

Pittsburgh for persons becoming citizens of this great land.

The national DAR this past year sponsored a contest, "Justice, Americanism and Character Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow", under its Junior American Citizens program. Queen Alliquippa Chapter participated in this project and I am happy to report a number of sixth grade students in my area won State and

National recognition. These youngsters were Raymond Garafolo, Jeffrey Allen, Mark Karlinchak, Denise Gubanic, all of Grandview School; Howard Leskowitz of Lincoln School; and Toni Cyd Stockton of Eleventh Ward School. The contest in the McKeesport schools was conducted by Miss Carol Reigard, Mrs. Edith Reigard and Mrs. Mary Lou McCain, working in cooperation with Mrs. Harry L.

Carlson, Queen Alliquippa's JAC chairman, and Mrs. Homer Snedden, the DAR State JAC chairman.

Mr. Speaker, the JAC project is just one of many worthy undertakings of the Queen Alliquippa Chapter and the DAR. I believe they should be commended for their efforts and interest in keeping alive the spirit which has made America the greatest Nation on the face of the earth.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, June 23, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Stephen E. Schullery, pastor, St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

*I love the Lord, because He hath heard my voice and my supplications. Because He hath inclined His ear unto me, therefore will I call upon Him as long as I live.—Psalms 116: 1-2.*

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father and fountain of all wisdom, assist us mercifully in these our supplications and prayers. Keep us ever mindful of our godly heritage. Teach us to put to good account whatever talents Thou hast lent us.

In all humility, O Lord, we pray for all the nations of the human race. We are tired of war, cruelty, oppression, and ignorance. Grant unto every land the blessings of peace and order, justice, and spiritual knowledge.

In all humility, O Lord, we pray for all the people of this Nation, of the great cities and the quiet country places. Cleanse our national life from besetting sins by filling our hearts with Thy love and our homes with Thy peace.

In all humility, O Lord, we pray for Thy honored servants in this national House. Be Thou their strength and sure defense. Grant them a generous measure of Thy sustaining presence. May they be faithful in the discharge of their high duty before mankind and history and Thy divine judgment that Thy kingdom may come and Thy will be done. 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 with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 17399. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 17399) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr.

PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, and Mr. ALLOTT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16516) entitled "An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes."

### APPRECIATION TO REV. STEPHEN E. SCHULLERY

(Mr. MILLER of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to Rev. Stephen E. Schullery for offering the opening prayer today in the House of Representatives.

Reverend Schullery became a resident of the 10th District of Ohio in 1963 upon assuming the pastorate of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Lancaster, Ohio. A native of Hazleton, Pa., Reverend Schullery attained his B.D. degree at Mount Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia and has worked in parishes in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Alabama before accepting his first pastorate at St. Stephen's Lutheran Church in Warren, Mich., where he organized the congregation.

As a distinguished mission developer of his church, Reverend Schullery is indeed a dedicated man and has been an inspiration to the people with whom he has worked across our country. I am pleased to have him with us today and hope he can return again in the near future.

### AN OVERALL COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT NEEDED WITH JAPAN IN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN), commented on this floor with reference to

the resignation or firing of Assistant Commerce Secretary Kenneth N. Davis, Jr. He noted that this event occurred at a crucial time in trade negotiations going on at this very moment here in Washington with the Japanese. Today, I note from the morning papers that Secretary Stans reports some progress in yesterday's negotiations. There is an ominous ring to these developments. I hope it does not suggest the possibility that the administration's position with respect to textile imports may be weakening and that the free traders are again in control.

In view of the fact that 253 Members of the House have cosponsored the Mills bill which is currently before the Ways and Means Committee, it would be shocking if the administration is thinking in terms of an agreement with the Japanese which could prove wholly inadequate to cope with the problem. Since the Mills bill provides for negotiations with foreign countries, it cannot in any way impair the ability of the administration to negotiate. Rather, passage of the Mills bill at the earliest possible moment will encourage negotiations not only with the Japanese, but with other exporters of cheap textile products to the United States. While the Japanese are the principal exporters, similar arrangements must be concluded with a number of other countries if the program is to be effective.

Mr. Speaker, if Japanese delegates are here to offer an incomplete category-by-category agreement, it must be borne in mind that this is totally unacceptable as a meaningful approach to the textile import problem. No agreement can possibly be effective which does not provide for overall comprehensive agreement including woolen, worsted, manmade fibers, and filament yarn.

### CONCERN FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

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

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, people throughout our country are beginning to show their genuine concern for American prisoners of war and those missing in action in Southeast Asia. I would like to call to the attention of the Congress the efforts of one community in my congressional district to point out the plight of these men. The mayor of Prattville, Ala., proclaimed Saturday, June 20, as POW and MIA Day in Prattville. On

that day, volunteers manned booths throughout town to gather signatures in support of these heroic Americans.

On Sunday, June 21, churches of Prattville held appropriate services to mark this occasion. The people of Prattville are to be commended for this public display of concern for our prisoners of war. I congratulate them and hope that more of our communities will hold similar observances in the future. We must not allow these Americans to be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, also I am inserting in the Extensions of Remarks of today's RECORD several articles from the June issue of Air Force and Space Digest pertaining to our POW's and MIA's. These articles are very revealing and I hope each Member of Congress will take time to read them.

#### VOTING RIGHTS ACT SIGNED

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

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute President Nixon for his decision yesterday to sign the Voting Rights Act and to lower the voting age to 18.

This positive action by the President is a vital symbol of hope, particularly for black Americans and young Americans. But this step is more than symbolic, it is a massive practical breakthrough that enfranchises millions of our citizens and insures an opportunity for their full participation in the process of self-government.

There has been much debate and disagreement on this important question, but the issue is now resolved as a matter of law.

As is well known, there are complex constitutional questions to be resolved concerning the lower voting age. Certainly, the President acted properly in seeking an early judicial ruling on this issue.

I warmly commend the President for his affirmative leadership in signing this historic bill. His decision, and that of the Congress, will serve to unify our people and truly help to bring the country together.

#### THE VOTE ON THE SST

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

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of talk about the House vote on the SST. One of the Washington papers ran a lengthy story describing the rollcall vote on the previous question as the vote on the SST. In my view, this interpretation of the vote on the previous question is incorrect.

There was only one vote on the SST. That was the teller vote on the Yates amendment which, regrettably, was defeated 86 to 102. Unfortunately, the rules of the House prevented a rollcall vote on the Yates amendment. I do not approve of this procedure and have introduced legislation to change it. But

the fact remains that the SST funds were only one part of the overall bill and that the question of SST funds had been disposed of by the House before the vote on the previous question. The vote on the previous question was a procedural one. It clearly was not a vote on the SST.

I am opposed to the SST. I have consistently opposed it. I would have supported deletion of SST funds in a recommittal motion. In this time of budgetary deficits, I cannot see any reason to support this program with so many serious environmental questions surrounding it. Perhaps in the future things will change so that I can support SST but today, no.

#### REQUEST FOR PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE TO SIT TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be allowed to sit tomorrow afternoon for consideration of a special bill.

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

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it my understanding that the gentleman wants the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to sit for the purpose of considering the request for the \$750 million loan authority requested by the Department of Transportation?

Mr. STAGGERS. In response to the gentleman from California, that is correct. At a meeting yesterday afternoon the chairman of the committee agreed to try to hold hearings as expeditiously as possible, and having under consideration some important bills in executive session, it was decided that we would try to hold those hearings in the afternoon in order to accommodate the request.

Mr. MOSS. There are other very important items of legislation before that committee that should be heard.

I wish to take this opportunity of complimenting the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia for the great volume of legislation which has been heard and reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. But I am cognizant of the fact that broker-dealer insurance corporation legislation, upon which hearings have not been completed is, in my judgment, every bit as important to the economy of this Nation as the transportation loan authority.

I think we ought to proceed in an orderly fashion. After all, the situation with Penn Central and the railroads did not suddenly emerge. It has been well known for some time. There has been adequate opportunity to come to Congress long before now, but coming here under great pressure and asking us to resort to these unusual procedures is not proper, therefore—Mr. Speaker, I feel constrained to object.

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

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for seeking permission so his committee may meet Wednesday and Thursday afternoons to hear the justification for this very important legislation.

I agree that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has had a heavy legislative program, and they have worked hard on a number of things over the past month. Despite their efforts, they have a number of other important legislative programs that are of high priority, but this particular legislation—which would consider the reenactment, I think it is, of part 5 of the 1958 act or some version of it—is of crucial importance. A failure to have such hearings can precipitate a very serious situation where we might have, despite the Penn Central going into bankruptcy, a termination of services that would inconvenience thousands of commuters, that would result in 96,000 employees not being paid, and that could result in a number of services being stopped as far as shipment of perishables is concerned.

I think it is of the greatest importance that the committee hear the justification in order to ward off these serious consequences.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, having served on the committee for the last 14 years, I am very conversant with the nature and magnitude of the problems. They extend to other modes of transportation and they extend to other important segments of the commerce of this Nation, and to the securities industry and to the mutual fund industry. I happen to chair the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance, and I am very conversant with the very urgent nature of the problems. To give to one item a priority over the others, in my judgment, is not sound, and I am perfectly willing to accept the responsibility of interposing objection, and, Mr. Speaker, I do object.

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

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from California withdraw his reservation of objection and yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. MOSS. I will, but without prejudice to my right to object.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, the House has been lenient this year in letting all the committees sit on important legislation before their respective committees. I would hope we might continue that practice, and I would say to the gentleman with all due respect I would hope he would not put us in the position of having to curtail all requests for permission for all the legislative committees on legislation on which sometimes the hearings cannot be completed before noon.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman the business on the floor of this House is important too, and participation in the debate on the floor of the House is of importance. Those of us who serve on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce would be denied the right to participate in this



debate. It is for that reason and also because of cognizance of the extreme importance of the legislation that I urge we must move with caution and only after having the fullest economic studies available to the committee. Those are not available, and it is for that reason that I do object to this unanimous-consent request.

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

Mr. MOSS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the able gentleman from California if he would be willing to consider, so that the House can adopt this procedure to make this loan of \$750 million to this \$6.5 billion corporation, that the President might charge the House with fiscal irresponsibility, as he did when he vetoed yesterday the bill extending the Hill-Burton hospital construction program?

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

#### TEXTILE-FOOTWEAR IMPORT NEGOTIATIONS

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

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, negotiations are underway in Washington at this very moment. No 1-year agreement with Japan to voluntarily limit her textile and footwear exports to the United States will provide any real relief for these sorely pressed industries. No partial category by category voluntary agreement will provide any meaningful relief. Any agreement, Mr. Speaker, to be effective must be an overall comprehensive agreement covering all categories including wool, worsted, manmade fibers, and filament yarn.

A 1-year agreement with limitations only on certain categories could do more harm than good causing uncertainty, fluctuations, and even chaos in the market, thus preventing long-term planning and stability. Let us pass the Mills bill now. We have the votes here in the Congress and we have the support of a vast majority of the American people. Further procrastination, fruitless discussion and delay will result in more unemployment and depression.

Again, Mr. Speaker, the Mills bill introduced by the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and 252 of his colleagues provides for negotiations and voluntary agreements. The Mills bill is a liberal trade bill and should be passed without any further delay.

#### ADMINISTRATION SHOULD STAND BEHIND 1968 PROMISE TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, over the past weekend this Nation was rather surprised to hear that

the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable Kenneth Davis, had resigned from his position. This apparently was brought about as a result of his courageous talk given in New York City last Thursday, when he pointed out the economic problems this Nation was facing as a result of accelerating imports.

This week in Washington, D.C., we have a committee from the Japanese Government who are visiting here and discussing import problems.

I hope that the Secretary of Commerce will back up the commitment and promises made by President Nixon during the 1968 campaign to the textile industry, that he would bring about a resolution of their problem.

This is no time for this Nation of ours to listen to a lot of glib promises that are merely made for the purpose of stagnating legislation which is about to be reported. The legislation now before the House Ways and Means Committee, filed by the honorable chairman, WILBUR MILLS, is fair and equitable legislation. I believe that we should stand by our position and not listen to a lot of promises that are just made hoping that the legislation will be dropped.

I promise you, Mr. Speaker, and the Members of the House that so far as I am concerned that bill is going to be passed. There are 350 Members of this House who have either a textile firm or a shoe factory or a tannery in their district. There is no reason why we should capitulate at this time as a result of this visit of this group, who are not meeting in a Government building but who are meeting down there in the lush quarters of the Watergate Apartments.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that we expect the Government to keep its word. We expect this administration to meet its commitments made in 1968.

#### CONTROL OF TEXTILE IMPORTS

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

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States is committed to save the textile industry, the shoe industry, and the other industries that are being run out of business by the uncontrolled competition coming in from other parts of the world.

The textile industry is on the ropes, it cannot survive this continued unfair and uncontrolled competition.

We have legislation pending before the great Ways and Means Committee, sponsored by some 253 Members of this body, to save our industry. We are only asking the Nation to do for America what Japan and others are doing for their people.

At this moment Japan's highest level representatives are here.

These people have come to make promises designed to sidetrack the Mills bill and to lull this Congress and this Nation into a false sense of security. They want this legislation either killed or delayed. It will be suicidal if President Nixon falls for such assurances.

Maurice Stans, the Secretary of Commerce, wants to protect our industries, and if they will leave him alone, he will do it.

Mr. Speaker, we should pass this legislation. I do not care what promises are forthcoming from the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, or the White House or Japan. It is our responsibility to save what is left of American competition.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield for a moment for an observation?

Mr. RIVERS. If I have any time. I would like to finish.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Is it not true that Japan today enjoys less than 1 percent unemployment?

Mr. RIVERS. Why, of course. Everybody knows that, just as the gentleman says. I thank him. We owe this to our workers, we owe it to our industry, we owe it to America, and it is just plain commonsense—the President should carry out his promises solemnly made. I hope that those who are advising him will make no impact on him, because, Mr. Speaker, this is just wrong. I predict that the great Committee on Ways and Means will forthwith report this bill, and I know it will pass this overwhelmingly.

#### ON THE FORTHCOMING VETO MESSAGE ON HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

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

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I have to return to my district in a few minutes, so I would like to make a statement at this time.

I am informed that a Presidential message will soon be read regarding yesterday's veto by President Nixon on H.R. 11102 extending the Hill-Burton hospital construction program. For me this veto is totally incomprehensible.

The Hill-Burton program has been one of the most successful efforts ever made by Congress in the field of health care. For 25 years it has enjoyed the support of the medical profession, the American people, and of both parties in Congress, and in the executive branch.

It is significant, I think, that when this legislation came before the House and Senate, both as a bill and later as a conference report, not a single dissenting vote was cast in either Chamber. We are now informed that the White House has vetoed it, at a time when this country's hospital needs are greater than they have ever been in our history.

The Committee on Ways and Means, of which I am a member, has just completed a study of medicare and medicaid. In the course of the committee's investigation much attention was given to this country's desperate shortage of hospital beds. It is estimated that we presently need 85,000 acute care beds and 165,000 long-term care beds, just to satisfy the current demand. An additional 455,000 hospital beds, it is said, are in buildings critically in need of modernization.

There has been no program more successful in meeting these needs than the Hill-Burton program, and I hope that when this matter is brought to the floor this House of Representatives will properly override the veto.

#### NIXON ADMINISTRATION'S PRIORITIES ARE SHOWING

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

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me pretty obvious that the Nixon administration's priorities are showing. As the gentleman who preceded me said, the President has vetoed the Hill-Burton Act extension which would build more hospitals that we need in this country, but at the same time the administration is trying to ram through this House legislation to bail out the Penn Central Railroad, which last year paid the chairman of their board \$308,000 to mismanage the railroad into bankruptcy. Now, if that is the way we are going to spend the taxpayers' money in this country, it seems time somebody called it to the taxpayers' attention, because the same crew—they have shifted them around a little bit and let a couple of them go—but the same bunch who mismanaged this railroad into bankruptcy will mismanage whatever millions they get from the Federal Government. I feel we ought to be putting money into hospitals and into medical research. I feel this very poignantly this morning, because I got word at 8:30 this morning that one of my closest and best friends out home had died of cancer. If we had more money in cancer research he and thousands of others would be living today.

#### LESSON IN PHILOLOGY

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

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I might add that 900 Americans die of cancer every day.

Mr. Speaker, we are now bringing you a lesson in philology.

#### DEFINITIONS

**Fiscal responsibility:** Firing cost accountant A. Ernest Fitzgerald from the Pentagon because he revealed to the American taxpayers that they were being overcharged \$2 billion on one airplane contract.

**Fiscal irresponsibility:** \$1.2 billion Hill-Burton hospital construction funds for 200 million Americans.

The gospel according to the powers that be.

