN,
Chairman.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., June 16, 1966.

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Postal Facilities and Modernization, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As I stated in my interim reply of May 27, 1966, your letter, covering in great depth the subject of the ZIP Code Program, was a most thoughtful one. We have studied it and have given serious consideration to your conclusions as well as your suggestions.

I personally wish to express my appreciation for the interest and assistance you have given this program. In particular, I want to thank you for the kind words you expressed in your letter about the postal officials here in the Department regarding their participation during your hearings.

As you said in your letter, the ZIP Code concept is sound. The Hearings which you have held have certainly delved into the program most thoroughly. However, in reviewing all that has transpired and analyzing the status of where we are today, an old saying came to mind: "Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome." Certainly, all those who have taken a supporting interest in the ZIP Code Program can feel very comfortable in the thought that they have productively pursued an endeavor and constructively responded to objections as they were presented.

In regard to your remarks concerning the National ZIP Code Directory and our data

processing tape file, I believe the staff here at the Department has the ability and the knowledge to correct whatever deficiencies may exist in the Directory and tape. Consequently, I have instructed the proper Departmental staffs to review them in depth. As a result, we are obtaining information from the field regarding the number of new streets open since publication of the January edition and information regarding other types of additional corrections that might be needed in the basic directory. It is becoming increasingly apparent that we must advance our next scheduled publication date of July 1967, because of the unusual demand for the current edition, and we now anticipate advancing that publication date somewhere between six and nine months.

In addition, I have directed our data processing specialists to make a critical analysis of the existing ZIP Code conversion file to determine what additional improvements can be made to increase its effectiveness. One important consideration is that we have planned for some time to convert the basic directory data, including all street listings, to computer format. This should be accomplished prior to the next edition of the ZIP Code Directory and will facilitate greater accuracy and flexibility in the maintenance and use of the data. Another advantage to the data processing format would be that it would permit the publication of periodical listing of new streets, perhaps on a quarterly basis, for the benefit of those mailers whose needs are such as to require this on that basis.

I agree that there is a real need for a national training program for postal employees, and I can report to you that the format of such a program is available but its implementation has been delayed for budgetary reasons. The funds, which will be in excess of two million dollars, have to be derived from our operating accounts. It does not appear that this sum will be available from our current monies and it is highly unlikely that we can borrow from the fiscal year 1967 appropriations as approved. In the event we again have to go to Congress for a supplemental appropriation, your support of these needed training funds would be deeply appreciated.

Our interpretation of your letter is that you are proposing two recommendations in addition to the constructive comments and conclusions.

One recommendation is, by means of legislation through the Congress, a law to be proposed, the language of which would have the same effect as the ZIP Code Regulations. Within your conclusions, you indicate a serious question still exists as to the legality of the program. Your recommendation of legislation, as you state, would remove any legal cloud now hanging over the program.

Before issuing these regulations, Postmaster General Gronouski consulted the General Counsel of the Department who advised him that such regulations were within his authority. I also have had my General Counsel review the matter and he also advises that the regulations are authorized.

The procedures followed in adopting the regulations fully comply with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. A notice of proposed rule making was published in the February 17, 1965, Federal Register (30 F.R. 2152). That notice set forth the terms of the proposed regulations and invited the submission of written data, views and arguments concerning them to an official of the Department within the following 30 days. Thereafter, the Department received a substantial number of written comments and arguments. Departmental officials also conferred with various individuals and groups. As a result of the foregoing, the Department found some modification of the proposed regulations to be in the public interest. On July 1, 1965, the

Department published in the Federal Register the regulations which insofar as are pertinent will become effective January 1, 1967, some 18 months after issuance. The Federal Register document (30 F.R. 8477) explains the changes in the proposal. Subsequently, these regulations were relaxed to provide that upon a proper showing mailers who could not come into compliance by January 1, 1967, would be allowed appropriate extensions of time.

A comparison of the steps taken in this matter with the requirements set forth in section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act shows that all steps required by the Act have been followed and properly applied.

As indicated, the Department does not believe that new legislation is required to support the outstanding regulations.

The second recommendation contained in your letter is, again by legislation, postage rates applicable to second- and third-class would be adjusted upwards in increments if the mailer did not follow ZIP Code pre-sort regulations to be effective January 1, 1967.

In responding to this recommendation, it is my best judgment that the subject of legislation covering postage rate changes should not be presented to this session of the Congress. We are late in the session and, as you state, "many factors must be taken into account when the House and Senate reform the rate structure." As evidenced in the past, legislative action on the adjustment of postage rates, the time devoted to Hearings, and the deep study provided by Members of the Congress is a most time-consuming process, which is as it should be. We might relate this to the time, energy, and constructiveness your Committee Members have given to the ZIP Code Program, and we feel that the subject of postage rates would require at least as much time. Therefore, I would hope that I have your support in my recommendation that we not present the subject of postage rate changes to this session of Congress.

With the above being acceptable, we must, therefore, pursue the subject of providing extensions of time to those mailers who, for legitimate reasons, cannot fully ZIP Code by January 1, 1967. We now have in process and will shortly send to the field amplifications on our existing instructions covering extensions of time for noncompliers. This will include a form for the mailer to use so he can supply us with sufficient and necessary data on which we can make determinations. We ask the mailer to advise us of the total number of addresses on his list, the number of addresses ZIP coded, and the balance to be ZIP coded. We also ask him to advise us of the earliest practicable compliance date, and to inform us of the steps he has taken to date, which will permit us to render judgments on his intent. We want to know the source of his lists, whether they are supplied by List Brokers, customer correspondence, etc., and if they are lists of a permanent nature or if there is much turnover. We also desire to know if he is awaiting delivery of a particular piece of equipment, such as a computer, which may be the cause for delaying full conversion. Additional information, for example, would be whether the extension would be applicable to mailings issued on a repetitive basis or whether it is purely promotional mail. We would also want to know whether the applicant mails at more than one post office, so that each post office could be properly notified of the extension, if granted.

In addition to requesting the above information by form, our Customer Relations Officers in the Regional Offices or our Postal Service Representatives at Post Offices will personally visit and assist to the greatest extent possible all of those mailers who submit an application for an extension of time. This will be done before the Regional Director makes his decision on the application, and I

will advise the Regional Directors to immediately begin this process and to make their determinations quickly.

I am confident that with the mutual cooperation of individual mailers, large and small, the American public, the Congress, and the Post Office Department we can move forward enthusiastically and produce the positive steps that all have indicated this worthwhile program will provide to the Postal Service of this country.

Again, let me thank you for the interest and cooperation you have personally given this program.

Sincerely yours,

LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN.

LOW-PRICED TILE IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, the other day I took the floor to note a situation created by low-priced wall tile imports from Japan, imports which are currently being investigated by the Treasury Department under our antidumping laws. At that time, I noted that the complaint in this case alleges that Japanese dumping of this product is widespread, injurious, flagrant, and predatory, that it involves a dumping price 35 to 45 percent below prices for similar tile in their own home market.

I have now received certain followup information bearing on the operations of the Japanese in this area which should be part of the record. My informant, on a recent visit to Japan, learned that Japanese manufacturers of glazed wall tile and the giant trading cartels responsible for its distribution throughout the world were greatly concerned by the filing of this case.

Apparently, daily meetings of executives of these companies were held on the subject over the course of several months. Their purpose, of course, was to see how best to get around a possible ruling by the U.S. Government that they have been violating our antidumping statutes.

It would appear that at least two ways of circumventing the law are now under active consideration. First, while raising the price of the individual squares of tile themselves to what will appear to seemingly be a less predatory price, the Japanese plan simultaneously to lower the price of tile trim to such a point that in effect the overall price of a shipment for installation in this country would still be at discriminatorily low rates. Such trim is of such a high price and sold in such a variety of sizes it would be almost impossible to police the pricing of this product. Second, we understand that slight modifications in the product itself are contemplated such as a modified glaze on the surface in an attempt to make a legal distinction between such products and those currently under investigation.

Mr. Speaker, these matters are called to your attention not for the purpose either of injuring or embarrassing our relations with the Japanese Government. Rather, they serve merely as further indication of the need for tightening of our antidumping laws. It is my firm belief that passage of some legislation that would assure fair competition in this country on products such as ceramic wall tile is most essential.

It is also important we take note of these developments, Mr. Speaker, as the fifth meeting of the Joint United States-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs is about to be held in Kyoto on July 5-7. I am sending a copy of this and my previous statement to Secretary of the Treasury Fowler, so our delegation to this Conference is informed of this critical situation causing great harm to a small U.S. industry and its workers.

WHITE HOUSE APPROVAL OF S. 944 IS SIGNIFICANT STEP FOR NATION'S OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMUNITY

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the President has signed into law S. 944, the oceanography bill which represents years of effort on the part of the House and Senate.

The President deserves the praise of the entire Congress for putting his signature to this significant piece of legislation. Ocean exploration has already become a vital factor in America's progress. Our national defense is becoming more and more concerned with antisubmarine warfare. The presence of Soviet research and fishing trawlers in the waters close to U.S. shores gives added weight to the efforts to accelerate ocean exploration.

S. 944 could be as significant for oceanography as the 1958 National Space Act was for outer space exploration. As the President knows from his service as chairman of the Space Council during the time he was Vice President of the United States, America must move forward to retain world leadership through space achievement. The President, as a man of vision, has likewise seen the need for progress through achievement in hydrospace.

Sea scientists are already predicting achievements in undersea technology which novelist Jules Verne, who also foretold sending men to the moon by rockets, has described. Ocean science may soon reach the point where Americans, living and working in tiny cellular cities 1,500 feet below the surface, will move about by "aquascoters." Vacationers will visit glass houses submerged five stories below the surface.

Marine scientists are talking about new concepts in "aquaculture," and fish

farms will allow marine delicacies such as lobster and shrimp to be grown commercially. Commercial growth of certain seaweeds may also be possible, and some varieties are being examined for use in pharmaceuticals and fertilizers.

The Soviets, already ahead of us in many respects of ocean exploration, are experimenting with undersea mowers to harvest valuable seaweeds.

Undersea mining is already producing submerged minerals in other parts of the world. Coal is being mined in 3,000 feet of water off the coast of Japan, which next year will get over 20 percent of its coal supply from undersea sources. Diamonds are now being mined commercially off the coast of Africa in 200 feet of water.

Engineers are now at work developing "deep jeeps" which will operate routinely at 20,000 feet under the sea, where stress of over 3 tons per square inch is exerted on submarine hulls.

The next year and a half will be crucial to America's development as an undersea power. The high-level Cabinet-rank Council provided in the bill gives genuine stature to the field of ocean development. The Presidential Commission, which I was pleased to have authored in H.R. 9064, marks the first time a working dialog will be established between Government, industry, and the academic community in the field of oceanography.

America has entered the "wet space age." I am hopeful that our conquest in the underseas will be as rapid and dramatic as our progress in outer space exploration.

AMERICAN INVESTORS BEING ASKED TO FINANCE PUBLIC POWER

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, soon the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority will be asking American investors to buy \$500 million in bonds to help finance the so-called Peace River hydroelectric development in Canada. This would not be such a startling revelation except for the fact that this same government-owned power authority came into being a few short years ago by the simple mechanism of seizing an investor financed electric company in British Columbia. There can be no better example of the old warning of the fox wanting to guard the henhouse.

Barron's, the national business and financial weekly, did not overlook this announcement by British Columbia. In the June 13 issue, Barron's pointed out in a front-page article that the willingness of several American underwriting firms to take this client indicates one of the most unfortunate failings of Wall Street, "its willingness to do business with men one can't trust."

The very informative article in Barron's also says:

Even in the best of times, as the prospectus neglects to point out, the Peace River development which the new bonds will help to finance would strike most observers as highly speculative. Power, as Lord Acton once said, corrupts. He should have lived to see public power.

Mr. Speaker, this article in Barron's is very timely because it comes at a time when the Congress is concerning itself with several different approaches to financing electric power development in America. There are bills being considered in the legislative committees and appropriations committee to authorize or fund Federal construction of hydroelectric facilities. This body within the past week has approved an increase in the limitations placed on TVA's revenue bond financing authority. The Agriculture Committee is holding hearings on a new and in many ways an almost unbelievable scheme to finance REA rural electric cooperatives. Therefore, I believe every Member of this body will benefit from reading the careful discussion of the British Columbia financing scheme as reported in Barron's. For this reason, I will insert this article in its entirety at this point in my remarks:

[From Barron's, June 13, 1966]

THE PEACE MONGERS—A NOTE ON THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HYDRO AND POWER AUTHORITY

"British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority has filed a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission relating to a proposed public offering of \$50,000,000 of Sinking Fund Bonds, Series Y, due July 2, 1991. The underwriting group will be headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., The First Boston Corp., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., Allen & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., and James Richardson & Sons, Inc. The Bonds will be direct and unconditional general obligations of the Hydro and Power Authority. Principal and interest will be unconditionally guaranteed by the Province of British Columbia and will be payable in New York City in U.S. dollars. Annual sinking fund payments commencing July 2, 1971, will retire 50% of the issue prior to maturity. Purchases of the Bonds by United States persons will not be subject to the Interest Equalization Tax."

In the busiest new issue market in the annals of Wall Street, the foregoing announcement last week caused barely a ripple of interest. On the previous day, after all, Louisville Gas & Electric Co. accepted a bid which represented the highest return on Triple-A utility obligations in a half-century. Next day Fannie May offered the first installment—\$530 million worth—of loan participation certificates, novel and controversial government securities priced to yield up to an unprecedented 5.75%. Despite its distant origins and relatively small size, however, the B.C. Hydro and Power Authority issue rates at least a footnote to financial history. For it points up one of the Street's most unfortunate failings, its willingness to do business with men one can't trust.

On this score British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, as a creature of the Provincial government, eminently qualifies. A half-decade ago this government, headed then as now by the Honorable W. A. C. Bennett, leader of the Social Credit Party, launched the Authority through the simple expedient of seizing the British Columbia Electric Co. After years of litigation, during which the B.C. Supreme Court ruled that Premier Bennett

had acted illegally on every count, the Province and the utility finally reached a settlement. From a bad beginning the Authority is moving steadily toward a dubious end. In view of the restraints on investment, domestic and foreign, now being urged on private enterprise in the U.S. and Canada alike, this is a curious moment to pursue a huge and costly project. Even in the best of times, as the prospectus neglects to point out, the Peace River development which the new bonds will help to finance would strike most observers as highly speculative. Power, as Lord Acton once said, corrupts. He should have lived to see public power.

It's quite a sight. On the U.S. side of the border stand such monuments to lack of principle as the obsolete nuclear power station at Hanford, Wash., as well as the illegally financed generating plant of the Colorado-Ute Electric Association (Barron's, February 21). Now a project is rising north of the border, which—for size, cost and potential waste of resources—will dwarf anything on the continent. Portage Mountain Dam on the Peace River, some 600 miles north of Vancouver, will boast on ultimate capacity of 2,270,000 kilowatts, several hundred thousand more than Grand Coulee, currently the largest in the world. Including three storage dams planned under the Columbia River Treaty, the B.C. Hydro and Power Authority has blueprinted total capital outlays of \$1.36 billion for the next half-decade. According to the prospectus for the forthcoming offering, which constitutes merely the first round. "The Authority expects to obtain the \$932 million balance of the capital funds required by borrowing approximately two-thirds of that balance from Provincial Government investment accounts and the remainder from other investors."

While bursting with statistics, the prospectus is something less than a model of full disclosure. For example, it scants the protracted dispute between the Authority and the original owner of the properties, the British Columbia Electric Co. The issue arose in mid-1961, when a bill to expropriate B.C. Electric was passed in record time. Literally, overnight, as Barron's observed, a century-old private concern became an agency of the Crown. "The speed of the move," we went on, "was matched by its highhandedness. In a previous case, an impartial tribunal, after weighing such factors as future earning prospects and replacement costs, fixed the compensation. Here, in contrast, the price was decreed, solely on the basis of paid-in capital by the government itself, with no provision for appeal. . . . The terms are patently unfair to most stockholders. In the view of the Dominion's financial community, which has denounced them as 'arbitrary, unfair and inconsistent with the Canadian tradition of equity and legal recourse' such terms smack less of expropriation than of confiscation."

The Supreme Court of British Columbia agreed. In July of 1963 it declared the enabling act unconstitutional. The court added that the takeover price of \$172 million, which purported to be "full, fair and adequate compensation," was too low. B.C. Electric finally settled with the Province for \$197 million.

Water over the dam, some may say. However, in view of the large sums of private capital—all guaranteed by Victoria—which the Authority hopes to raise, surely the past is worth recounting. As to the future, the prospectus sheds equally dim light. For example, it nowhere breaks down total scheduled investment between the three Columbia River dams, two of which will generate neither electricity nor profits, and the Peace River project itself. It makes no effort to suggest where the power ultimately will go, or at what price or cost. Queried about markets last week, the Authority told Barron's it expects to sell its output primarily

in British Columbia, with any surplus ticketed for the Bonneville Power Administration. However, in view of the huge projected increase in kilowatts (Portage Mountain Dam will more than double present Provincial generating capacity), the competition likely from new discoveries of oil and gas (Rainbow Lake), and the declining cost of nuclear power, the confidence of the Peace mongers may prove misplaced. As to the U.S., the Pacific Northwest, according to private utilities, will not lack for power in the 'Seventies.

If the past and future look murky, the present is clear. B.C. Hydro and Power Authority, the prospectus shows, operates like anything but a business. Its railroad and transit operations run at a loss. Since taking over from B.C. Electric, it has steadily reduced rates, notably to residential users, at the expense of profits. In the 1962 fiscal year, the Authority showed a net income of \$16.3 million on aggregate revenues of \$133 million; last year, in striking contrast, on \$160 million it earned only \$7.5 million. In short, a 20% increase in gross has gone hand-in-hand with a 55% drop in net.

In some circles, to be sure, such results are praiseworthy. Thus, the Northwest Public Power Association last Spring presented British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority with the Paul J. Raver Award for Community Service. After listing its achievements, the Citation reads: "The annals of the electric utility industry have never recorded so much progress in so little time." On both sides of the border, what former President Eisenhower labelled creeping socialism lately has been making a great leap forward. Wall Street should be the last to underwrite its advance.

VIETNAM

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken a number of times about the failure of the news media to carry to the people the full story of our operation in Vietnam. I am pleased now for the opportunity to say that one paper I know of has no hesitancy to speak up on this vitally important side of our operation there. The Shreveport Times carried an editorial on June 18 which expresses my view exactly and I think it is important that other Members have a chance to see it also.

THAT OTHER WAR

What the average American hears from Viet Nam usually concerns one of two things—combat operations against the Communists or the latest political upheaval in Saigon.

But there's a third story about Viet Nam that ought to be told and that is what America is doing, amid the chaos of war and political turbulence, for the people of South Viet Nam.

Most people are not aware that swarms of Americans are out working in the Vietnamese countryside; not fighting, but rebuilding what has been lost in the war; building things like schools and clinics that Viet Nam never has had.

Literally hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people have been treated by American medical teams, not for war wounds but for ailments like round-worms and beriberi.

What's more, nearly every American defense perimeter has a military clinic—and it serves not only U.S. and Vietnamese troops but Vietnamese men, women and children. At the great Marine base of Da Nang, for instance, Marine doctors not only patch GI's but attend to Vietnamese villagers—many of them kids—who sleep right alongside armed leathernecks.

Politically, American forces are trying to teach the people some representative democracy at the grassroots, in the villages and provinces. The idea is to build a viable, free-working political structure from the ground up. If Viet Nam does ever have a really free election, this kind of American work will pay off.

These positive American efforts to help all the Vietnamese people are not very often emphasized. Here we confess to puzzlement. The administration, it seems, could go a long way toward building up public confidence in what we are doing in Viet Nam by publicizing our non-war efforts.

For the truth is that Americans are fighting two wars in Viet Nam. We can win and are winning the military war. We also are trying to win a war against disease, poverty and ignorance. We cannot be victorious in just one of these two struggles; both must be won if a real peace is to come to Viet Nam.

HORTON RECOGNIZES ANNIVERSARY OF EAST BERLIN UPRISING

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, June 17 marked the 13th anniversary of the East Berlin uprising. While the House of Representatives was not in session on that day, I feel it is fitting at this time to recognize this significant event in man's fight for freedom and to honor the memory of those who participated in it.

The entire world was aroused by the incidents which took place behind the Iron Curtain on June 17, 1953. Even today freemen continue to marvel at the revolt which took place in East Berlin causing the Russian Government serious embarrassment and clearly demonstrating to the world how cruel and heartless the commissars and their puppet East Germans could be.

Though under Russian occupation, the East Berliners, nevertheless did not lose sight of progress and improved living conditions made by their countrymen in the Western sector. Those in the East were aware of the propaganda which the Soviets were feeding them, and when the hated dictator Stalin died in March 1953, the people of East Berlin felt that here was their chance to public dissatisfaction with their living conditions and lack of political freedom. Thus on June 17 began the heroic, but short-lived revolt which the Russians brutally put down. Many brave men and women were caught up in the Russian retaliation and paid the supreme sacrifice—their lives. The example of their courage was not lost, however, and a few years later a similar revolt broke out in Hungary. Clearly the Soviet Union's Iron Curtain was being splintered and much of the credit belongs to the gallant people of East

Berlin who defied the goliath of the Communist world.

That Soviets and East Germans still fear the East Berliners' quest for freedom is obvious with the construction in 1962 of the infamous Berlin wall. What further indictment of communism's failure is required than for it to feel obliged to wall a large segment of its people in?

Mr. Speaker, it is possible that those East Berliners of the June 17 revolt never dreamed that its repercussions would still be felt in this year 1966. But to their credit the regime of the East must either institute more repressive means to stifle dissent or grant the people more generous measures of freedom and equality. Time will judge what they choose. But time cannot erase the role played by those participants of the June 17 movement who struck a blow for freedom, the effects of which are still clearly evident.

DEMOCRATS: THE HIGH INTEREST RATE PARTY

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I was appalled the other day to see \$530 million of federally owned mortgages offered at an interest rate of 5.75 percent and a great loss to the Government. This sale further tightened an already tight money situation and exerted further pressures toward high interest rates. It also diverted funds from the savings and loan industry and the housing market, further compounding the problems in those areas. I think we can now truly call the Democrat Party the "high interest rate party." It is particularly alarming that also involved is a deceptive effort to cover up excessive deficit spending for more mismanaged Great Society programs. Under unanimous consent I insert an article from the Wall Street Journal of June 17 describing this situation:

THE TANGLED WEB

When officials first planned to step up sales of Government-owned mortgages to private investors, they were sure they had a good idea, but by now they should be having their doubts.

The Administration arguing for the sales, could picture itself as a foe of Big Government; after all, wasn't it substituting private for public credit? True, in a sense: Private investors indeed will be collecting the interest on the loans. The mortgages remain Federally insured, though, so the Government still assumes most of the risk.

Aside from principle, the sales had their practical aspects. By disposing of a lot of mortgages, the expenditure side of the administrative budget, as well as the deficit, could be reduced. And that would leave room, on paper anyway, for more Great Society programs. Of course it was a little deceptive, but how many voters understand the workings of high finance?

However many such well-versed voters there may be, quite a few members of the electorate plainly don't care much for high interest rates. As evidence of that, a num-

ber of Democratic politicians have largely built their careers by campaigning for ever-low interest charges.

That being true, it must have been a little embarrassing to some people the other day when \$530 million of Federally owned mortgages were offered at an interest rate of 5.75%. It's a good bit more than the Government has to pay when it sells its own securities; several Republicans were quick to claim that the Democrats had now become the exponents of high interest rates.

The high rate also promises to divert funds from the savings and loan industry and the housing market, thus slowing their growth. While a little slower growth might be desirable after years of exuberance, you don't find many Democratic politicians saying so.

If they want to, the Democrats can point out that the Republicans also sold off plenty of mortgages during the Eisenhower Administration, but we don't think they will find this any great consolation. When you're stuck in a tangled web, it doesn't matter much who first began to weave it.

CRACKS IN THE FACADE OF ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, cracks are beginning to appear in the Nation's facade of economic prosperity. Over the past year, there has been a sharp reduction in the rate of increase of our standard of living as a result of higher taxes and price inflation.

The Wall Street Journal on June 21, 1966, pointed out that between the second and third quarters of 1965 "real" income per capita grew \$47. The increase fell to \$29 between the third and fourth quarters and to only \$13 between the fourth quarter and the first quarter of 1966.

The slowdown in the growth of per capita personal income adjusted for tax increases and rising prices is already having effects on the economic outlook. Unless checked, the growth of the economy itself will level off in the coming months. Even worse, inflation may continue or even accelerate. The decline in "real" spendable earnings will spur union leaders to make unusually large wage demands during the heavy bargaining that is scheduled for next year.

The slower growth of consumer purchasing power is already having its effects on the economy. The personal savings rate has fallen substantially in recent months, putting even more upward pressure on interest rates that already are at historically high levels. Retail sales also are increasing less rapidly than last year, while surveys of consumer buying plans indicate a leveling off of purchases in the coming months.

In an inflationary environment such as exists today, this news should draw some cheers. Indeed, this would be the case if it were the result of a conscious effort by Government to reduce excessive

demand by reducing or deferring non-essential civilian spending.

Today, however, inflationary excesses themselves are braking economic growth and, at the same time, creating pressures for inflationary wage demands next year. If military spending is then increased in the face of an emerging wage-price spiral, the Johnson administration will face a Hobson's choice of its own making. It will be forced to permit galloping inflation, apply harsh and painful monetary and fiscal restraints or seek authority to impose wage-price controls. No matter what the policy choice, the American people will lose.

The situation that is building up today is what the minority members of the Joint Economic Committee warned against in their annual views contained in the committee's 1966 annual report on the Economic Report of the President. In that report, we said that failure by the administration to take timely and effective action against inflation would lead to a recession next year.

Since then, the administration has followed a policy of drift and delay, relying largely on the wage-price guideposts. The guideposts, however, have proven not only ineffective, but they came under such sharp attack from economists that they are now all but dead and buried.

Except for the increase in payroll and excise taxes and the change in the withholding schedule, the administration has put the burden for fighting inflation squarely on the shoulders of the Federal Reserve. As the minority of the Joint Economic Committee warned, the result has been soaring interest rates. The competition for funds among financial institutions threatens to erupt into a full-blown crisis, with the savings and loan institutions the principal victims of the administration's economic blundering.

A tax increase now would only aggravate those conditions which are leading to a wage-price spiral. Monetary policy cannot be expected to carry any more of the load. The only feasible way to dampen down inflationary pressures is by reducing Federal spending for non-essential, civilian spending. The need for expenditure restraint is all the greater in the light of the increased commitment of troops and material to Vietnam which the administration may very well make before the end of the year.

For years the administration has been trumpeting its economic achievements in the relatively simple and popular task of stimulating growth through large increases in Government spending, tax cuts, and easy money. Now—when faced with the more difficult and unpopular job of restraining demand to curb inflation—it has given way to political pressures. It does nothing to restore sustainable and noninflationary growth, except mouth pleas to the private sector to exercise responsibility and restraint. The cost to the Nation is very likely to be slower growth with inflation in 1967, if not before.

