

ings on "Biological and Environmental Effects of Nuclear War," held by the Special Subcommittee on Radiation during the Eighty-sixth Congress, first session.

Agreed to September 7, 1959.

DISPOSAL OF STRATEGICAL AND CRITICAL MATERIALS FROM
NATIONAL STOCKPILE

September 9, 1959
[H. Con. Res. 166]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress expressly approves, pursuant to section 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (53 Stat. 811, as amended; 50 U.S.C. 98b(e)), the disposal of the following materials from the national stockpile in accordance with the plans of disposal published by General Services Administration in the Federal Register on the dates indicated—

Congressional
approval.

Disposal plans
published in F. R.

(a) approximately forty-seven thousand and forty-nine carats of rough cuttable gem-quality diamonds and eight thousand four hundred and twelve carats of cut and polished gem-quality diamonds, Federal Register of August 5, 1958 (23 F.R. 5944);

(b) approximately twenty-seven troy ounces of osmium, two thousand five hundred and fifteen troy ounces of rhodium and fifty-one troy ounces of ruthenium, Federal Register of August 15, 1958 (23 F.R. 6311); and

(c) approximately fifteen thousand nine hundred and two short dry tons of zircon concentrates, Federal Register of March 13, 1959 (24 F.R. 1844).

All funds derived from the sales authorized by this concurrent resolution shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Passed September 9, 1959.

"ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF MISSILE PROGRAMS"

September 9, 1959
[H. Con. Res. 234]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations two thousand additional copies of the hearing, entitled "Organization and Management of Missile Programs", held by that committee during the current session.

Additional
copies of hearings.

Passed September 9, 1959.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS REPORT

September 9, 1959
[H. Con. Res. 378]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Sixteenth Report of the Commission of Fine Arts, transmitted by the President to the Congress of the United States on August 5, 1959, be printed as a House document with illustrations.

Printing as
House document.

Passed September 9, 1959.

DOMESTIC MINING AND MINERALS INDUSTRY

September 10, 1959
[H. Con. Res. 177]

Whereas the Constitution empowers the Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States, and to provide for the common defense and general welfare; and

Whereas mining and the extraction of minerals from Federal, State, and privately owned lands situated within the United States and its Territories and possessions are basic industries upon which the transporting, processing, and distributing industries and the consumers of the Nation depend; and

Whereas the interests of national security have brought about Government programs for the establishment and maintenance of national stockpiles of strategically important metals and minerals and for the development of mine and plant capacities for the production thereof; and

Whereas the administration of these and related programs, through Government purchases, contracts, loans, grants, technical assistance, barter, and other means, has resulted in the abnormal and artificial stimulation of foreign metal and mineral exploration and development and the expansion of foreign capacities for the production of metals and minerals; and

Whereas increased foreign production of certain metals and minerals, together with downward revision of national stockpile requirements, has resulted in depressed domestic prices for these materials, drastic curtailment of domestic production, economic disaster to individual firms, hardships for dependent industries, extensive unemployment, and severe contraction of business in the affected communities; and

Whereas an emergency exists since further delays in the recovery of the domestic mining and mineral industries would cause irreparable damage to mining and mineral properties, wastage of human and natural resources, and loss of productive capacity, and would have a depressing effect upon the national economy and threaten national security; and

Whereas all governmental efforts to date have not been effective in alleviating these detrimental effects: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That the President is requested—

(a) to have reviews made at once of the existing programs of the departments and agencies of the executive branch with the purpose of using them more effectively to provide for increased production and employment in critically depressed domestic mining and mineral industries;

(b) to advise the Congress at the earliest possible date as to the actions taken or proposed to be taken to this end; and

(c) to submit any reorganization plans or recommendations for legislation that may be necessary to accomplish this objective.

SEC. 2. It is the sense of the Congress that it is in the national interest to foster and encourage (a) the maintenance and development of a sound and stable domestic mining and minerals industry; (b) the orderly discovery and development of domestic mineral resources and reserves on Federal, State, and privately owned lands; and (c) mining, mineral, metallurgical, and marketing research to promote the wise and efficient uses of domestic metal and mineral resources.

SEC. 3. It is the sense of the Congress that the maintenance and development of a sound and stable domestic mining and minerals industry, without critical dependence upon foreign sources, is essential to national security and the welfare of the consuming public, and that this objective is independent of and cannot be accomplished by the maintenance of national stockpiles for planned defense needs in a single emergency or the existence of productive capacity based upon the importation of foreign materials.

Passed September 10, 1959.