#### LEGISLATIVE ROUTE MUST BE FOLLOWED IN TEXTILE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN

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

Mr. GETTYS. Mr. Speaker, I am con-

vinced the legislative route is the only method by which a meaningful agreement can be reached between the United States and Japan on the necessity for placing limitations on textile imports.

The morning newspaper reports that the Japanese Prime Minister has sent to President Nixon an appeal for a voluntary agreement on textile imports to head off quotas that would be set by a bill sponsored by Chairman MILLS of the Ways and Means Committee and by 252 other Members of the House.

Passage of the Mills bill will insure a reasonable solution to this critical problem which affects the jobs of many thousands of textile workers in South Carolina and elsewhere.

The dismissal last week of Assistant Secretary of Commerce Kenneth N. Davis, Jr., an all-out supporter of the Mills bill, is alarming and the requested delay of a scheduled appearance by Secretary Stans before the committee on the bill is also alarming. I fear that perhaps the opponents of the legislation within the administration are gaining support even though the President himself has promised the industry relief from an admittedly unfair competitive situation.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee (Mr. MILLS) and the other 250-plus Members who have sponsored this much needed legislation for the relief of the harassed textile and shoe industries. I urge Chairman MILLS to go forward with dispatch toward the enactment of his bill into law.

The thrust of the Mills bill lies in its encouragement to a solution by negotiation and only if negotiation that fails does it provide for mandatory imposition of quotas.

#### THE PENN CENTRAL

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

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the two committees currently investigating the Penn Central bankruptcy, I hope that the area of investigation will include a study of the tax advantages of the merger, the loss of tax revenues to the Treasury, and the manner in which a subsidiary can go bankrupt and yet keep the tremendous multi-billion dollar assets of the holding company immune from the debt and the foreclosure proceedings. The bankruptcy looks more like an appendectomy than the loss of a limb.

I think the record will show that the American taxpayer has been taken for quite enough already without assuming any further loan guarantees.

#### LEGISLATIVE ROUTE MUST BE FOLLOWED IN TEXTILE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN

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

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, 253 Members of the House of Representatives, including the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, has introduced badly needed legislation which would impose import quotas on certain manufactured products, including textiles and shoes, in order to prevent the textile and shoe industries from suffering more serious economic harm and detriment.

The news today that negotiations are taking place downtown and may result in delay of the House working its will on the legislation is alarming to many of us.

We feel that the Government of Japan and the textile industry of Japan have had ample time within which to enter into meaningful voluntary negotiations. These meaningful negotiations have not come about. Many of us feel that if this legislation which is now pending before the Committee on Ways and Means was enacted, we might already have had meaningful negotiations to limit certain textile and shoe imports.

Mr. Speaker, I would request the distinguished chairman and the members of the Committee on Ways and Means to report out the legislation now pending before that committee so that the American negotiators will be permitted to negotiate from strength instead of being compelled to negotiate from weakness.

#### VETO OF MEDICAL FACILITIES AND MODERNIZATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1970

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

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the matter has been raised here on the floor of the House of the veto of the President of June 22 of H.R. 11102, the medical facilities construction and modernization amendments of 1970, more commonly known formally as the Hill-Burton Act.

The problem presented to the President by his veto was that that bill contained: First, \$350 million in excess of the budget figures which have been presented for the fiscal year 1971. Second, that it would restrict his options of managing the Federal expenditures.

I think the third provision was this, that it would interfere with his ability to comply with the limitation on total 1971 spending.

As most of you recall, that a spending limitation has already passed the House of Representatives and has now been reported from the Senate committee. I think most everyone on this floor voted for that limitation on spending. So his problem was he no longer had any authority to reduce this bill and to keep it in line with the budget figure which was prescribed by this House in that limitation for 1971.

It seems to me it is impossible for us to have it both ways. We put a limitation on the President's spending which we voted for in this House; we then put a limitation on expenditures and force him to comply with it. Then we come up with something that is \$350 million in excess of the limitation.



So this puts us in a rather opposing position, it seems to me, inasmuch as if we come up with something in excess of the spending limitation are we acting in good faith.

I merely call this to the attention of the House in order that there may be some understanding of the reasons that the President gave for his veto and I suggest to all of my colleagues the reading of this release by the President of the reasons for his veto.

I think this gives at least some understanding that this was not done without the President feeling that there was a major and good reason for his veto in the light of what actually took place.

Now may I say, secondly, to the credit of the House that we did not have that compulsory feature in these when it came out of our committee on the floor of the House and you voted for the Hill-Burton bill, it did not have that compulsory feature. Your vote did not put us beyond the budget. It did not force the President to violate our mandate to him to hold the spending at a definite figure. That was in the Senate version. In the conference between the House and the Senate, the Senate won on that point.

I opposed it myself in the conference between the House and Senate and I shall oppose it when the Senate does it in the future.

**PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS**

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

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

There was no objection.

**CALL OF THE HOUSE**

Mr. PELLY. 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. 183]	
Adair	Clark	Gilbert
Adams	Clay	Green, Oreg.
Addabbo	Conable	Grover
Anderson,	Conyers	Hamilton
Tenn.	Daddario	Hammer-
Andrews,	Daniels, N.J.	schmidt
N. Dak.	Dawson	Hanley
Ashley	de la Garza	Hanna
Baring	Delaney	Hansen, Idaho
Barrett	Dent	Hansen, Wash.
Beall, Md.	Diggs	Hastings
Bingham	Dulski	Hawkins
Blackburn	Erlenborn	Howard
Blanton	Esch	Keith
Bow	Eshleman	Kirwan
Brasco	Farbstein	Koch
Brock	Feighan	Landrum
Byrnes, Wis.	Fish	Lowenstein
Caffery	Ford,	McCarthy
Carey	William D.	McDonald,
Celler	Gallagher	Mich.
Chisholm	Gallagher	McEwen
Clancy	Gaydos	McKneally

McMillan	Powell	Smith, Iowa
MacGregor	Price, Ill.	Steiger, Wis.
Mailliard	Price, Tex.	Stratton
May, Wash.	Pryor, Ark.	Teague, Tex.
Meskill	Purcell	Watson
Mikva	Quie	Wetcker
Mollohan	Reid, N.Y.	Willson,
Montgomery	Robison	Charles H.
Moorhead	Rooney, N.Y.	Wolf
Murphy, N.Y.	Rosenthal	Wylder
O'Neal, Ga.	Roth	Yates
Ottinger	Roybal	Young
Podell	Ryan	
Follock	Scheuer	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 326 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

JUNE 22, 1970.

The Honorable SPEAKER,  
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelop from the White House, received in the Clerk's Office 4:25 p.m. on Monday, June 22, 1970, said to contain H.R. 11102, An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise, extend, and improve the program established by title VI of such Act, and for other purposes, and a veto message thereon.

With kind regards, I am,  
Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS,  
Clerk, U.S. House  
of Representatives.

**MEDICAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1970—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-353)**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning without my approval H.R. 11102, the Medical Facilities Construction and Modernization Amendments of 1970. My reason for this veto is basic: H.R. 11102 is a long step down the road of fiscal irresponsibility, and we should not take that road.

This bill authorizes direct grants which are more than \$350 million in excess of the budget which I presented to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1971. More than that, it would 1) significantly restrict Presidential options in managing Federal expenditures, 2) isolate the financing of one group of Federal programs as untouchable without assessing its merits against the financial needs for other programs, and 3) encourage pressures to extend this provision to other areas—thereby further complicating management of the Federal budget.

One of the most unacceptable provisions of the bill is in Section 601. Here, the Congress insists that funds appropriated for any fiscal year through 1973 to carry out the programs involved must be spent. In addition to restricting flexibility in management of Federal expend-

itures, this provision would interfere with my ability to comply with the limitation on total 1971 spending that has already passed the House of Representatives and has been reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The amount of money involved is large; Section 601 would affect \$2.5 billion of my budget request for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for 1971. This kind of provision puts the Congress in the position of withdrawing with one hand the authority necessary to do what it requires with the other. I ask the Congress to eliminate Section 601.

Looking to other deficiencies in H.R. 11102, I ask the Congress to remove the authorization for hospital construction grants and to reduce the remaining excessively high authorizations in the bill which are not designed to meet contemporary needs.

The major requirements today are to modernize existing but obsolete hospitals, particularly in the inner cities, and, in the face of sky-rocketing medical costs, to expand other types of medical facilities which can serve as more efficient and economic alternatives to hospital care.

Given these factors, I proposed in April, 1969, that the medical facilities construction program be redirected—away from emphasis on additional hospital beds through direct Federal grants-in-aid. Instead, I proposed Federal guarantees for loans obtained in the private sector to modernize obsolete hospitals and construct additional hospital beds where population pressures so require. I further proposed a bloc grant to the States to help construct facilities for ambulatory care, long-term care and rehabilitation—alternatives to hospitalization.

My proposal clearly faced the need to determine priorities in the use of limited Federal dollars. H.R. 11102 avoids facing up to the choice that has to be made. It would add the new program of guaranteed loans on top of an expanded program of grants for construction and modernization of medical facilities. This bill authorizes grants totalling \$402 million in 1971; \$422 million in 1972 and \$437 million in 1973. The public and the medical care industry interpret authorization levels as an appropriation commitment. Yet it is certain that we shall not be able to appropriate such large sums.

The health needs of the nation and the imminent expiration of the existing authorizations make it imperative that the Congress act quickly to correct the shortcomings of this measure. There are many excellent provisions in this bill and I shall be happy to approve a financially responsible bill without delay.

Let no one interpret this veto as in any way lowering the high priority that this Administration has placed on the very important field of health. Health outlays for 1971 will be almost 28 percent higher than in 1969.

We have proposed:

—a new program concept of Family Health Insurance which will benefit more than four million poor families as part of the family assistance program.

—substantial increases in high priority areas of biomedical research; such as heart and cancer.

—revision of Medicare to enable the aged to take advantage of the more comprehensive and efficient operation of pre-paid group practice arrangements.

—significant expansion of programs to alleviate the major national problems of alcoholism and drug abuse.

—expansion of family planning programs to provide counselling and assistance to millions of women who want but cannot afford such services.

—major increases in funds to curb air pollution.

In these times there is no room in this massive program—or in any other program—for the kind of needless and misdirected spending represented in H.R. 11102. I again call upon the Congress to join me in holding down Government spending to avoid a large budget deficit in fiscal year 1971.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 22, 1970.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and the message and bill will be printed as a House document.

#### POSTPONING CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGE UNTIL THURSDAY, JUNE 25

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. STAGGERS OF WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that further consideration of the veto message of the President be postponed until Thursday, June 25, 1970.

Mr. Speaker, the reason I ask for this postponement is to serve notice on all Members of the House and to give everyone an opportunity to study the veto message and to participate in what I think is a highly important matter.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS).

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMERICA'S NEED FOR HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's veto by President Nixon of H.R. 11102 extending the Hill-Burton hospital construction program is nothing short of astounding. The Hill-Burton program has from its very inception a quarter of a century ago, enjoyed widespread support by the medical profession and the public at large. Here in the Congress there has been no program which has been more bipartisan in character. The vetoed measure, the Hospital and Medical Facilities Construction and Modernization Amendments of 1970, was truly

a bipartisan congressional product. With almost no guidance or assistance from the administration our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce under the able leadership of the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS), evolved H.R. 11102 as a measure acceptable to all groups. It was hailed by all as a far-reaching comprehensive health measure. It passed the House on June 4, 1969, on a rollcall vote of 351 to 0. In the other body the bill received the same type of widespread support having been approved on April 7, 1970, by a rollcall vote of 79 to 0. The conference report was approved by the Senate without controversy by a voice vote on June 8 of this year, while the House gave its final approval 2 days later by a rollcall vote of 377 to 0.

President Nixon's veto of H.R. 11102, should it be sustained, would bring to naught the labors of the Congress over the past 18 months in the area of vitally needed hospital construction. President Nixon's rejection of the needs of the sick who need hospitalization stands in sharp contrast to his statement last July that the Nation faced a health crisis and that the problem was one of not enough doctors and hospital beds. The President's ill-advised veto, if permitted to stand, would make certain a continuation of that shortage of hospital beds and thus compound the health crisis facing the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the veto of the Hill-Burton extension once again clearly demonstrates the fundamental difference on the part of the Republican administration and the Democratic 91st Congress as to what this Nation's priorities must be during the 1970's. The President has seen fit to characterize H.R. 11102 as a "long step down the road of fiscal irresponsibility." Mr. President, I say your veto constitutes a long step down the road of health irresponsibility.

Mr. Speaker, when the Presidential veto is voted on by the House it is my hope that it will be unanimously overridden.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

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

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, regarding the veto of the bill that was just discussed, may I call to the attention of Members of the House of Representatives the major objection of the President which pertains to the requisite in the bill that any money appropriated in certain categories must be spent. This was objected to unanimously by all members of the conferees on the part of the House of Representatives. It was not in the bill as passed in the House, but it was insisted upon by the conferees on the part of the other body.

At this time there is already some thought being given on the part of both sides, Republicans and Democrats, to re-introduction of the bill striking this very objectionable part and repassing the bill. I think we ought to do it.

As to the dollar figure, it is only an

authorization. The Appropriations Committee will make the decision as to the total dollars that will be allocated anyway, and I feel the wise thing now is that rather than make a political issue of this, we should proceed to correct the bill and repass it. I think all of us felt that when we started saying to the President or to any administration, "You must spend exactly a certain dollar figure," we then moved into an area that is not our prerogative. It should never have been in the bill.

In the conference committee our conferees objected to it, but we seemed to run into an impasse that we were unable to solve.

#### A VITAL AMERICAN INDUSTRY

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

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in passing House Joint Resolution 1194 this afternoon, the House gave due recognition to a vital American industry. The products of the machine tool industry are basic to the progress and prosperity of the entire American economy. By authorizing the President to designate the week of September 20 through 26 as "National Machine Tool Week," we have shown that we recognize and honor the vital role played by the thousands of men and women who make the tools that keep our economy going and growing.

As a U.S. Representative from Rockford, Ill., it gives me special pride to be associated with this measure, for Rockford has long been the center and hub of this vital American industry. Those whom I have the honor to represent can be justly proud of their contribution to our national economy. I would hope that the Senate will swiftly pass this bill, and that it will go to the President for signing well before the National Association of Machine Tool Builders meets in Chicago in September. Their annual meeting will be presided over by the able Burnell Gustafson, president of the association and executive vice president of Sundstrand Corp., one of the Nation's leading machine tool manufacturers.

#### CONGRESS SHOULD OVERRIDE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES

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

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the very able gentleman from Oklahoma, the distinguished majority leader, in respect to the President's message vetoing the hospital construction extension program yesterday.

The President said in his message that he asked the Congress to strike from the bill the Federal grant-in-aid program for the building of hospitals. Under that program 45 percent—generally that or a little larger percentage in particular cases—may be granted by the Federal



Government for the construction of hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bipartisan program, originated by a Democrat, the able Senator from Alabama, (Mr. HILL), a Republican and the able Senator from Ohio (Mr. BURTON) who went on to become an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but it has continued to be a bipartisan program and has been one of the most popular programs the Congress has ever adopted. It helps not only public hospitals but also private hospitals built and operated by religious institutions.

The President's program to provide funds for hospital construction by the Federal Government guaranteeing loans made by the builders of hospitals can only lead to increased hospital costs by patients when hospital costs are already burdensome or in some case prohibitively high.

The President's proposal now for a sudden stoppage and the killing of that program is a shocking reversal of policy on the part of the President.

It has made possible the construction of thousands of hospital rooms over the country, immeasurably contributing to the health and well-being of millions of the people of this country. It certainly is a paradox that this very day when we received the President's veto of the hospital construction program, we received a request from the President that the Government provide a \$750 million loan to a \$64 billion corporation.

I certainly hope this House will respond to the humanitarian appeals of our country and our people who sorely need more hospitals and more hospital expansion and will override the President's veto.

#### RESOURCE RECOVERY ACT OF 1970

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up H.R. 1068 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

##### H. RES. 1068

*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. 11833) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act in order to provide financial assistance for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, to improve research programs pursuant to such Act, and for other purposes. 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 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule. 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 amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or

committee amendment in the nature of a 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.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1068 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of H.R. 11833, the Resource Recovery Act of 1970. The resolution further provides that it shall be in order to consider the committee substitute as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

The purposes of H.R. 11833 are: First, to expand and intensify the development of new technologies for solid waste disposal; second, to promote greater initiative on the part of the States in assuming increasing responsibilities for solid waste disposal programs; third, to stimulate the construction by States and municipalities of pilot facilities utilizing new and improved waste disposal technologies; and fourth, to conduct studies to determine economical means of and appropriate incentives for recovering useful materials and energy from solid waste and reducing the amount of such waste and facilitating the disposability thereof through improved production and packaging practices.