Under unanimous consent, I include in the RECORD the article from the June

21 Wall Street Journal referred to earlier in these remarks:

PRESSURES ON PAY: HIGHER PRICES, TAXES SLOW THE RISE OF "REAL" INCOME, ANALYSTS SAY—LIVING-STANDARDS INDEX CLIMBS ONLY \$13 IN 3 MONTHS; UNION WILL SEEK "ESCALATOR"—THE IMPACT ON RETAIL SALES
(By Albert R. KAUF)

America's vaunted standard of living has begun to rise much more slowly.

This is the conclusion of more than a score of leading economists and other specialists interviewed in recent days by The Wall Street Journal. The evidence they generally cite is contained in a little-noticed but highly important statistic compiled quarterly by the Government: Per-capita personal income after tax payments and after adjusting for rising prices.

Many analysts feel this figure, also known as "real" income, comes closer than any other single statistic to measuring U.S. living standards. It stood at an annual rate of \$2,260 in the year's first quarter, after allowing for seasonal factors. The first-quarter rate was a record, but it also was only \$13 above the comparable rate in the previous quarter. The 1965 fourth-quarter rate, by contrast, was \$29 higher than in the previous period. The increase between the second and third quarters was \$47, nearly four times the latest gain.

LITTLE SLACK REMAINS

Many analysts not only note that the rise is slowing but predict the slowdown will continue in coming months. They expect increasing consumer prices, higher taxes, particularly at the state and local level, and slower business growth that will make real personal income gains more difficult. Slower business growth, most analysts agree, is the inevitable result of the fact that relatively little slack remains in today's fast-stepping economy, in terms of man-power or machine-power.

Beryl W. Sprinkel, vice president and economist for Chicago's Harris Trust & Savings Bank, expresses the view of many analysts: "Increases in real income will continue to slow down, in large part because from now on we must rely for further economic growth on increases in production capacity and available manpower. There is practically no more slack to take up."

The slowdown in "real" income can hurt the economy in several ways, most economists say.

"Over the years, there's been a very close relationship between real income and retail sales," declares George W. McKinney, Jr., vice president and economist for Irving Trust Co. of New York. The banker says that signs of a retail slowdown already are evident. Consumers in recent weeks have been spending only some 7% more for goods than a year earlier, he notes; in the first quarter, by contrast, such spending ran about 10% above the 1965 pace.

CONCERN ABOUT PRICES

At the same time, a recent survey by the University of Michigan finds that "consumers will spend less freely" in coming months. "The net result might be a leveling off in spending," the survey states. It notes, particularly, that consumers are concerned by the extent to which rising prices are eroding their take-home pay.

This erosion can be pinpointed by comparing two series of per-capita income statistics. The first-quarter rate of \$2,260 is expressed in terms of 1958 prices, to eliminate the effect of inflation. However, the Government also issues per-capita income statistics that are not adjusted for inflation. Expressed in terms of current prices, Government records show, first-quarter per-capita income stood at an annual rate of \$2,492—a full \$232 above the noninflated figure for the period.

In 1958, of course, the two statistical series were identical; per-capita personal income after taxes in either series totaled \$1,831 then.

The impact of rising prices on real income has been particularly noticeable in recent months. This is because the Government's consumer price index, which most economists feel is tantamount to the cost of living, recently has been climbing at an accelerating rate. In the three-month period ended April 30, for instance, the price index registered its largest gain, 1.4%, for that period since 1951.

The first quarter slowdown in real income growth took place despite a continued sharp rise in personal income in current dollars, not adjusted for inflation. Since then, there are signs of an easing in the rate of increase of income in even these terms, which would, of course, accentuate the slowdown in real income. Government figures show an average monthly rise in total personal income of \$2 billion in April and May, well below the average monthly climb of \$3.5 billion in the first quarter.

Purchasing power is also being held down by higher Federal taxes. An increase in withholding tax rates on May 1 reduced take-home pay. It followed a sizable boost in Social Security tax deductions on Jan. 1, which had a similar effect.

PRESSING FOR PAY BOOSTS

Many analysts predict that the income slowdown will prompt employees generally to press for big pay increases that ultimately could lead to still more rapid price inflation but wouldn't appreciably bolster their real income.

Typically, Nat Goldfinger, research director for the AFL-CIO, points to Government figures showing that a downturn in purchasing power already is hurting some wage earners. In terms of 1957-59 prices, Mr. Goldfinger relates, the average weekly wage of a manufacturing worker with three dependents climbed last year to \$88.06, a record, from \$85.27 in 1964. At times this year, however, this statistic has fallen below the year-earlier level. In March, for instance, it was \$87.80, down from \$88.16 in March 1965; the April figure of \$87.32 was a scant nine cents above the April 1965 average.

Particularly disturbed by such data are unions that in the early 1960's decided not to press hard for cost-of-living "escalator" clauses in their contracts, on the calculation that the years of rapid price inflation were over. Such clauses, of course, tie union wage schedules directly to movements of the consumer price index; auto workers, for instance, have already received a six-cents-an-hour cost-of-living pay boost this year.

The International Union of Electrical Workers, among others, gave up its escalator clause in 1960, recalls David Lasser, the big union's collective bargaining director. Since then, the labor leader reports, hourly wages of many IUE members have climbed 11%, barely more than the 9% rise of consumer prices in the same period.

Because of this situation, Mr. Lasser says, "we are not only going to ask for large pay increases but for a reinstatement of the cost-of-living escalator" in contract negotiations scheduled to start later this year. The union official adds: "Loss of purchasing power is one of the most important issues that our people have expressed themselves on. I'm sure everybody is catching it from their wives—I know I'm catching it from mine."

The income slowdown, some economists say, has led many consumers recently to save a smaller than normal portion of their earnings. Personal savings amounted to only 5% of after-tax income in the first quarter, down from 5.6% in the previous quarter.

However, these analysts add, history shows that consumers don't let their savings remain at unusually low levels for very long. If the savings rate bounces back to a more normal

level of near 6%, as history suggests it soon will, this would force a further slowdown in consumer spending, these analysts observe.

Mr. McKinney of Irving Trust says: "The consumer is apt to let tax increases and other such things bite into his savings at first; he will go on spending at the old rate. But after a while he will adjust to the new circumstances."

KKK IN THE NORTH

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, although we usually associate the activities of the various Klans with the South, the North is not without its share of racial extremists. The following account of a KKK meeting in Lakewood, Ohio, should wake up those who still view the KKK as being at least as far away as the Mason-Dixon line.

I talked with Tom Shaughnessy, the Sun-Herald reporter who covered the KKK meeting of May 7 and learned that since that time his car has been set on fire on at least two occasions. Obviously the front page story complete with seven pictures which appeared in the Sun-Herald of May 12 was the last type of publicity desired by the attendants.

On June 16, I introduced a bill, H.R. 15754, which would curb organizational conspiracies in the United States which seek to deprive citizens of their rights by clandestine or violent methods. I am sure the need for enactment of this measure will be more apparent after reading Tom Shaughnessy's account of the May 7 KKK meeting in Lakewood, Ohio, entitled: "West Shore Snubs Imperial Wizard; Klan Vents Hate on Herald Reporter," and I ask that this item be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

WEST SHORE SNUBS IMPERIAL WIZARD; KLAN VENTS HATE ON HERALD REPORTER

(By Tom Shaughnessy)

Bigotry is a flop in the West Shore. KKK sympathizer Robert Annable and his Conservative Society punks could have held their hate get-together in somebody's basement.

In spite of much publicity, only about 200 paid a buck and a half to hear KKK Imperial Wizard James R. Venable and Negro Archbishop Clarence C. Addison talk about "Negras" Saturday night at Lakewood Civic Auditorium.

Even the pickets got bored and went home early. Sign-carriers hauling around placards reading "KKK Fascist Swine" and "Klansmen are American Nazis" paraded in front of the auditorium for a short time before the program.

When I tried to take pictures, I found most of the bigots weren't wild about having the folks back home find out where they were spending Saturday night.

I turned the camera on a doll whose face was completely covered with a scarf when a couple of guys started jumping over seats after me.

"I'm not too old to go to the hospital," one guy hollered at his wife who was hanging on to the back of his coat.

"Okay pop, say cheese," I told him.

"What he said didn't even come close. I took his picture anyway.

"Get that camera," a guy with sideburns screamed.

The cops spoiled all the fun.

For the next 90 seconds I felt like I'd been caught rolling loaded dice at a policeman's benefit.

"Why don't we talk it over in the lobby," I finally suggested.

Speaker Venable who had been telling us if it weren't for the KKK, we'd all be mulattos, stopped his talk.

"Throw that damn fink photographer out," a lady on the aisle screamed.

"Yeah, he's a stinking integrationist," others screamed. "Throw the fink out."

Out in the lobby the bigots kept yelping at police to get my film. Police ignored them.

"He's drunk—you can tell the fink is drunk," one fellow with sideburns and a nasal Roy Acuff twang kept telling police.

"He's on LSD," another whined.

"I can tell he's Irish—I can smell him," said another. Nobody laughed.

"He's a lousy integrationist," repeated a broad-shouldered woman wearing sun glasses.

I suggested a return match after the police went home. So, far, there's been no R.S.V.P.s.

One fellow, who works as a Lakewood cab driver, swiped at me with a rolled-up program.

Back in the hall one of Annable's punks—they say they're trying to enlighten the public—spit on my clean suit coat. I'm saving his picture until I finish my karate lessons.

Speaker Venable wound up his talk, telling the bigots Catholics can't belong to his organization because they owe allegiance to the Pope and Jews can't either because they're not Christians.

Annable, local organizer of the sponsoring National Christian Conservative Society, spent the next 90 minutes whining about the Lakewood Sun-Post and the Cleveland Press and pointing out that the NAACP doesn't have a Negro president.

Annable complained newspapers twisted his message and said he wanted to sue the Press but couldn't find a lawyer who would represent him. Hooded Klansmen have picketed the Press several times in recent weeks carrying Annable's signs.

You could tell the players without a score card.

License plates in the parking lot indicated most of audience was not from Lakewood.

Watching who applauded inside separated the believers from the non-believers.

One articulate Lakewood teenager told me he disagreed with those who said the Klan gathering should be kept out of Lakewood.

"The quickest way to get rid of those jerks would be to let everyone in town see the nonsense here tonight," he explained.

Annable, swamped in a bid for nomination as a state representative from the Parma Heights area in last Tuesday's primary, continued to deny Klan membership, but did say he agrees "wholeheartedly with the principles of the Klan."

Negro Archbishop Addison was the final speaker.

Addison, spiritual leader of an East Orange, New Jersey diocese, argued that red ants and black ants don't share the same ant hill, which he said proves integration is evil.

"God made the difference, you didn't" the Archbishop thundered while the bigots cheered. "The black bird doesn't flock with the pigeon. The crow doesn't wing with the dove."

Rev. Addison said he believed Negroes have "just as good a chance as any white man" in this country.

ESTABLISH A NATIONAL COMMISSION ON REFORM OF THE FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAWS

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I, like many of my colleagues, believe that it is incumbent upon the Congress to remain continually vigilant in fighting crime. In Congress after Congress we have enacted laws which we all hoped would curtail or prevent the antisocial behavior of the criminal; yet year after year the crime rate continues to rise.

I now believe that we must reevaluate our approach, which apparently is not the most successful means of protecting our citizens or dissuading those who so blatantly disregard our laws. Accordingly, I am joining several of my colleagues in introducing a bill which I believe will provide an opportunity for reevaluation of our Federal system of criminal justice.

This proposed legislation establishes a bipartisan National Commission on Reform of the Federal Criminal Laws and is made up of Members of Congress, judges, and private citizens. The Commission will have one goal: improvement of the Federal system of criminal justice. More specifically, the Commission will recommend to the Congress within 2 years how the Federal criminal laws might be rewritten to better serve the ends of justice and the protection of society. The Commission will do more than merely revise and improve upon the existing law, it will recommend new laws that might be added and old laws which should be deleted from the Federal Criminal Code.

Throughout history there have been efforts to recodify and republish the criminal laws. I believe it would serve a useful purpose to briefly point out how these prior efforts are to be distinguished from the work of the proposed Commission.

The first Federal criminal laws were enacted in the Crimes Act of 1790. That act, defined, among others, such offenses as treason, misprision of felony, forgery and bribery, and prescribed punishment for each. Many of these offenses and their punishments have survived the years in almost verbatim form. It was a small act defining only general crimes against the United States, but our Nation was also small then with a population of only 3 million.

Remembering that there are no Federal common law crimes and that Federal prosecution must rest upon an act of Congress defining the crime, it has always been the responsibility of the Congress to write these laws. Throughout our early years, such crime legislation was enacted without any real attempt to reconcile conflicting provisions with the earlier law. It was not until 1866, when

President Andrew Johnson saw fit to attempt a codification of these accumulated laws, that an effort was made to collect and clearly state the Federal criminal laws. This first Commission finally produced the Revised Statutes which contained a section specifically dealing with Federal criminal laws.

Again, in 1897, Congress authorized a Commission to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States. This resulted in the Criminal Code of 1909. Thirty-nine years later the Federal Criminal Laws were again revised, recodified and enacted into positive law, as title 18 of the United States Code.

It must be noted that all of these publications of the criminal laws were limited in that they did not attempt to change the existing law, rather merely bring the existing law up to date and state it more precisely. Similarly, President Johnson has recently sent to the Congress a bill to establish a criminal law revision commission, but the proposal merely envisages another attempt at recodification. I believe this is insufficient, and I suggest that the National Commission on Reform of the Federal Criminal Laws, which can go beyond the existing laws and suggest new substantive areas to be incorporated into the criminal code, will go much further in improving the Federal system of criminal justice.

COLLEGE HILL CENTENNIAL

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLANCY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fact that the community of College Hill, which was annexed by the city of Cincinnati in 1911, is commemorating its 100th anniversary this year. The Honorable Walton H. Bachrach, mayor of Cincinnati, has proclaimed the week of June 20 through 26 as College Hill 100th Anniversary Week.

College Hill began a 7-day festival on Monday to commemorate its incorporation as a city in 1866. Activities include a homecoming program for former residents, "Sing Out Cincinnati," selection of Miss College Hill, and Sports Night, during which noted sports personalities will give demonstrations and sign autographs. In addition there will be a 2-day sidewalk sale, featuring merchants in costumes from Lincoln's era, a record hop, tours of historic College Hill homes and buildings, a parade, and an ice cream social.

We have been fortunate in having good local government, numerous churches representing many denominations, first-rate educational institutions, many active civic and fraternal groups, businesses of all descriptions, and attractive residential areas in College Hill, all contributing to making this area the fine community it is.

In the 1840's College Hill became a noted educational center when Freeman G. Cary established Farmer's College with a model farm, the first agricultural experiment station in the United States. Many young men who afterward became famous in the annals of our country's history attended Cary's Academy for Boys, precursor of Farmer's College. Among these was Benjamin Harrison, 23d President of the United States.

In 1890 Farmer's College became the Ohio Military Institute. The OMI was torn down in the 1950's. In 1961, Aiken High School was completed, built to resemble a college campus. College Hill Elementary School was constructed in 1903 and in 1926 was expanded. Since College Hill has grown tremendously since 1903 when the school was built, it has become necessary to build another elementary school. The new school will be completed in September 1966 and will be called Pleasant Hill Elementary School. There are two parochial schools located in College Hill—St. Clare Elementary School, which was erected in 1915, and McAuley High School, which was built in 1960.

Another eminent institution on College Hill during its early days was the Ohio Female College, opened in 1848 as one of the most elite schools in the Midwest. The school was twice destroyed by fire and rebuilt. The grounds on which the college stood are now the site of the Emerson A. North Hospital, which continues the school's history of service to the community.

There is much community and civic pride in College Hill and justifiably so, for it is unquestionably one of the finest communities in the United States. The members of the many civic and fraternal groups have contributed their time, money and much hard work to lend a hand in making this an outstanding community in Cincinnati.

Merchants in the College Hill area sponsor baseball and football teams for the children in the community, as well as other worthwhile events and activities. Crawford's Field and Town Hall are both used for recreational facilities.

I would also like to point out that the citizens of College Hill have received many awards through the years in recognition of their service to city, State, and country, and everyone is extremely proud of them.

On this most important occasion we are proud to recall the rich heritage of College Hill, and though we will not be around for the celebration of its second centennial, I feel sure that the present and future residents of the community will preserve and enhance its well-deserved reputation.

NPA ENDORSES ATLANTIC UNION

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, recent extensive hearings by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reflect the deep interest of the Congress in the current critical condition of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A cogent analysis of this problem, with a broad approach to its solution, was recently published by the National Planning Association.

This association is an independent, nonpolitical, nonprofit organization comprising leaders of agriculture, business, labor, and the professions. Its purpose is to maintain and strengthen private initiative and enterprise.

NPA committees, assisted by a research staff, study issues of public concern and publish reports.

Believing that all should have the benefit of this study, I offer a portion of it herewith from the RECORD:

THE EMERGING NEEDS OF THE ATLANTIC COMMUNITY

In the light of history, the achievements of NATO are very impressive. Yet in the light of the following needs of the peoples of the Atlantic Community, they are clearly inadequate.

Political: To prevent disruption of the Atlantic Alliance, which would imperil the security of the entire free world; to attain increased capabilities for meeting common political, military, economic, and social challenges; to achieve common policies and united action on questions of mutual concern; to create a stronger basis for successful negotiations with Communist governments, e.g., on such issues as German unification and Vietnam.

Military: To attain an acceptable and satisfactory solution to the potentially disruptive issue of nuclear control; to achieve more equitable national contributions to the common defense; to gain greater efficiency and economy in defense through integration of production, joint research and development, and standardization of weapons and equipment.

Economic: To harmonize and coordinate economic policies in order to foster economic growth and raise standards of living; to expand trade by progressive reduction of trade barriers; to promote adequate international monetary reform; to harmonize policies on East-West trade; to provide more adequate and more coordinated aid to developing countries.

These requirements could all be fulfilled by the peoples of the Atlantic Community through the exercise of sufficient imagination, initiative, will, and cooperative spirit. And, the constructive effort necessary to fulfill them would bring nearer the attainment of the five great objectives of the Western peoples noted earlier.

The task of meeting these political, military, and economic needs presents a challenge unprecedented in scope and complexity, but it is by no means beyond Western capabilities. Political inventiveness did not die with the founders of our Republic, as the founders of the European Economic Community have recently shown. The peoples of the West, who have made such vast progress during this century in science, industry, transportation, communications, and public health cannot be regarded as lacking the capacity to achieve comparable progress in political construction. The principles on which to found the institutions required to meet Atlantic needs are embodied in the two new concepts of interdependence and community. Guidelines can be found not only in the political creations of past centuries, but also in the European Economic Com-

munity. But the developments required to serve existing needs and those of our children cannot be carried out without paying a price.

For the American people, this price consists primarily of accelerating the changes that have already been occurring in their habits of thought. Americans have already been learning to think in terms of something larger than existing nations. Along with the feeling of loyalty Americans have always had toward their city or town, their state and their country, they will have to develop an additional loyalty toward a larger political entity. This additional loyalty is not too difficult to attain, as so many civil servants on the staffs of the European Communities, NATO, and the United Nations demonstrate every day.

For the people of the United States, however, the price will not be paid in the loss of their sovereignty. In a democracy, sovereignty is the possession of its citizens; the governments they create are only their agents. In the case of the United States, this is evident from the first sentence of the Constitution and the historic fact that the Constitution itself was put into effect by conventions elected by the people of the states. The sovereign citizens of a democracy can entrust certain functions to entities other than national governments without "sacrificing" or "losing" any of the sovereignty they possess. They lose nothing, and may gain much, by delegating powers to a new agent when the existing agent cannot adequately serve their interests in peace, freedom, and economic welfare.

The cost to the U.S. government will be measured in a reallocation of certain powers to the larger political units needed in today's world. This has happened many times in the past, through international treaties as well as such collective instruments as the North Atlantic Treaty and the United Nations Charter, when the interests of the United States dictated such actions. The process would presumably be accelerated through participation in a Community of Democracies adequately organized to meet the most critical needs of its peoples.

The resulting restrictions of the U.S. government's freedom of action would, however, go considerably beyond those now imposed by its existing international commitments. While the United Nations Charter does circumscribe the freedom of action of the United States in certain respects, the U.S. government remains free to decide what action it will take within the Charter. Substantive decisions of the Security Council are subject to an American veto, and decisions of the General Assembly are not binding. Decisions of the North Atlantic Council have also been taken by consensus requiring the acquiescence of the United States. But, in a unified Community which had been endowed by its members with the capacity to act by less than a unanimous vote, decision making would not be subject to the will of any one country.

This barrier to political evolution among democratic peoples will have to be overcome before such evolution can adequately serve the needs. That the American people are not unready to contemplate paying such a price for more adequate assurance of their future peace and freedom is suggested by numerous polls and by their critical reactions to the intensely nationalistic doctrines of President de Gaulle.

The American people as a whole have turned their backs upon such negativism. But they are facing up too slowly to the positive requirements for attaining the kind of eventual world order they desire—one which assures them freedom to run their own domestic affairs in their own way. Any world order of this kind would necessarily be built upon the federal principles upon which this country was constructed. Certain pow-

ers relating to the maintenance of peace and to international trade would need to be entrusted by the peoples of the countries concerned to an international agency. Remaining powers could be reserved by these peoples and exercised by their national governments.

Ideally, such a world order would be built around a Community comprising all democracies, all peoples who maintain free institutions and human rights and for whom the state exists to serve the citizen rather than the reverse. However, major obstacles appear to block a direct approach to a worldwide system. The Soviet Union and Communist China are opposed to a free and democratic world. Developing nations in Africa and Asia, which have only recently gained their independence, lack both the political maturity and the economic viability necessary for effective participation in such an organized Community of Democracies. Many of them are democracies in name only, and free institutions have only shallow roots; in others, it is not certain whether such institutions will flourish or wither. A century and a half of Latin American history demonstrates that the development and maintenance of democratic government does not automatically follow the winning of national independence.

These existing conditions indicate that a Community of Democracies is not attainable now, and suggests that it must be approached indirectly and through a long period of evolution. Is there a practical approach to this goal?

THE APPROACH THROUGH ATLANTIC UNIFICATION

We believe that the most promising approach is to proceed first toward integrating the Atlantic Community. While progress in this direction must entail a considering period of political evolution, we recommend that positive steps should be taken as quickly as practicable. Attainment of Atlantic unification can provide the best foundations for an eventual Community of Democracies, which could embrace so large a proportion of the human race as to lead, in turn, to an ultimate free world. And, it offers a means of moving toward the attainment of the five great objectives listed at the beginning of this statement as well as bringing about an Atlantic relationship close enough to meet the specific political, military, and economic needs listed above.

Such steps would be undertaken within the framework of the United Nations, as was the North Atlantic Treaty. Increasing cohesion of the Atlantic democracies would directly strengthen the United Nations and directly contribute toward the achievement of its principal objectives, salient among which are international peace and security, economic advancement, and human rights.

A basis for such action exists in NATO, whose members, as already noted, have taken some significant military and political steps toward integration. The NATO nations have been the creators of our modern civilization and together possess an overwhelming proportion of the industrial and military power of the free world. During the last 20 years, every President of the United States has emphasized the need for greater unity of the Atlantic Community. And, a body of representative citizens of these nations, the Atlantic Convention—which met in Paris in January 1962—has called for "the creation of an Atlantic Community suitably organized to meet the political, military and economic challenges of this era."

Prior to 1963, there appeared to be a possibility that Atlantic integration could proceed on the basis of a "bilateral partnership" between the United States and a United Europe. Since then, President de Gaulle has prevented Britain from joining the EEC and has hindered progress toward political union among the Six. The prospects for a United Europe which would include Britain are at

present beyond the horizon and the actual Atlantic partnership comprises the individual members of NATO. Since it would obviously be unwise, and even perilous, to postpone steps to develop the Atlantic relationship until a United Europe which includes Britain can be created, the only practicable approach to Atlantic integration at this time must be based upon the NATO nations.

To see how effective integration of the Atlantic Community might lead to the larger objective of an integrated Community of Democracies, we need to consider means by which the 15 members of NATO might effectively unite. Methods which might be followed are suggested in both past and recent experience.

The most effective method utilized in the past to integrate free peoples has been the application of federal principles, exemplified so strikingly in the formation of our Republic. History has shown federation to be the most successful peaceful means of extending political authority based upon common advantage and common consent over a number of political entities, while providing them all with a proportionate voice in decisions and actions. It is not intended here to suggest that an integrated Atlantic Community must be built upon the same pattern as the United States. What is suggested is that federal principles embodied in the American Constitution could be applicable to the task at hand.

Less comprehensive methods of integration have been utilized in creating the European Economic Community. The EEC was established by a treaty negotiated among the governments instead of by a constitutional convention. This treaty provided for two mechanisms which might be of value for Atlantic integration: the weighted majority vote and the transition period.

In so complex an undertaking, it would be essential to put first things first. The critical need at this period of history is unification of foreign policy and defense. However, an additional feature would appear essential at the start: the Community should have the powers necessary to raise the appropriations required to carry out unified foreign and defense policies. Without such powers, the Community would be afflicted by the paralysis which gripped the United States before its present Constitution was adopted.

Another significant feature should be a provision opening the Community up to the accession of other democracies on the basis of common consent. This would be essential to demonstrate to free peoples on all continents that the unified Atlantic Community was not an exclusive "club," but was designed to expand progressively by mutual agreement until it developed into a Community of Democracies of every region of the planet.

The institutional requirements of such a Community for the conduct of unified foreign and defense policies could be determined only after exhaustive studies by its founders. Here, we can merely indicate some general principles.

The institutions of the Community would need to operate effectively and by democratic means. These two purposes could be served by: (1) provision, in accordance with federal principles, that the participating peoples should entrust to the Community certain powers which they now entrust to their national governments; (2) provision for a legislative body on which they would be represented; (3) provision for an executive body subject to appropriate legislative control.

When the United States was founded, the problem of representation of big and little states was solved by the compromise which accorded them equal representation in the Senate and representation in proportion to population in the House. A solution to this problem would have to be developed for the Community, but it might have to be sought

along different lines in view of the great disparity in population among some of the Atlantic nations and the prospect of accession by other nations of varying sizes in the future.

The principle embodied in the Treaty of Rome of weighted votes in the EEC Council might facilitate a solution of this problem. The need for some provision based on this principle is indicated by the prospect that, if representation of peoples were proportional to population in one house of the legislative body, the United States would have initially more than one third of the total, perhaps too large a share in the eyes of Europeans; subsequently, as the Community expanded, the share of American representation would progressively decline until it could become too small in American eyes.

This difficulty might be reduced if representatives in the other house were apportioned according to a formula agreed upon when the Community was established, instead of equally. Such a weighting of national representation might take into account certain factors other than population, such as relative contributions to the Community's budget. The representation to be accorded any new member in this house could then be determined in the negotiations leading to its accession.

However the problems of creating suitable institutions might be approached, we may be confident that they would be solved once an agreement to create an integrated Atlantic Community had been reached by the governments concerned. Granted the will, these problems are easily within the capacity of the peoples who have built modern civilization.