The objectives are to be achieved through studies, investigations, and demonstration projects conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and construction grants to State and municipalities as well as interstate and intermunicipal agencies to contribute to the financing of pilot facilities.

Appropriations would be authorized to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1971 in the amount of not more than \$83 million, for fiscal year 1972 not more than \$152 million and for fiscal year 1973 not more than \$216 million.

Appropriations would be authorized to the Secretary of the Interior for fiscal year 1971 in the amount of not more than \$17.5 million, for fiscal year 1972 not more than \$20 million and for fiscal year 1973 not more than \$22.5 million.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 1068.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, as the able gentleman from Florida has stated, House Resolution 1068 provides an open rule, 1 hour of debate on the bill, H.R. 11833, the Resource Recovery Act of 1970. The rule also makes in order the committee substitute as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

The purpose of the bill is to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act in a number of significant areas. The bill will: First, expand and intensify the development of new techniques for solid waste disposal; second, stimulate the construction by the several States and municipalities of pilot projects utilizing new and improved waste disposal technologies; and, third, provide for conducting studies to determine economical means of and appropriate incentives for recovering useful materials and

energy from solid waste and a way to reduce the amounts of such waste which should be disposed of.

Studies, demonstrations, and pilot projects will be funded through grants from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Construction grants to States and municipalities are also available to enable these agencies to construct and improve waste disposal facilities. The United States generates approximately 360 million tons of industrial, municipal, and commercial waste, each year. We spend \$4.5 billion annually to dispose of it and yet we are not doing a satisfactory job. New techniques must be developed to dispose of waste and reclaim from it valuable products and sources of energy. In order to develop new techniques, pilot projects must be undertaken. The bill funds such projects.

The authorization covers 3 years, fiscal years 1971 through 1973. Total authorizations for 1971 are \$100.5 million; for 1972, \$172 million and for 1973, \$238.5 million.

I support the rule and the bill.

I compliment the committee for bringing this bill forward.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and reserve the remainder of my time.

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

I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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. 11833) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act in order to provide financial assistance for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, to improve research programs pursuant to such act, 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 consideration of the bill H.R. 11833, with Mr. ABERNETHY 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 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SPRINGER) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS).

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

Mr. Chairman, there is outstanding need for this legislation. This Nation is generating approximately 360 million tons of industrial, municipal, and commercial solid waste. This amount is ex-

pected to double by 1980. To manage this waste, we spend \$4.5 billion annually. While these expenditures are increasing steadily, we are failing to do a satisfactory job. The greatest amount of the moneys spent goes for collecting solid waste and transporting it to some place where it may be dumped or burned.

The most prevalent method for disposing of solid waste is open dumping. Yet, 94 percent of the open dumping facilities used are inadequate, since the dumped waste either is not covered daily with dirt as it properly should, or is being burned, or creates water pollution problems. Incineration is the second most frequently employed method. Yet, 75 percent of all municipal incinerators are inadequate because they are inefficient in reducing solid wastes, or create air pollution problems, or both. If present collection methods are not improved we shall not be able to build and operate enough trucks to collect the growing volume of waste materials.

Improved collection and disposal methods, however, will not suffice to take care of the steadily growing volume of solid waste materials. We shall have to develop new technologies for reclaiming and recycling usable materials and energy from such solid waste. We shall also have to improve production and packaging methods of products which end up as solid waste so as to reduce the amount of such waste and to facilitate the disposal thereof.

The development of such technologies is difficult and costly. The present level of funding of research to take care of a \$4.5 billion problem is entirely inadequate. One such technology which holds out the greatest promise is the generating of electric power from solid wastes and adequate funds should be made available promptly to reduce the leadtime in the case of this particular technology as much as possible. Beyond the development of such technologies, however, we shall have to provide adequate economic incentives to make the recapture and recycling of useful materials and energy attractive to those private industries which produce the products which are not used up but end up as solid waste.

Additionally, the responsibility for the development of improved solid waste disposal programs cannot be left to individual municipalities, small and large, which traditionally have shouldered the responsibility for solid waste disposal, but the States must demonstrate increasing concern in this area. Prior to 1965, the year when the Solid Waste Disposal Act first was enacted by the Congress, few States assumed any responsibility for formulating solid waste disposal programs. While the number of States which have been willing to develop action programs has increased greatly since that year, the time now has come to stimulate through a highly selective grant program the construction of advanced disposal facilities designed to carry out such State plans on an area-by-area basis.

The legislation reported by your committee is designed to further all of these various objectives, and only through the

pursuit of these several objectives is there any hope that the steadily mounting problem of solid waste management can be dealt with successfully.

In summary then, the purposes of the legislation are, first, to expand and intensify the development of new technologies for solid waste disposal; second, to promote greater initiative on the part of the State in assuming increasing responsibilities for solid waste disposal programs; third, to stimulate the construction by States and municipalities of pilot facilities utilizing new and improved waste disposal technologies; and fourth, to conduct studies to determine economical means of and appropriate incentives for, first, recovering useful materials and energy from solid waste and, second, reducing the amount of such waste and facilitating the disposability thereof through improved production and packaging practices.

These objectives are to be achieved through, first, studies, investigations, and demonstration projects conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and, second, construction grants to States and municipalities as well as interstate and intermunicipal agencies to contribute to the financing of pilot facilities utilizing new and improved technologies if the construction of such facilities is part of a State or interstate plan setting forth a comprehensive plan for solid waste disposal in the particular area or areas involved.

This is the second piece of environmental legislation which the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is bringing to the floor immediately following the Clean Air Act amendments. Solid waste disposal programs are not anywhere near as far advanced as the clean air program. The need however is urgent and we shall have to make fast progress. The legislation therefore provides for a steep increase in authorized funds through the fiscal year 1973. The legislation authorizes funds for two Departments which share responsibilities under this legislation—the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of the Interior.

The bill provides for HEW not to exceed \$83 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, not to exceed \$152 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and not to exceed \$216 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

For the Department of the Interior it provides sums not to exceed \$17,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, not to exceed \$20 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and not to exceed \$22,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the House will support this legislation which will greatly benefit the American people. I might say that when it came out of the committee the vote was 21 to 1. The one vote in opposition was because of some particular aspect of the bill.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are many products that can be reclaimed in this solid waste disposal program and one of the most important of these is the generating of electric energy which would be

generated by a new technique which they are developing by burning waste materials. Certainly, Mr. Chairman, many other products can be reclaimed from these waste products.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion the bill has been fully considered by the subcommittee and by the full committee and the House should pass the bill.

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

Mr. STAGGERS. I am happy to yield to my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NELSEN).

Mr. NELSEN. Is there any provision in this bill to the effect that they must spend the money that is authorized?

Mr. STAGGERS. No, I would say in response to the question of the gentleman from Minnesota; there is not.

Mr. NELSEN. I thank the gentleman from West Virginia.

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

Mr. Chairman, as concerned as we are about the air we breathe and its effect on public health, we stand a good chance of being engulfed by a tidal wave of trash before air pollution gets to us. Our way of life has brought about a flood of convenient packages which can neither be consumed or successfully disposed of. Solid waste disposal systems are primitive at best and certainly were never designed to cope with the sophisticated trash we now impose on them. We are presently in the predicament of the Australian who went crazy trying to throw away his old boomerang.

Having come to the point where present methods are patently inadequate and alternatives seem to be few we must reach out for completely new approaches. The thrust of the bill before us today is in exactly that direction. In addition to searching for and trying new methods of collecting and disposing of solid waste it contemplates efforts to reduce the amount of solid waste and the recycling and reuse of whatever useful substances might be extracted from it. First of all it calls for studies along all of these lines with reports to the President and to Congress.

If any good ideas are developed in the course of the studies the Secretary is authorized to give them a whirl in the form of demonstration projects to test and show off the new techniques.

Recognizing that not all good ideas come from the top and that the eventual operation of waste disposal systems will be local, the bill provides for planning grants to States, municipalities, or combinations of either. These grants will pay up to two-thirds of the cost of planning activities by a single municipality or three-fourths of the cost where a combination of entities is involved. If plans are developed, continuing 50-50 grants will be available to implement them and then oversee the operations.

It is one thing to make plans and it is another to carry them out with the necessary physical facilities. Waste disposal presumes equipment and even large installations, particularly where resources are to be salvaged for reuse. So where plans have been successfully



made and new techniques are available there is good reason to encourage the use of these techniques. Communities which are willing to make use of them and apply their own resources to the effort can get grant assistance in the actual construction of facilities. It is not a general grant program with allocations to all States on a formula basis but rather one which rewards the acceptance of responsibility and willingness to take on the new ideas. The Secretary is given fairly wide discretion in the acceptance of applications to see that the projects funded are also contributing something to the overall progress in solid waste disposal and are consistent with the aims of the act as well as consistent with all other environmental considerations. Limitations upon the amount available for any one project will insure against undue concentration of the funds provided. As knowledge is gained standards can be set for disposal systems, and it is contemplated that this will be done starting within the next 18 months.

Two departments of the Federal Government are vitally interested in solid waste disposal, and the authorizations contained in the bill recognize this fact. The Department of Interior is responsible for programs involving minerals and fossil fuels. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has the large responsibility of working with the communities and administering the grants. These authorizations amount to \$63 million for fiscal 1971, \$152 million for fiscal 1972 and \$216 million for fiscal 1973.

This legislation is necessary and in my opinion well designed to make an impact upon the problem in the shortest possible time. We must gain on the trash soon. This should do it. I recommend the bill to the House.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield.

I notice there is a provision here for an appropriation both to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Department of the Interior.

Is there anything in this legislation which would prohibit interdepartmental agreements which would allow the Department of Agriculture, for instance, to use a portion of those funds on ongoing programs which the U.S. Forest Service has in this field.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say, I will yield to the gentleman from North Carolina on that point. He had a proposed amendment this morning which I am not sure he introduced, but nevertheless he has gone into this in detail and perhaps can answer the gentleman.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I will discuss this matter later.

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

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I am surprised not to find any departmental reports in this report accompanying the bill. Why are there no departmental reports?

Mr. SPRINGER. I am unable to answer the gentleman on that particular

point. Perhaps the chairman of the subcommittee can answer the question of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I will say it becomes a pretty acute problem.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further so that I may respond to the gentleman, the administration bill was an open-ended provision and simply provided for such funds as may be needed.

The figures to which you refer are figures the committee put into the bill as the program.

Mr. GROSS. Well, let me ask the gentleman this question.

Did the committee attempt to ascertain from the Bureau of the Budget the amount of funds that they thought would be necessary or should be used for this purpose and does this bill have the support of the administration?

Mr. SPRINGER. It did.

Mr. GROSS. Perhaps someone else can elucidate further.

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

Mr. Chairman, in looking at our environmental problems, the Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare determined that next to air pollution control, the problem of solid waste disposal and recycling was the most important problem to which the Congress should give its attention. Tremendously large sums are spent annually; namely, \$4.5 billion, to manage solid waste. Such waste is generated by industry, by households and by commercial establishments. At the present time, the methods of solid waste disposal and the collecting of solid waste are entirely inadequate. Most of this waste is either dumped or burned.

Therefore, it is imperative that we develop new and improved disposal methods as well as methods designed to reclaim usable materials or energy from such solid waste.

Our committee first became concerned with the problems of solid waste disposal in 1965 and, as a result of this concern, Congress enacted during that year the Solid Waste Disposal Act. While under this act a small beginning has been made, we must now push ahead much faster because if present collection and disposal methods are not improved, we shall not be able to dispose of solid waste which is expected to double by 1980.

Since the able chairman of our full committee, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS), has already touched on the highlights of this legislation, let me concentrate on some of the important provisions contained in this legislation. The bill calls for a special study and demonstration projects on recovery of useful energy and materials. Section 4 directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out an investigation and study to determine:

First, economical means of recovering useful materials from solid waste, recommended uses of such materials for national or international welfare, and the market impact of such recovery;

Second, appropriate incentive programs—including tax incentives—to assist in solving the problems of solid waste disposal;

Third, practicable changes in current production and packaging practices which would reduce the amount of solid waste; and

Fourth, practicable methods of collection and containerization which will encourage efficient utilization of facilities and contribute to more effective programs of reduction, reuse, or disposal of wastes.

The Secretary is directed to report the results of such investigation and study to the President and the Congress.

The Secretary is authorized to carry out demonstration projects to test and demonstrate techniques developed as a result of the study. The provisions contained in section 204 of the act relating to patents and information resulting from Government-financed research activities are applicable to such demonstration projects.

Next, the legislation would authorize planning grants to State, interstate, municipal, and intermunicipal agencies as well as metropolitan, regional, or district councils of government of not to exceed 66 2/3 percent in the case of a project serving an area which does not include more than one municipality and not to exceed 75 percent in any other case, and not to exceed 50 percent of the cost of overseeing the implementation, enforcement and modification of such plans. Such planning grants are to be available for making surveys of solid waste disposal practices and problems within the jurisdictional areas of such agencies and developing solid waste disposal plans as part of regional environmental protection systems for such areas, including planning for the reuse, as appropriate, of solid waste disposal areas and studies of the effect and relationship of solid waste disposal practices on areas adjacent to waste disposal site.

To qualify for planning grants, an applicant must meet the following conditions:

First, designate or establish a single agency as the sole agency to discharge for the area involved the responsibilities contemplated by this section;

Second, indicate how an areawide planning of effective solid waste disposal programs provision will be made for the consideration of such public health factors as population growth, urban and metropolitan development, land use planning, water and air pollution control, and the feasibility of regional disposal programs;

Third, set forth how the grant will be expended so as to carry out the purposes of this section;

Fourth, provide for submission of a final report by the agency on its activities, and for submission of such other reports and information as the Secretary may prescribe; and

Fifth, provide for appropriate fiscal control and accounting procedures.

Grants under this section shall be made only if the Secretary finds that the planning will not duplicate, but will be coordinated with, other related planning activities.

Perhaps the most important provisions of this legislation are those authorizing construction grants to any State, munic-

ipality or interstate or intermunicipal agency for the construction of projects utilizing new and improved techniques of demonstrated usefulness in reducing the environmental impact of solid waste disposal, promoting the recovery of energy or resources, or the recycling of useful materials.

The program contemplated by this section is not a general grant-in-aid program entitling each State to a share in available grant funds. The program is an experimental one designed to assist in the financing of advanced solid waste disposal facilities within those States which have demonstrated a willingness to assume responsibilities for formulating comprehensive solid waste disposal programs for intrastate or interstate areas within their territories. Within the framework of such plans, municipalities may apply singly or jointly for grants for pilot projects utilizing new and improved techniques of solid waste disposal. Since it can reasonably be expected that different techniques will be suitable for municipalities of different sizes, in different locales and having different characteristics, such comprehensive State plans are expected to call for a number of different facilities to be constructed concurrently. If more than 10 eligible projects are applied for, the funds are to be distributed among at least 10 applicants. If grants for fewer than 10 such projects are applied for, the Secretary may use the funds for those eligible municipalities which have applied.

In the case of construction grants to a single municipality, the amounts of such grants shall not exceed 50 percent of the estimated reasonable cost of the project as determined by the Secretary. In the case of construction grants to more than one municipality, the amounts may be increased by an additional 25 percent of such cost. In either case, however, grants shall be made only if—

First, the applicant is unable to obtain such amounts from other sources upon terms and conditions equally favorable;

Second, the applicant has made provision satisfactory to the Secretary for proper and efficient operation and maintenance of the project after completion; and

Third, the project is consistent with the purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Clean Air Act.

The Secretary may impose such additional conditions as he deems necessary to carry out his functions pursuant to this act.

In determining the desirability of projects and of approving Federal financial aid in connection therewith, consideration shall be given by the Secretary to the public benefits to be derived by the construction and the propriety of Federal aid in such construction, the relation of the ultimate cost of the project to the public interest and to the public necessity for the project and the use by the applicant of comprehensive regional or metropolitan area planning.

Not more than 15 percent of the total of funds appropriated for the purpose

of this section in any fiscal year shall be granted for projects in any one State, and not more than 10 percent of the allotment to the State for any one project—except that if fewer than 10 applicants apply, each applicant must receive at least 10 percent. In the case of a grant for a program in an area crossing State boundaries, the Secretary shall determine the portion of such grant which is chargeable to the percentage limitation under this subsection for each State into which such area extends.