In establishing such an Atlantic Community, the substantial degree of economic integration that has been achieved during the past two decades among the countries concerned provides a favorable basis for moving more rapidly toward full economic union as a future goal. Economic union could contribute greatly to the welfare and prosperity of the Atlantic peoples. As the experience of EEC has shown, the approach to economic union must be gradual, entailing a period of transition to permit necessary adjustments. Bearing this in mind, a schedule for economic unification should be set.

To produce optimum results, economic union should extend to freedom of movement of men as well as of money and goods. Yet even among the NATO nations, freedom of migration could have consequences which some of them might find unacceptable in view of their substantial differences in standards of living. A solution might be the postponement of freedom of migration within the Community until such time as economic union has brought greater equalization of living standards.

The difficulty of this problem is compounded by the prospect of expansion of the Community in the future to include extra-Atlantic nations with very low living standards. If freedom of migration were made mandatory at an early date, Americans and other Western peoples might oppose inclusion of such nations and thus block progress toward an eventual Community of Democracies. A possible solution of this problem during the future expansion of the Community might be found in providing that regulations governing migration problems affecting a new member should be agreed upon by the Community and the prospective member during the negotiations preceding its accession.

There are many roads—political, military, economic, cultural, etc.—along which the countries of the Atlantic Community could proceed toward the goal of full union. So long as the ultimate goal is clear, this multiplicity of means for achieving it provides a constructive flexibility—the freedom to choose the particular method or methods which at any given time offer the greatest prospect for forward movement. This flexi-

bility also makes possible the harmonization of the diverse needs and disparate potentialities of the different Atlantic Community countries in an agreed-upon strategy for achieving the eventual goal.

BENEFITS OF ATLANTIC UNIFICATION

The formation of an effectively unified Atlantic Community would enable substantial progress to be made toward the five great objectives listed at the beginning of this statement.

First, the Community could provide far greater assurance against thermonuclear war and other forms of aggression than can the existing NATO Alliance. It would be able to create a deterrent, including conventional defense forces, of whatever power necessary, and could do so much more easily and cheaply than can the United States and its allies separately. Unification of defense would save billions a year now wasted on duplication. And, a unified foreign policy would ring down the curtain on the capability which Moscow and Peking now possess of dividing the Atlantic democracies over such issues as Vietnam.

Second, the Community could safeguard and promote the freedom and dignity of man far more effectively than can the existing Atlantic Alliance. In this area, moreover, its peoples would no longer be on the defensive against the Communists as well as, on a lesser scale, Sukarno, Nasser, or other national dictators. Its promise of expansion by mutual consent would exert a magnetic attraction on all peoples to be free, thereby placing democracy on the offensive throughout the world.

Third, with its unified foreign policy, the Community could obviously deal much more effectively with both the Soviet Union and Red China in economic relations, including East-West trade, as well as in political relations. At the same time, its economic and political attractions would generate powerful currents among the Eastern Europeans who still aspire to freedom.

Fourth, the achievement of a growing degree of economic union within the Community would produce immense economic benefits both for the Atlantic countries themselves and for the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. A single economic area embracing all of North America and Western Europe would today have a combined gross product of well over \$1 trillion. The countries that would comprise so vast a market have had, as a group, a higher annual average rate of growth during the 1960s than the nations of the Communist bloc, and their imports from one another now total approximately \$65 billion, representing about two thirds of world imports.

An economic union of this size and dynamism would provide the opportunities and the stimuli for maintaining a high rate of economic growth with much less uncertainty than can now be done on a separate national basis, even with such existing facilities for mutual consultation and cooperation as the OECD. In a large and dynamic integrated market, the adjustment to freedom of trade and increased competition would be greatly facilitated by the many new investment opportunities, which would provide employment for more capital and labor, and by the fact that wage rates would tend to move up toward those of the most productive workers in the union, which would be those of the United States. Thus, an economically unified Community could assure continued adequate employment and high and rising living standards for all of its inhabitants.

Fifth, such a large and dynamic Community could provide a bigger and faster growing market for the raw material exports of the less developed countries than is now possible on a separate national basis. Moreover, an economically unified Community could with

much less difficulty adopt a policy of the free entry for the manufactured goods of the less developed countries—a development highly unlikely if left to the separate Atlantic governments, as is now the case. Aid to these countries would undoubtedly be much larger than at present, owing to the high and steady rate of growth which the Community would achieve, and it would be much better coordinated because, in effect, it would be a single program. Thus, the less developed countries would obtain major additional benefits from an economically unified Community, which they are unlikely to enjoy in its absence. In turn, these benefits would advance the time when the developing peoples could hope to join the Community.

Thus, the creation of such an integrated Atlantic Community could contribute greatly toward the freedom, peace, and welfare of its peoples, and in doing so would mark a decisive step toward the larger goal of a Community or Democracies comprising peoples of every continent. As indicated above, the initial Atlantic Community should be "open ended," designed to include other free peoples on the basis of common consent. Obviously, no outside nation could be included if its people did not wish to join and, equally obviously, the Community could not be compelled to include a new member which had not yet attained adequate standards of democratic government.

What the conditions of eligibility might be cannot be known now, but one would seem essential: possession by the prospective member of adequate and effective free institutions. Exceptions might be made if geographic, strategic, or economic relationships made them desirable and if it were reasonable to expect that such institutions might develop over a period of time. An example is Portugal, a small NATO member, which would presumably participate in the initial Community and be likely to develop democratic institutions in such circumstances. But, any large dilution of the freedoms of the Community could imperil its foundations.

The expansion of the Community could proceed only slowly and gradually. The initial Community would need to complete its "shake down cruise," its institutions would need to become firmly established, and its peoples would need to develop a feeling of citizenship in it before any large numbers of other peoples could be added. Even then, small countries could more readily be admitted than larger countries entitled to sizable representation in the Community's institutions. For this reason, another feature of EEC might prove applicable—the "association" of countries outside its membership pending the time when their inclusion would be practicable.

Expansion of the Community to cover the free world might be a very long process, or it could occur quite rapidly if circumstances were favorable. Formulation of this larger goal, with the hope it would generate for the future freedom, security, and welfare of peoples in all parts of the world, could transform "the shape of things to come." Free men everywhere would then be able to see an alluring goal for their struggles, a free and secure world instead of one in which freedom and civilization are threatened.

Despite new weapons and aggressive ideologies, there is still no limitation on the political capabilities of man other than intelligence and will. Owing to its wealth, power, and world-wide responsibilities, the other NATO nations look to the United States for leadership. The United States can supply this leadership only when its own leaders can be brought to realize what is needed to overcome the critical threats of today and to safeguard America's freedom and way of life during the final third of the twentieth century and beyond. The path outlined here is one unparalleled in history in its

promise. For it leads through the integration of the Atlantic Community to the gradual creation of a Community of Democracies and ultimately to enduring freedom and peace for all mankind.

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Richard M. Bissell, Jr., Director, Marketing and Economic Planning, United Aircraft Corp.

Sam Henry Bober, Newell, South Dakota.

Maywood Boggs, International Vice President, International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, AFL-CIO.

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*Jay Lovestone, Director, Department of International Affairs, AFL-CIO.

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*Lithgow Osborne, *The Citizen-Advertiser*, Auburn, New York.

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Charles F. Palmer, President, Palmer, Incorporated.

*Member of the Joint Subcommittee which prepared the Joint Statement.

*Member of the Joint Subcommittee which prepared the Joint Statement.

Charles F. Phillips, President, Bates College.

*Elmo Roper, Elmo Roper and Associates.
Paul D. Sanders, Editor, *The Southern Planter*.

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FOREIGN AID TO THE NEAR EAST AND SOUTH AMERICA

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRASER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, with half the less-developed world's population and bordering Sino-Soviet territory, the Near East and South Asia is one of the most strategic regions of the globe today. Accordingly, NESAs countries account for almost half of our economic assistance funds, with concentration on the three nations of India, Pakistan, and Turkey.

The economic and social problems of these countries are as diverse as their peoples and terrains. Populations have outdistanced production, educational opportunities and urban development are way behind the needs to develop into modern economies, ancient rivalries and social problems stand in the way of progressive legislation, food and agricultural crises would stagger any modern government.

Some of these nations, however, have made the transition from dependence on economic assistance to self-support—which demonstrates what a combination of determined self-help efforts, sound

internal policies, and well-planned economic assistance can accomplish.

Nevertheless, the problems of NESAs countries are unique. The Agency for International Development has compiled an excellent summary of our foreign assistance efforts in these countries. I would like to include in the Record the following excerpt from the Agency's presentation to Congress for fiscal year 1967:

THE NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

In the great arc of land known as the Near East and South Asia region, stretching from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean, the United States is helping nations to face the enormous challenge of our time—the effort to meet the economic and social needs of their people.

This complex and disparate area, containing 18 countries with a total population of some 775 million, receives almost half the total economic aid programed by AID in support of U.S. objectives.

These objectives, which stem from basic U.S. security interests, are the maintenance of the independence of the nations of the region and the development of economically and socially progressive societies which will preserve their internal and external security.

The "Northern Tier" countries of the region—including Greece, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Nepal—border on the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, Soviet Russia, and China.

The region's problems are commensurate with its 4.4 million-square-mile area, and as varied as the range of its countries' political systems from the world's largest parliamentary democracy to the smallest kingdom.

While some of the countries in the region—Greece, Israel and Lebanon are examples—have made the difficult transition to self-supporting economic growth with help from the United States and other free world sources, many will continue to need our help for some time to come.

Population is growing at an average rate of 2½ percent a year, diluting the slow growth of per capita income, which for most people is barely \$100 annually. Skills and literacy in most of the area remain inadequate for dynamic economic and social growth. With some three quarters of the population dependent on the soil, agricultural productivity generally fails to keep pace with human and industrial requirements.

In addition to the traditional economic and social problems in portions of the Near East and South Asia are ancient feuds and political rivalries which militate no less against progress. In the great Asian subcontinent of India and Pakistan—the principal focus of U.S. assistance in the region—economic development was slowed during 1965 as the two nations renewed hostilities over Kashmir, wasting limited resources. New development loans and grants were suspended as the United States made clear to both countries its concern for the reestablishment of peace as an essential and basic condition for economic development.

The proposed fiscal year 1967 programs are predicated on peaceful relations on the subcontinent and assurance that economic help will not result in an arms race. The Tashkent agreement and subsequent moves to solidify and extend the armistice indicated progress toward peaceful settlement, and the United States has made limited new loan commitments to both India and Pakistan for fiscal year 1966.

AID IS HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Nearly 90 percent of U.S. aid in the Near East and South Asia region is programed for India, Pakistan, and Turkey, all of which have development plans accepted by the

*Member of the Joint Subcommittee which prepared the Joint Statement.

**Chairman of the Joint Subcommittee which prepared the Joint Statement.

major free world donors as a basis for external aid. The remainder is largely concentrated in two countries—Jordan and Afghanistan—with smaller programs planned for Nepal, Yemen, the United Arab Republic, Iran, Cyprus, and Ceylon.

The effectiveness of U.S. assistance in a developing country depends in large part on the determination of its people to help themselves.

The development of Greece and Israel—where no further economic development aid is planned—demonstrates that a combination of constructive internal economic and social policies and well-planned external aid can lift the economies of developing nations into a rapid rhythm of growth. In Greece, the rate of growth now exceeds eight percent a year; in Israel, 10 percent—one of the highest in the world. Lebanon also is forging ahead on its own, and Iran has gained economic strength to the point where no further development loans are expected, although technical aid for educational and agricultural programs will continue for a limited period.

The bulk of U.S. assistance in the Middle East goes to the development program in Turkey, which is aiming for self sufficiency by 1973.

Both Turkey and India are now financing more than three-quarters of their development programs from their own resources. Pakistan has succeeded in increasing its share to 60 percent.

All have undertaken reforms and policy changes in support of their development plans:

Turkey, tax reforms which are increasing sources of revenues and public savings;

Pakistan, the removal of restrictions on imports to broaden the participation of private industry which unfortunately were suspended because of the economic difficulty resulting from hostilities;

India, incentive prices for producers of foodgrains and measures to encourage private enterprise, particularly foreign capital for production of such needed goods as fertilizers.

Both the economies and societies of these countries are undergoing profound changes. All of them now produce many industrial products formerly imported—an important step on the road to self-reliance. Construction, power, mining, and transport all show gains. So do exports. Agriculture has also been making some gains in recent years, particularly in Pakistan. In India, primary school enrollments (now exceeding 60 million pupils) have doubled since 1951. The number of technicians and skilled workers, though far from sufficient, is also increasing. Although the rapid growth of population continues to dilute the effect of gains in production, all are managing to provide their people with a small improvement in consumption while devoting more resources to investments for future growth.

CONSORTIA

The United States is not alone in its effort to provide assistance to countries of the Near East and South Asia. Many other free world countries and the principal international institutions have joined in consortia to finance development needs in India, Pakistan, and Turkey and now provide about 55 percent of the funds pledged to these countries. The U.S. share is provided mainly through loans to finance the imports from the United States of equipment, raw materials, spare parts, and other components that go into national development, particularly in the private sector.

For 1965, India, Pakistan, and Turkey received pledges of \$1,810 million through the consortia, including debt deferment for Turkey. The United States' share was about \$793 million in AID and Export-Import Bank loans.

The United States has been successful in easing the terms of loan assistance for every country drawing support from the international consortia.

FOOD PROBLEMS

Rapidly growing populations and increased incomes swell the demand for greater food production. The response of the agricultural sector to this challenge has been inadequate in many countries, but Pakistan's experience since 1962 gives promise for other developing countries despite a drought which has reduced production in the current crop year. There, as a result of U.S.-assisted programs to improve the use of water, fertilizer, and other factors, agricultural output has increased 12 percent between 1962 and 1965.

With its food crisis, India is attacking agricultural problems on a broad front, allocating foreign exchange for the import of fertilizer and encouraging its private production. Farm production should also benefit from other planned capital investment and from reorganized agricultural administration.

Under its aid program, the United States is intensifying its technical and capital assistance to agriculture and AID plans to continue to support the development of effective agricultural education institutions. Five U.S. universities are working with seven Indian agricultural universities, and similar arrangements are financed by AID in Pakistan and Turkey.

THE FISCAL YEAR 1967 PROGRAM

The fiscal year 1967 economic aid request of \$799.4 million for the Near East and South Asia includes funds for 11 countries as compared with 15 countries in fiscal year 1964. Development loans account for 90 percent of the economic aid requests for fiscal year 1967.

Program summary

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1965 actual	Fiscal year 1966 estimated	Fiscal year 1967 proposed
Development loans.....	605.5	430.0	719.0
Technical assistance.....	49.9	46.0	48.0
Supporting assistance.....	38.5	34.9	32.4
Total.....	693.9	510.9	799.4

The substantial increase over fiscal year 1966 estimated obligations is accounted for by the fact that lending to India and Pakistan was suspended during part of fiscal year 1966.

DEVELOPMENT LOANS

About 80 percent of AID's total development loan funds are concentrated in the Near East and South Asia countries. India, Pakistan, and Turkey will receive most of the loan assistance. All have given evidence, through self-help measures, of a willingness to move steadily along the road to development.

Program loans will finance increased imports of fertilizer, pesticides, and other components needed to raise agricultural productivity. These loans have proved to be one of the most effective ways of stimulating private industrial growth. Growing experience in their administration, carefully compiled lists of allowable items, the close cooperation of host country governments, the inducement to liberalize imports, and regular end-use audits enhance the effectiveness of the program loan technique. The loans help to finance capital goods for various industries and concerns of all sizes, supporting investment in a wide range of the private sector.

Project loans will be available in fiscal year 1967 to build power plants, irrigation systems, transportation networks, and other

facilities essential to development. Loans will also be available for fertilizer plants, as will specific risk and extended risk investment guaranties for U.S. private investments in fertilizer and other production.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The planned expansion of technical cooperation in fiscal year 1967 reflects increased emphasis on agricultural, educational and health projects. The needs of developing countries for technical advice and training continue to be as urgent as their need for capital. This type of assistance is planned for nine countries, under regional programs, and through the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). Almost 70 percent is concentrated in five nations: Afghanistan, India, Jordan, Pakistan, and Turkey.

The technical cooperation program draws on the experience and competence of both private and public U.S. institutions, including many universities and colleges.

In agriculture, U.S. assistance will support the campaigns of India and Pakistan to produce enough food for growing populations. Programs to increase wheat production in Afghanistan will be intensified. Jordan will continue to receive assistance in developing cooperatives, extension services, credit and marketing, and rural development in general.

In education, India's Summer Institute program for teaching science and mathematics will be expanded. Vocational-engineering efforts, teacher training, and agricultural and educational program improvements will continue in Afghanistan. The program in Pakistan emphasizes vocational training.

Assistance has been requested for population control programs in Turkey, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, and India. Experimental programs in improving nutrition will be started in Turkey and India.

More than 2,000 present and potential leaders from the Near East and South Asia countries are being trained in the United States and third countries. These professionals, administrators, and technicians will be returning to positions in their governments or private enterprises in which they can contribute effectively to national development.

SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

The request for Supporting Assistance for the region continues the downward trend of previous years. It now comprises only four percent of the total regional request and will be for only two countries: Jordan and Yemen.

The continued independence of these countries is vital to U.S. interests in the volatile area of the Middle East and in the oil-rich Arabian Peninsula. Though on a diminishing scale, U.S. assistance will be needed for some time to come to help Jordan meet its national budget requirements. In Yemen, the program is now oriented toward urban and rural self-help and training programs.

SPIRIT OF SERVICE

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DADDARIO] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the Hartford Times quotes President Johnson's recent talk with high school students at the White House in an editorial acclaiming the response of our young people to the challenge of service to mankind.

The President discussed good citizenship with 800 young winners of the annual Rural Electric Youth Day essay contest. He told them they had an unequaled chance for useful service and called on Americans to develop "a new sense of citizenship—a new concern for the public good."

The Times cites those remarks in declaring that fine spirit of public service is developing among today's young people. Noting the growing number of young men and women who are volunteering for the Peace Corps and anti-poverty programs, the newspaper urges them to become actively involved in the field of politics.

The editorial also refers to comments on the challenge of public service by Deputy Defense Secretary Vance and former Defense Secretary Gates. I believe its optimistic commentary on today's younger generation is worthy of a place in the RECORD:

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, June 13, 1966]

SPIRIT OF SERVICE

Money, success and security haven't quite the same glamor for young people today that they did for those of a generation ago. A fine spirit of adventure in public service is developing, worthy of being encouraged in every way.

For example, although employment opportunities are much greater than in former years, twice as many college students as last year are applying to serve as Vista volunteers in the anti-poverty campaign. Vista enrollees devote a year or more to work among the poor. They receive food, clothing, housing and \$50 monthly.

Young people in growing numbers are identifying themselves with organizations such as the Peace Corps, Head Start and similar agencies. These are activities in which they cannot possibly hope for great financial rewards but from which they can derive an enormous amount of personal satisfaction.

It is not only in the field of social service that we need far greater participation of our young men and women today. They must become actively involved in the political field which always needs the highest type of leadership.

The call to youth is being sounded on a wide front by men in high places. The President stressed it Wednesday in addressing 800 high school students in Washington. He said that if we are to solve our problems "our citizens must develop a new sense of citizenship—a new concern for the public good."

The President also told the young people: "Your most stirring possibility is the chance you have—unequaled in any other land at any other time—for useful service to your fellow man."

Deputy Defense Secretary Cyrus R. Vance, speaking here at the recent Trinity College commencement, said much the same thing when he urged the graduates to accept the challenge to be "private citizens with a public conscience." He added, "your reward will be the fulfillment of self and the greatness of your country."

And in San Francisco Thomas S. Gates, New York banker and defense secretary in the Eisenhower administration, noted that "the successful working of our governmental system requires greater involvement of citizens in the actual process of government."

Happily, our young people are responding in steadily increasing numbers to this spreading challenge to help others. It is

reassuring to know they realize that selfish indifference to public need is not sound citizenship.

INVOLVEMENT OF THE AMERICAN BUSINESS COMMUNITY IN OUR NATIONAL EFFORT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing need for the American business community to involve itself more in our national effort to aid developing countries. Both the greatest opportunity and the greatest challenge may exist in the health field, and, though the Federal Government is making important contributions directly and through the World Health Organization, there is plenty of room for the private sector to play a part.

A brief article in the Saturday Review of Literature recently told of a program developed by one U.S. pharmaceutical house, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, of Philadelphia, in cooperation with this country's medical schools, to send volunteer junior and senior medical students overseas to serve the people of medically underdeveloped countries during their summer vacations.

Called the S.K. & F. foreign fellowship program, it has been in full operation since 1960 and has supported the work of 215 medical students in 48 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Oceania. This year, another 35 students—selected, like the others by the Association of American Medical Colleges—are about to start on their tours of duty.

The pharmaceutical house finances the cost of travel, accident insurance, passports, and visas. It provides \$1,600 for an unmarried student, \$2,500 for a husband-wife team when the wife is also qualified in a public health field. In all, S.K. & F. has invested more than \$400,000 in these young men and women who want to serve our less privileged neighbors.

As the Saturday Review article points out, this one company's program is truly a drop in the bucket in terms of the tremendous need. But, as the magazine said, "in terms of service to people it touches, it is enormous."

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert this article, from the May 14, 1966, issue of the Saturday Review, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point, in the hope that others will be encouraged, by this fine example, to act:

PUBLIC RELATIONS: AIDING DEVELOPING NATIONS

Corporations with a sense of responsibility to the public have long had programs which filled a community or national need. But only recently, as American business has become more deeply involved in fields abroad, have companies extended their obligations to include foreign lands. This trend is bound to accelerate as management becomes

more aware of the importance to this country of the developing nations.

It is not easy to work out a creative program which is both of value to the developing country and related to the corporation's interest. It demands skill, a knowledge of the host nation's basic needs, and an appreciation of the fact that unrealistic programs can boomerang. One of the companies that operates such a program successfully is Smith Kline & French Laboratories. As often happens, the program grew out of a series of events that made it clear to the management of the Philadelphia pharmaceutical firm that it could perform a service both at home and abroad.

It all began with an hour-long documentary, *Monganga*, sponsored by SK&F on NBC-TV in 1957. The program told the story of Dr. John E. Ross, an American physician working for the Christian Missionary Society in Lotumbe, the Congo. A student who was completing his third year at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine saw the program and was inspired to go to Africa for the summer to work with Dr. Ross and Dr. Albert Schweitzer in Lambarene. Under the sponsorship of his university he applied for financial help to SK&F, which gave him a travel grant of \$1,300. When he returned he spoke to his medical school in assembly and to a number of mission groups. Other students applied to the company for similar aid.

Such was the beginning of the Smith Kline & French Foreign Fellowships, which are open to junior and senior students in U.S. medical schools for study and work in the medically underdeveloped areas of foreign countries. Under the program, which has been in full operation since 1960, qualified medical students are chosen by a committee of medical educators picked by the Association of American Medical Colleges, which administers the program. An unmarried student is given \$1,600, a married one \$2,500 for himself and his wife—if she can make a contribution as a registered nurse, medical or dental technician or some other kind of public health worker. This sum is for travel, accident insurance, passports and visas. The students "live in" at the institutions which they serve.

For ten or twelve weeks during the academic vacation the Fellows work in relatively primitive settings, where the medical and social problems are quite different from those to which they have been accustomed. The Fellow thus benefits from unusual clinical and social experiences while serving both as a representative of U.S. medical education, and of the United States itself.

When the Fellow returns home he must, within sixty days, turn in to the Association of American Medical Colleges a report suitable for publication.

In the first year of the program twenty-nine students were sent abroad at a cost of \$55,000 to SK&F. This year thirty-five were chosen and the pharmaceutical firm will pay \$70,764 for their expenses. In all, for the seven years of the program, the company has paid \$439,548 for 215 students. In terms of the tremendous need it is a drop in the bucket. In terms of service to people it touches, it is enormous.

So far, Fellows have gone to forty-eight countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania. The 1966 Fellows will serve in such places as Kenya, Burundi, the Philippines, Peru, Thailand, Tanzania, Nepal, and Malaysia. Five of the Fellows are women: they include a junior from the University of Minnesota who will go to Assam, India; a junior from Tufts University who will go to Nigeria; and a junior from Howard University who will go to Uganda. There are also four husband-and-wife teams: one from the University of Florida will go to the Philippines, one from Louisiana State University to Ethiopia,

one from Ohio State University to Nigeria, and one from Northwestern University to Swaziland.

Most of the students, after finishing their medical studies, go into private practice in this country. However, seven Fellows have gone into the Peace Corps, two into public health service, and four to mission hospitals in Africa.

Smith Kline & French does not interfere in the running of the program. Says Walter A. Munns, president: "In today's community of nations no country can exist in isolation. The technologically advanced nations have a responsibility to give counsel and aid to those seeking higher living standards and freedom from disease. Vision and leadership on the part of government, educational institutions, and business are urgently needed if the world community is to eliminate the natural hazards standing in the way of international independence, growth, prosperity, and peace."

Not every company interested in the developing nations can have the same type of program—although the need is great—and the burden should not be left to the World Health Organization, governmental bodies, educational institutions, church groups and individuals. Smith Kline & French has shown that there is room for private industry. And as more and more corporations get more deeply involved in business affairs abroad, there is bound to be an increase in programs that will help developing nations while they serve the interest of the stockholders by contributing to stability abroad.

L. L. L. GOLDEN.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month I had the distinct privilege and honor to be the principal speaker before members and delegates to the annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress here in Washington.

This year's convention was most successful, and I was pleased to address the group and to meet with Mr. Buckman, General Person and the other competent officers and staff of the national congress. Each year, the president of the group submits a report to the officers, members and delegates on the activities of the organization. President Buckman has written a very fine report, and I am happy to commend it to my colleagues.

The report follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS, IN CONVENTION, JUNE 7-10, 1966, IN WASHINGTON, D.C. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE and the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit, on behalf of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, this report of its aims and activities during the year ending May 30, 1966.

This organization, founded sixty-five years ago to promote the welfare and security of the United States through the study, use

and conservation of water, has continued to pursue its original objectives appropriately expanded to keep pace with the advancement of learning and the needs of a rapidly growing population beset with developing social problems, subject to an advancing technology and faced with an increasingly threatened security.

The organization has maintained throughout its national, non-partisan and non-profit character. Its membership, representative of all States of the Union, has continued to grow at a healthy rate. Its organic structure has remained unchanged. This comprises its membership governed by a Board of National Directors elected for three-year terms by the members in annual convention. Its executive officers are limited to a President, an Executive Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, all of whom, except the Executive Vice President, serve without compensation.

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MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, M.C. of Ohio.
JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., of Massachusetts.
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, M.C. of Florida.
RALPH W. YARBOROUGH, U.S.S., of Texas.
Oscar N. Berg of North Dakota
Rear Admiral David H. Clark, USN (Ret.) of Virginia
Vernon Deal of North Carolina
Joseph J. Halloran of Massachusetts
Randolph Hodges of Florida
W. R. HULL, M.C. of Missouri
James Kerney, Jr. of New Jersey
Nathan Levy, Sr. of Louisiana
Dale Miller of Texas
JOHN YOUNG, M.C. of Texas

THE COMMITTEES

The procedures of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress are carried out through the work of certain operative standing committees. The members of these committees are selected on the basis of ability and experience in the several respective jurisdictions, due consideration being given to appropriate geographical distribution. They are appointed for terms extending one year from the end of the year in which the appointment is made. Committee reports may be either special or annual, and may be released for publication after approval by the Committee on State and National Policy With Respect to Water. These committees include:—

The committee on state and national policy with respect to water: The membership of this committee comprises only the National Directors ex officio, with the President of the organization as its chairman.