In order to make possible these new programs, the legislation authorizes substantially increased appropriations for the two departments which have responsibilities under this legislation—the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Secretary of Interior. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has been given the primary responsibility for dealing with solid waste disposal problems. The Secretary of the Interior's responsibilities are limited to "problems of solid waste resulting from the extraction, processing, or utilization of minerals or fossil fuels where the generation, production or reuse of such waste is or may be controlled within the extraction, processing, or utilization facility or facilities and where such control is a feature of the technology or economy of the operation of such facility or facilities."

The amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare are as follows: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, not to exceed \$83 million; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, not to exceed \$152 million; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, not to exceed \$216 million.

The amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Secretary of Interior are as follows: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, not to exceed \$17.5 million; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, not to exceed \$20 million; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, not to exceed \$22.5 million.

I hope the House will support this important environmental legislation because the problems presented by the tremendous increase in solid waste which our economy generates have to be met if our communities and our people are not to face disaster during the next decade. Unlike the Clean Air Act, this is not regulatory legislation. It is legislation pure and simple to generate new technologies at the earliest possible date for disposing of solid waste and for recycling useable wastes and to build pilot plants where these new technologies can be demonstrated. Our subcommittee has worked hard on this legislation and I believe it merits the full support of this House.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield as much time as he might consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BROYHILL).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I rise in support of this legislation,

which can go a long way and do a great deal in helping to shed light on this problem of coming up with ways to reclaim waste material. Of the 50 or more millions of tons of paper and paperboard which are produced in the United States each year, only a very small percentage is reclaimed or recycled. The amount which is reclaimed and recycled today is largely the paper material which is clean, homogeneous, and concentrated in one place, such as an industrial location or what we might call commercial wastepaper. There is almost no paper reclaimed from municipal use, although half of such refuse consists of paper products.

I have figures before me which show that doubling the reuse of wastepaper alone, we could save 15 million cords of wood per year or the annual growth of 15 million acres of timberland. Of course, millions of tons of wood from urban sources are also discarded annually and systems for recovering and reusing these resources should be devised.

I would like to describe to the committee a project which is now going on at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wis. This is a cooperative project of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This project is aimed at recycling wastepaper from raw urban solid waste through the development of more efficient recovery processes and, of course, trying to come up with a wider variety of end-product uses.

As I said, the Department of the Interior is cooperating in this project, the Department of HEW is cooperating with it, and work is being done at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.

I have in my hand a sheet of paper. Thirty percent of the fibers which were used to make this sheet of paper came from the Madison, Wis., city dump. It was reclaimed by the Forest Service research project there at Madison, and it was combined with the regular pulp-making process.

I would like to have the attention of the gentleman from Oklahoma and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS) to comment on the role that the Department of Agriculture will be playing in this program.

The gentleman from Idaho has already been on his feet and has called to our attention the fact that the Department of Agriculture is not included by name in this legislation. Both in the old act as well as in the legislation we are considering today, it seems to me the Department of Agriculture should have a role to play because solid wastes are of great concern to agriculture and rural areas. I have described here a program in which the Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the two departments named in the bill. The Department of Agriculture does have a role to play, they are, of course, vitally interested in the producing and processing and transportation and marketing of farm and forest products, as well as in the viability and attractiveness of farm communities below 5,000 in population, as well as in



the public health and well-being of the population in rural areas.

There are many areas in which the Department of Agriculture would be interested in the waste disposal program. One example is the urban disposal system which is in use in so many cities today, which is to get landfill sites out of sight into the countryside, and this, of course, is of great concern to rural America.

I would hope we could add an amendment to this bill which would give the Department of Agriculture its rightful recognition so they could share in some of the appropriations that will be made possible by this bill.

I will yield now to the gentleman from Florida for any comments he might wish to make.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

The gentleman has made some very valid points. We had discussed this before the debate began and had come to substantial agreement that the Department of Agriculture does play a very substantial role in trying to meet this problem of solid waste disposal.

I would refer the gentleman to the intent of the committee which is in the original law in section 204(a) regarding research, demonstrations, training, and other activities. Here it states that the Secretary of HEW will cooperate and will consult and try to work together not only with Agriculture but also with other departments of Government which are involved in trying to help solve this problem. For instance, as I am sure the gentleman knows, it will include not only HEW, but also Interior, which is involved, and Agriculture, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, as well as the Department of Commerce and the Department of State, and the Department of Defense, and some other departments.

What we said in the original bill certainly does make clear the intent that we expect the Secretary to consult with the Secretary of Agriculture as well as the Secretary of Defense and these other departments to try to have a coordinated attack.

We have centered responsibility in the Secretary of HEW, and we allow Interior to come in on it, but still HEW is the central force, and he is to consult, as the gentleman has suggested, and it should be well to recognize the role of the Department of Agriculture also.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Chairman, earlier I obtained permission to include extraneous matter with my remarks, and I include at this point material setting forth the role of the Department of Agriculture in this overall area, listing the number of projects they have ongoing at this time and their tremendous interest in and the tremendous amount of work they do in this area. Also I include the Department of Agriculture testimony before the Senate Committee on Public Works in regard to a similar Senate bill.

The material referred to follows:

#### AGRICULTURE RELATED SOLID WASTES

Solid wastes are of great significance to agriculture—to producing, processing, transporting, and marketing farm and forest products; to the viability and attractiveness of rural communities; to public health and well being; to recreation; and to the utility and esthetic quality of the countryside. In addition to the vast quantities of solid waste resulting from agriculture and agribusiness, the urban disposal system with its many sites being in the countryside is a concern of rural America.

Programs of USDA and its cooperators at State and local levels relating to solid wastes include programs of research, education and information, technical assistance, cost-sharing and loans and grants. In addition, the Department deals with growing solid waste problems due to increased use of the Federal lands and facilities the Department administers. The Department's cooperative programs relate to (1) urban and industrial wastes produced in communities under 5,500 population, (2) wastes from industrial processing of raw agricultural and forestry products, (3) agricultural wastes associated with farm, forest and ranch production processes; e.g., animal wastes, forest and crop residues, and pesticide containers, and (4) urban and industrial wastes from which raw agricultural materials may be reclaimed. In addition to these activities oriented to agriculture-derived wastes, USDA has (5) a broad base of technical competence for dealing with land management aspects of rural disposal sites receiving solid wastes from all sources.

The Department's long-standing cooperative research programs with land grant colleges and universities and other institutions include studies of ways to reduce, control, use or dispose of such solid wastes as animal manure, forest slash and excess straw and wastes from plants which process raw agricultural commodities. In addition, research is underway on ways to economically recover agricultural raw materials from urban solid wastes; e.g., wood fibers from discarded paper products. The research includes studies of effective means for returning wastes to the soil where they are produced and the disposal of processing wastes in areas away from the processing plants. These programs also include the development of information leading to new and improved processing methods to more fully utilize raw materials and byproducts. Associated with the farm, forest, and processing plant approaches are efforts to modify the inherent characteristics of raw agricultural commodities to reduce solid wastes originating with those commodities.

USDA and State education and information programs utilize a nationwide agricultural extension service organization to bring the latest knowledge and methodology to enterprises and individuals whose activities or ownerships lead to solid waste production.

Technical assistance in resource development and use is provided nationwide. In many situations this includes help for developing solid waste disposal practices. This assistance is available to local communities; cooperatives; nonprofit associations; landowners and operators in Soil and Water Conservation Districts; State and private forests; and food and fiber processing plants.

Project measures included in Resource Conservation and Development Projects often involve the problems of solid waste disposal. The Department provides technical assistance in the interpretation of soil survey information for use in locating suitable disposal sites.

The Department may share up to 50 percent of the cost of basic facilities required for health, safety, use and access to public recreation and fish and wildlife develop-

ments in small watershed projects. This may include facilities for collection and disposal of solid waste such as trash and garbage. All sanitary and waste disposal facilities must comply with State and local health standards and regulations.

Some of the practices cost-shared under the Agricultural Conservation Program are useful to farmers in the safe management of animal wastes. Many vegetative cover practices and erosion control structures can serve multiple purposes by helping to use up such wastes when they are diverted to or spread on the land. Or erosion control or water management structures may divert wastes away from streams. Among such ACP practices are the establishment of buffer or filter strips and fields, terrace systems, or diversions into erosion control or water spreading structures and areas or into woodland.

The Department of Agriculture has requested authority to use some Agricultural Conservation Program funds for pollution control practices which also have soil or water conservation benefits. This authority was granted by P.L. 91-127. Related authority was included in P.L. 91-118.

The Department of Agriculture makes and insures loans and grants to associations, including corporations not operated for profit, and public and quasi-public agencies to provide for the installation or improvement of waste disposal facilities in rural areas. These loans and grants may include facilities for the collection, treatment, or disposal of human, animal, and other wastes. They may involve collection lines, treatment plants, outfall lines, disposal fields, stabilization ponds, storm sewers, garbage trucks and equipment, sanitary landfills, and incinerators. Rural areas are defined as areas which do not include any area in any city or town which has a population in excess of 5,500 inhabitants.

Financial assistance is also provided in the form of loans to individuals to purchase equipment and install facilities to properly dispose of domestic, animal, and crop and forest residues.

The Department of Agriculture now has an on going program whereby grant assistance can be provided in amounts up to 50 percent of the development cost of a waste disposal system. Since this authority was granted in 1965, more than 700 waste disposal systems requiring approximately \$125 million in loans and \$40 million in grants, have been financed by the Department of Agriculture. USDA also has an on going grant program for comprehensive area planning of the development of water and sewer systems in rural areas. Grants authorized by this Department can be made up to 100 percent of the cost of water and sewer planning.

The Department has more than 3000 county offices throughout the United States. The employees in these offices know the community leaders and their problems and are trained to provide assistance in developing waste disposal facilities and coordinating their development with the development of other facilities in the area. With its many years of experience in working with rural communities, and with the many Department representatives available to help local people solve their problems, the Department of Agriculture is in a better position to provide technical and financial assistance for waste disposal facilities needed in rural areas than any other agency.

The Department's authority and responsibility for research, education, and action programs concern the countryside—the people and renewable resources of rural America. In addition, those programs concern several aspects of urban America, such as erosion control and drainage in new housing and industrial developments and the many types

of vegetation that enhance our streets, lawns, and parks. USDA programs vitally affect the conservation and management of the bulk of the Nation's land, water, and related biological, recreational, and esthetic resources.

Solid waste problems associated with or related to agriculture and the countryside fall into three distinct categories:

1. Those wastes originating on farms and in rural communities.
2. Those wastes originating in urban areas but which are disposed of in the countryside.
3. Urban and industrial wastes (derived from agricultural raw materials) that can be recycled and reused.

Ultimately the greatest need for all these wastes is the recycling and reuse of them to the fullest extent possible.

The most pressing problems of concern to the Department of Agriculture include:

1. Animal wastes;
2. Sediment, a waste in solid form when it comes to rest;
3. Wastes from industrial processing of raw agricultural products;
4. Urban and industrial wastes from which agricultural materials may be reclaimed or used;
5. Waste disposal sites;
6. Solid wastes from rural communities;
7. Forest and crop residues;
8. Trash and garbage discarded indiscriminately in the countryside; and
9. Unusable pesticides and containers.

USDA objectives are to prevent or minimize production of agriculture-related wastes, and to improve the handling, treating, storing, and disposal of these wastes. We want to use, reclaim, and reuse as much waste material as is possible. Underlying the objectives is the goal of minimizing the adverse impact of solid wastes on the environment, and enhancing the environment wherever possible.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has competency in solution of many of these waste problems among which are the following:

1. Handling animal wastes in such a way as to keep them out of lakes, streams and other unwanted areas and to control odors and other esthetic problems.
2. Preventing sedimentation and other erosional debris which creates serious waste disposal problems in rural and urban areas alike.
3. Managing solid wastes arising from processing of raw agricultural products.
4. Recovering and reusing agriculturally-derived raw materials from urban and industrial wastes; e.g., wood fiber from the more than half of such trash that is paper.
5. Site or facility selection and development, management and rehabilitation of landfills, lagoons and other means of disposing of solid wastes in the soils of the countryside. This includes soil survey, analysis, and interpretation to determine assimilative capacity of various soil types of solid wastes without serious contamination.
6. Minimizing damage from burning or otherwise disposing of forest and crop residues and other organic refuse.

#### APPROPRIATE SOLID WASTE ROLE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

USDA's appropriate role in dealing with solid waste problems is to cooperate with and assist State and local governments and their agencies and institutions, quasi public agencies, cooperatives, nonprofit associations, industry, and private citizens by providing the following:

- Results of research and development (R&D);
- Extension education (Edn.);
- Technical assistance (Tech. Asst.);
- Financial assistance (Fin. Asst.): Cost-sharing, Grants, and Loans; and
- Criteria for developing standards (Based

on R&D and experience gained through action programs).

Further, the Department will continue to deal with solid waste aspects of managing the Federally-owned lands under its jurisdiction (Mgmt. Fed. lands).

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SOLID WASTE PROGRAMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

USDA solid waste programs relate to:

- Animal wastes (R&D, Edn., Tech. Asst., Fin. Asst.);
- Forest and crop residues (R&D, Edn., Tech. Asst., Fin. Asst., Mgmt. Fed. Lands);
- Wastes from industrial processing of raw agricultural materials (R&D, Tech. Asst.);
- Urban and industrial wastes produced in communities under 5,500 population (Fin. Asst.);

Discarded products derived from raw agricultural materials (R&D);

Unusable pesticides and containers (R&D);

Site or facility selection and development, management and rehabilitation from landfills, lagoons and other means of disposing of solid wastes in the countryside (R&D, Edn., Tech. Asst., Fin. Asst., Mgt. Fed. Lands);

Trash, garbage, and other people wastes deposited in the countryside (Edn., Tech. Asst., Fin. Asst., Mgmt. Fed. Lands); and

Sediment, as a waste in solid form when it comes to rest (R&D, Edn., Tech. Asst., Fin. Asst., Mgmt. Fed. Lands).

Objectives of these activities are:

Preventing or minimizing production of agriculture-related solid wastes;

Handling, treating, or storing agriculture-related solid wastes or those from small communities and the countryside;

Utilizing agriculture-related solid wastes from all sources: a. Directly; and b. Reclamation and reuse of agricultural raw materials.

Disposing of all kinds of solid wastes with minimum assault upon the environment or with the potential of enhancing it; and

Preventing or minimizing erosion from all sources to control sediment deposition.

The Problems that USDA programs address themselves to are described briefly:

**Animal Wastes.**—The volume of wastes from livestock, and poultry production is estimated at 1.7 billion tons annually. Increasingly, animals are produced in large feedlots and other points of concentration raising major waste handling and disposal problems. Animal wastes are a concern in the abatement of water, air, and soil pollution. They may be associated with pollution of lakes, fishkills, nitrate contamination of soil and aquifers, off flavors, annoying odors and dusts, dissemination of infectious agents to animals and man, depreciation of recreational values of land and streams and reproduction of insect pests.

**Forest and Crop Residues.**—The annual accumulation of forest and crop residues has been estimated to be about 575 million tons. These residues result from harvesting operation and natural accumulations, including pest damage and natural deterioration. Forest and crop residues can be serious contributors to air, soil, and water pollution. They serve as reservoirs of plant diseases, insects and rodents, and, if burned, contribute great quantities of smoke.

**Wastes from Industrial Processing of Raw Agricultural Materials.**—The total load of pollutants produced by the agricultural and forestry processing industries of food, textiles, leather, pulp, paper, wood products, and industrial chemicals is estimated at 25 to 50 percent of the raw materials entering the plant. Large amounts of the solid portions of these wastes are returned to the land, often times with the land serving as a convenient nearby sink. The effectiveness of available methods and equipment for processing the total raw materials and often the nature of the raw materials them-

selves have much to do with the value and marketability of raw agricultural materials.

**Urban and Industrial Wastes Produced in Communities under 5,500 Population.**—The well being and development potential of small rural communities are closely linked with the adequacy of basic community services. Financial and other assistance is needed for meeting the solid waste problems of rural communities that lack adequate resources to do the full job.

**Discarded Products Derived from Raw Agricultural Materials.**—A major portion of the nation's solid wastes are products derived from raw agricultural materials. Recycling of these materials has great significance as an approach to solid waste problem. Wood fiber is a case in point.

Fifty million tons of wood fiber in the form of waste paper products are discarded in municipal trash each year in the United States. Eighty percent of this is disposed of by incineration, composting or landfill resulting in a waste of a potential source of wood fiber, and the pollution of air, water, and land with a particular impact on potential agricultural land. The Department of Agriculture has a vital interest in re-using this paper to abate pollution, enhance our economy and self-sufficiency and to conserve timber. The annual volume of unused waste paper in the U.S. is equivalent to 80 million cords of wood or the annual growth of from 80 million acres of timber land.