The committee on projects: Chairman: ROBERT T. SECRET, M.C. of Ohio; Co-chairman: Al Hansen of Minnesota.

This committee is made up of one member representing the area of Hawaii and certain other Pacific islands; one member each representing the ten great drainage basins of the continental United States and includes the area of Puerto Rico and adjacent islands, plus one member representing the so-called Western Inter-Mountain Division. The committee examines and classifies projects which are brought to it by its sponsors for that purpose. Neither this committee nor any other has authority to propose any project for examination or classification. Only the Committee on Projects may indorse, classify, or otherwise deal with any specific project. Application for the examination and classification of any specific project having been duly filed with the Committee by its sponsors, the Committee will examine the same and classify it. When requested by the applicants, a public hearing by the Committee will be afforded. Upon completion of its examination the Committee will classify and certify each project duly brought before it as being in one of the following five classes: (1) Endorsed for Prompt Construction in the Public Interest; (2) Meritorious; (3) Expeditious Report for Authorized Survey Requested; (4) Recommended for Survey; (5) Classification Deferred for Lack of Sufficient Data. A project placed in Class (1) will remain in that class until constructed or withdrawn by its sponsors. All Class (1) projects on which construction has not been begun and for which there is pending before the Bureau of the Budget no request for construction funds by the Federal Agency in charge are regularly brought before the Bureau by a panel of officers of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress with a request that funds for their prompt construction be included in the forthcoming Public Works Budget of the President. The sponsors of any project not classified in Class (1) may apply to the Committee on Projects for a re-examination of the project upon the presentation of significant additional evidence.

The committee on industrial and municipal water use and pollution abatement: Chairman: JOHN A. BLATNIK, M.C. of Minnesota; Co-chairman: J. E. Sturrock of Texas.

The committee on irrigation and reclamation: Chairman: MARK ANDREWS, M.C. of North Dakota; Co-chairman: J. W. Grimes of South Dakota.

The Committee on Navigation: Chairman: Gleason N. Stambaugh, Sr. of Florida; Co-chairman: Dale Miller of Texas.

The Committee on Use and Treatment of Saline Waters: Chairman: WAYNE N. ASPINALL, M.C. of Colorado; Co-chairman: W. B. Camp of California.

The Committee on Defense Transportation: Chairman: ROBERT L. F. SIKES, M.C. of Florida.

The Committee on Recreation and Wildlife: Chairman: ED EDMONDSON, M.C. of Oklahoma; Co-chairman: Randolph Hodges of Florida.

NAVIGATION

By action of the Executive Committee, the name of the Committee on Inland Navigation has been changed to the Committee on Navigation. Three subcommittees of this committee have thus far been instituted: (1) The Subcommittee on Inland Navigation; (2) The Subcommittee on Ocean Navigation, and (3) The Subcommittee on Criteria for the Evaluation of Proposed Inland Navigation Improvements. To this last-named subcommittee has been assigned the task of removing the very grave threat to all inland navigation posed by the issue

from the office of the Chief of Engineers of the Army of the directive of November 20, 1964 providing certain new criteria for the evaluation of the improvement of inland navigation channels. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress is dedicated to the view that the actual relative economy achievable by transportation on inland navigation channels is the true measure of the value of such improvements.

DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

The continuing possibility that this country can be drawn into another armed conflict of world magnitude which could strain the resources of the United States beyond the point which prudence can allow has caused the Executive Committee to institute a Special Committee on Defense Transportation. This committee will objectively and critically study the total capacity of our transportation resources which could be made available for our war effort if and when needed. They will examine and evaluate our need for and ability to transport, internally and overseas, with existing facilities, the increased load which the needs of the civilian population, the civilian war effort and the operations of the military establishment would impose upon all modes of transport including rail, water, highway, airway, and pipeline. In the light of their findings they will make such recommendations as appear to them to be justifiable. The membership of this committee is as follows:

Honorable ROBERT L. F. SIKES of Florida, Chm. U.S. House of Representatives.

Honorable E. L. BARTLETT of Alaska, U.S. Senate.

Honorable WILLIAM H. BATES of Massachusetts, U.S. House of Representatives.

Honorable FRANK T. BOW of Ohio, U.S. House of Representatives.

Admiral Arleigh Burke, USN (Ret.), Director, Executive Board, Center for Strategic Studies.

Mr. J. W. Clark, president, Delta Steamship Lines.

Honorable DON H. CLAUSEN of California, U.S. House of Representatives.

Rear Admiral P. Corradi, USN (Ret.), Gibbs & Hill, Inc.

Honorable WILLIAM C. CRAMER of Florida, U.S. House of Representatives.

Honorable GEORGE H. FALLON of Maryland, U.S. House of Representatives.

Honorable JOHN J. FLYNT of Georgia, U.S. House of Representatives.

Honorable Randolph Hodges of Florida, Dir., Florida Board of Conservation.

Honorable CRAIG HOSMER of California, U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Frank Hulse, president of Southern Airways.

Honorable ROBERT E. JONES, Jr. of Alabama, U.S. House of Representatives.

General Joe Kelly, USAF (Ret.), Senior International Representative, General Dynamics.

George Killion, President, American Presidents Lines, Ltd.

Honorable JOHN J. McFALL of California, U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Dale Miller of Texas, Executive Vice President, Gulf Intracoastal Waterway Association.

Honorable THOMAS M. PELLY of Washington, U.S. House of Representatives.

Honorable MENDEL RIVERS of South Carolina, U.S. House of Representatives.

Honorable JOHN P. SAYLOR of Pennsylvania, U.S. House of Representatives.

Honorable JAMES W. TRIMBLE of Arkansas, U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Daniel C. Wall, Consulting Engineer.

Lt. Gen. W. K. Wilson, USA (Ret.), Vice President, Southern Industries, Inc.

Honorable Eugene M. Zuckert, Former Secretary of the Air Force.

SEA WATER FOR AGRICULTURE

Increasing attention is being given by the directorate to the need for further exploration of the possibility of breeding or developing agricultural or arboreal crops which may be grown with undiluted sea water. No significant progress in the attack on this problem, if there has been any frontal attack, has been achieved in the United States. Reports of investigations being currently conducted by the government of Israel promise a measure of success, and the matter is being brought to your attention in the hope that legislation, or a Senate or House resolution, may cause an appropriate committee to conduct a thorough investigation of the possibility of this problem being solved through competent and adequately supported research by Government agencies and scientific bodies. The gains to the food economy of the world which would result from the ability of the race to use the limitless water of the sea for food production justify whatever expense this exploitation might entail.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND WATER

Sometime ago the National Rivers and Harbors Congress created an independent non-profit scientific and educational trust—The Bureau of Water Resources—with authority to build, equip, maintain and present to the Federal Government free of cost to the latter a center for the education of the public as to the nature, distribution, uses and availability of water in the United States. Identical bills providing for the acceptance of this gift by the United States, introduced by Representative WAYNE ASPINALL of Colorado (H.R. 13181) and by Representative ROBERT L. F. SIKES of Florida (13182) are pending in the present session.

POLLUTION AND FLOOD CONTROL

The relation between pollution and flood control is not generally recognized by the public. But these two aspects of the use and control of water are inseparably linked and may well be placed under the aegis of one committee. For this reason there is now under consideration a change in our committee structure which will result in the institution of a new operative Committee on Flood Control and Pollution. This group will be concerned with all matters coming properly under either of the two heads. Lack of adequate flood control, and increasing pollution of our streams constitute (together) a great and growing threat to our basic need for supply. Because of this they are rapidly rising to first rank in importance in the field of water. It is hoped that the new committee can be established and begin its work before the end of the present year.

Sincerely and respectfully,

HENRY H. BUCKMAN,

President

(For the National Rivers and Harbors Congress).

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 312 OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION ACT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to amend section 312 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act. All that my bill does is to delete the

words "on the effective date of this Act".

Section 312 which was amended by Public Law 82-414 provided that aliens who were 50 years old and who resided in this country for 20 years, as of the effective date of this act, could become naturalized citizens without meeting the requirement of being able to read, write, and speak the English language.

It happened that the effective date of that act was December 24, 1952. Thus any alien born before December 24, 1902, and who lived in this country for at least 20 years could have the benefit of this waiver.

This arbitrary date has created a great inequity in the law. Many long-time resident aliens who have lived here for 30 or more years, but who were not 50 years old as of December 24, 1952, are arbitrarily denied the waiver. I think it is only fair that these long-term residents of our country who wish to take a full part in the affairs of their adopted homeland be given the same opportunity for citizenship as those who arrived here before them and who took advantage of this waiver because of the prior act of Congress dated December 24, 1952, which since that date has become an arbitrary cut-off. Today's 20-year alien resident must be 63 years old to qualify for this waiver. If in 1952, 50 years of age was appropriate, then I think it is still appropriate today. The present cut-off date merely perpetuates an inequity that has no logical basis for being.

A FRUITFUL CONFERENCE

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, there is much to be gained from a down-to-earth meeting of State and Federal officials—and, in the opinion of State legislative leaders, much actually was gained from the recent conference arranged by President Johnson.

These leaders adopted, unanimously, a resolution declaring they are now better informed on urgent problems facing the Nation.

The President originated the National Legislative Leaders' Conference to familiarize the presiding officers of State legislative bodies with Federal programs in all areas of Government activity.

Those participating found the briefings they received from officials of the executive branch helpful in discharging their own responsibilities as well as in the carrying out of Federal programs. They asked that similar conferences be held in the future.

Speaker Jesse Unruh, of the California Assembly, who serves as chairman of the National Legislative Leaders' Conference,

and who also happens to be a distinguished constituent of my 31st District, introduced the resolution, which I hereby offer for the RECORD:

Whereas: For the first time in our history a National Legislative Leaders' Conference has been called by the President of the United States, and

Whereas: This conference has brought together the presiding officers of the respective Houses of the State Legislatures of the United States, and

Whereas: There is a growing awareness throughout our country of the urgent necessity to strengthen State Legislatures and State Government to meet the growing problems of our citizens, and

Whereas: President Johnson has given emphasis and sharper focus to this growing movement, both through his call for a "Creative Federalism" and through his sponsorship of this conference, and

Whereas: We, as presiding officers and leaders of our respective legislatures, are vitally interested in the great impact which Federal programs and policies, both foreign and domestic, have upon the health, safety and welfare of our nation and its citizens, and

Whereas: We have found the excellent briefings on Federal programs in all fields of governmental activity by the distinguished officials and leaders in their respective fields stimulating, informative and enlightening, and

Whereas: We feel that as a result of this conference we are better informed about the huge problems confronting the nation, its citizens and their government, and

Whereas: We believe such briefings can be helpful both for the implementation of Federal programs and for the effective discharge of our own responsibilities to the citizens of our respective States and we hope there will be further such conferences for State Legislators, be it therefore. * * *

Resolved: That the participants in this National Legislative Leaders' Conference go on record expressing their appreciation to President Lyndon B. Johnson for making this conference possible, and be it further

Resolved: That we commend Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY and Speaker JOHN W. MCCORMACK for their interesting and informative addresses which opened this conference, and be it further

Resolved: That we commend Governor Farris Bryant and his able staff for their fine work in the organization and conduct of this conference, and be it further

Resolved: That we express our appreciation to such distinguished Federal officials who conducted the excellent briefings as Secretary of State, Dean Rusk; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, John Gardner; Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Sargent Shriver; Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach; Secretary of the Air Force, Harold Brown; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Robert Weaver; Secretary of Commerce, John Connor; Secretary of Interior, Stewart Udall; Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman; Secretary of Treasury, Henry Fowler; Bureau of the Budget Director, Charles Schultze; Director of Telecommunications Management, James D. O'Connell; Special Assistant to the President, Joseph Califano, Jr.; Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Under Secretary Wilbur Cohen.

"PRESERVE US FROM SUCH A FATE"

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. VIVIAN] may extend

his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, I have read with dismay of the plans to complete the destruction of one of the few truly historic monuments left in this great Capital City—the west front of the U.S. Capitol Building, the only remaining portion of the original exterior of this great building.

According to press reports, this disaster is to be perpetrated in order to provide some few thousand square feet of the most expensive office and public space in the history of public buildings—space that will cost the taxpayers far more than \$100 per square foot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the phrases most frequently sonorously cried out in these hallowed Halls is "waste in Government." That term, usually directed at the bureaucrats downtown, will, I fear, lose all future credibility if this project goes forward.

Some \$34 million is being asked for this project; but I doubt that anyone in the Congress believes this will be the final bill.

But, Mr. Speaker, why stop at merely destroying the west front of the Capitol Building? If we need more space, why not go all the way. We could tear down this old building entirely. Then we could level Capitol Hill, on which it stands, to save the daily effort and shoe leather of those who must labor up the great slope. Then we could commission a brandnew marble masterpiece. For a model, perhaps we could turn our eyes southward, across Independence Avenue, to that great triumph of architectural esthetics and economic construction—the newest of the House Office Buildings. Mr. Speaker, preserve us from such a fate.

I could happily vote for the appropriation of the \$10 million which is estimated to be required to permanently preserve the present west front. We could thus save the public several tens of millions of dollars. And at the same time, we would save a historic public building which, although we may tend to forget it, is not the property of the Architect of the Capitol, not even the property of the U.S. Congress, but, rather, the property of the people of the United States—now and, I hope, for generations in the future.

ERROR OF FACT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. VIVIAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 12 I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an insertion which included several paragraphs identified as reprinted from an

article in the May issue of the magazine Consumer Reports. On June 14, Mr. Robert Dailey, of the Carnation Co. wrote me to advise me that he believes the article contained an error of fact.

I am pleased to have this matter brought to my attention. In order that his views may be known to all those who may have been influenced by the first, Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I place Mr. Dailey's letter, reprinted in full, at this point in the RECORD:

CARNATION CO.,

Los Angeles, Calif., June 14, 1966.

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN VIVIAN: We have received a copy of the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 12, 1966, in which you placed in the RECORD an article on packaging and labeling which had appeared in the May issue of Consumer Reports. While we do not question your earnesty or the sincerity of whoever wrote that article, we must point out an inaccuracy.

The reprinted article, commenting on canned tomato prices, states as fact:

"Carnation Co. made the switch last year on its Contadina brand and, again, a CU reader reported buying 14½-ounce cans at the price (two for 39 cents) previously paid for 16 ounces."

Contadina Foods, Inc., early in 1963, was the second of the two major California tomato canners to convert from the 16-ounce to the 14½-ounce can. Contadina's (and now, our) major competitor had long since converted, maintaining the price at the old 16-ounce level, in order to stop attrition of its profits caused by higher costs of raw materials, labor, cans, advertising, and distribution. For the same reasons, Contadina finally "made the switch," as the writer of the article puts it, in 1963. At the end of that year, Carnation Company acquired Contadina Foods, Inc. Among the things acquired was the 14½-ounce size of canned tomatoes—by then, the standard in the industry. As is the case from time to time in the packaged goods industries, carryovers of inventories of the old size cans resulted in the presence of some 16-ounce cans on retail shelves in 1964. But the likelihood of survival of those old inventories on into 1965 was, and remains, remote.

This is the history of the matter, taken from our files. The Consumer Reports writer, in an excess of zeal, apparently made an assumption, based on the reader's report in 1965, that the can size was changed in 1965. This seemingly innocent assumption has obviously been accepted as fact by many people, including you.

While the mistake may have been innocent, it has the effect (you are our star witness) of creating an image of Carnation Company as an unscrupulous gouger. Actually, industry prices of canned fruits and vegetables are sensitive and responsive to the supply and demand fluctuations, and resulting price fluctuations, in the raw fruit and vegetable market. Farm prices necessarily play a major part in determining canners' pricing to the retail trade of the finished products. And, since we do not try to exercise resale price maintenance through so-called "fair trade" contracts, the pricing of products at retail to the consumer is out of our hands. You can see that there are many factors at work in the fruit and vegetable canning economy and in the finished product distribution economy.

We do not want to go into the complexities of the 303 can versus the 300 can, nor into details as to pricing, which, as you can appreciate, are proprietary information. The

basic facts have been set forth. While the damage has been done, and no retraction or correction of the record can undo it, we must try to protect our good name against future damage.

Very truly yours,

CARNATION Co.,
ROBERT F. DAILY,
Corporate Department.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. MACKAY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, the Los Angeles Times has published the finest series of articles dealing with the subject of traffic safety which I have seen in any newspaper. These articles were written by Bob Thomas, the auto editor of the Times.

Because the subject is so complex it is invaluable to have a first-rate reporter explore the many facets of the problem.

Mr. Thomas has made a distinguished contribution toward building informed public opinion which must exist before effective legislative and executive action can be achieved.

These articles are as follows:

[From the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times, Apr. 24, 1966]

DETERMINED ATTACK EMERGING ON TRAFFIC SAFETY PROBLEMS—GOVERNMENT INTEREST SEEN AS CATALYST IN EFFORT TO COORDINATE INDUSTRY EFFORTS COMBATING DEATH RATE
(By Bob Thomas)

America's most misunderstood social problem is the automobile accident.

It has been clouded by statistics, oversimplifications, slogans and scare tactics.

Lately, it has been dramatized by recriminations.

But never has the real question of traffic safety been satisfactorily explored. Or defined.

Finally, however, the time for action and solutions has arrived.

It comes, unfortunately, 67 years after a gentleman, assisting a lady from a street car in New York City, was struck and killed by a horseless carriage. He was the first of 1,500,000 Americans to die in traffic accidents.

The impetus for action is being provided for the first time by the federal government, which, since 1924, has only tiptoed timidly on the fringes of the problem.

GOVERNMENT ROLE AS CATALYST

The government could be the catalyst that has been missing in past splintered and uncoordinated safety efforts. It is doubtful that it can do much more—or should—although there is both a persistent and impatient attitude among some in Washington to establish rigid controls, particularly on industry.

American automobile manufacturers, on the other hand, are resisting the strait jacket approach while outlining safety strategy by evolution. Experts within the industry—engineers, designers and executives—warn of the dangers of revolution.

The third major area of influence, the science and research field, offers perhaps the best hope for a reduction in the accident toll—although it also contributes the sobering advice that there is no quick solution.

Anyone harboring such hope will be disappointed, they say.

Science, which has had a faint voice in automobile safety in the past, has launched into broad new research programs on such fronts as accident causation, injury and death causes, and human factors, both psychological and physical.

The accident itself has been generally described as an interaction of automobile, road and driver. However, no research has ever been undertaken that measures the importance of each factor—although human error has been the rather "pat" explanation for the millions of deaths and injuries in the U.S. since 1899.

AREN'T TIED TOGETHER

"We must recognize that the causes of accidents and the cures aren't necessarily tied together," said Dr. B. J. Campbell of Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in New York. Dr. Campbell recently embarked on the first intensive study into the causes of accidents.

"The traffic safety problem is filled with assumptions, speculation, emotionalism, and incomplete data," said another researcher, Dr. Donald Huelke, who conducted a four-year study of auto deaths at the University of Michigan.

"We've got to get more science into this thing," he emphasized.

One does not have to go far, of course, to find experts on automobile safety. The subject abounds with them.

Every person who owns an automobile considers himself to be something of an expert.

Even some people who don't own cars—including the Senate's No. 1 authority, Ralph Nader, the intense young attorney and author of the controversial book, "Unsafe at Any Speed," which is an indictment of the automobile industry.

Expertise, unfortunately, offers just about everything.

This includes:

—False hope as well as hopelessness.

—Oversimplification, a political pitfall (or expedient).

—Cliches and slogans: the Nut Behind the Wheel . . . Speed Kills . . . Don't Drink and Drive . . . Is Driving a Right or a Privilege . . . etc.

EMOTIONAL PROBLEM

Mainly, automobile safety has become a problem packed with human emotion and cold statistics.

These two factors in this national disaster—49,000 dead last year and another 2 million injured—contribute most toward distorting the real picture.

Statistics are used to arouse the public, drawing either fear or consternation.

Does fear make the road safer?

"Scare techniques may be used moderately as an attention getter, but that isn't going to get the job done," said Howard Pyle, president of the National Safety Council, the clearinghouse for grim statistics.

MOVED MOMENTARILY

People apparently are moved only momentarily by statistics—as are drivers by the sight of a patrol car in the rear view mirror.

Statistics can be graphic. For example:

—If a jet airliner crashed every day of the year somewhere in the United States, killing more than 100 people daily, the total would not approach the number of people killed annually in motor vehicle accidents. In fact, it would not come close.

—There are 1.6 million people among us now who are permanently disabled due to an automobile crash injury.

—Every 11 minutes someone dies from an auto injury.

—Twenty-five people who attended last year's Rose Bowl Game will not attend the next. They will die in a highway crash at

the current rate of fatalities per 100,000 citizens.

—The American Trial Lawyers Assn. warns that each of us has a 50-50 chance of being injured in an auto accident.

—Since World War II, a half million auto deaths exceed U.S. battle losses in our last three wars by 125,000. The 1,500,000 Americans who have died on the highway comprise considerably more casualties than all our wars combined.

Statistics, exhibiting their fickle nature, also are used to "prove" that motor madness is not really so serious after all. As follows:

—Last year 90% of all accidents (nearly 20 million), fender benders included, did not involve an injury of any kind. And only 0.3% of them involved a fatality.

DETROIT STATISTIC

—A Detroit safety engineer can produce a statistic that gives the average driver 17.5 million miles of "deathless" driving.

—Another source rationalizes auto deaths by relating them to the laws of nature, pointing out the accidental death total hasn't changed much in 50 years. Exposure has merely changed from inside (the factory) to outside (the street).

However, there are numbers that measure the scope of the problem.

Last year, for example, more than 49,000 Americans were killed and 1.8 million hurt seriously enough to be disabled for a day or longer. The cost of traffic accidents exceeded \$8.5 billion. All are record totals.

NINETY-ONE MILLION DRIVERS

These statistics were posted by 91 million registered drivers from a population of 194 million (8 of every 10 persons of driving age has a license), covering 880 billion vehicle miles of travel.

That divides into 5.6 deaths per 100 million miles.

That rate marked the first drop in fatalities after an unprecedented three-year rise, down from 5.7 in 1964. By contrast, 25 years ago the rate was 12 deaths per 100 million miles of driving.

Why, then, this sudden national alarm over an old problem?

Some say it is politically motivated. Others say the public, long apathetic to the problem, finally has awakened.

Some concern obviously was generated by the accident and death phenomena of the 1960s.

During the preceding decade, total casualties hovered consistently below the 40,000 level. But a dramatic jump occurred in the early 1960s—a 25% increase, pressing the count of dead toward 50,000.

Several theories have been volunteered. They include:

1—Greater exposure—the car population soared as did the number of miles traveled.

2—More young, inexperienced drivers—the postwar baby boom matured to driving age.

3—The compact car era—thus, less survival room for occupants in severe accidents.

4—More motorcycles—cycle deaths doubled (to 1,600).

5—Higher speed—the national miles-per-hour average went up (boosting accident severity).

Perhaps it is a miracle things aren't worse. They are elsewhere.

The death rate by motor vehicles in Europe, compared to the United States, is half again as high in the safest countries and as much as 10 times higher in others.

Maybe we underestimate our efforts at home.

Despite misconceptions about total lack of concern, there has been considerable work

done in traffic safety by many dedicated people and organizations. Unfortunately, these efforts have rarely been coordinated.

Those who have been engaged in research work might ask those harking loudest now for action: "Where were you 10 years ago?"

That was the very question a Ford Motor Co. executive asked a Washington critic last year when a feature on a 1954 model Ford interior was assailed as unsafe.

Recently, assaults have been aimed directly at manufacturers, who have been charged with negligently building unsafe cars. Subordinated, for the moment at least, are the contributions of the driver and highway design to accidents.

"The automobile can't vote," is a bitter explanation from some in Detroit.

Or, is the attack on the auto an admission that driver and highway improvements are hopelessly beyond remedy . . . problems much too big to cope with?

To that, a member of the National Safety Council, answered:

We should never get the feeling that the situation is hopeless. It's a complex problem with complex solutions."

[From the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times,
Apr. 25, 1966]

**FORTY-TWO YEARS BETWEEN STEPS: CONGRESS
PRODDED INTO AUTO SAFETY ACTION**
(By Bob Thomas)

In 1924, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover convened the first National Conference on Street and Highway Safety—a life and death meeting, he emphasized.

That was the federal government's first serious look at a problem created shortly before the turn of the century by the automobile. Hoover's conference, however, produced nothing serious. At least nobody took it seriously.

In 1966—last month, in fact—another commerce secretary, John T. Connor, a former General Motors board member, stated:

"For many years Congress has demonstrated its serious and continuing concern for traffic safety."

Apparently the secretary had failed to do his homework—or, at least study the record.

In the 42 years between Hoover's and Connor's statements, more than one million Americans died on the highway . . . while Congress hesitated to define the federal role in traffic safety.

Now Congress is poised—committed, actually—to respond to legislation it did not generate—President Johnson's traffic safety bill of 1966.

The President has proposed standards for industry, accident and injury research, a government test facility, highway improvement and assistance to state programs which include the driver.

Congress now must determine whether the bill becomes law as outlined—nonrestrictive in nature—or is to be rewritten with rigid guidelines for industry.

If it is the latter, it could mean serious restrictions on automobile manufacturers.

Such a bill seems unlikely, but not for the reason expressed by Rep. JAMES A. MACKAY (D-Ga.) who said:

"The automobile industry is so powerful that I think it can get this legislation if it sets its mind to."

Despite recriminations against industry, legislators are not likely to bind industry's hands too tightly.

Even one of Detroit's severest critics, Sen. ABRAHAM RIBICOFF (D-Conn.), admits the problem is broader than that.

RIBICOFF, called "Mr. Traffic Safety" by his colleagues, undoubtedly is the man most responsible for a concerted federal effort. He has been a relentless crusader for highway safety since his days as governor of Connecticut (1954-60). Those close to him say al-

most reverently: "He came in a time of national need."

RIBICOFF's subcommittee launched an in-depth study on the subject a year ago.

"No federal role was coordinated," said the senator about the timing. "I think we were effective in 11 months. We now have the whole government in it."

The job of any subcommittee, RIBICOFF explained, is to "explore, highlight and needle." His committee succeeded on all counts.

"NOT DESTRUCTIVE"

"However," he added, "you must work very carefully . . . so the public realizes you're a constructive and not destructive critic."

RIBICOFF has both commended and condemned the President's bill.

As proposed, it would permit industry to set standards for safety, subject to scrutiny after two years and approval by the secretary of commerce or transportation, if the latter department is established.

At hearings, RIBICOFF assailed the bill's timetable, demanding interim federal standards and said "discretionary authority" for the secretary is not enough. In effect, he said, "don't let industry off the hook."

In his office, RIBICOFF exhibits more patience with this problem, if not the bill, but no less urgency to get things rolling.

"If the bill goes through, you have to give it time to work," he said, nevertheless leaving the impression that he fears neither the Commerce Department nor his colleagues in Congress share in depth his concern for the traffic "emergency."

DIRECTED AT CAR

RIBICOFF has directed most of his safety efforts at the car, including one that hasn't been built yet—the so-called prototype survival-car.

The senator long has advocated that the federal government should get into the automobile business by having a prototype built to its standards. He also points to the aerospace industry as the most likely source to provide the concept for a crashproof car.

Specifically, in fact, he has suggested that the government provide financial support for a safety car project that is being developed for the state of New York by Fairchild Hiller's Republic Aviation Division.

It is estimated that the cost of development and construction of a dozen prototype vehicles and subsequent crash tests would be \$4 to \$5 million, a figure that RIBICOFF labels "extremely cheap."

Further, he states:

"The auto industry should have such a car of its own."

The Senator contends that the industry knows there is a different kind of car to be built, safety rather than design oriented.

A government prototype, he indicated, would put the industry under the gun to build one . . . "and put the engineer in his rightful place (on a level with the designer)."

LONG-RANGE LOOK

A prototype development program, of course, is a long-range look.

What about the "unsafe" cars presently on the road?

"You can't do a lot with what's on the road now," RIBICOFF admitted. "Condemnation is a pretty tough thing. If there is inspection, dangerous cars will be ruled off. Normal attrition will take care of the others."

The National Safety Council has taken a strong stand against safety cars and imposition of mandatory standards on auto builders. Howard Pyle, a former governor of Arizona and now president of the council, is wary of the political approach, especially what he calls "the tendency to put the whole blame on the automobile."

Pyle plainly favors an act that would establish the federal government's role as chiefly that of coordinator and not regulator. Uncle Sam would serve best, according to Pyle, as

stimulator to state and local projects, mainly by financial assistance.

"Legal authority best reposes with the state and local governments and we think substantial momentum has been built up," he said, pointing to recent compacts on driver licensing between 19 states and vehicle equipment safety between 44 states.

"Bedlam, however, breaks out if you don't do it orderly," he said, speaking against hasty federal interim standards that would supersede state standards.

FUNDS CRITICIZED

Pyle contends that impatience will not bring results quicker but poses the danger of "pulling everything down on our heads."

"Government is never the shortest distance between two points."

Pyle, while warning against federal standards that go too far, is also critical that some areas of the President's bill don't go far enough—particularly in providing federal funds.

"The act asking for \$700 million for a six-year period is inadequate," he said. "We estimate it will take an additional \$958 million (annually) at the state, county and city levels to expedite official action."

Pyle, of course, is anxious to stimulate through federal aid the long-standing but lagging Action Program for Highway Safety, developed since 1946 by various safety authorities, including, in recent years, the President's Committee on Traffic Safety.

The Council-supported Action Program encompasses laws and ordinances, accident records, education, engineering, police supervision, courts, public information, organized citizen efforts, research and care and transportation for the injured.

If the program reaches full operation in states and communities throughout the country, Pyle predicted the net cut in accidents would be 50%.

Federal influence in safety also raises a cost consideration which eventually comes right back to the consumer. First, how much is a life worth?

Everyone agrees, politicians in particular, that you can't put a price on human life. Thus, is price to be among criteria in determining what safety devices and standards are approved for cars?

Sen. RIBICOFF claims a safe car will not cost more or look much different than today's automobile. Part of his reliance is based on the competitive nature of the industry.

"My feelings is that you could strip \$100 worth of junk from the automobile that is there now. There is an awful lot in an automobile that is absolutely useless . . . nonsensical," said the senator.

Industry disagrees, naturally. For instance:

"That's pure fiction," said Larry Nagler of American Motors, the pioneer safety engineer presently in Detroit. "That's another self-generated statement—just more guesswork. The basic automobile just doesn't have \$100 to trim out."

Safety standards, Nagler pointed out, already have added about \$100 to the cost of a car. His reference is to Government Service Administration standard (requirements for cars purchased for federal use). Half of that cost includes the California-approved anti-smog controls.

"That's an added billion dollars in a 10-million car market," Nagler emphasized.

The public pays.

GSA standards, which were drawn up with the help of industry, have been adopted voluntarily by manufacturers—obviously to reduce political heat. In most cases, they are "tack on" items. More will be added next fall when 1967 models are introduced, including a collapsible steering wheel and dual brake systems (which only American Motor Corp. and Cadillac now have).

A retail price of \$125 has been mentioned for the steering column assembly in House committee hearings.

RIBICOFF asserted the public will gladly pay extra for safety devices that will help save the lives of loved ones.

Maybe, but it would require a change of heart. Safety items as optional equipment have never been as popular as white wall tires.

RIBICOFF claims that automobile highway safety is a neglected field because the federal government has been "sucked in with the propaganda" that the problem should be left to the states.

But now the government is about to take the plunge.

It remains to be seen if it gets more than its feet wet.

[From the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times,
Apr. 26, 1966]

CAR SAFETY IS DILEMMA FOR INDUSTRY: FEATURES MAY SAVE LIVES BUT MIGHT NOT SELL

(By Bob Thomas)

The automobile has marked the life of Richard A. Teague with tragedy. He lost an eye in an automobile accident as a youth. Later, his father and stepmother were killed in a crash.

The automobile also is the life of 42-year-old Dick Teague. He is one of Detroit's four vice presidents of styling, and one of the men most maligned for putting design ahead of safety.

"The car is a classic example of compromise," said Teague, styling chief at American Motors and former designer with General Motors and Ford. He scoffed at the idea that stylists minimize safety for the sake of art or, in the final analysis, even have the last word in major decisions influencing the end product.

CRITICISM EXPANDS

"Have they forgotten that our wives and children drive and ride in automobiles?" asked Teague, referring to critics who focus blame for 49,000 motor vehicle deaths last year—highest ever—on the auto.

Criticism of the automobile, of course, has penetrated much deeper than the influence of design over engineering.

Congress recently authorized Commerce Secretary John Connor to establish interim safety performance standards for new tires, which later would be tightened on the basis of a government program of tire testing, research and development.

It has been charged that car builders foist tires on new car buyers that are not safe under sustained speed or heavy load conditions, and that they exert pressure on tire manufacturers to provide them with sub-quality tires to hold down costs.

Amid denials by both industries the Rubber Manufacturers Assn. has issued figures to indicate that tires figure in only about 5% of auto mishaps. However, Sen. ROBERT F. KENNEDY (D-N.Y.) said the figure might be as high as 10%.

Another controversy centers on "call backs," those automobiles found after introduction to have mechanical defects, sometimes of a serious safety nature.

Legislation has been initiated to force public disclosure of such defects. In the past these corrections have been handled quietly by manufacturers through innocuous dealer notices to customers.

Several million cases of "call backs" have been uncovered in recent hearings on traffic safety.

In all of this it has been the engineer who has gained from critics both their sympathy for his suppressed role and their wrath for dragging his feet in producing safety advances.

ON THE SPOT

Harry Barr, vice president of engineering at General Motors, has found himself in the unenviable role of being industry's engineering spokesman. Barr warns against a hasty, impulsive approach to safety through radical changes, especially those made "under the gun."

And industry has found itself looking down the barrel.

"Make sure first that you don't design something for one type of accident that's worse in others," he said.

Barr cited, as an example, the possibilities latent in a device such as the collapsible steering wheel column which will be introduced in 1967 models.

"Safety doesn't come in a prototype car wrapped in a ribbon," said Barr in rebuttal to those in and out of the federal government who are pressing for development and construction of the complete survival package, the so-called safety car.

In addition to the styling chief and the engineer, there's a third person—the interior designer, who may contribute the most vital part of all. He must cope with the "second collision" in automobile accidents—one that occurs between occupant and the automobile after the first impact.

And Colin Neale, who is most responsible for interior environment in Chrysler products (credit him with the most significant new safety feature in 1966 models—the flush-type inside door handle), offered the most ominous warning:

"Revolution in car design could be quite bloody."

IMPROVED APPEARANCE

And, he added, costly.

In a less alarming tone, he described "styling as really only a fashioning of the pieces that have to be there anyway."

In perspective, he said, automobile development is a serious "ping pong game between us and engineering."

"Generally 'brainstorming' starts with us," he explained about interior design, "but the engineer advises us all along the way."

Additionally, industry has a catalyst, it says, in the safety engineer, who has emerged from the shadows to popularity and prominence.

One of the newest on the job, Colver (Cog) Briggs of Ford Motor Co., takes a broad look at safety.

"Research is a lot of work," he said. "By and large, it is a slow, discouraging process."

Briggs said, as did Barr, that safety evolves step by step, component by component and does not emerge totally in a "concept car," as industry calls special prototypes.

"What you learn from a design concept car," said Briggs, "is how not to do things. This gives you direction for the next generation design."

One of Ford's own "concept" cars rebounded in its lap—the Mustang I, which included a host of special safety features. These items did not appear in the production Mustang that was introduced later.

The fact is, according to Briggs, Ford merely borrowed the name—Mustang—from its concept showpiece for a now very popular production car that was already in the works.

The safety features in the one-of-a-kind Mustang I, said Briggs, were experimental and untested.

Barr questions the feasibility of testing a prototype safety car "with everything" and still coming up with data on each safety item.

"How do you run two dozen impact tests with it?" he asked. "Working on these things component by component, you can repeat tests under many varied conditions."

BASIC FEAR

Basically, what industry fears most is someone designing its cars for them.

Manufacturers are most concerned about the federal approach to standards materializing from President Johnson's bill on traffic safety pending in Congress.

A "strait jacket," according to Barr, could be disastrous.

"Performance standards, not design standards, make sense," said Larry Nagler, American Motors safety engineer, who helped write General Services Administration standards.

Heinz A. Abersfeller, commissioner of GSA's federal supply service (which buys cars for the government) draws a clear distinction in standards.

"A performance standard," he said "is one which sets values on an end result and without prescribing how that end result is to be achieved."

STANDARDS NOT NEW

"Standards aren't new to us," said Briggs of Ford. "We've got 1,900 of our own now in the design of a car."

"It might be a danger if the federal bill gets too detailed," said Neale of Chrysler. "The standards then would have to be based on past or known methods. That would bind our hands."

This fall, automakers will include as standard equipment the 17 safety devices required on all government-purchased passenger cars. Among the features are the collapsible steering column and dual brake systems (offered now as standard by Cadillac and AMC).

Sen. ABRAHAM RIBICOFF (D-Conn.) said industry questioned the merits of these innovations before his subcommittee a year ago, but now is ready to adopt them for 1967 models.

He charged that the collapsible steering column, the prime example used by critics to indicate foot-dragging by the auto industry, has been "on the shelf collecting dust for years."

Industry admits that collapsible steering column designs are not new.

"I can show you collapsible steering column after collapsible steering column," Briggs said.

"If we had felt it would perform as we wanted it to, then there's no earthly reason why we wouldn't have put it on a car. Eventually ways could be found to take the added cost out of it."

TOLERANCE FACTOR

A collapsible steering column, he pointed out, would be useless if a driver died anyway.

Barr said engineers still face "military-type choices" in designing safety items—like trying to avoid fatalities or minimizing injuries. A device might do one, but not the other.

"If something is designed for (minimizing) injury then under certain impacts, it could give too easily to save a life," he explained. And vice-versa.

"What is our design 'bogey' for a head-on crash? Is what is good in a 20 m.p.h. impact also good at 40 m.p.h.?"

Industry calls these problems, "trade offs." AMC's Nagler said:

"When you monkey around with steering gears and brakes you better know for sure what you are doing. There's inherent conservatism in engineers and management on such items."

Seat belts and other restraints pose a particular challenge for establishing the interior environment of an automobile, especially due to the public's reluctance to wear them.

Interiors must be fashioned to consider the occupant with or without seat belt, according to designers. This is not only critical in "defending" against interior collisions but also in operation of the vehicle—placement of the controls. The problem intensifies when harness restraints are mentioned.

Industry always has had trouble selling safety—probably because it never really

wanted to. Safety's biggest setback occurred 10 years ago when Ford offered a safety package. It did not sell. Industry never fails to remind us as a result of that that safety doesn't sell.

"We've got to make safety attractive," said Chrysler's Neale, a man with that assignment. "We have to make people want to do something that will make them safer."

Safety features fall into two categories—"active and passive," said Nagler.

"It is a matter of getting people used to using the kind that require a thinking action," he said.

Seat belts, he pointed out, fall in that category.

"What if manufacturers put in a feature whereby you couldn't start a car until the seat belts were secured?" Neale asked. "That could be done, you know."

He answered his question with a question. "What would be the side effect?"

Politicians, then, aren't the only ones fearful of pushing the public too far. So is industry.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 27, 1966]

DRIVERS CALLED MAJOR TRAFFIC SAFETY OBSTACLE—NO ONE WHO HAS THE POWER TO CONTROL MOTORISTS EFFECTIVELY HAS DARED USE IT

(By Bob Thomas)

What voice in the United States looms stronger than that of the American voter?

It is that of the automobile driver.

There are more licensed drivers than registered voters—millions more. In fact, the U.S. driving force is greater than its labor force.

And the drivers stand collectively as a monumental obstacle in the path of the country's most serious domestic problem—traffic safety.

No one who has the power to control the driver effectively has dared use it.

Yet his numbers multiply rapidly each year and by 1970 will total 100 million.

DEATHS INCREASE

Hand in hand, the number of deaths annually from motor vehicle accidents is climbing toward the 50,000 level, a grim plateau which most assuredly will be reached for the first time this year. Also, two million persons will be injured, many permanently.

Traditionally, control of the driver has rested with state and local authorities. Only feeble efforts to produce uniformity in laws and licensing have been inspired by the federal government in the past 42 years. And little heed has been paid to them.

It is unlikely that the power of authority will shift under enactment of President Johnson's Traffic Safety Act of 1966. What is expected, however, is a general upgrading of licensing practices and enforcement under the impetus of the federal government, which can become the long-needed catalyst.

BLAME NOT DEFINED

As yet the burden of blame on the driver in automobile accidents has never been clearly defined. It has been proportioned loosely from a conservative 60 to 95%.

The consensus "scapegoat" for the huge death and injury toll always has been that ubiquitous "nut behind the wheel."

However, Sen. ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF (D-Conn.), "Mr. Traffic Safety" in Washington and a leading critic of the automobile industry, has taken a "show me" attitude, saying: "I'm wary of such statistics."

Whatever the driver's part in the accident tragedy that also includes the automobile and the highway, studies indicate that all drivers share equally in the peril.

A driver may be good, but not necessarily safe. It has been found that his chances for survival are no better than those of the bad driver. One-third of all deaths in collisions include "at fault" drivers. Another third of

the fatalities are passengers. And the final third are drivers in the right.

The first and most obvious corrective measure to reduce the number of dangerous drivers is tighter licensing procedures. The problem, however, has 50 parts, one for each state.

Many of the more than 90 million licensed drivers on the road today have never taken a behind-the-wheel examination. And they never will . . . unless new, retroactive laws are written. These drivers received their licenses before many states had such a requirement. Only a few states order a recheck of driving skills, but usually not until a driver has reached an advanced age.

A Cleveland doctor recently recommended that an age limit be set for automobile drivers. He proposed the late 70s—or sooner as speeds climb and reaction times of drivers become more critical.

The modern automobile simply has outgrown most state laws on licensing. Many were enacted before the car lost its luxury status and became a necessity, thus increasing its use and exposure to accidents.

MAIL-ORDER SERVICE

Licensing procedures, as a result, provide material for a book on ludicrousness—everything from issuing driving permits to people on blind relief rolls to lifetime licenses as a reward to war veterans. Some states even have provided mail-order service.

The National Safety Council has found, in fact, that there are more licenses in circulation than drivers. Many drivers actually have acquired licenses in two states, some for the very purpose of dividing their bad driving record. Others, having lost a license in one state, simply replace it with a license from another. Only a handful of states have reciprocal agreements to prevent this.

Also, many people who don't drive or ever intend to drive hold licenses. They use them, for example, to cash checks. The automobile driver license is universally received as an ID card.

RIGHT OR PRIVILEGE

Why have licenses been so easy to obtain? Perhaps this can be traced back to the old controversy of whether driving is a right or privilege.

Rep. JAMES MACKAY (D-Ga.), who is spearheading House safety efforts, says: "I don't see how you can call it (driving) a privilege. You should be allowed to have the right until you forfeit it for one reason or another."

Sen. RIBICOFF agrees.

The President's Committee for Traffic Safety disagrees and labels licensing as "the granting of a privilege." If driving were a legal right, contends the committee, licensing would be unnecessary—in fact, impossible.

In the past, committee recommendations have met only light response. The committee has provided, through its Action Program for Highway Safety, a pattern for uniformity in driver license laws, such as minimum training standards, systematic rechecks of driving skills and elimination of the necessity for drivers to learn and abide by a multiplicity of diverse laws in interstate travel.

While state driver license laws have become basically similar, they have not yet approached even minimum standards for across-the-board uniformity as proposed by the President's committee.

Federal government involvement in traffic safety should bridge gaps which exist among states, Sen. RIBICOFF says.

There is now a National Driver Register which offers limited exchange of information on persons whose licenses have been revoked for drunk driving or traffic violations involving a fatality. Already the roster includes the names of 820,000 drivers, but not all states use it.

Traffic authorities see the register as a guide for broader controls and checks on

drivers. However, no consideration is being given to a national driver's license.

Restricting or revoking licenses is a far more complex problem for authorities than issuing them in the first place.

"I think you can go far with the public," said Sen. RIBICOFF about strict enforcement. "Your actions must be based on firm knowledge, though, not outright whim."

Politicians and local officials traditionally have been timid when it comes to leaning heavily on the public in matters of license suspensions. They liken it to tight-rope walking.

Simply, rigid enforcement—even when strict laws are available—is too hot a political potato.

The dependence on the automobile by today's American household has heightened the problem of enforcement. Eight of every 10 commuting workers in the United States use the automobile to get to their jobs.

It has become commonplace for a breadwinner who consistently has demonstrated that he is an unsafe driver to return to the road despite a suspension or revocation of license. He drives again with blessing because it has been deemed necessary for him to do so in order to earn a living and support his family.

Traffic safety experts, however, oppose "hardship" licenses, charging they nullify the effectiveness of basic laws relating to license suspensions.

UNPOPULAR PROCESS

Even revoking the license of the chronically bad driver is not enough. It is difficult to keep him off the road. It has been estimated that one-third of the drivers who have had their licenses suspended or revoked go right back to the highway.

The Los Angeles Police Department conducted a special one-month study to determine what percentage of drivers in accidents were operating with invalid licenses.

Among 7,481 drivers in accidents during the period 423 (5.65%) did not have licenses in their possession at the time. Upon further check, 75 of them (1% of the total) had suspended or revoked licenses. However, police did not run a check on the other 7,000 drivers to see if the licenses they were carrying were valid or not.

To do so, an official explained, would require a link between the policeman in the field and a central office computer. Hopefully, that is coming, he said.

Until that time, however, it is evident that random checks of driver licenses—even among traffic violators—would be a slow, unpopular and unlikely process.

Another surprising statistic was produced in the Los Angeles survey. Of the 423 drivers cited for not carrying a license, it was found that 134 did not have driver's licenses at all.

Ground rules that will keep other potentially dangerous drivers off the highway—for example, those under treatment for physical or emotional illnesses—will evolve through federal participation in traffic safety, predicted RIBICOFF. He did not elaborate.

Those who have been studying the problem, however, don't agree that it will happen that easily.

"How do you keep the driver out of his car who has been up all night or who has taken a heavy dose of medication?" asked Dr. Donald Heulke of the University of Michigan, a man who has studied fatal accidents since 1961.

INTOXICATED DRIVERS

The most difficult problem driver to control is the drinker.

Road checks turn up an infinitesimal number of intoxicated drivers but a recent University of Michigan study showed in a sampling of fatal crashes that half of the "at fault" drivers were alcoholics or heavy drinkers.

Action against the drinking driver is both difficult and inconsistent. It has been widely suggested that society's feeling of "there but for the grace of God go I" has let many a drunken driver "off the hook."

Few states (only 16) have an "implied consent" provision. This law considers that any person arrested for driving while under the influence of liquor has given his consent to a test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his blood. California, for instance, has a bill covering the provision now under committee study in Sacramento.

Without such a test, convictions are difficult, if not impossible.

Nevertheless, in states without an "implied consent" law, the decision of the driver to submit is voluntary with no punitive action if he decides not to undergo the test.

[From the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times, Apr. 28, 1966]

SKID SCHOOLS URGED FOR DEFENSIVE DRIVING—SAFETY EXPERTS SUPPORT SCHEME TO TEACH MOTORISTS HOW TO ACT IN PANIC SITUATIONS (By Bob Thomas)

America's best defense against the automobile accident is experience.

That is the contention of three leading U.S. traffic safety experts in the research field who propose a somewhat spectacular scheme for teaching drivers how to cope with emergency situations.

They advocate establishment of "skid schools" throughout the country to provide such training.

Otherwise, they contend, motorists only can gain experience in defensive driving techniques the hard way—in an accident. Then it is usually too late, they point out.

PANIC RESPONSE

Liberty Mutual, which has a skid school at its Hopkinton (Mass.) research center, sees a network of such facilities as helpful for drivers of all ages.

"A skid school," said Jack Creeden, assistant chief engineer at Liberty, perhaps the most active insurance company in highway safety research, "can teach proper emergency control procedures to those who usually know only one panic response—to hit the brakes."

And that's the wrong thing to do, Creeden said.

Application of the brakes in panic, Creeden explained, usually causes a lockup of the wheels—they cease to rotate.

"In a four-wheel lockup," Creeden continued, "the car becomes essentially just a sled. Steering control is lost."

ROLLING WHEEL

"Your best friend is a 'rolling wheel,'" he added.

Even slight rotation not only shortens the stopping distance, Creeden said, but often gives a driver an opportunity to steer around an object.

A skid school, according to Creeden, also can provide experience for protection against spin-outs. Because of inexperience, most drivers don't recognize a spin situation until they're gone beyond the point of correction. "A good driver controls forces," Creeden concluded. "A bad driver lets forces control him."

Most experts agree, however, that the line between a full, effective brake application and the dangerous lockup is too precise for even the most experienced driver to judge, much less the inexperienced motorist.

The ideal control would be a failsafe non-locking brake system. Hopefully, the automobile industry will provide one in the near future. It is working on the problem.

Dr. Donald Huelke of the University of Michigan, who has made a close study of fatal accidents since 1961, proposes asphalt

"skid pans" for driver education courses in high school.

A skid pan is a spacious paved area where drivers may maneuver under simulated emergency conditions without fear of hitting fixed obstructions or other vehicles. It usually resembles a large supermarket parking lot.

"Give them (the students) the problems they may face on the road," Dr. Huelke said.

He even suggests such drastic skid-pan instruction as blowing out tires, a practice usually reserved for test track drivers and law enforcement trainees.

"I'm sure there are enough old tires around to carry out such a program," he said.

EVASIVE TACTICS

W. F. Milliken of Cornell Laboratories in Buffalo, N.Y., a former sports car race driver and one of the country's leading experts in aeronautical and automotive dynamics, claims drivers should be taught evasive tactics—how to avoid the child that runs into the street; how to control a car in a critical turn situation.

"With a little training, you can show the driver what a car will do," said Milliken, who contends an automobile can recover when a driver can't.

"It isn't a skill proposition," Milliken said of the driver's reaction to lateral forces in a quick turn maneuver. "It's fear."

A car, according to Milliken, will feel like it is going to break away to the untrained driver long before it actually reaches its limit of adhesion.

It's like learning to ski. You learn by experience to do what you didn't think you could do.

FEAR STAGE

What do untrained drivers do when they reach the "fear" stage? "Let go of the wheel," Milliken said, "and hit whatever they were trying to miss."

Driver education (classroom) and driver training (behind the wheel), especially in high school, fall into the same category as mandatory vehicle inspection and improved highway conditions.

They are controversial preventive measures.

As a result, it is difficult to measure their actual effect in reducing traffic deaths, which last year reached a record level of 49,000 persons.

Driver education has been highly controversial since it was launched 30 years ago.

It has been attacked as a "frill" in education that drains tax money that could be better spent on the three R's. Opponents charge that the automobile is as disruptive an influence in education in the classroom as it is in the school parking lot.

Proponents, however, claim the automobile has taken as overpowering role in today's society and affects the lives and future livelihood of students, so driver education demands a rightful place beside the three R's.

Thirty state legislatures apparently agree. They have passed special bills appropriating funds to support driver education. All 50 states now provide for some form of it.

Federal assistance now is being sought as part of President Johnson's Traffic Safety Act of 1966.

In a plea for federal funds, Robert Marshall, assistant executive secretary of the National Commission on Safety Education, said the government's participation in the program would (1) make driver education a reality for all eligible boys and girls in the United States (2) provide research for improvement of instruction, (3) assure preparation of teachers, and (4) promote state-level supervision.

There are 1.5 million students enrolled in driver education courses in 13,000 of the nation's 17,000 high schools. Another 1.5 million who are eligible are not enrolled.

TYPICAL COST

Marshall estimates that the typical cost per student is \$50, indicating that \$75 million is being spent annually on the program.

"Putting 1.5 million new drivers on the road each year with inadequate preparation merely delays by that much our facing up to what should have been done years ago," said Marshall in his plea before the Senate Commerce Committee. "The toll from further inaction can only be continuing tragedy."

Studies have not clearly pinpointed the advantages of driver education, admitted Marshall.

Parents of graduates are among its biggest boosters, claiming that driver education not only has had an effect on their teen-agers' driving attitude but also has influenced the driving habits of all family members.

YOUNG DRIVERS

While safety experts warn of the peril due from the "rising tide" of young, accident-prone drivers (half the population will be under 27 by 1970), the encouraging fact is that more safety-indoctrinated drivers also will be reaching the road.

AUTO INSPECTION

Even more controversial among frequently proposed traffic safety remedies is periodic vehicle inspection and maintenance which are aimed at counter-attacking owner negligence.

Is inspection a boon or a boondoggle? Although mandatory inspection dates back to 1929, only 20 states and the District of Columbia have it. Others have tried and abandoned it.

A complex program, it is applied under a variety of methods, chiefly through state-controlled private garages or state-owned stations.

The states with inspection embrace only a third of the nation's vehicles, some covering only commercial vehicles.

The Southern California Automobile Club stands as the major opponent of mandatory inspection in California. The club bases its opposition on the opportunities for "gouging" and the difficulties in administering a program that would prevent it.

Automobile manufacturers and various safety experts strongly urge adoption of inspection by all states.

Sen. ABRAHAM RIBICOFF (D-Conn.), whose state does not have an inspection program, says a manageable system is feasible, even in a state as large as California, which has 10% of the country's automobiles. He cites Pennsylvania as a state with a successful inspection operation.

There is no sure way to determine the actual effect of inspection on accident prevention. Half of the states with it are above the national average for motor deaths. Too many factors, however, contribute to auto accidents to make this statistic significant.

American Motors' safety engineer Larry Nagler seemed to put it best when he said:

"The value of vehicle inspection is in direct proportion with the quality of its administration."

And that's the hardest part.

Another remedy is improvement of the road itself in traffic safety.

The critical thing is to stay on it. Otherwise, obstacles include trees, concrete abutments, signs, ditches and other cars—some moving at high speed in the opposite direction only a foot or two away.