**Unusable Pesticides and Containers.**—Large concentrations of industrial pesticide wastes and smaller amounts of despolled pesticides pose extremely difficult disposal problems. Likewise, millions of empty pesticide containers add to the potential for polluting the environment. Decontamination, destruction or other disposal of unusable pesticides and containers are major unsolved problems.

**Site or Facility Selection and Development, Management and Rehabilitation of Landfills, Lagoons, and other Means of Disposing of Solid Wastes in the Countryside.**—There are numerous examples of a lack of adequate technical assistance for locating, constructing, and operating solid waste disposal systems in the countryside. Failure to take into account inherent soil characteristics and other definable environmental considerations and the lack of comprehensive land use plans usually lead to unsightliness and pollution, with undesirable consequences for surrounding areas.

**Trash, Garbage and Other People Wastes Deposited in the Countryside.**—Ever growing numbers of people are visiting the countryside—national forests, lakes, streams and other scenic and recreational areas and facilities. These ever-increasing activities add to solid waste accumulations. These require organized collection and disposal efforts.

**Sediment as a Waste in Solid Form When It Comes to Rest.**—Sediment is defined as solid material, both mineral and organic, that has been moved from site of origin by water, ice, air or gravity. When sediment comes to rest in unwanted places, it becomes a solid waste. On the average 4 billion tons of soil material are moved from place to place each year. A major portion of it comes to rest in areas where it is considered a harmful solid waste material.

In quantity sediment constitutes the Nation's greatest single solid waste material. To control it means keeping soil in place.

STATEMENT OF NED D. BAYLEY, DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIR AND WATER POLLUTION, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, UNITED STATES SENATE, ON S. 2005, RESOURCE RECOVERY ACT OF 1969, ON OCTOBER 1, 1969

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Solid waste disposal and natural resource recovery are of vital concern to the programs and responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture. Thank you for this opportunity



to present the views of USDA as part of your consideration of S. 2005 and related legislation.

Although the Department of Agriculture supports the objectives of S. 2005, we recommend that only an extension of the present authorities in the Solid Waste Act be enacted. Because our responsibilities for non-renewable materials are limited, we have no comment on proposed Amendment No. 153 to S. 2005. The report of the Department of Agriculture on S. 2005 points out that we believe existing authorities available to USDA and other Federal Departments generally can give appropriate emphasis to solid waste disposal.

I would like to describe for you the ongoing solid waste efforts of the Department of Agriculture, and briefly discuss our various waste disposal programs.

The Department of Agriculture is the principal Federal Department with authority and responsibility for programs concerned with Rural America—its people and its resources. We are charged not only with assuring a continuing supply of food and fiber to meet America's needs, but with maintaining a healthful, viable and attractive countryside for the benefit of urban and rural people alike.

This mandate directly involves us in the solid waste problem. The production, processing, transportation, and marketing of farm and forest products creates vast quantities of solid wastes. Disposal of these wastes, and those brought to the countryside from urban areas, directly affects the beauty and utility of rural areas.

There are several kinds of solid wastes and related pollutants we have to deal with.

According to our understanding of the definition of solid wastes as set forth in the Solid Waste Act, the most pressing problems of concern to the Department of Agriculture include:

1. Forest and crop residues;
2. Waste from industrial processing of raw agricultural products;
3. Animal wastes;
4. Unusable pesticides and containers;
5. Solid wastes from rural communities;
6. Trash and garbage discarded in the countryside;
7. Urban and industrial wastes from which agricultural materials may be reclaimed or used; and
8. Waste disposal sites.

Our objectives are to prevent or minimize production of agriculture-related wastes, and to improve the handling, treating, storing, and disposal of these wastes. We want to use, reclaim, and reuse as much waste material as is possible. Underlying the objectives is the goal of minimizing the adverse impact of solid wastes on the environment, and enhancing the environment wherever possible.

We use various mechanisms in carrying out our solid waste disposal programs. There are both direct and cooperative programs of research, as well as education, information, technical and financial assistance including cost sharing. Under our financial assistance authorities, loans and grants have been made to local communities, non-profit associations and others in rural areas for solid waste handling and disposal. We also deal directly with growing solid waste problems arising from lands and facilities administered by the Department of Agriculture—including the 187 million acre National Forest System.

Most of our solid waste programs are described in the appendix to our report on S. 2005. I will highlight a few of these for you to illustrate how we are using the various program mechanisms to solve specific solid waste problems.

**Forest and Crop Residues.**—The annual accumulation of forest and crop residues has

been estimated to be about 575 million tons. These residues result from harvesting operations and natural accumulations, such as pest damage and natural deterioration. Forest and crop residues can be serious contributors to air, soil, and water pollution. They serve as reservoirs of plant diseases, insects and rodents.

Our research on this solid waste problem includes: breeding of crop and tree varieties and improvement of culture practices to minimize residues; methods of decomposition of crop residues; more efficient methods for disposal of logging waste; and ways to use greater amounts of logging and wood manufacturing wastes.

Our action program on disposal of forest and crop residues includes: prescribed burning of residues in National Forests to prevent wildfire; cost sharing conservation measures which utilize crop residues; and education and information activities—instruction, training, publications and visual aids—that combine up-to-date technology with day-to-day agricultural practices.

We are assisting victims of hurricane Camille through the Emergency Conservation Program by providing financial assistance up to 80 percent of the cost for removing debris from crop and pasture lands, orchards, and forests.

**Animal Wastes.**—The animal waste problem is massive. It involves land, water, and air pollution. Corrective technology must not only meet increasingly stringent environmental quality criteria and assure no interference with product wholesomeness but it also must be within production costs that the consumer is willing to pay.

Some of our cooperative USDA and State Agricultural Experiment Station research is directed to the development of needed new technology. We are working on the disposal of wastes from swine, poultry, beef, and dairy operations. We are investigating means by which greater use may be made of agricultural coproduct and other land sources in the disposal of animal wastes. Other uses of animal wastes are also being explored.

Within our overall financial assistance programs, we have made loans and grants for animal waste disposal systems. Our educational and technical assistance programs involving such agencies as the Cooperative Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service have been working closely with livestock producers and pollution control officials to bring about ameliorization of pollution through existing technology.

**Solid Wastes From Rural Communities.**—The well-being and development potential of small rural communities are closely linked with the adequacy of basic community services. In planning and developing these services for communities lacking adequate resources to do the full job on their own, we consider the need for financial and other assistance to meet solid waste problems.

USDA grant assistance can be provided to communities under 5,500 population in amounts up to 50 percent of the development cost of a waste disposal system. Grants can also be made up to 100 percent of the cost of comprehensive area planning of development of water and sewer systems in rural areas. To dovetail Federal waste disposal assistance programs, we joined other Departments in developing an effective coordination system. This includes the use of a common, uniform grant application form that not only simplifies grant applications but avoids overlapping and duplication of various agency programs.

**Reclaiming Raw Materials.**—Fifty million tons of wood fiber in the form of waste paper products are discarded in municipal trash each year in the United States. Eighty percent of this is disposed of by incineration, composting or landfill resulting in a waste

of a potential source of wood fiber, and the pollution of air, water, and land with a particular impact on potential agricultural land. The Department of Agriculture has a vital interest in re-using this paper to abate pollution, enhance our economy and self-sufficiency and to conserve timber. The annual volume of unused waste paper in the United States is equivalent to 80 million cords of wood or the annual growth of from 80 million acres of timber land.

Our research program is developing practical ways to recover usable wood fiber from waste paper in municipal trash. The proposed system consists of shredding and pulping raw unsorted trash as it comes from the home to the collection point. This research, in its beginning stages, is proving workable and useful in complementary research activities of HEW and the Bureau of Mines. Research has also developed comprehensive knowledge of the physical nature and mechanical properties of packaging and other materials derived from agriculture and forestry. We also have the capabilities to study decomposability and destructibility of these materials.

I hope these few examples and the information in our report on S. 2005 will be useful to your Committee.

Agricultural and forestry enterprises have always borne the cost of disposing of wastes such as manure and forest slash. To the extent that these activities are intensified or new constraints are involved, our Nation must have new technology in order not to place undue burdens on production costs and on the ultimate costs to consumers. Capital investment requirements for some pollution abatement and solid waste agricultural and forestry handling operations have necessitated Federal assistance programs in the past and this need will grow in the future. Research programs must be properly oriented and supported to meet the resource management and recovery demands of the future.

I believe that I have described the involvement of the Department of Agriculture in conducting, planning, and coordinating the Federal solid wastes program. The Department is represented on a Solid Wastes Committee that was recently created by President Nixon's Environmental Quality Council. Through the mechanisms of this committee and other working groups, we are contributing our resources and talents in the solid wastes field to a total Federal effort directed at this pressing environmental problem.

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

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE, Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman for raising the issue which I had some reference to earlier in calling to the attention of the House the role which the Department of Agriculture through the United States Forest Service and the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has been playing in the development of techniques by which wastes can be recycled. I have been to the laboratory and have seen the work they have been doing and have been told of other experimental work which includes automatic mechanical separation of waste products in the ordinary run of garbage going to the disposal site and the separation of those parts of it which are susceptible of recycling into paper.

The example the gentleman gives and the paper he showed the House just now is the result of that kind of very forward

looking research on the part of the Forest Products Lab in Madison, Wis.

It strikes me that the rather advanced technology which they have done on a rather experimental basis at that laboratory should have been recognized by specific appropriation to the Department of Agriculture. I am aware, as the gentleman from Florida stated, that there is a general provision in this bill for cooperation with other agencies by the Secretary of HEW, but there is a certain amount of realism necessary in respect to parochial jealousies between Departments of the Federal Government which may not bode well for the rather advanced role I believe the Department of Agriculture is capable of playing.

Again I commend the gentleman from North Carolina for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. It is a very significant contribution on his part.

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

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WHITE. I should like to call attention to what may be an omission in the bill.

On page 6 of the report there is language relating to communities and States wherein there are not at least 10 applications. The language reads:

If more than 10 eligible projects are applied for, the funds are to be distributed among at least 10 applicants. If grants for fewer than 10 such projects are applied for, the Secretary may use the funds for those eligible municipalities which have applied.

Then going over to page 14 of the report of the committee, which relates to section 208, subsection (d) (2) it says:

Of the sum granted for projects in any one State in any fiscal year, not more than 10 per centum shall be granted in such year for any single project in such State; except that in the case of a State for which less than 10 project applications which meet the requirements of this section have been submitted (prior to such date as the Secretary shall prescribe) for a fiscal year, at least 10 per centum of such sum shall be granted for each such project.

I believe that the committee has failed to put in there that in such event there are fewer than ten applications in such a State then the amount shall be divided among the applicants, instead of limiting it to 10 percent. In the case of, let us say, Nevada or Wyoming, where they do not have many large communities, there may be only three or four applications. If we confine them to 10 percent, with only three applications there would be 70 percent of the funds sitting there that could not be used in that State for the particular period.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution. I should like to yield the floor and let the gentleman from Florida, the gentleman from Oklahoma and the gentleman from West Virginia respond.

Mr. WHITE. I believe the intention is probably set forth in the descriptive language earlier in the report, and that the intention is to divide it, but I believe it needs to be in the language of the bill.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman.

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

In response to the gentleman from Texas, I should like to say I thank him for making legislative history on the bill. This was put into the report to amplify the provision in the bill:

If grants for fewer than 10 such projects are applied for, the Secretary may use the funds for those eligible municipalities which have applied.

This particular problem was referred to in committee by the gentleman from Illinois. I believe he used Chicago as an example. He wanted to prevent Chicago from taking all the funds, without other applicants getting any. We amended the bill and we agreed to add this language in the report.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman does not feel it needs to be in the language of the bill?

Mr. STAGGERS. No; I do not.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of this legislation. I believe Members will find that the public in their districts feel that this is one of the most significant pieces of legislation this Congress will pass.

We have not yet realized in this country, although a realization is coming about very quickly, the significance and the extent of the solid waste problem. We annually throw away in this country over 3.6 billion tons of waste, and it is costing us over \$4.5 billion a year. We must have new techniques because we are simply running out of places and ways to handle the waste.

The administration testified that we can expect to double the amount of waste thrown away in this Nation within 8 to 10 years and there will be so much that we will not be able to build enough trucks to cart it away. So it is a very pressing problem that lives with every family in this Nation every day.

Now, there may be some areas in the Nation where they do not have too much of an air pollution problem, there may be some places in the Nation where they do not have too much of a water pollution problem—there may be no water or lakes around them—but you can be certain in every part of the Nation there is a problem of solid waste disposal.

We know that if we do not dump untreated wastes into our waters and if we halt runoff, then water pollution will stop. And we have the technology to greatly cut back on air pollution.

But as to this point in time, we do not have the technology to make our garbage disappear without leaving some unsavory byproduct. We still dump, burn or bury our solid waste. And we are running out of places to do this.

H.R. 11833 amends the Resource Recovery Act in order to provide financial assistance for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, to improve research programs in the realm of solid waste disposal and recycling methods, to establish special study and demonstration projects on recovery of useful energy

and materials which have been discarded as solid waste, and to establish standards for solid waste collection and disposal systems.

Mr. Chairman and colleagues, it is estimated that more than 3.5 billion tons of solid wastes are being thrown away in this country every year and that the annual cost of handling and disposing of these wastes amounts to \$4.5 billion. Annually, more than 360 million tons of industrial, municipal, and commercial solid waste are being generated and this amount is expected to double by 1980. It is also estimated that within a few years, Americans will discard each year more than 30 million tons of paper, 4 million tons of plastics, 48 billion cans, and 26 billion bottles.

During the past 30 years, solid wastes have been deposited by mining, milling, and processing to the extent that some 7,000 square miles of land have been covered or damaged—an area six times the size of Rhode Island.

In the most advanced, prosperous society man has ever known, I find it at best ironic and at worst inexcusable that at this point in time we are a nation capable of aiming rockets at the moon while we stand knee deep in garbage, surrounded by polluted air and water—all of which we have created ourselves.

We have in effect, conquered the atom and outer space, but we are still stumped by the tin can and plastic bottle. American ingenuity has found it financially beneficial to involve itself with heavy packaging of its products and commodities so that often, the amount of material used in the packaging takes up more space than the product enclosed. We have dish detergents for a week's use in the kitchen, packaged in plastic containers which apparently may outlive all of us unless we develop more sophisticated methods of disposing and recycling solid wastes.

We may be passing the age of packaging drinks in returnable bottles which could be reused, and now are in the phase of throwaway bottles and flip-top cans. This trend toward convenience packaging is creating new problems for solid waste disposal which has changed the overall picture in our Nation in regards to the effectiveness of our present law in dealing with the problems. In every State of the Union, garbage and solid waste is being carted off as best as possible considering the present form of the law, and present methods of disposal. But, we have reached the point where we must find a major breakthrough in our handling of the problem if we want to live in a clean environment.

Most of the \$4.5 billion spent annually in our Nation goes for collecting solid waste and transporting it to some place where it is dumped or burned, and most of the disposed solid waste goes to open dumps. Ninety-four percent of these dumps are inadequate to handle the large volume of wastes. Since the dumps are not always covered daily with dirt, they contribute extensively to water pollution of nearby streams, lakes, and rivers. Their burning of wastes also contributes heavily to air pollution, as does the mu-



municipal incinerator, which usually does not have antipollution devices, on its smokestacks. It is estimated that 75 percent of our municipal incinerators are inadequate to handle the disposal of the large volume of solid wastes.

If present collection and disposal methods are not improved, we will never solve our Nation's pollution problems. We must develop new technologies for disposing, reclaiming, and recycling materials in solid waste. We must also investigate the possibility of using solid wastes as a possible source of energy. We must also develop new methods of product packaging in order to reduce the amount of such waste disposed and to facilitate the disposal thereof.

Research and the development of new technologies to handle the problems of solid waste disposal is costly and our present level of funding for these programs is grossly inadequate to meet the needs of the problem.

The purpose of H.R. 11833 is: First, to expand and intensify the development of new technologies for solid waste disposal; second, to promote greater initiative on the part of the States in assuming increasing responsibilities for solid waste disposal programs; third, to stimulate the construction by States and municipalities of pilot facilities utilizing new and improved waste disposal technologies, and fourth, to conduct studies to determine economical means of and appropriate incentives for recovering useful materials and energy from solid waste, reducing the amount of such waste and facilitating the disposability of that waste through improved production and packaging practices.

The solid waste bill now on the floor will achieve these objectives through: First, studies, investigations, and demonstration projects conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; and second, by construction grants to States and municipalities as well as interstate and intermunicipal agencies to contribute to the financing of pilot facilities utilizing new and improved technologies if the construction of such facilities is part of a State or interstate plan for solid waste disposal and is included in any comprehensive plan for the particular area or areas involved.