What would be ideal (but impossible), according to students of the problem, would be a relatively level, 100-foot area—an escape route—along each highway.

MOVE THE TREES

"You can't change all the roads. But the tree on the side of the road that has been hit time and time again can be moved," Dr. Huelke said.

A case in point, said Dr. Huelke, was a tree in his district against which five people have died in three accidents. It is still there.

He noted another "death" tree that impinges on a country road. "I was told there was no money allocated to remove trees like that," recalled Dr. Huelke. "Two years later I saw it was marked for removal . . . not because of its hazardous highway position. No, it had Dutch elm disease."

The other tree, however, remains. Unfortunately, it is an oak.

"I'm very worried about Mrs. Johnson's highway beautification program," continued the doctor. He wasn't kidding. "Trees usually are the first consideration in community beautification projects. Well, saplings someday become immovable objects."

Dr. Huelke recommends shrubs and indigenous ground cover. "These things can be deceleration factors when struck by a car."

[From the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times, Apr. 29, 1966]

STUDY SHOWS TRAFFIC FATALITIES CAN BE CUT—2-YEAR PROJECT STRESSES WEARING PROPER RESTRAINING DEVICES BY OCCUPANTS
(By Bob Thomas)

Death and injury on the highway could be reduced 50% to 75% "while accidents go on forever," a UCLA surgeon has concluded after intensively studying crash injuries in the Los Angeles area for two years.

This prediction was made by Dr. Alan M. Nahum, who Thursday released data on his findings.

Significantly, the optimistic declaration came from a usually conservative field—science—that is being groomed to take the lead in efforts to solve America's most misunderstood social problem, the automobile accident.

Enactment of President Johnson's Traffic Safety Act is expected to result in unprecedented coordination of research projects on motor vehicle accidents and injury causes. It also is expected to accelerate application of proposed remedies.

SELECTED ACCIDENTS

Dr. Nahum, assistant professor of surgery at UCLA's School of Medicine, produced data collected from 150 carefully selected accidents in Los Angeles. They involved 496 serious injuries to 242 of the 347 occupants in the cars under study.

"Approximately 90% of these injuries would have been prevented or at least converted to a minor category if the occupants had been wearing a proper restraining device," Dr. Nahum said.

"These are people who stayed in the car," he explained. "Ejection is readily preventable and not worth studying."

The purpose of the study, which is being broadened over the next five years, is to determine the causes of severe injuries and to plot counteractions, according to Dr. Nahum.

However, he said preliminary data "conclusively indicates that the majority of injuries could be prevented now" by (1) wearing seat belts or other proper restraints and (2) altering the interior designs of automobiles.

INJURY CAUSES

His report listed injury causes, in order of frequency, as the steering wheel and column, instrument panel, windshield, door, roof support pillars at either side of the windshield and roof area above the windshield.

Dr. Nahum based his optimistic 50-75% projection on a crash program concentrating on the so-called "second collision" which occurs inside the car between the occupant and interior.

"In contrast, a crash program on accident causes might bring a 1% decline," Dr. Nahum said. "It could take 10 years to cut accidents 10%.

"Our premise is the accident is going to keep happening . . . unfortunately," he said. "The primary accident is not preventable. It's like mixing two chemicals. What then are the most important things about accidents? Injury and death, obviously. This is where we will concentrate."

Nahum and Derwyn Severy, who heads UCLA's collision study projects, discussed their findings at a traffic symposium sponsored by the National Academy of Engineering in Washington, D.C., Thursday.

OTHER PROJECTS

Several other major research projects already are underway.

The most notable ones involve an \$800,000 grant from the Automobile Manufacturers Assn. to Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, which previously had concentrated on injury research, to study accident causes, controlled collision tests by UCLA's Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering (ITTE); a \$10 million grant to the University of Michigan from the auto industry and human tolerance research at Wayne State University in Detroit.

Dr. B. J. Campbell of Cornell has organized teams of scientists, automotive engineers and traffic engineers to begin on-the-scene, in-depth studies for accident causes in the Buffalo area, ignoring statistics that label driver error as 90% of the problem.

"We will operate with the assumption that the driver, car and road all share a 100% partnership," Dr. Campbell said. "It is clear that there is no single overriding cause. If this were the case, we'd have found it long ago.

"In the 10 cases we've looked at so far" he continued, "we have found all the classic categories—driver error, traffic control failure, faulty vehicle maintenance and treadless tires."

Cornell has been accused of minimizing defects found in automobiles in the past because of the strong support it gets from the auto industry. In reply, Campbell contends that criticism of auto design is really not new, especially by Cornell.

"We say 'welcome to the club'. You can do a great deal with vehicle design. We said that 10 years and 400,000 lives ago. I'm glad there is interest there today."

Fear of litigation has been blamed as the stumbling block in past attempts to ferret out accident causes.

Cornell apparently is willing to take the chance.

"We're not going to leave any question unasked because of possible consequences later on," Campbell said.

While the study has a three-year timetable, Cornell will make a preliminary report after the first year. If some overwhelming factor is noted earlier, Campbell said it will be announced.

"We must recognize that the causes of accidents and the cures aren't necessarily tied together," warned Dr. Campbell. "Remedies may be totally unrelated to the causes."

Dr. Donald Huelke recently concluded one of the most widely publicized research projects in traffic safety, a four-year study of auto fatalities in the Ann Arbor (Mich.) area. It pointed up the importance of restraint devices—seat belts, basically—for survival.

"We've got to get more science in this thing," said Huelke about finding accident causes. "There are facts on very few cases."

Dr. Huelke, in collaboration with Dr. Paul Gikas, recently issued a report that indicates possibly 12,600 lives could be saved each year by the use of the simple lap belt, applying the figure to the ratio of preventable deaths among the 177 fatalities they studied.

"We had only one case of a survivor who owes his life to not wearing a seat belt and 71 who owe their deaths to not wearing

one," said Dr. Huelke. "It's just stupid not to wear one."

In the study, 20% of the victims would have been saved by the addition of a shoulder restraint while one-third of the deaths would have occurred regardless of restraining devices due to the deformation or compression of the compartment.

DRINKING INVOLVED

Drinking was involved in half of the fatal accidents investigated, Dr. Huelke said.

Ejection remains, he said, the leading cause of death.

Only one dashboard knob could be associated with a death in the study. A recessed knob was exposed with a dash buckled under impact, killing a child. Huelke, who studied only fatalities, said knobs undoubtedly play a larger part in injury causes.

Huelke also expressed hope that repeated emphasis on "unsafe" automobiles won't divert attention from other safety needs.

"To change one factor in the traffic problem will not noticeably affect the entire problem," he said. "If we say it is all the driver or the car then we are kidding ourselves."

Huelke will continue traffic safety research as a part of the new safety institute being established at the University of Michigan under the \$10 million grant from the auto industry.

"It's going to be a multi-pronged attack," said Huelke. "It's entirely independent of industry. The university has carte blanche."

UCLA Thursday also released significant data and findings on its latest controlled collision series—injury exposure in rear-end crashes, the most common urban accident.

The whiplash, according to Severy, is a very real thing and can produce major body injury even in a low-speed accident that results in only minor car damage.

Severy said Thursday in Washington that the findings from the UCLA experiments indicate that "automobiles should be rated on their collision performance as well as acceleration and braking performances. Also, basic safety engineering in automobiles should include head supports," he said. Severy called them a long overdue safety device.

Further, Severy said most head supports now on the market are "more hazardous than no-support at all."

They are incapable of handling the weight loads which occur, he explained.

Severy added that automobile manufacturers are the logical source for development of adequate "retrofit units" for the millions of cars that are currently on the road in need of these head supports.

Severy, described as the leading authority on controlled crashes in the country, said seat belt and head rest recommendations are not new.

UCLA, which pioneered fully instrumented collision studies with anthropometric dummies in 1951, urged the use of them in 1954.

"It takes about 10 years for that sort of thing to become popular," Severy explained.

Nearly 90 collision experiments have been conducted by UCLA, leading to important findings on ejection, door locks, door latches and door control designs.

Severy, who never drives anywhere without a lap belt, said lateral acceleration in crashes can be so violent that it will actually punch people through doors. "The inadequately restrained person becomes a battering ram," he said.

LOCKING DOORS

Both Severy and Huelke emphasized the importance of locking car doors while driving as a further safeguard against ejection.

A major research breakthrough occurred within the past six months when Wayne State released its findings on human body tolerances. Data on the impact tolerance of the human chest provided the auto in-

dustry with guidelines to complete development of the collapsible steering column for introduction this fall on 1967 models.

Dr. Nahum's injury investigation staff at UCLA includes a heart specialist, Dr. Irving I. Lasky, and a young doctor, Stan Trachtenberg, who is studying concussions to determine brain damage.

He is using monkeys in his concussion tests at UCLA, terming the "primate as the middle ground between the anthropometric dummy and the human."

Heart damage, according to Dr. Lasky, is going undetected in many accidents. "People go undiagnosed," he said. "Some of them could be saved."

Dr. Lasky said one of seven accident fatalities is related to a tear of the heart at the point of insertion of the aorta. He said cardiac injury is possible just from rapid deceleration "due to the movement of a very heavy column of blood."

Scientists have concluded that the automobile accident must be attacked like a serious disease. Exposure to it is unavoidable. In that case, the only thing to do is to see that people, once exposed to the disease, don't catch it.

This method worked with polio, they point out.

The automobile, though, appears to be made of sterner stuff. It kills and cripples more people than polio ever did. Last year 49,000 people died and 1.8 million were injured on the nation's roads.

Obviously, no quick, sure cure is in the cards, mainly because it is generally agreed that, in an imperfect world, accidents will continue to happen.

Traffic safety, however, has more things in its favor now than ever before.

Increased public interest, in contrast to apathy, offers a measure of relief from the problem even if it can't provide a cure. Awareness, for example, makes the simple but effective seat belt more acceptable.

The impending Traffic Safety Act, despite the fact it is being shaped in an atmosphere of recrimination, promises to draw the federal government, the automobile industry and research field into concert for the first coordinated attack.

The Congress, after 42 years of failing to define its position in traffic safety, or even take one, now is committed to action.

Automobile manufacturers, defending themselves by warning that revolution in safety design could be dangerous, have been prodded out of their conservatism to speed up the process of evolution.

With attention steadily and dramatically focused on the auto industry, one fact seems to have been totally obscured. Congress is on the spot much more than car builders.

Detroit only has to build safer cars.

Politicians must make the driver safer.

That will take firmer, perhaps unpopular laws.

Like the automakers, lawmakers have been reluctant to do their job, too.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE LEADERS CONFERENCE

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. MACKAY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson gave life and meaning to the term "creative federalism" when he convened in Washington the first National Legislative Leaders Conference which met on June 15 and 16.

At the conference he brought together the presiding officers of the respective houses of the 50 State legislatures. These leaders received extensive briefings by key leaders in the Government.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolution was adopted which speaks for itself.

In one respect State legislative viewpoints are well represented in Congress because information compiled by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress shows that 190 Members of the 89th Congress have served in our State legislatures. This report is attached following the resolution.

The National Legislative Leaders Conference is highly significant because it shows that the President is trying to make the term "creative federalism" a working relationship between State and National leaders and not just a phrase to adorn speeches.

The resolution and Library of Congress report follow:

RESOLUTION

Whereas: For the first time in our history a National Legislative Leaders' Conference has been called by the President of the United States, and

Whereas: This conference has brought together the presiding officers of the respective Houses of the State Legislatures of the United States, and

Whereas: There is a growing awareness throughout our country of the urgent necessity to strengthen State Legislatures and State Government to meet the growing problems of our citizens, and

Whereas: President Johnson has given emphasis and sharper focus to this growing movement, both through his call for a "Creative Federalism" and through his sponsorship of this conference, and

Whereas: We, as presiding officers and leaders of our respective legislatures, are vitally interested in the great impact which Federal programs and policies, both foreign and domestic, have upon the health, safety and welfare of our nation and its citizens, and

Whereas: We have found the excellent briefings on Federal programs in all fields of governmental activity by the distinguished officials and leaders in their respective fields stimulating, informative and enlightening, and

Whereas: We feel that as a result of this conference we are better informed about the urgent problems confronting the nation, its citizens and their government, and

Whereas: We believe such briefings can be helpful both for the implementation of Federal programs and for the effective discharge of our own responsibilities to the citizens of our respective States and we hope there will be further such conferences for State Legislators: Be it therefore

Resolved: That the participants in this National Legislative Leaders' Conference go on record expressing their appreciation to President Lyndon B. Johnson for making this conference possible, and be it further

Resolved: That we commend Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY and Speaker JOHN W. MCCORMACK for their interesting and informative addresses which opened this conference, and be it further

Resolved: That we commend Governor Farris Bryant and his able staff for their fine work in the organization and conduct of this conference, and be it further

Resolved: That we express our appreciation to such distinguished Federal officials who conducted the excellent briefings as Secretary of State, Dean Rusk; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, John Gardner; Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity,

Sargent Shriver; Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach; Secretary of the Air Force, Harold Brown; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Robert Weaver; Secretary of Commerce, John Connor; Secretary of Interior, Stewart Udall; Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman; Secretary of Treasury, Henry Fowler; Bureau of the Budget Director, Charles Schultze; Director of Telecommunications Management, James D. O'Connell; Special Assistant to the President, Joseph Califano, Jr.; Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Under Secretary Wilbur Cohen.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE, Washington, D.C.

MEMBERS OF THE 89TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, WHO HAVE HAD PREVIOUS SERVICE IN STATE LEGISLATURES

(NOTE.—This compilation is only as complete as the information supplied by the Congressional Directory.)

ALABAMA

Rep. ARMISTEAD SELDEN, JR.: Member—Alabama House of Representatives.

ALASKA

Rep. RALPH J. RIVERS: Member—Alaska Territorial Senate.

ARKANSAS

Rep. EZEKIEL GATHINGS: Member—Arkansas State Senate.

CALIFORNIA

Sen. THOMAS KUCHEL: Member—California State Assembly Member—California State Senate.

Rep. HAROLD T. JOHNSON: Member—California State Senate.

Rep. JOHN E. MOSS: Member—California State Assembly; Assistant Democratic Floor Leader of the Assembly.

Rep. ROBERT LEGGETT: Member—California State Assembly.

Rep. PHILLIP BURTON: Member—California State Assembly.

Rep. GEORGE P. MILLER: Member—California State Assembly.

Rep. CHARLES S. GUBSER: Member—California State Assembly.

Rep. JOHN J. McFALL: Member—California State Assembly.

Rep. CECIL R. KING: Member—California State Legislature.

Rep. HARLAN HAGEN: Member—California State Legislature.

Rep. AUGUSTUS HAWKINS: Member—California State Assembly.

Rep. GLENARD LIPSCOMB: Member—California State Legislature.

Rep. RONALD CAMERON: Member—California State Legislature.

Rep. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.: Member—California State Assembly.

Rep. CHARLES WILSON: Member—California Legislature.

Rep. RICHARD T. HANNA: Member—California State Assembly (1957-1962).

Rep. JAMES B. UTT: Member—California State Assembly.

COLORADO

Sen. PETER H. DOMINICK: Member—Colorado House of Representatives (1957-1961).

Rep. BYRON G. ROGERS: Member—Colorado Assembly (1931-1935); Speaker (1933).

Rep. ROY H. McVICKER: Member—Colorado State Senate (1956-1964).

Rep. FRANK E. EVANS: Member—Colorado House of Representatives; Democratic Floor Whip.

Rep. WAYNE ASPINALL: Member—Colorado House of Representatives (1931-1938); Democratic Whip (1931, 1933); Speaker (1937, 1938). Member—Colorado State Senate (1939-1948); Democratic Whip (1939); Majority Floor Leader (1941); Minority Floor Leader (1943-45-47).

CONNECTICUT

Sen. ABRAHAM RIBICOFF: Member—Connecticut General Assembly (1938–1942).

Rep. WILLIAM ST. ONGE: State representative.

DELAWARE

Rep. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, Jr.: Elected to the State House of Representatives (1940); elected to the State Senate (1942–1946).

FLORIDA

Sen. SPESSARD HOLLAND: Member—Florida State Senate (1932–1940).

Rep. ROBERT SIKES: Elected to Florida State Legislature in 1936 and 1938.

Rep. CHARLES E. BENNETT: Member—Florida House of Representatives (1941).

Rep. CLAUDE D. PEPPER: Member—Florida House of Representatives (1929–1930).

Rep. DANTE FASCELL: Elected State Representative in 1950 and in the 1951 session as one of the ten outstanding legislators, and one of the outstanding freshmen; reelected in 1952 without opposition and selected as one of the outstanding members of the 1953 session.

Rep. JAMES A. HALEY: Elected to the Florida House of Representatives in 1948 and 1950.

Rep. DON FUQUA: Elected to the Florida House of Representatives in 1958; reelected in 1960.

Rep. SAM M. GIBBONS: Elected to the Florida State Legislature in 1952 and served for six years; elected to the Florida Senate in 1958 and served four years; named one of the top ten members of each body.

Rep. WILLIAM C. CRAMER: Served in the Florida State Legislature (1950–1952) and was first Minority Leader of that body.

GEORGIA

Rep. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN: Served five terms in the State House of Representatives and one term in the State Senate.

Rep. JAMES A. MACKAY: Elected to six terms in the State House of Representatives.

Rep. JOHN J. FLYNT, Jr.: Member—House of Representatives, State of Georgia (1947–1948).

Rep. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, Jr.: Member—Georgia State Senate (1951–1953); member—Georgia State House of Representatives (1953–1959).

HAWAII

Sen. HIRAM FONG: Fourteen years in the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; six years as Speaker and four years as Vice Speaker.

Sen. DANIEL INOUYE: Majority Leader, Territorial House of Representatives (1954–1958); Territorial Senate (1958–1959).

Rep. SPARK MATSUNAGA: Member—Territorial Legislature (1954–1959); House Majority Leader (1959).

Rep. PATSY T. MINK: Member—Hawaii House of Representatives (1956 and 1958); member—Hawaii State Senate (1958–1959 and 1962–1964).

IDAHO

Sen. LEN B. JORDAN: Member—Idaho Legislature (1947).

ILLINOIS

Rep. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI: Served one term in the Illinois General Assembly as State Representative of the 24th District (1957–1958).

Rep. JOHN KLUCZYNSKI: Elected to the Illinois State Legislature in 1932, serving sixteen consecutive years. Elected in 1948 to the Illinois State Senate.

Rep. DANIEL RONAN: Served as State Representative (1948–1952).

Rep. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI: Served as State Representative in the 68th General Assembly and as State Senator from the 33d Senatorial District in the 69th and 70th General Assemblies.

Rep. ROBERT McCLORY: Elected to the Illinois House of Representatives (1950); elect-

ed to the Illinois State Senate in 1952 and reelected in 1956 and 1960.

Rep. JOHN ERLBORN: State Representative (36th District) (1957–1965).

INDIANA

Sen. BIRCH BAYH: Elected to four terms in the Indiana House of Representatives; served as Speaker for one term and as Minority Leader for two terms.

Rep. J. EDWARD ROUSH: Served one term in the Indiana Legislature in 1949.

Rep. WINFIELD K. DENTON: Three terms in the Indiana State Legislature, during which time he was Minority Leader in the 1941 session and Caucus Chairman in the 1939 session.

Rep. RALPH HARVEY: In 1942 was elected to the House of Representatives of the Indiana General Assembly, and served in sessions of 1943, 1945, and 1947.

Rep. ANDREW JACOBS, Jr.: Indiana House of Representatives (1959–1960).

IOWA

Sen. BOURKE HICKENLOOPER: Elected to Iowa House of Representatives (1934); reelected (1936).

Sen. JACK R. MILLER: Member—Iowa House of Representatives (1955 and 1956); Member—Iowa Senate (1957–1960).

KANSAS

Sen. FRANK CARLSON: Member—Kansas Legislature (1929 and 1931 sessions).

Sen. JAMES PEARSON: Member—Kansas State Senate (1956–1960).

Rep. ROBERT DOLE: Member—Kansas House of Representatives (1951 session).

Rep. GARNER SHRIVER: State Representative (1947–1951); State Senator (1953–1960).

KENTUCKY

Sen. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER: Served as member of the lower house, Kentucky Legislature.

Rep. CHARLES FARNSLEY: Member—Kentucky Legislature (1936–1940).

Rep. JOHN C. WATTS: Member—Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, Kentucky State Legislature (1947–1948).

Rep. CARL D. PERKINS: Member—Kentucky General Assembly from the 99th District in 1940.

LOUISIANA

Sen. ALLEN J. ELLENDER: Member of the House of Representatives of Louisiana (1924–1936); Floor Leader (1928–1932); Speaker of the House of Representatives (1932–1936).

Rep. EDWIN E. WILLIS: Elected to the State Senate in January 1948.

Rep. EDWIN W. EDWARDS: Elected to the Louisiana State Senate, 35th District, in 1964.

Rep. SPEEDY O. LONG: Served eight years in the Louisiana State Senate from May 1956 to May 1964.

MAINE

Sen. EDWARD MUSKIE: Member—House of Representatives, 93d, 94th, and 95th Maine Legislatures.

Rep. STANLEY TUPPER: Elected to the 96th Maine Legislature in 1952.

MARYLAND

Sen. DANIEL BREWSTER: Elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1950; reelected in 1954 and served as Vice Chairman of Judiciary Committee (1954–1958).

Sen. JOSEPH TYDINGS: Member of the Maryland House of Delegates (1955–1961).

Rep. CARLTON SICKLES: Served as Delegate, Maryland House of Delegates (1955–1962).

Rep. HERVEY G. MACHEN: Elected to State House of Delegates in 1954 and reelected in 1958 and 1962.

Rep. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr.: Elected to Maryland House of Delegates 1958.

Rep. SAMUEL FRIEDEL: Elected to the House of Delegates of the Maryland State Legislature in 1935, serving from 1935–1939 as a Member of the Ways and Means Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS

Sen. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL: Member—Massachusetts House of Representatives (1923–1936); Speaker of the House for eight years of service.

Rep. SILVIO CONTE: Elected to the Massachusetts State Senate; served as Senator from the Berkshire District (1951–1958).

Rep. THOMAS O'NEILL, Jr.: Member—Massachusetts Legislature (1936–1952); Served as Minority Leader in 1947 and 1948 and as Speaker of the House of Representatives (1948–1952).

Rep. JOHN W. MCCORMACK: Member—Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1920, 1921, and 1922 and State Senator in 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926—the last two years as Democratic Leader.

Rep. JOSEPH W. MARTIN: Member—Massachusetts House of Representatives (1912–1914) and Member of the Massachusetts Senate (1914–1917).

Rep. JAMES A. BURKE: Served in the Massachusetts General Court for 10 years; Assistant Majority Leader in the House of Representatives for four years.

Rep. HASTINGS KEITH: State Senate (1953–1956).

MICHIGAN

Rep. EDWARD HUTCHINSON: Elected to the Michigan House of Representatives in 1946 and 1948; State Senator (1951–1960).

Rep. CHARLES DIGGS, Jr.: Member of the State Senate (1951–1954).

Rep. WILLIAM D. FORD: Member of the State Senate (1962–1964).

Rep. MARTHA GRIFFITHS: Member of the Michigan Legislature (1949–1952).

Rep. WILLIAM BROOMFIELD: Elected to the Michigan House of Representatives in 1948, 1950, and 1952 and was elected Speaker Pro Tem in 1953; elected to the State Senate in 1954.

MINNESOTA

Rep. ALBERT H. QUIE: Elected State Senator in 1954.

Rep. ANCHER NELSEN: State Senator for McLeod County from 1935 to 1948.

Rep. JOSEPH KARTH: Member—Minnesota House of Representatives (1950–1958).

Rep. DONALD FRASER: Former State Senator (1954–1962).

Rep. ODIN LANGEN: State Representative from the 67th District (1951–1958); Minority Leader of the Minnesota House (1957–1958).

Rep. JOHN BLATNIK: Elected to the Minnesota State Senate in 1940; reelected in 1942.

MISSISSIPPI

Sen. JAMES O. EASTLAND: Member of the State House of Representatives from Scott County, Mississippi (1928–1932).

Sen. JOHN STENNIS: Elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives (1928–1932).

Rep. JAMIE L. WHITTEN: Elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives when 21 years of age and served one session.

MISSOURI

Sen. EDWARD V. LONG: Elected to the Missouri Senate in 1945; Majority Floor Leader of the Missouri Senate, 65th General Assembly and President Pro Tem of the 68th General Assembly.

Rep. RICHARD ICHORD: Member—Missouri House of Representatives (1952–1960); elected Speaker Pro Tem in 1957 and Speaker in 1959.

Rep. PAUL C. JONES: Ten years' service in the Missouri Legislature (January 1935–December 1944); eight years in the State Senate where he served as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

MONTANA

Rep. JAMES F. BATTIN: Served in the State House of Representatives.

NEVADA

Rep. WALTER BARING: Elected Assemblyman from Washoe County to the Nevada State Legislature in 1936; reelected in 1942.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sen. NORRIS COTTON: Majority Leader and later Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Rep. JAMES C. CLEVELAND: Member—New Hampshire State Senate (1950–1962), serving as Majority Floor Leader during the Gregg and Dwinell Administrations.

NEW JERSEY

Sen. CLIFFORD P. CASE: Member—New Jersey House of Assembly (1943–1944).

Rep. WILLIAM CAHILL: Member—New Jersey Legislature.

Rep. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.: Elected to the General Assembly in 1949 and reelected in 1951 and 1953. Served as Assistant Minority Leader in 1950, the first person to hold that office and Minority Leader in 1954.

Rep. FLORENCE DWYER: Member—New Jersey Legislature (1950–1956).

Rep. WILLIAM WIDNALL: Member—New Jersey House of Assembly (1946–1949) and reelected for 1950 and 1951.

NEW MEXICO

Sen. JOSEPH MONTOYA: Elected to the New Mexico House of Representatives in 1936 at the age of 21 while still in college; reelected in 1938 and named Majority Floor Leader; elected as youngest member of the State Senate in 1940 and named Majority Whip; reelected to the State Senate in 1944; in 1952 was again elected to the State Senate.

Rep. THOMAS MORRIS: Elected to the New Mexico House of Representatives and served continuously from January 1953 to December 31, 1958.

Rep. E. S. WALKER: Served two terms in the New Mexico House of Representatives; Majority Whip.

NEW YORK

Rep. SEYMOUR HALPERN: Elected to the New York State Senate (1940); served seven consecutive terms through 1954.

Rep. LEONARD FARBSTEIN: Represented Fourth of Manhattan in the State Legislature.

Rep. JACOB H. GILBERT: Served in the State Assembly (1951–1954); member of the State Senate from 1955 to March 1960.

Rep. PAUL A. FINO: From January 1945 to May 1950 was New York State Senator representing the 27th Senatorial District.

Rep. ROBERT C. McEWEN: Member of the New York State Senate (1954–1964).

Rep. BARBER B. CONABLE, JR.: Member of the State Senate (1963–1964).

NORTH CAROLINA

Sen. SAM J. ERVIN, JR.: Representative from Burke County in the North Carolina Legislature (1923, 1925, 1931).

Rep. WALTER JONES: North Carolina State Senator.

Rep. L. H. FOUNTAIN: North Carolina State Senator (1936–1941); North Carolina State Senator (1947–1952).

Rep. RALPH J. SCOTT: Member—North Carolina House of Representatives (1937).

Rep. ALTON LENNON: Served two terms (1947 and 1951) as North Carolina Senator in the North Carolina General Assembly.

Rep. BASIL L. WHITENER: Member—North Carolina House of Representatives for the 1941 session; renominated in 1942, but resigned to enter the U.S. Navy.

Rep. ROY A. TAYLOR: Representative in the North Carolina General Assembly in 1947, 1949, 1951, and 1953.

NORTH DAKOTA

Sen. MILTON R. YOUNG: Elected to the House of Representatives of the North Dakota State Legislature in 1932; elected to the State Senate of North Dakota in 1934 and served continuously until resignation March 14, 1945; elected President Pro Tempore (1941); Majority Floor Leader (1943).

Rep. ROLLAND REDLIN: Nominee for State House of Representatives in 1952; elected to the State Senate in 1958 and reelected in 1962.

OHIO

Sen. STEPHEN YOUNG: Served two terms in the Ohio General Assembly.

Rep. WILLIAM McCULLOCH: Member—Ohio House of Representatives for six terms, serving as Minority (Republican) Leader (1936–1939) and as Speaker for three terms.

Rep. DELBERT LATTA: Represented nine northwestern Ohio counties in the Ohio Senate for three terms.

Rep. JACKSON BETTS: Member of the Ohio General Assembly (1937–1947); Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio in 1945 and 1946.

Rep. SAMUEL DEVINE: Served three terms in the Ohio Legislature (1951–1955).

Rep. CHARLES A. MOSHER: Member of the Ohio Senate five terms (1951–1960).

Rep. ROBERT SECREST: Member of Ohio Legislature (1931–1932).

Rep. JOHN M. ASHBROOK: Member of the 101st and 102d Ohio General Assemblies.

Rep. WAYNE L. HAYS: Ohio State Senator one term (1941–1942).

Rep. MICHAEL FEIGHAN: Member of the Ohio State Legislature (1937–1940); Minority Floor Leader (1939–1940).

Rep. CHARLES VANIK: Elected Member of the Ohio State Senate in 1940.

Rep. WILLIAM MINSHALL: Member of the 93d Ohio General Assembly (1939–1940).

OKLAHOMA

Sen. FRED R. HARRIS: Member of the Oklahoma State Senate (1956–1964).

Rep. JOHN JARMAN: Member of the House of Representatives and State Senate of the Oklahoma Legislature.

OREGON

Sen. MAURINE NEUBERGER: Member of the Oregon House of Representatives (1951–1955).

Rep. ROBERT DUNCAN: Elected to the State Legislature in 1956, 1958, and 1960, serving two terms as Speaker and on occasion as acting Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA

Rep. JAMES A. BYRNE: Member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature (1950–1952).

Rep. HERMAN TOLL: Elected to the General Assembly from the 16th Legislative District in Philadelphia in 1950; reelected in 1952, 1954, and 1956.

Rep. G. ROBERT WATKINS: Member of the State Senate for three 4-year terms.

Rep. J. IRVING WHALLEY: Member of the State House of Representatives for two terms; served two terms in the Pennsylvania State Senate.

Rep. FRED B. ROONEY: Elected to two terms in the State Senate and served from November 5, 1958 until his resignation on August 6, 1963.

Rep. ELMER HOLLAND: Served four terms in House of Representatives.

Rep. JOHN H. DENT: Elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for one term, then elected to the State Senate in 1936; reelected in 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, and 1956; served as Pennsylvania Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate for 17 years.

Rep. ALBERT W. JOHNSON: Elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1946; reelected in 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960 and 1962; served as Majority Whip in 1951 and as Minority Whip in 1959 and 1961; majority leader in 1953, 1957, and 1963.

Rep. JAMES FULTON: Pennsylvania State Senator (1939–1940).

RHODE ISLAND

Sen. JOHN PASTORE: Member of the Rhode Island General Assembly.

Rep. FERNAND ST GERMAIN: Member of the Rhode Island State House of Representatives (1952–1960).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sen. STROM THURMOND: State Senate (1938–1938).

Rep. L. MENDEL RIVERS: Served in the South Carolina Legislature (1933–1936).

Rep. ALBERT WATSON: Served in the South Carolina General Assembly (1955–1958) and (1960–1962).

Rep. WILLIAM J. B. DORN: Youngest Member of the South Carolina House of Representatives (1939–1940).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rep. E. Y. BERRY: Member of the State Senate during the 1939 and 1941 legislative sessions.

TENNESSEE

Rep. JAMES QUILLEN: Republican Member of the Tennessee House of Representatives in 1955 and for three succeeding terms, 1957, 1959, and 1961; minority floor leader 1959; nominated in 1957 and 1961 as Republican Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives.

Rep. RICHARD FULTON: Served as State Senator in the Tennessee General Assembly, representing Davidson County.

TEXAS

Rep. JOE R. POOL: Elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1952 and served three terms.

Rep. WRIGHT PATMAN: Member of the Texas Legislature for four years.

Rep. JACK BROOKS: Member of the Texas Legislature, 1946–1950.

Rep. RAY ROBERTS: Member of the Texas State Senate, 1955–1962.

Rep. WILLIAM R. POAGE: Member of the Texas House of Representatives from 1925–1929 and of the Texas State Senate from 1931–1937.

Rep. JAMES C. WRIGHT: Served in the Texas State Legislature.

Rep. ELIGIO DE LA GARZA: Served in the State House of Representatives for twelve years.

Rep. RICHARD C. WHITE: Member of the State House of Representatives, 1955–1958.

Rep. HENRY GONZALEZ: Elected to the State Senate in 1956 and reelected in 1960.

Rep. ROBERT R. CASEY: In 1948 was elected to the State House of Representatives and served in the regular and special sessions of the 51st legislature.

VERMONT

Sen. GEORGE D. AIKEN: Elected town representative in 1931 and 1933; Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1933.

Sen. WINSTON L. PROUTY: Member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1941, 1945, and 1947, serving as Speaker in 1947.

VIRGINIA

Sen. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON: Member of the State Senate for six years, 1916–1922.

Rep. DAVID SATTERFIELD, III: Member of the State House of Delegates, 1960–64.

Rep. WILLIAM M. TUCK: Member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, 1924–1932; Virginia State Senator, 1932–1942.

WASHINGTON

Sen. WARREN MAGNUSON: Elected to the Washington State Legislature; served in the regular and special sessions of 1933.

Rep. JULIA HANSEN: Member of the State House of Representatives from January 1939 to November 1960, serving as Speaker Pro Tempore, 1955–1960.

Rep. CATHERINE MAY: Elected to the Washington State Legislature in 1952 and served six years.

WEST VIRGINIA

Sen. ROBERT C. BYRD: Elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1946 and reelected in 1948; elected to the West Virginia State Senate in 1950.

WISCONSIN

Sen. GAYLORD NELSON: Elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in 1948.

Rep. LYNN STALBAUM: Elected to the State Senate in 1954 and reelected in 1958 and 1962; Caucus Chairman in 1957, 1959, and 1961; Assistant Minority Leader in 1963.

Rep. VERNON W. THOMSON: Member of the State Assembly 1935-1949 and served as Speaker for three consecutive terms and Republican Floor Leader during the 1945, 1947, and 1949 sessions.

Rep. MELVIN LAIRD: Elected to the Wisconsin State Senate in 1946; reelected without opposition in 1948.

Rep. JOHN W. BYRNES: Elected to the Wisconsin State Senate in 1940; Majority Floor Leader in 1943.

Rep. GLENN R. DAVIS: Elected to the State Assembly in 1940 and served in the 1941 session.

WYOMING

Sen. MILWARD SIMPSON: Member of the Wyoming House of Representatives, 1926-1927.

Source: Congressional Directory (89th Congress, Second Session, January 1966.)

MARY JANE FISKE,

Government and General Research Division.

MARCH 22, 1966.

ACCOUNTING OF IMPORT AND EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce legislation which will provide the Congress and the American business community with a concise, up-to-date accounting of the import and export of agricultural commodities. The bill will amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to facilitate the formulation of sound tariff policies with respect to farm products. My learned colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], has presented a similar bill, S. 3522, in the Senate.

The tremendous strides of the past decade in the technology of packaging and handling of perishables, and the ever expanding productivity of the American farmer, promise increasing development of worldwide markets for our agricultural goods. However, as recent experience with the Small Business Committee of the Senate has shown, pertinent data on the United States role in the international trade of agricultural commodities is difficult to find; and, when available, this data is dispersed throughout a myriad of sources.

Our bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare a single, comprehensive reference work on the import and export of agricultural commodities. The publication will be made available February 1 of each year for perusal by the Congress and other interested parties.

Among other features, the act requires that the Secretary of Agriculture prepare reports on the quantity and dollar value of agricultural imports and exports; the transportation, insurance, and other handling charges incident to their shipment; and the methods of financing the sale and purchase of these products. The balance-of-payments effect on agricultural trade will be presented in the document.

Additional data will enable the reader to compare current imports and exports with volumes in other years. The Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office will supervise the statistical analysis in reference to accepted accounting procedures and international trade reporting practices.

Senator SPARKMAN and I submit that this legislation will permit collection in a convenient, packaged and usable form, information of great value to the public and to the Congress in the preparation of tariff policies consonant with the expanding international trade of agricultural products.

I offer this legislation for the favorable consideration of my colleagues.

AIRCRAFT NOISE CONTROL AND ABATEMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to join my colleagues, the gentlemen from New York [Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ADDABBO, and Mr. WYDLER] in sponsoring legislation to amend the Federal Aviation Act to authorize the issuance of regulations for aircraft noise control and abatement.

The introduction of this legislation is still another effort in a whole series of efforts to persuade Congress to recognize the necessity for taking appropriate action to reduce noise from jet and other aircraft arriving and departing from airports adjacent to residential communities. Today, it is estimated that more than 20 million people suffer from the problems created by aircraft noise. Aircraft noise—particularly that from jets—has changed the living pattern of more than 1 million people in the immediate area of O'Hare Field in Cook County, Ill., one of the busiest airports in the entire world.

The President's recent message to Congress, urging the establishment of a Department of Transportation, made special reference to the growing problem of aircraft noise to citizens living and working near our large airports. This is a major step forward in efforts to reduce the problem.

Concerted and continued efforts at the agency level are also of the utmost importance if we are to find a solution to the aircraft noise problem.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of this legislation will be a further and important step toward finding an ultimate solution to the problem of aircraft noise abatement and I urge my colleagues to give it their support.

The bill follows:

H.R.—

A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize aircraft noise abatement regulation, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1301), is further amended by adding a new section 611 as follows:

"AIRCRAFT NOISE CONTROL AND ABATEMENT

"(a) The Administrator is empowered to prescribe and amend standards for the measurement of aircraft noise and to prescribe and amend such rules and regulations as he may find necessary to provide for the control and abatement of aircraft noise, including the application of such standards, rules, and regulations in the issuance, amendment, modification, suspension, or revocation of any certificate authorized by this title.

"(b) In any action to amend, modify, suspend, or revoke a certificate wherein violation of aircraft noise standards, rules, or regulations is at issue the certificate holder shall have the same notice and appeal rights as are contained in section 609, and in any appeal to the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Board shall consider the aircraft noise violation issues in addition to the safety and public interest issues as provided in section 609."

DEFACING THE CAPITOL

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, while citizen groups throughout the country are fighting to save historic buildings, here in Washington our own Architect of the Capitol is advancing plans to deface the Nation's most famous structure. Indeed, at the very moment last week that the Housing subcommittee was voting unanimously to adopt a broad Federal program for the preservation of historic sites, our Architect was releasing to the press details for the desecration of the historic west front of the Capitol.

We may be able to accept the judgment of Mr. Stewart that the sandstone walls of the west front are weak and need repair. Mr. Stewart should know; he was once a civil engineer. It may be defensible to restore the west front. This alternative, however, was not even seriously considered by the Capitol Architect and his staff. No estimates or plans for restoration were ever presented. Nor were a sufficient number of outside architects consulted as Congress clearly requires.

Mr. Stewart, intent upon securing his own niche in the Capitol as the most lavish, extravagant nonarchitect Architect in Capitol history, is not content to shore up the west front. He wishes to enlarge it by tacking on some 4½ acres of new brick, mortar, and marble. I find these plans distasteful for a number of reasons: on financial grounds, esthetic grounds, for reasons of history and tradition and because the need for the facilities of the enlargement is minimal at best.

In his 11-year tenure as nonarchitect of the Capitol, Mr. Stewart has been responsible for more "architecture" than any of his predecessors. I believe that the Rayburn Building is a fitting memorial to his ability. Let him spare the west front of the Capitol.

His expenditures in the last 11 years totaled more than \$330 million. When I see his estimates of \$34 million for the enlargement, I can only be skeptical. I recall his original estimates for the Rayburn Building and I recall his testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee in June 1963, when he originally proposed this west front extension at a cost of \$20 million.

But the financial cost is even more repulsive when one notes that the Capitol Architect and his staff have been unwilling or unable to produce plans and figures for making the building safe and keeping it intact. In 1963 a Member of the other Chamber called for such a study by a qualified engineering firm; as far as I can ascertain, this study was never made.

Obviously, the only possible reason for enlarging rather than restoring would be the necessity for additional space. But do we really need 2 more heavily subsidized restaurants, 2,400 capacity auditoriums, and additional conference rooms? The new facilities of the expensively expanded east front—costing \$15 million—are themselves used only sparingly—and the same can certainly be said of much of the space and facilities in the new 2,375,000 square foot Rayburn Office Building.

On esthetic grounds, the proposed enlargement is an abomination. Terming it a "tragic disfiguration," Wolf Von Eckard, the architectural critic for the Washington Post, puts it succinctly when he says "this is assassination." Professional groups not connected with the Capitol Architect's committee have voiced similar disapproval, with the American Institute of Architects on record as overwhelmingly opposed to any plans to "bury" the last remaining outer walls of the Capitol.

In terms of history and tradition, the enlargement plans are similarly egregious. The west front still holds portions of the original work of Thornton, Latrobe, and Bulfinch, the first three Architects of the Capitol. Remnants of the Capitol burned by the British in 1812 also remain.

Are all of these to be sacrificed on the unsupported recommendations of a Capitol Architect who has never been an architect and whose value and credentials have come under increasing question in Congress and throughout the country?

The Commission for the Extension of the Capitol has taken the advice of Mr. Stewart and approved the plans for enlargement. But Congress retains the power to refuse to vote money for this garish travesty and I suggest that it is our clear responsibility to do so in no uncertain terms.

SAVE THE CAPITOL

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

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Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with a number of my colleagues who have expressed extreme displeasure with the plans of Architect of the Capitol Stewart to alter and extend the west front. It would be indeed unfortunate if these plans were allowed to proceed unquestioned. I would like to call to your attention an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post this week which forcefully presents the principal arguments for halting any immediate steps that Architect Stewart had planned to take:

THE TEMPLE PROFANED

"We have built no national temples but the Capitol," said Rufus Choate. Now that temple is to be profaned and the architectural genius of Thornton, Bulfinch, Latrobe, and Walter is to be buried under cafeterias and other conveniences.

Allan Nevins has described the Capitol as "the best-loved and most revered building in America." He has called it "the spirit of America in Stone." He has said it is "History—the Major Symbol of the Nation."

But the noble western front of the building with its handsome classic walls and its cascading staircases must give way to the convenience and comfort of Congressmen who need more room. Whether the exterior walls are or are not safe is a matter for competent engineers to decide. They have stood less than 200 years and sandstone structures of the kind elsewhere have lasted for hundreds of years. If they are unsafe, they can be rebuilt and replaced without alteration of the original design.

When bombs destroyed the British House of Commons in the 900-year-old palace of Westminster on the River Thames on May 10, 1941, the impulse of the whole British nation was its restoration, not its modification. When he visited the vast ruin on Oct. 29, 1943, Winston Churchill gazed upon the wreckage and said: "There I learnt my craft, and there it is now, a heap of rubble. I am glad that it is in my power, when it is rebuilt, to keep it as it was."

The English people, led by Churchill, insisted that the House be restored, even though the reproduction can seat but 437 of the 627 members.

The wrecker's ball soon will do for the west front of the Capitol what the Nazi bombers did for the House of Commons. Is there no American of equal devotion to the temple of American democracy who can insist that when it is rebuilt, it will be kept as it was?

HONOR SGT. JIMMIE HOWARD

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion today to commend Sgt. Jimmie Howard for his courageous leadership and determination in the recent action in South Vietnam when he and the members of his unit fought off a massive Vietcong attack, defeating enemy efforts and maintaining by their courage and determination the finest traditions of the U.S. Marine Corps.

Sergeant Howard is a native of Sperry, Iowa. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George

Schnedler, still reside there. He is a career man in the U.S. Marine Corps, and in this recent action in South Vietnam earned his fourth Purple Heart. He is presently being treated in Balboa Naval Hospital in San Diego, near his devoted wife, Theresa, and their six children.

The people of southeast Iowa, all of the civic leaders, and the editorial staff of our great newspaper, the Burlington Hawk-Eye, as well as Mr. Burton Prugh, commander of the Navy League in Burlington, Iowa, have all indicated their great admiration for Sergeant Howard's contribution. The Burlington Hawk-Eye and the Burlington Navy League provided a trip to San Diego for Sergeant Howard's mother, Mrs. Edith Schnedler.

I want to take this opportunity to call to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives the tremendous contribution made by Jimmie Howard and to commend him most highly for his personal contribution to the cause of freedom and the honor of the United States.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the people of this great country have for well over 150 years lived in an environment that has demanded freedom, fostered liberty, and maintained the basic rights of man. Yet many times the very shores of these United States have been ominously threatened by a variety of enemies; and on each occasion American men and women have responded to the call of duty and put their very own lives in jeopardy so that this great country might flourish and maintain its integrity while providing a common security for its citizens.

It is these brave Americans that I now praise before our colleagues, many of whom I know have served this country valiantly, both in the Congress and on the battlefield.

But when war is over, the fighting ended, many servicemen return wounded, disabled, maimed for life; some never return at all, but lie buried in a foreign land with a heartbroken family left at home mourning and without care.

These men, women, and children who directly feel the consequences of war must be cared for, and so I take this opportunity before our colleagues to pay public tribute to an organization that has recognized the necessary responsibility of providing for and advancing the cause of thousands of disabled servicemen, their widows, dependents, and orphans. Such an organization is the congressionally chartered Disabled American Veterans whose national commander is Claude L. Callegary, and which has just recently celebrated 34 years of exemplary service to this country and its fightingmen and families.

As each citizen has an obligation to fight for his country during war, so does that country have the responsibility to aid, protect, rehabilitate, compensate, in all, to serve that person and his family after war. Once again I extend my personal praise and thanks before our colleagues to the DAV for its incalculable, unselfish service.

RURAL RECREATION FOR MORE AMERICANS

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, the pressure for more outdoor recreational opportunities is increasing throughout the United States. This need must be filled in large part on private lands that are best suited for this important purpose. A unique and rewarding opportunity exists in the rural countryside through technical and financial assistance provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for recreational development on farms and ranches.

Louisiana's rural landowners and operators are devoting more and more of their land to fishing, swimming, picnicking, hunting, and other recreational areas, and for cabins, cottages, and campsites.

Louisiana has long been conscious of its attractions to tourists and vacationers from within the State and from outside the State. We hope now to provide even greater incentives for a large public seeking rest, relaxation, and enjoyment in outdoor activities.

I am proud to represent the enterprising Sixth Congressional District where substantial headway is being made in

converting land that is not needed nor best suited for crops to income-producing outdoor recreation.

In the Sixth District, 14 landowners and operators had established recreational enterprises on their properties by the first of this year, and 3 had made recreation their primary source of income on 2,841 acres. In addition, four small watershed projects in the district, built under Public Law 566, provide recreational opportunities. These outdoor recreational benefits on rural lands are multiplied throughout the State of Louisiana.

I am particularly pleased with this development for several important reasons: the rural economy is strengthened, and an opportunity is afforded nonfarm people to enjoy the open countryside—and in many cases experience life on the farm—in a manner that would not be possible in any other way.

There is another very good reason for this opening of the gates to rural America: it is a means of bringing the people of the city and the country closer together so that they might better under-

stand their common heritage, hopes, and needs. Everything we can do to enhance the town and country relationship benefits our Nation because it strengthens the bonds that unite all Americans.

The great yearning for communion with the outdoors is deeply seated in our human nature. Cityfolk crowd the highways in search of some idyllic setting in a woodland or meadow, or by a stream.

The wondrous world of nature abounds in the vast expanses of rural America. I heartily applaud those landowners and operators who are making it possible for more Americans to join in the life of our rural society—to enjoy and appreciate the multiple values of the countryside, and to better understand the role of every American in providing a more satisfying life for all the people of this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, to show the extent of these programs in the Sixth District of Louisiana, I present the following tables which show obligations by activity for fiscal year 1966 and a summary of watershed activities under Public Law 566:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Obligations for activities in counties of the 6th Congressional District of Louisiana, fiscal year 1966 (estimated)

Parishes	Activities			Total
	Conservation operations	Watershed planning	Watershed protection	
Ascension.....	\$32,182		\$309,229	\$341,411
East Baton Rouge.....	19,644			19,644
East Feliciana.....	22,124			22,124
Iberville.....	33,578			33,578
Livingston.....	22,503			22,503
Pointe Coupee.....	41,804			41,804
St. Helena.....	18,858			18,858
St. Tammany.....	24,026			24,026
Tangipahoe.....	26,761			26,761
Washington.....	28,620			28,620
West Baton Rouge.....	16,102			16,102
West Feliciana.....	13,060			13,060
Total.....	299,262	0	309,229	608,491

¹ Panama Canal-Conway Bayou watershed protection project.

WATERSHED PROTECTION (PUBLIC LAW 566)

Status of program in the 6th Congressional District of Louisiana as of June 8, 1966

	Area (acres)	Parish	Local sponsors	Date approved	Completion (years)	Estimated total cost	Estimated total Federal cost	Total Federal cumulative obligations through June 30, 1965	Structures completed
Projects approved and underway: Panama Canal and Conway Bayou.	43,780	Ascension.....	New River Soil Conservation District; Ascension Parish police jury; East Ascension Gravity Drainage District No. 1.	Dec. 14, 1964	5	\$1,172,500	\$376,400	\$1,280	
Pleasant Valley, Big Ditch and Scarborough Creeks.	11,800	Washington.....	Bogue Chitto River Soil Conservation District.	May 29, 1959	4	698,206	482,346	338,713	5 floodwater retaining structures; 1.1 miles channel improvement.
Total Estimated allotments for fiscal year 1966.						1,870,706	858,746	339,993	
Unserviced watershed applications: Bayou Grosse Tete.....	137,000	Pointe Coupee..	Pointe Coupee Parish police jury; Upper Delta Soil and Water Conservation District.						
Choctaw Bayou.....	110,000	Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge.	Upper Delta Soil and Water Conservation District; Pointe Coupee Parish police jury; West Baton Rouge Parish police jury.						

ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BARRETT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the King of Saudi Arabia, while here in our country as a guest, took the opportunity to classify as his enemies those in the United States and throughout the world who provide assistance to the State of Israel.

This is a direct insult to all of us—Jew and non-Jew—who support the State of Israel.

It may be regretted that this incident took place, but it should serve to make us fully realize who our true friends are.

AMENDING THE CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JARMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Connally Hot Oil Act was passed by Congress in 1935 to prevent individuals and businesses which produce oil in violation of State law from selling that oil in interstate commerce, and thereby profiting from their illegal activities. Since then, however, it has become increasingly necessary that States be excluded from this restriction.

The amendment to the Connally Act submitted by my colleague from Texas [Mr. ROGERS], H.R. 10860, is designed to accomplish this adjustment in the law. Experience has shown that many States through due process have impounded a great deal of oil which was illegally produced. Unfortunately, the present Connally Act prohibits that State from selling the seized oil in interstate commerce. The impact of this is that the State must pay the storage charges without any prospect of ridding itself of the oil, or from profiting from its sale. In Texas, for instance, between 140,000 and 150,000 barrels of oil fall under the hot-oil category. This oil is worth approximately \$450,000 on today's market, but the State of Texas is unable to sell it because of the Connally restriction. About all Texas can do is sell it locally, being careful not to enter into interstate commerce. So far, the best they have done is sell some of it at 25 cents a barrel for building county roads. The situation of Texas, Mr. Speaker, is typical of other oil-producing States.

It is clear that the State's intent in selling the oil through interstate commerce is not the same as that of the party or parties which originally violated the law in its production. The Connally

restriction was designed merely to prevent these people from selling illegal oil.

Mr. Speaker, the fact that this proposed amendment emerged from committee with a unanimous endorsement, and that during the hearings, not one witness was heard against it, bears witness to the fact that it is a helpful and necessary revision of the Connally Hot Oil Act.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the distinguished majority leader the program for the remainder of this week, and the schedule of the program for next week.

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

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the distinguished minority leader, we have completed the legislative program for this week and will ask to go over, upon the announcement of the program, to next week.

Monday is District Day, and there are eight bills. They are as follows:

House Joint Resolution 1178. Special regulations for Shrine Convention in July 1967;

H.R. 10823. Student loans on insurance policies;

H.R. 15857. Amending District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958;

H.R. 15860. To Establish District of Columbia Bail Agency;

H.R. 15858. Authorizing site for Shaw Junior High School;

H.R. 12119. Replacement of 14th Street Highway Bridge;

H.R. 8337. Amending Practical Nurses Licensing Act; and

H.R. 5426. To provide that common law marriages may not be contracted in the District of Columbia.

I am advised that these bills may not necessarily be called up in the order in which they are listed.

Scheduled for Monday also is House Resolution 875—21-day resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 14904; and

H.R. 14904. Revising postal rates on certain fourth-class mail, with an open rule providing for 3 hours of debate, pending, of course, adoption of House Resolution 875.

This, of course, applies also to the 21-day resolution. They may not be brought up in the order in which they are now appearing.

For Tuesday and the balance of the week, there is the Defense Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1967, waiving points of order on that part pertaining to S. 2950. And may I advise the House that the ability to call up this bill will be contingent upon a conference agree-

ment on the authorization bill. So this is made subject to that contingency.

Also, as a part of the program for Tuesday and the balance of the week, there will be a House joint resolution continuing appropriations for 1967, and H.R. 5256, crediting Inactive Reserve service for enlisted personnel; H.R. 14741, authorizing increase in Marine Corps general officers; H.R. 15005, removing inequities in the promotion of certain Air Force officers; and H.R. 12615, authorizing reimbursement of certain travel expenses of members of the uniformed services.

This is made, subject, of course, to the usual reservations that conference reports may be brought up at any time and that any part of the program may be announced later. May I advise that it will be our hope that we can adjust the program as is necessary in order to be sure that we finish up that part of the business which we need to finish up prior to the Fourth of July vacation.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The program scheduled for Tuesday and the balance of the week lists these various bills in order, but it is possible and conceivable that they would not necessarily come in that order?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct. Of course, if there should be a delay in the bill which is the most important bill on the list, we may want to put other bills ahead of it, if they are ready. That is the reason I made the statement. I want to be as flexible as possible, so that we can dispose of the business as quickly as possible and whenever it is ready next week.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1966

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I will 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.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule may be dispensed with next week.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished majority leader yield at this point?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman said a few moments ago,

that the District Day bills would not necessarily come in the order listed on the written notice of information.