H.R. 11833 authorizes appropriations for a 3-year extension of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. Sums are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in amounts up to \$83 million for fiscal 1971, \$152 million for fiscal 1972, and \$216 million for fiscal 1973. Sums are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior in amounts up to \$17.5 million for fiscal 1971, \$20 million for fiscal 1972, and \$22.5 million for fiscal 1973.

These sums represent drastically needed authorization levels to effectively meet the problems encountered by solid waste disposal. These sums are to be used for research, special study and demonstration projects, interstate and intermunicipal projects for solid waste disposal, grants for local, State, and interstate planning, and major construction grants to States, municipalities, or interstate and intermunicipal agencies to be

used to build solid waste disposal and resource recovery facilities or to expand and improve existing facilities.

H.R. 11833 embodies several new sections to accomplish the purposes I have stated a few minutes ago. Section 205 would direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish special study and demonstration projects on recovery of useful energy and materials, and to report the results of these investigations to the President and the Congress. Also new, section 207 authorizes planning grants to State, interstate, municipal, and intermunicipal agencies. These grants can be made for up to two-thirds of the costs for a project serving an area which does not include more than one municipality and up to three-fourths of the cost of a project which serves an area of two or more municipalities. An amount up to 50 percent of the cost of overseeing the implementation, enforcement, and modification of any project plan or proposal is authorized, in this section. Grants under this section are to be made if the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare finds that planning will not duplicate, but will be coordinated with other related planning activities.

Another new section is section 208 of the act which will provide grants to any State, municipality, or interstate or intermunicipal agency for the construction of projects utilizing new and improved techniques of demonstrated usefulness in reducing the environmental impact of solid waste disposal, promoting the recovery of energy or resources, or the recycling of useful materials. Such grants to a single municipality can be made up to 50 percent of the estimated cost of the project as determined by the Secretary and can be increased by an additional 25 percent in the case of more than one municipality sharing or benefiting from the project.

An additional very important new section is section 209 which directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, within 18 months following enactment of this act, to recommend to the appropriate agencies standards for the collecting and disposing of solid waste materials, including systems for private use, which are consistent with health, air, and water pollution standards and which can be adopted to applicable land use plans. These standards are to be developed in cooperation with appropriate State, interstate, regional, and local agencies.

If future generations of Americans are to inherit adequate, economical supplies of our natural resources, we must find new methods of disposing of solid waste materials more efficiently and more safely so that our environment will not be harmed during the disposal process. We must also encourage new design of material in packaging from a disposable standpoint. Lastly, we must realize that we are the source of solid waste; we are the litterers and polluters; and only we can help solve the problems of solid waste pollution and other forms of pollution by our attitudes and awareness of the problem. The individual must do what he can in an effort to refrain from adding to the solid waste problem. Con-

gress at the same time, must give the Nation a comprehensive and effective program, and finances to support that program, to act as a means to enable our cities and rural areas to maintain a clean and safe environment for us to live in.

This bill is trying to solve that problem in a realistic manner. I urge the support of this measure.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman yielding and I appreciate his statement.

I think that whether we call this the Reclamation and Recycling Act or the Resource Recovery Act or the Solid Waste Disposal Act—or whatever we call it—we do need to do some study and research to determine whether we are going to burn it up, or plow it under, or recycle it, or use it again like the Chinese have for hundreds of centuries, or whatnot. There is much good about this bill, and I want that understood before I comment further.

I think I have determined after careful review of the hearings and the committee report, why there are no departmental views in the report. This is simply because we are considering H.R. 11833 instead of H.R. 15847 or H.R. 15848. There is much deposition and there are many statements about different bills all through the hearings, as the gentleman himself pointed out to me on page 2. Then it refers to what the Surgeon General of the United States said; however, when you turn to that, he was not referring to solid waste disposal at all, but referring to the Clean Air Act. Then you turn to what the former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare stated, and he was not referring to this bill at all, but he was referring to the bill H.R. 15847.

Now, I do not want to quibble over words or testimony, but there is a great deal of difference in the administration's views which are missing in the committee report, and there is a question about the budget as well as the moneys that are capable of being expended. Nowhere in the hearings does it say that this is budgeted or is within the capability of either the Department of the Interior or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to expend wisely in the first year, second year, or whatever the authorization of these funds. It does say that they will continue as authorized until expended. The committee very wisely limited in the next 3 years the amounts that shall be spent unless, indeed, they are excessive. We have no testimony to the contrary from any of the departments.

Could the gentleman from Florida explain whether or not there was in fact any testimony or departmental views or Bureau of the Budget statement at any time about H.R. 11833 as such?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Well, actually they had prepared their statement on H.R. 15847, which Mr. Finch presented to the committee on page 284. This covered the whole subject. He also, of course, talks about other bills, but mainly

it is geared to this testimony on H.R. 15847—Solid Waste Disposal—and H.R. 15848—the Clean Air Act.

These bills were considered at the same time and dealt with the subject of clean air and solid waste. We received the statements on both of these bills for the convenience of the Department at one time. We have covered the Department's position in the testimony of the witnesses, and it is extensive testimony that I think the gentleman will find in the hearings for developing the program. Also, we asked the Department to present how the moneys would be spent. Now they have presented this information to the committee, some of which is found in the report.

So they have outlined for us how this money would be spent, what could be done, and it has been gone into, I feel, very thoroughly. I think the gentleman from Missouri will be pleased with the legislation. It is necessary. It is a continuation, I am sure the gentleman knows, of ongoing programs.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I, too, have read in detail the page cited by the gentleman, which is directed toward H.R. 15847 and which deals with solid waste disposal, while H.R. 15848 deals with clean air.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. That is exactly what I said. I said the Department presented the two statements together.

Mr. HALL. Well, then, would the gentleman please outline for me the total differences between H.R. 15847 and H.R. 11833, or tell me there is no difference?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Well, there are some differences. The committee wrote the bill it wanted. We did not accept all of the administration's recommendations.

Mr. HALL. But the gentleman is not willing to delineate what the differences are, if any, inasmuch as the testimony from the Department is all in favor of one bill and you come out with a predated bill?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. The Department had no construction program in the administration bill at all—no construction grants—and there is in the committee bill such grants in order to permit new techniques to be developed as was explained by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SPRINGER) in his discussion of exactly what the bill does. I would say that is the major difference. It is, however, not the intention of the committee that grants be used to duplicate techniques which private industry has already developed and operating in a reasonable and feasible manner.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, then it does follow, of necessity, that the committee is seeking a comment on the later bill, H.R. 15847, which it did not accept, but used its own predated bill, H.R. 11833, which added the construction and "brick and mortar" portion on which the Departments have not commented; is that a correct statement?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I think the gentleman will find there was a discussion with witnesses of all this, as to what needed to be done.

I might say for the enlightenment of

the gentleman that the Secretary himself did not appear, unfortunately, but he did have his Department people appear. In my opinion the committee has gone into a thorough discussion with all the experts in the field.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I am willing to admit—and I am not being just the Devil's advocate; I am simply trying to learn, because as I said in the beginning, I think I am in favor of this bill, but, we do not want any more legerdemain that will lead to a possible vote coming up here as the result of quick action at a sparsely attended session of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. I am simply trying to find out because the Secretary himself did not testify, although I am willing to accept Mr. Vene-man's testimony as substitute testimony on behalf of the Secretary before this distinguished committee. However, he simply ends up by saying he wants to reaffirm the passage of the administration bill which does not contain "brick and mortar," and therefore we end up in the same position we are in otherwise, a dubious one at best.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Well, that is basically the difference. I might say this—that the committee in the bricks and mortar section tried to stress that there should be new techniques, and not just the old way of going out and burning in an open field, but to try to bring in new technologies.

Mr. HALL. I am familiar with some of the new techniques. Could the gentleman tell us how much difference there is in the funding of the committee bill, H.R. 11833, and that on which the Secretary testified, H.R. 15847?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thought the point had been made earlier, but I will restate it: The Department is open ended, and they do not have any figure, just as much as they want, but our committee does not operate that way.

Mr. HALL. But you do not have the bricks and mortar here.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. But inasmuch as their program is open ended in all that they ask for, what we have done is put in a limitation. And we do this in our committee because, rather than coming to the House and saying it is going to be open ended, and whatever the Department wants it may have, we do not believe in operating that way. And I think the gentleman feels that we certainly should not, and therefore the committee put on a limitation, and we can let them come back to us and explain what they are doing, and whether they need to go over the limitation, or if it is not used, then we can reduce it at a later time. That is the approach we try to take.

Mr. HALL. I agree with the point that the gentleman makes that it should never be open ended, and I am sure personally that we should not say that the funds should be authorized until expended.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I think the gentleman is correct on that statement also.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman, I thank

the gentleman for yielding, and I want to thank the gentleman for the assurances that were made a few moments ago with respect to interdepartmental cooperation that would guarantee further support for the on-going efforts of the U.S. Forest Service and the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., and other programs of the Department of Agriculture. I would like to ask a few questions on another subject. Was the committee able to conclude or draw any conclusion from the testimony as to at what point in the cycle assistance can best be given in the recovery of scrap automobiles?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Yes; this was gone into, and I think we are making considerable progress in this regard. There have been a number of companies that have developed a machine that can crush the automobiles. Some of the techniques first strip the automobiles and then crush them so that they can be re-used by the steel industry. This is now being done.

Also there is work going on to try to remove copper. Some of the copper that is used in the automobiles, which really prevents the automobiles from being crushed down and used right off by the steel industry. To remove copper from autos will reduce the cost of reclaiming autos because the steel industry says that too much copper in the waste material is harmful to their process. So they are doing research now, very active research in trying to see if this problem can be answered. We are making great progress into new methods to get to the problem of disposing of automobiles, and this bill I think will advance this very rapidly.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield further to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman, I would thank the gentleman for yielding me this additional time, and then state to the gentleman that I have spent a good deal of time in the last several months studying this problem, and the economics of scrap recovery from used automobiles, such as the problem of transportation, the problem of capital investment in the baler or crusher, as well as the shredder, and also the capital investment required for the smelting and refining process.

The Bureau of Mines has recently come up with a new burning process that is said to eliminate the threat of air pollution, and which would require, however, the capital investment that is inherent in any such procedure. It struck me that there are a number of critical points, one being transportation, one being capital investment, and one the technology itself, which can yield the highest degree of recovery with the least amount of side effects such as air pollution. I am hopeful that this program that is outlined in this bill will lead to pinpointing the points at which the Government can stimulate the economic activities to indeed get these junkyards cleaned up and get the scrap materials back into the mainstream of industry.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the gentleman and I want to assure him that it is the intent of the legislation.



Mr. McCLURE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas, a member of the committee.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill, H.R. 11833.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation today bears the imprint and the thought of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Throughout the hearings and during the executive sessions, I have been privileged, as a member of the committee, to work with a group of dedicated legislators who can readily translate their concern for the environment into legislative action.

This bill today is one of several that have originated within our committee. In the last few weeks, we have enacted legislation setting up the Joint Committee on Environment, which I cosponsored, and the Clean Air Act.

This Resource Recovery Act was successfully drafted with the same intent as the other bills. We need this bill we are considering today. By our action, we are amending the Solid Waste Disposal Act so that funds will be provided for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities—and for much needed research programs.

Through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, we have the opportunity to use this legislation to reach our objectives. We can set up study programs, investigations and demonstration projects. Then, we can supplement what we learn in these projects with the construction grants to State, regional and local governments. In this way, the Federal Government is directly sharing the responsibility to finance pilot projects using our new-found technology.

Just perhaps through the machinery set up in this bill, just perhaps we can find a use for some of the 369 million tons of solid waste materials. We had better, because our waste tonnage is expected to double by 1980.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation is tangible proof that the Commerce Committee is not content to talk about the problems of our environment. Rather, we are actively engaged in finding solutions.

Ironically, in this age of such technological skills available through computers, too many look at the stars and try and count them on their fingers. To my thinking, we have plugged in some long-needed technical help today.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this measure, and congratulate the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS), for his leadership in this important field of disposal of solid wastes; a problem which has long needed closer scrutiny by our Government. The challenge is to eliminate the solid wastes, to reuse the natural resources involved, and to cut the costs now being experienced in the abortive procedures that are now being used in this field. Hopefully all of these objectives can be achieved by the legislation before us. I was one of the original introducers of legislation in this field and I sincerely hope that this perfected legislation may become law.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Chairman, solid waste disposal has emerged in the last

few years as a major problem both from the standpoint of the environment and the economy. Local governments are more and more finding themselves incapable of coping with the vastly increased volume of solid waste. All of the known and tried methods of handling trash are out of date and inadequate. Landfills and incinerators create as many problems as they solve. Junked automobiles, throw-away containers, and plastic packages are substances which defy disintegration. Aluminum beer cans loom in the headlights of automobiles forever after.

The bill before us today, H.R. 11833, is aimed at reducing the amount of solid waste, finding new ways to handle it and perhaps recover useful material therefrom. To do any of these things we must first of all know considerably more about the problem than we do today. The bill, therefore, provides for a comprehensive study which will explore the means of recovering useful materials from discarded items. It will also include a study of better packaging methods and ways to create incentives for research, industries, and governments to handle the problems more effectively.

As new methods emerge, demonstration projects will be carried out by the Federal Government to take the kinks out of them. Money will be available to States and cities if they will make serious efforts at planning waste disposal programs. All of these things thus far described will not happen overnight and there is no point in assisting or encouraging the methods which today are not working.

As methods become available and plans are made, grants will be available to cities or combinations of cities to build installations using these new methods. The bill does provide that funds for construction grants may not be concentrated in any one area and that not more than 15 percent of available funds may go to any one State. Within one State the money must be spread around if there are several suitable projects worthy of assistance.

The bill divides the authorizations in two parts. The Department of the Interior gets funds to use in the area of minerals and fossil fuels. This amounts to \$60 million over a 3-year period. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which will administer the bulk of the grant programs I have described will be authorized to request a total of \$451 million over the 3-year period.

This program like others to protect and preserve our environment must go forward. Unlike many such programs this one does not deal with invisible and insidious dangers but with readily evident and increasingly annoying junk. As a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from which this bill was reported I want to lend my support, and recommend it to the House.

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Chairman, to date, Americans have shown too little concern for the preservation of the natural resources that God gave us in such abundance. We have polluted our air and our water and now we are threatened with

being buried in our own solid waste. We are in desperate need of innovative outlooks on the problem of resource recovery and solid waste disposal.

We have passed the time for debate and dialog on this issue; we must now take action to insure that technology is put to use to reclaim and recycle usable materials and energy from such solid waste. Back in 1969, I introduced a bill on solid waste very similar to H.R. 11833. At that time there was little interest for this type of innovative bill. Today I hope we better understand the dimensions of the problem.

The figures are overwhelming. It is estimated that Americans, in a typical year, throw away 48 billion cans, 26 billion bottles, 100 million rubber tires, 30 million tons of paper, and 4 million tons of plastic. In addition, more and more items are coming in plastics which do not decompose and cause noxious fumes when they are burned.

H.R. 11833 is aimed at finding the best ways to reuse solid waste material. Try as we might, we cannot continue indefinitely to burn, bury, or throw away our solid waste material. Effective management of this problem is absolutely necessary. By recycling our solid waste products, we might eventually live in a junkless civilization. We buy, we use, and we throw away. If we continue with this same process, we will soon drown in our own trash.

I support H.R. 11833, for it attempts to expand and intensify the development of new technologies for solid waste disposal and attempts to promote greater initiative on the part of the States in assuming increasing responsibilities for solid waste disposal programs. In addition, the bill will try to stimulate the construction by States and municipalities of pilot facilities utilizing new and improved waste disposal technologies.

The time has come for us to devise new and more effective means of resource recovery. This bill is a step in that direction and can serve as the vehicle which may save us from our own lack of foresight. Billions of dollars in raw materials are now being wasted. We can no longer afford this waste. This bill will help us meet this pressing problem. I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting this vital legislation.

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Chairman, I strongly advocate passage of the Resource Recovery Act before the House today.

This measure amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act to stimulate pilot facilities using improved waste disposal technologies, in addition to expanding technologies appropriate for solid waste disposal and developing incentive programs for the recovery and recycling of solid waste into energy and usable matter.

Although this Nation is generating solid waste at a rate estimated to be 360 million tons, we are told that this amount will double within the next decade. Moreover, although we are spending \$4.5 billion annually to manage this waste, the sum is inadequate to cope with the problem.

Presently, expenditures serve mainly to provide for solid waste collection and transportation. While open dumping is

the most prevalent method for disposing of solid waste, studies have indicated that 94 percent of the open dumping facilities are inadequate since the waste is either improperly covered or else creates a water pollution problem. Incineration, the second most frequently used method employs municipal incinerators, 75 percent of which are estimated to be inadequate, or air polluters or both.

A new approach and new technology may prove to be the answer; it is doubtful that more trucks or land-fill areas can suffice for long.

The Congress recognized the need for a concerted program in 1965 when it enacted the Solid Waste Disposal Act to accompany efforts to reduce air pollution. The legislation we are considering today would amend the 1965 legislation by strengthening it by providing more funds to regions of the country requiring assistance, and by increasing the percentage of Federal money for relevant projects and construction grants. Moreover, today's legislation calls for appropriate standards for the development of solid waste collection and disposal systems by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare within 18 months following enactment of this measure. Private systems would be included. Such standards would be consistent with health, air, and water pollution standards. Additionally, the Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary would be authorized to recommend model codes to implement such recommendations.

In order to contend with the growing amount of solid waste we must not only develop and apply new methods to collection and disposal, but must discover how to process and recover usable energy and materials as well. The only way to reduce the amount of waste and unsalvageable materials is to recover and utilize the resources within solid waste. This legislation is a step in the right direction.

It is important that we act swiftly, for the rate of solid waste increment seems to rise geometrically and there is no time to lose.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope that every Member of Congress has had the opportunity to read the report which accompanies H.R. 11833, the Resource Recovery Act of 1970, to the House floor today.

The facts brought out in this report, compiled by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on which I serve, point compellingly to the need for the type of legislation which we are recommending. As the report indicates, the United States is generating some 360 million tons of industrial, municipal, and commercial solid waste, an amount that is expected to double by 1980. It is costing the Nation \$4.5 billion annually in an effort to treat this waste, primarily by burial or burning.

Yet, alarmingly, present modes of solid waste treatment are not adequate, and are often inferior. Insofar as open dumping facilities are concerned, for example, 94 percent are considered substandard, tending to worsen air and water pollution through ineffective burning or burial techniques. As to municipal incineration,

75 percent of all municipal incinerators have been found to be inadequate due to inefficiency in reducing solid wastes to ashes as well as to resultant air pollution.

As our population grows, the present system of disposal for garbage, trash, and other solid wastes will obviously worsen unless new techniques and technologies can be developed. New ways must be found to recycle and reuse those materials, such as wood, metal, and plastics, which can be salvaged.

In order to carry out these urgent objectives, the Resource Recovery Act is designed to expand and intensify research and construction of experimental pilot programs connected with solid waste disposal, and to promote greater initiative within the 50 States in meeting solid waste pollution problems.

There is great awareness throughout the Nation of the need to move diligently to clean up our polluted environment. The measure before you today is one of the means required to do the job with any degree of success. As such, it is of major importance to the American people. I am proud of the role played in its development by the public health and welfare subcommittee on which I serve as ranking minority member, and I urge your support for its provisions.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I support H.R. 11833, the Resource Recovery Act of 1970. I have long been concerned with the threat presented by the problem of the disposal of solid wastes, and I view with increasing alarm the danger these pose to our environment and to our national health. Earlier in this session of Congress I pointed out that our present high standard of living is dependent upon the capacity of the American people to consume products, and the consumption of those products necessarily generates wastes. As our level of affluence rises, and greater sums are spent to purchase more and more goods, the net result is the creation of even larger amounts of trash and garbage.

The United States generates approximately 360 million tons of solid waste every year. Every man, woman, and child in this country creates 5.3 pounds of garbage a day, and that figure is expected to rise to 8 pounds per day by 1980. In my own State of Connecticut, the production of solid waste will almost double in the next decade, rising from 2,970,000 tons this year to an estimated 5,573,000 tons in 1980. In our attempt to eliminate this avalanche of rubbish we in the United States spend \$4.5 billion per year on the collection and disposal of waste materials; despite this vast expenditure we only rid ourselves of half the waste we produce, and existing disposal methods are extremely harmful to the environment. By burying our garbage, we have corrupted our soil to the extent that an area almost one and one-half times as large as my own State of Connecticut has been rendered near useless by garbage dumpings.

Buried garbage seeps into underground streams, polluting our waters as well. If current projections are correct, it will soon be very difficult to dump any garbage at all, for within the next 5 to 10 years our major cities will have com-

pletely used up their garbage burial areas. Because the burning of rubbish is one of the major causes of air pollution in the United States today, incineration presents no real practical solution to the problem. Garbage is thus finding its way into our air, our soil, our streams and rivers, and by destroying our environment it is directly affecting our physical well-being. The U.S. Public Health Service has established that a direct link exists between solid waste materials and 22 human diseases. Solid wastes present a clear and present danger to the Nation's health, and the immediacy of the danger demands the development of new techniques and methods to bring about its elimination.

To combat the danger I have several times urged that the Federal Government, in conjunction with State and local governments, take positive steps toward finding a true solution to the problem of solid waste disposal. I have recommended that a solid waste management program to coordinate all research now being done on that subject be established under the aegis of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. I have asked, too, that the Secretary be requested to compile a national inventory of both solid waste management needs and problems of solid waste management technology. Title III of my H.R. 13826 provided for the establishment of just such a coordinating effort.

I feel that H.R. 11833 is a further step in the right direction. First of all, it confronts the problem with the most effective weapon which this Government can wield—the use of funds. As I have often pointed out in the past, the only true solution to the problem of pollution is the allocation of moneys with which new programs may be undertaken, and new methods devised. H.R. 11833 accomplishes both of these objectives.

By authorizing the spending of \$800 million over a 5-year period, it provides a firm financial base upon which to construct research and development programs to tackle the problem head on. The research programs proposed in the bill encompass all three aspects of the solid waste situation. First, in what may be called an attempt at preventive medicine, it authorizes studies to determine how the enormous amount of waste produced each year might be decreased; secondly, it provides for the examination of new techniques which would improve both the collection and the efficient and safe disposal of what waste matter does exist; finally, it sets up investigations into the possibilities of utilizing waste materials as a source of fuel and raw materials for industry. Research alone is not enough, however; programs are required to put into effect those methods which the research has brought forth. To this end, H.R. 11833 also provides for Federal grants to States and municipalities which seek to establish programs and projects designed to test out new and improved techniques of solid waste disposal. Most importantly, too, the bill directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to create uniform national standards for solid waste collection and disposal.



The answer to the entire problem of waste disposal lies in the ultimate reuse of most of what is discarded today, and I am pleased that this bill focuses on that key point. If we are successful in devising a system in which solid wastes are recycled into reusable raw materials, we not only will have met a serious threat to the Nation's health, but at the same time we will have done much to preserve the natural resources of the Nation for generations to come.

In accordance, therefore, with my previously set forth position of supporting legislation which will repair and protect our natural environment, and which will safeguard our health, I applaud H.R. 11833, and urge its prompt and speedy passage.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, it has been estimated that in the 35-year period between 1965 and the year 2000, 10 billion tons of solid wastes will have been accumulated. Refuse, already at a level of 100 pounds per capita daily from all sources, will continue to increase as our population grows and our economy permits our citizens to acquire even more consumer goods.

Recognizing the seriousness of the problem, Congress in 1965 passed the Solid Waste Disposal Act, which authorized research, demonstration, training, and planning grants. However, it did not include grants for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities.

Since 1965, public awareness about the problem of solid wastes has vastly increased. Americans are now aware of the devastation of quality of their environment. They have begun to realize that there is a total responsibility—of the Nation as a whole—for the condition of our earth; that garbage and refuse in the streets, in the parks, in the waters, and elsewhere is the result of an unwillingness to make the commitment necessary to end pollution.

The 1965 act was not enough. For this reason, I introduced legislation to provide grants for planning and also to provide Federal financial assistance to municipal, intermunicipal, State, and interstate agencies for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities. In the 91st Congress, it is H.R. 642.

H.R. 642 recognizes the problem of solid waste disposal as a regional one. As with the problem of air pollution, the solid waste situation cannot be resolved by one political jurisdiction exclusive of its neighbor. With literally thousands of municipalities growing up next to each other, it is impossible in this day and age to use the town next door as a trash dump. Instead, areawide planning is necessary.

My bill assists local governments in developing solid waste disposal plans, but it requires them to cooperate with each other in establishing an areawide solution.

My bill aims at another problem of solid waste disposal—the fact that too many of our existing solid waste facilities are far from adequate. According to the Bureau of Solid Waste Management, today “approximately 12 percent of the residential population receives no for-

malized collection services, and that another 11 percent only partial service.”

My bill provides for the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, including the completion and improvement of existing ones.

The two most common methods of disposal are dumping and incineration. Only 6 percent of the sites used for dumping can qualify for the term “sanitary landfill”—which means that there is a daily covering of dirt, no open burning, and no water pollution problems. If the rest of the Nation's landfills were to be upgraded, it is estimated that some \$244 million of capital funds would have to be invested over a period of 10 years for equipment alone.

Incinerators present a picture that is not much brighter. Three-fourths of the municipal incinerators are inadequate from an air pollution standpoint or from the point of being reducers of masses of solid wastes.

H.R. 11833, the bill reported out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is before us today, is similar to H.R. 642 in that it takes an areawide approach and provides grants for planning. However, the construction grant program contemplated by the bill is too limited.

H.R. 11833 requires that a grant shall be made for a project “only if it utilizes new and improved techniques of demonstrated usefulness” for solid waste disposal, resource recovery, or recycling.

The language of the report—Report No. 91-1155—shows that the committee intends to restrict the construction grant program to pilot facilities utilizing new and improved technologies. The report speaks of a “highly selective grant program” to stimulate the construction of advanced disposal facilities—page 4. It states that the program is not a general grant-in-aid program but “an experimental one designed to assist in the financing of advanced solid waste facilities”—page 5.

While I believe the most advanced technology should be utilized, I do not believe this should be only a pilot or experimental program. Adequate technology is at hand so that perfectly acceptable facilities can be constructed for general use.

As my bill, H.R. 642 provides, there should be a Federal grant-in-aid program to assist in the cost of constructing solid waste disposal facilities, including completion and improvement of existing facilities.

The committee bill would authorize construction grants up to 50 percent of the cost of a project. Our local governments today are in severe financial straits. Many of them are virtually unable to make up 50 percent of such construction costs. Rising interest rates, dwindling municipal bond markets, and soaring construction costs make it very difficult for municipalities to come up with the needed matching funds. For this reason, my bill provided that the Federal Government would pay up to 66½ percent of the construction cost. Although our cities still would have a

difficult time making up the difference, I think the 66½-percent approach is far more realistic. In addition, both my bill and the committee bill provide Federal matching up to 75 percent if a project serves more than one municipality.

Unfortunately, the committee bill contains an unfair 15-percent restriction on the amount of funds which may be granted for projects in any one State. Such percentage limitations discriminate against the large industrial States with the most serious problems and should not be included in this or any other legislation.

Lastly, my legislation authorizes expenditures of \$219 million more in fiscal years 1971 and 1972 than the committee bill—almost twice as much. Once again, we have the problem of whether Congress is going to back up its legislation with needed funds.

It is essential in solving the solid waste problem to spend the type of money that is necessary to tackle the problem. We must make that commitment if future generations are not to inherit a nation of garbage.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the legislation now before the House, the Resource Recovery Act of 1970.

The disposal of solid waste materials is placing a fantastic economic burden on local government—a burden, by the way, that few local governmental units can afford at this point in time.

We can and must provide the means whereby space-age technology can be employed to relieve the tremendous burden of solid waste disposal. Present facilities and methods are simply ineffectual and inadequate.

Each year, we are told, this Nation develops over 360 million tons of solid waste and we spend nearly \$4½ billion annually to dispose of it. And yet, even with this tremendous expenditure, we are still doing an inadequate job of disposal.

We are polluting the air with the smoke from open burning and polluting the water by dumping in open areas and covering with dirt.

This is obviously totally unwise and unacceptable.

The majority of the funds expended for solid waste disposal are for collection and transportation of the waste to a dumping or burning area. We must now change the priorities and allocate sufficient funds to increase the current level of research into reclaiming and recycling of solid waste materials.

In addition, we must provide adequate economic incentives to make these activities attractive to private sector enterprises who manufacture those materials that end up as solid waste.

New and expanding technological advances can have a tremendous effect on the improvement of our environment for future living. This legislation, along with the Clean Air Act extension passed by the House 2 weeks ago, can be the catalysts that translate words into action proposals.

Each and every one of us have recognized the vital needs to clean up our environment, but all too often, we fail

to provide the ways and means to accomplish those programs we espouse.

We have before us an opportunity to meet the commitment of assuring all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically pleasing surroundings.

In the final analysis, we must, by our action here today, renew our dedication to creating an environment worthy of this and future generations.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. 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:

*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 "Resource Recovery Act of 1970".*

Sec. 2. Section 203 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"(7) The term 'municipality' means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law and having jurisdiction over the disposal of solid wastes."

Sec. 3. (a) Section 204(a) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by striking out all that follows "solid-waste disposal programs," in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the reduction of the amount of such waste and unsalvageable waste materials, and the development and application of new and improved methods of collecting and disposing of solid waste and processing and of recovering usable energy and materials from solid waste (including devices and facilities therefor)."

(b) Section 204(d) of such Act is repealed.

Sec. 4. (a) The Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by striking out section 206, by redesignating section 205 as 206, and by inserting after section 204 the following new section:

"SPECIAL STUDY AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ON RECOVERY OF USEFUL ENERGY AND MATERIALS

"Sec. 205. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare shall carry out an investigation and study to determine—

"(1) economical means of recovering useful energy and materials from solid waste, recommended uses of such energy and materials for national or international welfare, and the market impact of such recovery;

"(2) appropriate incentive programs (including tax incentives) to assist in solving the problems of solid waste disposal;

"(3) practicable changes in current production and packaging practices which would reduce the amount of solid waste; and

"(4) practicable methods of collection and containerization which will encourage efficient utilization of facilities and contribute to more effective programs of reduction, reuse, or disposal of wastes.

The Secretary shall from time to time, but not less frequently than annually, report the results of such investigation and study to the President and the Congress.

"(b) The Secretary is also authorized to carry out demonstration projects to test and demonstrate methods and techniques developed pursuant to subsection (a).

"(c) Section 204 (b) and (c) shall be applicable to investigations, studies, and projects carried out under this section."

(b) The Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by redesignating sections 207 through 210 as sections 210 through 213, respectively, and by inserting after section

206 (as so redesignated by subsection (a) of this section) the following new sections:

"GRANTS FOR STATE, INTERSTATE, AND LOCAL PLANNING

"Sec. 207. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may from time to time, upon such terms and conditions consistent with this section as he finds appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act, make grants to State, interstate, municipal, and intermunicipal agencies, and organizations composed of public officials which are eligible for assistance under section 701(g) of the Housing Act of 1954, of—

"(1) not to exceed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per centum of the cost in the case of an application with respect to an area including only one municipality, and not to exceed 75 per centum of the cost in any other case, of—

"(A) making surveys of solid waste disposal practices and problems within the jurisdictional areas of such agencies and

"(B) developing solid waste disposal plans as part of regional environmental protection systems for such areas, including planning for the reuse, as appropriate, of solid waste disposal areas and studies of the effect and relationship of solid waste disposal practices on areas adjacent to waste disposal sites; and

"(2) not to exceed 50 per centum of the cost of overseeing the implementation, including enforcement, and modification of plans developed under paragraph (1) (B).

"(b) Grants pursuant to this section shall be made upon application therefor which—

"(1) designates or establishes a single agency as the sole agency for carrying out the purposes of this section for the area involved;

"(2) indicates the manner in which provision will be made to assure full consideration of all aspects of planning essential to areawide planning for proper and effective solid waste disposal consistent with the protection of the public health, including such factors as population growth, urban and metropolitan development, land use planning, water pollution control, air pollution control, and the feasibility of regional disposal programs;

"(3) sets forth plans for expenditure of such grant, which plans provide reasonable assurance of carrying out the purposes of this section;

"(4) provides for submission of a final report of the activities of the agency in carrying out the purposes of this section, and for the submission of such other reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Secretary may from time to time find necessary for carrying out the purposes of this section and for keeping such records and affording such access thereto as he may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and

"(5) provides for such fiscal-control and fund-accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for funds paid to the agency under this section.

"(c) The Secretary shall make a grant under this section only if he finds that there is satisfactory assurance that the planning of solid waste disposal will be coordinated, so far as practicable, with, and not duplicative of, other related State, interstate, regional, and local planning activities, including those financed in part with funds pursuant to section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954.

"GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

"Sec. 208. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to make grants pursuant to this section to any State, municipality, or interstate or intermunicipal agency for the construction of solid waste disposal and resource recovery facilities, including improvement of existing facilities.