Mr. ALBERT. That is correct.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. But are we to understand that the District Day bills will come ahead of House Resolution 875 and H.R. 14904?

Mr. ALBERT. Of course, that would be a matter for the discretion of the Speaker. We did list them this way, but I did make that statement with respect to all the business for Monday. I thank the gentleman.

APPOINTMENT TO COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 601, title 6, Public Law 250, 77th Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the Committee To Investigate Nonesential Federal Expenditures the following member of the Committee on Appropriations to fill an existing vacancy thereon: Mr. KIRWAN, of Ohio.

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fine and humane work of the Partners of the Alliance programs of the Alliance for Progress.

This organization has done much to bring about a better understanding of our Latin American neighbors, and to foster the realization that citizens of the Americas are working together in the spirit of the Alliance for Progress.

A short time ago, my own State of New Jersey dramatized this people-to-people effort when it was called upon to assist its "partner," the State of Alagoas in northeast Brazil.

Alagoas had been struck by disastrous flooding which caused several deaths and made countless persons homeless. These people were in desperate need of medicines, drugs and vitamins. Through Alagoan officials, an appeal for these supplies was made to its partner, New Jersey, and within a short time a plane-load of medical supplies was on its way to Brazil.

Program officials have told me the rapid response of New Jersey in answering these pleas for help had tremendous impact in Alagoas, so much so that radio and television stations there broadcast hourly bulletins for 2 days on the progress of the plane's flight.

I would like, at this time, to commend to my colleagues the following speech delivered by Mr. James H. Borean, director of the Partners of the Alliance programs, at the 16th annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the Amer-

icas at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on June 11, 1966.

The speech is as follows:

REMARKS OF JAMES H. BOREAN, DIRECTOR, PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE PROGRAMS, ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AT THE DINNER, 16TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE AMERICAS, ROYAL CARIBBEAN HOTEL, MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1966

Dr. Eldemire, Mr. Prime Minister, Chairman Gatter, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. It is a genuine and high honor for me to have been invited to be with you this evening, not only because of the great work of your organization as an organization but also because of the distinguished people who participate in your activities. For it is of people and the private sector that I wish to think with you this evening.

The role of the private community in the Alliance for Progress is usually expressed in the business terms of investment and return. I have not come to your convention here in beautiful Jamaica, however, to speak in terms of investments in that sense, but rather I have come to think together with you about another type of hemispheric investment. I have come to think with you about the need for a new assessment of your opportunities and responsibilities. I have come also to ask for your help.

This is a beautiful land and we are fortunate indeed to be in Montego Bay which has been described from this platform as the source of the stardust of beauty. Yes, this is beautiful Jamaica but it is also exciting Jamaica. What an exciting and challenging time to be living here—to be a part of the great historic task of nationbuilding. What an exciting time for all of us to spend the breath of life in the great drama of development. Of all the ages there has been none to compare with the daring and the boldness of the one in which we are now living.

On May 17 and again on June 1, I stood at Cape Kennedy to witness the launch of Gemini 9. I was there at the invitation of my friend—and, incidentally, a friend of the Partners of the Alliance—Astronaut Tom Stafford. The Agena and the Atlas (ATB) were launched and two days later Gemini 9 began its successful and historical flight.

As the countdown proceeded, and as I stood there with Tom's efficient assistant, Lola Morrow, the quiet excitement mounted to an unbelievable level. Everyone marvelled at the personal courage of Tom Stafford and Gene Cernan as they were sitting in the space capsule in the nose of that giant vehicle which was to orbit the earth at a speed of 5 miles a second.

Everyone also marveled at the teamwork of the thousands of people which was putting our nation and mankind closer to new worlds of human achievement. The countdown period was no time for flippant conversation but it was a time for reflection on the pioneering role of man as we break one barrier after another in the drive to literally reach for the stars. The flight of Gemini 9 which began on June 3 was an extremely successful one, and as the reports unfold about that flight, it again brings a great sense of excitement.

There is another great effort that calls for new ideas, new acts of creation, and new acts of courage. This is the great drive for economic and social development in which we all are deeply involved. This too is an effort which requires us to work as a great development team that involves not only the governments but also the private citizens of the Americas.

The Alliance for Progress is the boldest and most important multilateral undertaking in the history of the Americas. It is at once exciting, frustrating and challenging.

It embraces the analysis of cold economic data and the establishment of development priorities. It involves the building and strengthening of institutions, and it requires an understanding of the power structure and the decision-making processes in both the public and private sector. It involves, at times, time-phase conflicts and project contradictions that may fall within a single development plan. And—it involves people and their hopes and aspirations.

All of these factors, however, focus on the common element of change and the motivation for that change.

Fred Harbison, in a discussion in a very interesting book,* describes the process of innovation as being based, for example, in the creative people in government service, in private activities, in education and in business.

Business entrepreneurs can play a major role in development either as a designer of change or as one who is able to inspire others to try new approaches and put new ideas into operation. Business entrepreneurs have been in the forefront of world leadership, but as Harbison indicates, greater numbers of innovators—the designers and "pushers" of change—are coming from the fields of politics, education, labor, engineering and other professional and technical areas. This broadening of the base of the designers of change is good and is as it should be. I submit, however, that business leaders cannot float their way through a changing world and survive. I submit that creative entrepreneurs can and should be more active as prime movers of change.

One program which can serve to bring creative people together in an effort to conceive ideas and translate them into action is the Partners of the Alliance.

The Partners of the Alliance is a private community program through which business, professional, labor and civic leaders and citizens throughout the Americas can work on specific projects. Today 30 states of the United States are working with 30 areas in 15 countries of Latin America. They are working in community self-help projects, technical assistance, educational, cultural, and health programs, and joint venture investments.

The Partners program works in both directions. Partnership, in the business world, signifies a sharing in the proceeds of business operations. In a similar way, the Partners of the Alliance seeks to establish a channel through which every area in the hemisphere can share in the work of the Alliance for Progress.

The first contribution in the Venezuela/Tennessee partnership, for example, was in the form of an outstanding collection of Venezuelan art which has been on tour throughout Tennessee for the past eight months. On their own initiative the Tennessee and Alabama Partners shared the art exhibit. Made available through the Neumann Foundation of Caracas, this collection has not only contributed to the cultural life of Tennessee and Alabama but it has resulted in the formation in the United States of the Southeast Regional Arts Council. This Council is completing arrangements for the Venezuelan art to tour the states of the Southeast, and is developing a broad art program for the entire region. This will enable more states to benefit from the cultural contributions of Latin America.

A newsboy of Lima and a young girl of the Amazonian city of Iquitos face a brighter future following successful open heart surgery arranged by the Texas Partners of the Alliance. An agricultural extension special-

* C. Arnold Anderson and Mary Jean Bowman, "Education and Economic Development" (Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1965.)

ist in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is now working in the development of his area, thanks to open heart surgery performed through Indiana Partners arrangements. A value can be assigned to the operations but the real value defies the usual dollars and cents tag.

Last summer, a number of high school language teachers completed a program at Miami University in Ohio through which they were introduced to the Portuguese language. The Ohio partnership is with the state of Parana in Brazil, and through providing the professor of Portuguese, Dr. Navarro, Parana was making a contribution to its U.S. Partner state. The University of Illinois, because of their involvement in the Partners program, has established a full four-year Portuguese language course. The University has also created a post for a Portuguese language instructor from Sao Paulo, their Brazilian Partner state.

The village of Navan in the Andes of southern Peru has been isolated for years—with a narrow mountain trail being the only outlet for the products of the valley. The people of Navan provided the initiative, the plan and the labor and the Texas AFL-CIO provided the picks, wheelbarrows, and shovels. Upon completion of the Navan road, a special ceremony was arranged in which the village council passed the tools to a neighboring village which is now working on a 2-mile road to connect with Navan.

An accomplished young concert pianist from Texas, Monte Hill Davis, performed several benefit concerts in Peru and 10 in Brazil. The funds raised were applied to local Partners projects but her contribution went beyond the financial return.

Collections of Inca gold and photographic art of Peru have been shown in the Partner area of Texas.

Central College of Pella, Iowa, has established a full scholarship for a student from Yucatan—room, board, tuition, fees and \$200 per semester. The recipient of the scholarship will be a resource person for the Spanish language program. Central College, an imaginative liberal arts college, is also establishing a Partners of the Alliance professorship through which a Mexican educator will teach one or two courses in Spanish or art. The bulk of his time, however, will be made available to the high schools in the area. The contribution will thus be to the broad community served by the college.

Last week the New Jersey Partners received a message from their Partners committee in Alagoas in Northeast Brazil. Flood waters had caused several deaths, 500 children had taken shelter in a school and 5,000 people were in need of shelter, medicine and food. The New Jersey Partners provided the requested emergency shipment of drugs and supplies.

Last year, in the Barranquilla area of northern Colombia, a number of children had died and more were in critical condition from dehydration. The supply of saline and dextrose solutions in the area was almost totally depleted. The private sector Colombia Partners Committee contacted their counterpart group in Florida. Within hours a supply of the vitally needed solutions arrived in Barranquilla through arrangements involving the Partners and Aerocondor Airlines.

The fiftieth student from Colombia was recently admitted to a Florida college under the Florida-Colombia alliance, sparked by Tom Adams, the imaginative Florida Secretary of State. Florida students are also studying in Colombia.

The people of one Andean village were separated from their small plots of land by a rapidly flowing river. Every day the men hand-walked a steel cable stretched high over the river in order to plant, tend, and harvest their crops. 1,200 feet of 1½ inch steel cable was sent to that village. With it

they have completed a suspension bridge—a bridge to their land—and a bridge of understanding to the high plains of Texas whose citizens became their working Partners.

Pumps have been provided for community wells, and seed for school gardens. Hand tools have been provided for rural vocational schools, and medical equipment has been made available to small hospitals and medical posts.

A number of joint-venture investments and other commercial relationships are developing as a natural outgrowth of the relationships.

High school and college students in several states have provided the funds to place roofs, doors, and windows on schools constructed through the self-help efforts of villagers.

Blockmaking machines have been provided—as have chain saws, handtools and other equipment to enable slum improvement associations to complete buildings, schools, and medical posts.

We are now exploring the possibility of one or more investment conferences through which specific business or joint-venture proposals can be presented to potential investors in a widely-advertised state-wide conference. This may be one of several program areas in which you may be interested. The initiative should come from the private community Partners committees.

Last year I was privileged to appear before your convention. Following that appearance, I was approached by Mr. Ishmael Gomez with a specific request to consider sending a partnership team to his country. Later I flew to Belize City where I was met by the distinguished Premier, the Hon. George Price, Minister Hunter, Mr. Gomez and other public and private leaders. Since that time Partners Committees have been formed in Belize (British Honduras) and Michigan. A team of Michigan leaders visited various areas of the country, and the group is now in Michigan beginning to implement specific projects. As Minister Hunter has indicated to you, the Partners of the Alliance program is beginning to develop in a number of fields. Potential investors are beginning to look at specific opportunities. This is one of the partnerships in which I can visualize an investments conference being held soon. This partnership, incidentally, can be traced in its origin to your organization.

This is partnership response to community self-help efforts in a program which recognizes the prime importance of human dignity. This is the spirit of the Alliance for Progress, and this Partners of the Alliance program is one effort to unleash the creative forces of private citizens as prime movers of innovation.

There are those who insist upon measuring progress solely in balance-sheet terms and who contend that progress is not progress unless measurable on the charts of the economist. The truly sound and practical economist is the first to recognize and acknowledge the limits of his professional tools, and he is the first to recognize that there are important elements of human progress which cannot be measured in quantitative terms.

There are those who seek the financial participation of the private sector, but who also say other citizen participation is not worth the time, effort and cost involved. Effective professionals in the field of economic development recognize that the private citizens who constitute the body politic are the ultimate sovereign power in development funding from both public and private sources.

To those men who recline in the comfort and safety of their charts and who recoil at the idea of the non-professional or average citizen participating in the development process, I say we in the Partners of the Alliance have demonstrated that the people of

the Americas—at the citizen level—can contribute to development. In less than two years we have witnessed a "hard value" investment of more than \$3 million—investment made not for dollar dividends but for profit expressed in the human terms of greater opportunities for a better life.

The Partners program can never be a substitute for the vital government to government programs but it can help fill a void and give the grass roots of the Americas an opportunity to participate directly in the work of the Alliance.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am proud of my agency—the Agency for International Development—and I am personally very proud of the continuing support being given by President Johnson to the Alliance for Progress. I am also proud, how ever, of the great response of the private community to the challenge of the Charter of Punta del Este. The Partners of the Alliance has been one instrument for the articulation of this response and your organization has been another. We can and should work closer together.

You of the Chamber of Commerce of the Americas has accepted the challenge as this convention has centered its attention on the role of the private sector in economic and social development. You are movers of innovation. You are exploring solutions to practical problems, and you are giving balanced attention to both the social and economic processes. You are to be congratulated for your efforts and your successes.

May you, as business entrepreneurs, continue to work in the development of new industries, new investments, new methods of producing the distributing goods and services, and new approaches to tourism, but may you do so motivated by the fact that the results will be measured not only in economic returns but also in the satisfaction of helping to build a better hemisphere. May the professional and technical leaders continue to work for improved services and greater efficiency but in so doing be motivated not only by the drive for personal professional advancement but also by the keen desire to be a part of your country's development and history. May those of the labor movement strive to improve their skills, increase their productivity and improve their lot, but in so doing keep the missionary spirit of a movement that participates in the building of a nation and a peaceful world.

May each day in the year ahead see you as individuals carrying forward the spirit and the purpose of this convention. May you continue to be motivated to seek even greater investments and dividends in terms of human progress for all the people of the Americas. May you, with the Astronauts, reach for the stars and explore the new approaches to the future. May your explorations be motivated by the desire to be innovators, but may your explorations be not in the jingles of hollow words but in the eloquence of thoughtful action.

NEW YORK MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to state that I have today urged the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to approve the medical assistance for needy persons plan which was submitted by the State of New York to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide for medical care in our great State.

Under the Social Security Amendments of 1965, which we passed last year, there are two major provisions.

The first is known as medicare, which was an historic advancement for this country and which is generally known to the public. It will provide hospital care and, under the supplemental plan, medical assistance for those over 65 years of age.

The second is a program under title XIX of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 which provides 50 percent Federal reimbursement for certain services under State medical plans provided they meet the criteria set forth in the law.

In implementing title XIX, the New York State Legislature adopted a far-reaching program of medical care which would reach all of the citizens of the State who are medically in need, whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the cost of necessary medical services. We all know the financial burden resulting from illness.

This proposal is very advanced, more advanced than that adopted by any other State. Some eight States and Puerto Rico have now had plans approved by the Federal Government.

The New York plan is now pending before the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. There has been considerable controversy over this plan in the State of New York. There has been a diversionary hue and cry about the invasion of the relationship between doctor and patient, which is unjustified because freedom of choice is preserved. There has been a hue and cry harking back to the days of the 1930's and the 1940's when every advanced social measure was denounced as socialism.

I regret to report that even some of our Democratic colleagues from the State of New York have been critical of this plan.

In order to dispel any doubt about the legality of the New York State plan, I urge the Secretary to approve it so that there can be no question that New York State can go ahead and provide for its citizens, for every citizen who is medically in need, the means with which to meet the costs of medical care and hospitalization.

Mr. Speaker, when President Johnson signed the Social Security Amendments of 1965 on July 30, he said:

It was a generation ago that Harry Truman said, "Millions of our citizens do not now have a full measure of opportunity to achieve and to enjoy good health. Millions do not now have protection or security against the economic effects of sickness. The time has now arrived for action to help them attain that opportunity and to help them get that protection." We are taking such action 20 years later . . . The need for this action is plain.

Thus, the social security amendments became law. The act included title XVIII, medicare for the aged, and the less-noticed title XIX, grants to States for medical assistance programs, to which I referred earlier.

Title XIX suggests that the Great Society is a dynamic program intended for the benefit of all levels of society—not merely an emergency plug for the dykes

of poverty. Title XIX begins to implement the idea that in the richest nation on earth the opportunity for health care should be a basic right, not dependent upon income. A family's financial stability should not be threatened by the incidence of disease and illness.

As I pointed out, New York State has acted to implement title XIX. On April 30, title 11 of article 5 of the social welfare law—medical assistance for needy persons—was signed into law. In general the measure provides that a person is eligible for medical assistance if he is receiving or is eligible for public assistance or has insufficient income and resources to meet the cost of medical care and services. Under the eligibility limits set by the State, a family of four will be eligible if it has a net income of \$6,000 after taxes and health-insurance premiums, plus savings up to \$3,000 and life insurance with a face value of \$4,000. Under the State medical plan in effect previously, the eligibility limit was \$5,200, and it was intended to increase it to \$5,700 before implementation of title XIX.

New York's plan is strikingly more ambitious than that of the eight other States and Puerto Rico which have been approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Each State has advanced somewhat beyond its previous plan. New York again has taken the lead in having the most liberal arrangements for medical care of its citizens.

The New York plan is now under serious attack. Its scope has upset and frightened some who were not previously opposed to the Federal legislation. It had been assumed by some that title XIX represented another small, inevitable increase in benefits without an appreciation of the fact that this law is a new milestone in carrying out the implications and philosophy of the Great Society. On the contrary, it sees health and medical care as a right for all American citizens—not just the very poor or the very rich. It asks that minimum standards of health care exist for all groups, regardless of their ability to pay.

Mr. Speaker, charges of socialism and bankrupting the Federal treasury have sprung up from many quarters. There are charges of interfering with the doctor-patient relationship and excessive Federal control of medicine. Private citizens are aroused by the barrage of charges and are frightened that assistance to individuals who are not known to be public welfare cases means the entry of Marxism into American life.

Inevitably, the repercussions of this hysteria have extended back into the government—both local and Federal.

Some of my colleagues have asked the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare not to approve the plan or to delay approval until serious modification can be made. One New York Member of the other body has introduced amendments which would seriously weaken the purpose of the Federal law.

In an unprecedented move the New York State Legislature held hearings

after enactment of the State law, questioning the effectiveness and propriety of the law without waiting to see how it operated in fact. This past Tuesday the New York State Senate pushed through 11 amendments designed to limit the scope of the State legislation.

I am deeply disturbed by this turn of events. I do not think we can afford to stand idly by and see the New York State plan emasculated, or the Federal law restricted.

Therefore, I have urged the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to approve the New York plan promptly.

Mr. Speaker, let me make it clear also, in case there are any doubts, that the New York State medical plan—medical assistance for needy persons—does comply with Federal guidelines and the intent of Congress.

Public Law 89-97, the Social Security Amendments of 1965, section 1902(a)(10)(B)(i) provides that medical or remedial care and services may be provided to persons not eligible under any prior State plan by reason of excess income or resources but who have insufficient income and resources to meet the costs of necessary medical or remedial care and services. Section 1902(a)(10)(B)(ii) provides that the amount, duration, and scope of medical assistance made available must be the same for all such persons.

Section 1902(17) requires the State plan to "include reasonable standards, which shall be comparable for all groups, for determining eligibility for and the extent of medical assistance under the plan which (A) are consistent with the objectives of this title, (B) provide for taking into account only such income and resources as are" allowable and not specified to be disregarded. In reference to this provision the Committee on Ways and Means in House Report No. 213 on the Social Security Amendments of 1965 explains further:

Before an individual is found ineligible for all or part of the cost of his medical needs, the State must be sure that the income of the individual has been measured in terms of both the State's allowance for basic maintenance needs and the cost of the medical care he requires. The State may require the use of all the excess income of the individual toward his medical expenses, or some proportion of that amount. In no event, however . . . may a State require the use of income or resources which would bring the individual below the test of eligibility under the State plan.

Section 1903(e) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 states:

The Secretary shall not make payments under the preceding provisions of this section to any State unless the State makes a satisfactory showing that it is making efforts in the direction of broadening the scope of the care and services made available under the plan and in the direction of liberalizing the eligibility requirements for medical assistance, with a view toward furnishing by July 1, 1975, comprehensive care and services to substantially all individuals who meet the plan's eligibility standards with respect to income and resources, including services to enable such individuals to attain or retain independence or self-care.

Again, in explication of this point, the Ways and Means Committee Report No. 213 says:

This provision was included in order to encourage the continued development in the States of a broadened and more liberalized medical assistance program so that all persons who meet the State's test of need * * * whose own resources are insufficient, will receive the medical care which they need by 1975.

In a publication "To Improve Medical Care" dated April 1966, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has said:

The Social Security Amendments of 1965 reflect a determination by the American people and the Congress that needed medical care is not to be denied to any person regardless of age, because he, individually, cannot afford to pay the costs.

Mr. Speaker, the hysteria surrounding the implementation of title XIX must not prevent carrying out the mandate of the American people. This mandate was expressed in their endorsement of the Great Society program in 1964.

President Johnson said in his health of the Nation message on February 10, 1964:

The American people are not satisfied with better-than-average health. As a Nation, they want, they need, and they can afford the best of health—not just for those of comfortable means—but for all our citizens, old and young, rich and poor.

Let us not delay any further. I hope the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will approve the New York State plan immediately with a full statement of endorsement. Let us oppose all efforts to deny to future generations their basic human right of good health.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

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

Mr. RYAN (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ), for 10 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. CELLER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SAYLOR and to include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. REINECKE.
Mr. PELLY in two instances.

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

Mr. CALLAN.
Mr. JOHNSON of California.
Mr. MURPHY of New York.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

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

S. 2602. An Act to remove a cloud on the title to certain real property in the State of Oregon owned by John Johnson; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1582. An act to remove a restriction on certain real property heretofore conveyed to the State of California;

H.R. 3438. An act to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to limiting the priority and nondischargeability of taxes in bankruptcy;

H.R. 7371. An act to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956;

H.R. 10721. An act to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to improve its benefits, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 12270. An act to authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to the Boy Scouts of America in connection with the 12th Boy Scouts World Jamboree and 21st Boy Scouts World Conference to be held in the United States of America in 1967, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 11227. An act to authorize the Honorable EUGENE J. KEOGH, of New York, a Member of the House of Representatives, to accept the award of the Order of Isabella the Catholic.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 27, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Government Operations. Thirty-second report entitled "Separating Storm and Sanitary Sewers in Urban Renewal (Water Pollution Control and Abatement)"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1648). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAYS: U.S. House Delegation to the 11th Conference of Members of Parliament from the NATO Countries. Report of the U.S. House Delegation to the 11th Conference

of Members of Parliament from the NATO Countries, held in New York City, October 4-9, 1965; without amendment (Rept. No. 1649). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DADDARIO: Committee on Science and Astronautics. H.R. 14838. A bill to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to make changes and improvements in the organization and operation of the Foundation, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1650). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORGAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs: H.R. 15750. A bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1651). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 15890. A bill to assist city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in these areas, to improve and amend our housing programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 15891. A bill to assist city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in these areas, to improve and amend our housing programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 15892. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to increase to \$500 the amount paid by the U.S. Government in connection with the funerals of certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 15893. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 15894. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 15895. A bill to revise postal rates on certain fourth-class mail, to suspend for an additional 3-year period certain restrictions on the use of postal appropriations, to create a temporary Commission on Parcel Post to study parcel post problems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 15896. A bill to revise postal rates on certain fourth-class mail, to suspend for an additional 3-year period certain restrictions on the use of postal appropriations, to create a temporary Commission on Parcel Post to study parcel post problems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 15897. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a disabled woman may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze with any 4 years of coverage (instead of only with 5 years out of the 10 years immediately

preceding her disability, as generally required) if she is the widow of a fully insured individual; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.R. 15898. A bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 15899. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to waive, in the case of an annuitant 65 years of age or over who has at least 30 years of railroad service, the provision prohibiting a retired annuitant from returning to the service of his last employer; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HANSEN of Iowa:

H.R. 15900. 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.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 15901. A bill to amend section 57n (11 U.S.C. 93n) of the Bankruptcy Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15902. 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.

By Mr. KEE:

H.R. 15903. 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. 15904. A bill to place deputy U.S. marshals under the competitive civil service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLOREY:

H.R. 15905. A bill to permit the compelling of testimony with respect to certain crimes, and the granting of immunity in connection therewith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MacGREGOR:

H.R. 15906. A bill to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H.R. 15907. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 15908. A bill to amend section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt certain additional persons from the requirements as to understanding the English language before their naturalization as citizens of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 15909. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a divorced wife may qualify for benefits on her former husband's wage record, even in the absence of continuing support (or any right to such support) from him, if she received a substantial property settlement upon their divorce; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 15910. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create the Federal Maritime Board-Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 15911. 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 conveyance moving into, through, and out of the United States, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POOL:

H.R. 15912. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE:

H.R. 15913. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. REINECKE:

H.R. 15914. A bill to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 15915. A bill to revise the provisions of title 10, United States Code, relating to the recoupment of disability severance pay under certain conditions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SENNER:

H.R. 15916. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to extend for an additional year the eligibility of certain areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 15917. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to impose certain limitations with respect to eligibility requirements under State plans for medical assistance, and to require that State medical assistance programs be designed not to discourage the growth and development of private and group medical insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 15918. A bill to establish safety standards for motor vehicle tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 15919. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to increase the rate of pension to certain veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, their widows and children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 15920. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to facilitate the formulation of sound tariff policies with respect to agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMERON:

H.R. 15921. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to provide insurance for loans made to assist in the creation of employment opportunities for low-income persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 15922. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to provide insurance for loans made to assist in the creation of employment opportunities for low-income persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 15923. 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. McCARTHY:

H.R. 15924. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.J. Res. 1179. Joint resolution to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRALEY:

H. Con. Res. 796. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with re-

spect to certain matters in connection with the 225th anniversary of the founding of York, Pa.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H. Con. Res. 797. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the holding of elections in South Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H. Con. Res. 798. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on National Service and the Draft; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 15925. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe D'Angelo, his wife, Rose D'Angelo, and Onofrio D'Angelo and his wife, Francesca D'Angelo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15926. A bill for the relief of Vittoria Mancuso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 15927. A bill for the relief of James Rodriguez Garcia (also known as Jaime Wilson and Jaime Betia); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACKAY:

H.R. 15928. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Brunner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 15929. A bill for the relief of Mr. Salehbhai Shamsi and Mrs. Sakina Shamsi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 15930. A bill for the relief of Andrea Ventimiglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 15931. A bill for the relief of Ilea Kalember; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 15932. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Florini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI:

H.R. 15933. A bill for the relief of Kazimiera Niemirowska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 15934. A bill for the relief of Miss Jai Ok Yuh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15935. A bill for the relief of Abdallah Hanna Abi Monsour; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 15936. A bill for the relief of Maria De Jesus Da Silva Ferreira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15937. A bill for the relief of Maria Inez Pacheco de Andrade Medeiros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 15938. A bill for the relief of Julio Cesar Gon Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 15939. A bill for the relief of certain employees of the Naval Weapons Center, Concord, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 15940. A bill for the relief of Thalia Simos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

402. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Ralph Boryszewski, Rochester, N.Y., relative to impeachment, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.