"(b) Any such grant—

"(1) shall be made for a project only if—

"(A) a State or interstate plan for solid waste disposal has been adopted which applies to the area involved, and the project is consistent with such plan, is included in a comprehensive plan for the area involved which is satisfactory to the Secretary for the purposes of this Act, and is consistent with any standards developed pursuant to section 209, and

"(B) it utilizes new and improved techniques of demonstrated usefulness in reducing the environmental impact of solid waste disposal, in achieving recovery of energy or resources, or in recycling useful materials;

"(2) shall be made (A) in amounts not exceeding 50 per centum of the estimated reasonable cost of the project as determined by the Secretary in the case of a project serving an area which includes only one municipality and not exceeding 75 per centum of such cost in any other case, and (B) only if the applicant is unable to obtain such amounts from other sources upon terms and conditions equally favorable;

"(3) shall not be made until the applicant has made provision satisfactory to the Secretary for proper and efficient operation and maintenance of the project after completion;

"(4) shall not be made unless such project is consistent with the purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Clean Air Act; and

"(5) may be made subject to such conditions and requirements, in addition to those provided in this section, as the Secretary may require to properly carry out his functions pursuant to this Act.

"(c) In determining the desirability of projects and of approving Federal financial aid in connection therewith, consideration shall be given by the Secretary to the public benefits to be derived by the construction and the propriety of Federal aid in such construction, the relation of the ultimate cost of the project to the public interest and to the public necessity for the project, and the use by the applicant of comprehensive regional or metropolitan area planning.

"(d) (1) Not more than 15 per centum of the total of funds appropriated for any fiscal year and available for purposes of this section shall be granted for projects in any one State.

"(2) Of the sums granted for projects in any one State in any fiscal year, not more than 10 per centum shall be granted in such year for any single project in such State; except that, in the case of a State for which less than 10 project applications which meet the requirements of this section have been submitted (prior to such date as the Secretary shall prescribe) for a fiscal year, at least 10 per centum of such sums shall be granted for each such project.

"(3) The Secretary shall prescribe by regulation the manner in which this subsection shall apply to a grant under this section for a project in an area which includes all or part of more than one State.

"RECOMMENDED STANDARDS

"Sec. 209. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, in cooperation with appropriate State, interstate, and regional and local agencies, within eighteen months following the date of enactment of the Resource Recovery Act of 1970, recommend to appropriate agencies standards for solid waste collection and disposal systems (including systems for private use) which are consistent with health, air, and water pollution standards and can be adapted to applicable land use plans.

"(b) In addition, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, as soon as practicable, recommend model codes, ordinances, and statutes which are designed to implement this section and the purposes of this Act."

Sec. 5. (a) Section 213(a) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (as so redesignated by



this Act) is amended by striking out "and" after "1969," and by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", not to exceed \$83,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, not to exceed \$152,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and not to exceed \$216,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973. The sums so appropriated shall remain available until expended".

(b) Section 213(b) of such Act (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "and" after "1969," and by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", not to exceed \$17,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, not to exceed \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and not to exceed \$22,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973".

(c) Section 213 of such Act (as so designated) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection: "(c) Such portion as the Secretary may determine, but not more than 1 per centum, of any appropriation for grants, contracts, or other payments under any provision of this Act for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1970, shall be available for evaluation (directly, or by grants, or contracts) of any program authorized by this title."

Sec. 6. The amendments made by this Act shall be effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1970.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to get one thing completely clear from someone on this committee—and that is, whether the Bureau of the Budget approves the spending contained in this bill?

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. STAGGERS. The Bureau of the Budget does not express themselves one way or the other on the spending in this bill.

All of the views that were given and all of the testimony was generally on the administration bill as introduced by myself and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SPRINGER).

After hearing all of the witnesses and all of the testimony, the subcommittee came up with a new bill which they thought would be in the best interest of the Nation. That was done after hearing all of the testimony.

So the Bureau of the Budget did not express themselves one way or another.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, and that seems perfectly obvious even from a casual reading of the hearings. The Committee considered H.R. 15847 and H.R. 15848 and then came back to H.R. 11833 and brought that bill to the House floor.

Mr. STAGGERS. That is what the subcommittee did after their deliberations and it was certainly within their rights to do so after hearing all of the testimony and deciding that it was the best bill to bring to the floor, I am sure, in this instance.

Mr. GROSS. Well, we do not know whether events in the future will dictate a veto of this bill, on the basis that it exceeds the budget. We do not know what the future holds for this legislation in the way of acceptance at the White House.

Mr. STAGGERS. We have no indication of any such thing as a veto. We have

consulted with the administration about the bill and I would certainly not think there would be a veto.

Mr. GROSS. Well, pollution and environment are fast becoming sacred cows. I would not know what to look forward to in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ABERNETHY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 11833) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act in order to provide financial assistance for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, to improve research programs pursuant to such act, and for other purposes, pursuant to H.R. 1068, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

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 of 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 339, nays 0, not voting 90, as follows:

[Roll No. 184]

YEAS—339

Abbitt	Blatnik	Camp
Abernethy	Boland	Carter
Adams	Bolling	Casey
Albert	Brademas	Cederberg
Alexander	Bray	Chamberlain
Anderson,	Brinkley	Chappell
Calif.	Brooks	Clark
Anderson, III.	Broomfield	Clausen,
Andrews, Ala.	Brotzman	Don H.
Annuzio	Brown, Calif.	Clawson, Del
Ashbrook	Brown, Mich.	Clay
Ashley	Brown, Ohio	Cleveland
Aspinall	Broyhill, N.C.	Cohelan
Ayres	Broyhill, Va.	Collier
Baring	Buchanan	Collins
Barrett	Burke, Fla.	Colmer
Belcher	Burke, Mass.	Conte
Bell, Calif.	Burleson, Tex.	Corbett
Bennett	Burlison, Mo.	Corman
Berry	Burton, Calif.	Coughlin
Betts	Burton, Utah	Cowger
Bevill	Bush	Cramer
Biaggi	Button	Crane
Blester	Byrne, Pa.	Culver
Blanton	Cabell	Cunningham

Daniel, Va.	Jones, N.C.	Reid, Ill.
Davis, Ga.	Jones, Tenn.	Reifel
Dellenback	Karh	Reuss
Denney	Kastenmeier	Rhodes
Dennis	Kazen	Riegle
Derwinski	Kee	Rivers
Devine	King	Roberts
Dickinson	Kleppe	Rodino
Diggs	Kluczynski	Roe
Dingell	Kuykendall	Rogers, Colo.
Donohue	Kyl	Rogers, Fla.
Dorn	Kyros	Rooney, Pa.
Dowdy	Landgrebe	Rostenkowski
Downing	Langen	Roudebush
Duncan	Latta	Ruppe
Dwyer	Leggett	Ruth
Eckhardt	Lennon	St Germain
Edmondson	Lloyd	Sandman
Edwards, Ala.	Long, La.	Satterfield
Edwards, Calif.	Long, Md.	Saylor
Edwards, La.	Lujan	Schadeberg
Ellberg	Lukens	Scherie
Esch	McClary	Schneebeli
Evans, Colo.	McCloskey	Schwengel
Evin, Tenn.	McClure	Scott
Fallon	McCulloch	Sebelius
Fascell	McDade	Shipley
Findley	McFall	Shriver
Fisher	Macdonald,	Sikes
Flood	Mass.	Sisk
Flowers	Madden	Skubitz
Flynt	Mahon	Smith, Calif.
Foley	Malliard	Smith, N.Y.
Ford,	Mann	Snyder
William D.	Marsh	Springer
Foreman	Martin	Stafford
Fountain	Mathias	Staggers
Fraser	Matsunaga	Stanton
Frelinghuysen	May	Steed
Frey	Mayne	Steiger, Ariz.
Friedel	Meeds	Steiger, Wis.
Fulton, Pa.	Melcher	Stephens
Fulton, Tenn.	Miller, Calif.	Stokes
Fuqua	Miller, Ohio	Stubblefield
Galifianakis	Mills	Stuckey
Gallagher	Minish	Sullivan
Garmatz	Mink	Symington
Gettys	Mize	Taft
Gialmo	Mizell	Talcott
Gibbons	Monagan	Taylor
Goldwater	Moorhead	Teague, Calif.
Gonzalez	Morse	Teague, Tex.
Gooding	Morton	Thompson, Ga.
Green, Pa.	Mosher	Thompson, N.J.
Griffin	Moss	Thomson, Wis.
Griffiths	Murphy, III.	Tiernan
Gross	Myers	Tunney
Gubser	Natcher	Udall
Gude	Nedzi	Ullman
Hagan	Nelsen	Van Derlin
Haley	Nichols	Vander Jagt
Hall	Nix	Vanik
Halpern	Obey	Vigorito
Hansen, Wash.	O'Hara	Waggoner
Harrington	O'Konski	Waldie
Harsha	Olsen	Wampler
Harvey	O'Neill, Mass.	Watkins
Hathaway	Passman	Watts
Hays	Patman	Whalen
Hébert	Patten	Whalley
Hechler, W. Va.	Felly	White
Heckler, Mass.	Pepper	Whitehurst
Helstoski	Perkins	Whitten
Henderson	Pettis	Widnall
Hicks	Philbin	Wiggins
Hogan	Pickle	Williams
Holifield	Pike	Wilson, Bob
Horton	Pirnie	Winn
Hosmer	Poage	Wold
Hull	Poff	Wright
Hungate	Preyer, N.C.	Wyatt
Hunt	Price, Tex.	Wylie
Hutchinson	Pryor, Ark.	Wyman
Ichord	Pucinski	Yates
Jacobs	Quie	Yatron
Jarman	Quillen	Zablocki
Johnson, Calif.	Railsback	Zion
Johnson, Pa.	Randall	Zwach
Jonas	Rarick	
Jones, Ala.	Rees	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—90

Adair	Bow	Daddario
Addabbo	Brasco	Daniels, N.J.
Anderson,	Brock	Davis, Wis.
Tenn.	Byrnes, Wis.	Dawson
Andrews,	Caffery	de la Garza
N. Dak.	Carey	Delaney
Arends	Celler	Dent
Beall, Md.	Chisholm	Dulski
Bingham	Clancy	Erlenborn
Blackburn	Conable	Eshleman
Boggs	Conyers	Farbstein

Feighan	Lowenstein	Price, Ill.
Fish	McCarthy	Purcell
Ford, Gerald R.	McDonald,	Reid, N.Y.
Gaydos	Mich.	Robison
Gilbert	McEwen	Rooney, N.Y.
Gray	McKneally	Rosenthal
Green, Oreg.	McMillan	Roth
Grover	MacGregor	Roybal
Hamilton	Meskill	Ryan
Hammer-	Michel	Scheuer
schmidt	Mikva	Slack
Hanley	Minshall	Smith, Iowa
Hanna	Mollohan	Stratton
Hansen, Idaho	Montgomery	Watson
Hastings	Morgan	Weicker
Hawkins	Murphy, N.Y.	Wilson,
Howard	O'Neal, Ga.	Charles H.
Keith	Ottinger	Wolf
Kirwan	Podell	Wylder
Koch	Pollock	Young
Landrum	Powell	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Boggs with Mr. Gerald R. Ford.  
 Mr. Delaney with Mr. Arends.  
 Mr. Price of Illinois with Mr. Adair.  
 Mr. Murphy with Mr. Grover.  
 Mr. Mikva with Mr. Michel.  
 Mr. Daddario with Mr. Meskill.  
 Mr. Hanley with Mr. McKneally.  
 Mr. Wolf with Mr. Wylder.  
 Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Weicker.  
 Mr. Dulski with Mr. McEwen.  
 Mr. Young with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.  
 Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Bow.  
 Mr. Stratton with Mr. Hastings.  
 Mr. Podell with Mr. Reid of New York.  
 Mr. Slack with Mr. Beall.  
 Mr. Gaydos with Mr. Eshleman.  
 Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Fish.  
 Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.  
 Mr. Landrum with Mr. Hammerschmidt.  
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Robison.  
 Mr. Hamilton with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.  
 Mr. Daniels of New Jersey with Mr. Clancy.  
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.  
 Mr. Howard with Mr. Erlenborn.  
 Mr. Smith of Iowa with Mr. Keith.  
 Mr. Carey with Mr. Conable.  
 Mr. Morgan with Mr. Watson.  
 Mr. Gray with Mr. Pollock.  
 Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Minshall.  
 Mr. Brasco with Mr. Roth.  
 Mr. Montgomery with Mr. MacGregor.  
 Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.  
 Mr. Hanna with Mr. Brock.  
 Mr. O'Neal of Georgia with Mr. Blackburn.  
 Mr. Bingham with Mr. Conyers.  
 Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Ottinger.  
 Mr. de la Garza with Mr. Caffery.  
 Mr. Dent with Mr. Farstein.  
 Mr. Purcell with Mr. Feighan.  
 Mr. Roybal with Mr. Powell.  
 Mr. Kirwan with Mrs. Chisholm.  
 Mr. Koch with Mr. Lowenstein.  
 Mr. Dawson with Mr. Rosenthal.  
 Mr. Scheuer with Mr. Ryan.

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.

**APPOINTMENTS OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 17399, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1970**

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 17399) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested 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. MAHON, WHITTEN, EVINS of Tennessee, NATCHER, FLOOD, STEED, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, and Messrs. JONAS, CEDERBERG, MICHEL, and LANGEN.

**NATIONAL MACHINE TOOL WEEK**

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1194) to authorize the President to designate the period beginning September 20, 1970, and ending September 26, 1970, as "National Machine Tool Week."

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman is this National Machine Tool Week with or without widgets?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. It should be; it could be.

Mr. HALL. That is, anything to support National Machine Tool Week?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Yes.  
 Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. GROSS. Further reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman thinks this is important enough that we ought to have a rollcall vote on its passage?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I am sure that we could get by without it. This is important, and we do have a number of sponsors of this resolution.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.  
 Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

H.J. RES. 1194

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as a tribute to the importance of the national machine tool industry to the American economy, in recognition of its efforts on behalf of the Nation in peace and for our national defense and with the realization of the role it must play in the development of the sophisticated machinery and equipment necessary to eliminate and prevent pollution, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the period beginning Sep-*

tember 20, 1970, and ending September 26, 1970, as "National Machine Tool Week", and calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**NATIONAL RETAILING WEEK**

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1255) to authorize and request the President to proclaim the period January 10, 1971, through January 16, 1971, as "National Retailing Week."

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

H.J. RES. 1255

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in honor of the retailers and in recognition of the 60th Annual Convention of the National Retail Merchants Association to be held in New York, New York, during the period January 10, 1971, through January 13, 1971, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating that period as "National Retailing Week" and calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such period with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**NATIONAL HAZARD: NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS**

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, none of us here have objection to progress, and I am concerned at this time with that part of progress which deals in the realm of nuclear power and nuclear materials. We have had several examples of where those scientists and persons in charge of these programs have suggested and spoken a great deal about such programs, only to abandon them or withdraw them.

There is proposed, and talked of at least, for construction in the town of Meshopper, while not in my district, is adjacent and contiguous thereto. We have heard from our own technicians that the proposals there are largely in the realm of talk because of the nature of the breeder concerned.

I have made some statements on this and we will perhaps with the help of our own technicians proceed further to examine the potential of this plant before



it is ever built. We think it is largely talk and out of an abundance of caution we must take care of ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, again I must voice concern regarding the activities of Atomic Energy Commission personnel and their evident small concern for the lives and property of fellow Americans.

Having assumed the shibboleth of "nuclear scientist," and occupying positions which are completely free from personal liability, these people have already gone far toward effectively negating our national defense by strategically placing many large nuclear power reactors in heavily populated industrial localities.

We are now confronted with the fact that some 27 of these huge repositories of radioactive poisons have been built, with another hundred planned. The smallest of these enlarged submarine-type nuclear power reactors, at full fission product inventory, is more potentially lethal than all of the chemical warfare gases ever manufactured—and there is no doubt that expert saboteurs could destroy any power reactor at will, because neither the AEC nor the public utility owner is required by law to build in such a fashion as to defend against sabotage and/or against conventional enemy action.

It is logical to assume that these monstrous containers of poison would constitute the initial targets of conventional weapons in the event of enemy action. The surprise demolition of even one of these nuclear power reactors on the densely populated Eastern Seaboard would force tens of millions of Americans to promptly evacuate their homes and to flee inland, abandoning industrial complexes upon which we depend to support our national defense. The imagination is overwhelmed in contemplating the problem of defending this continent against a resourceful and determined enemy, following the demolition of several strategically located nuclear reactors, with the attendant widespread radioactive contamination.

Mr. Speaker, in order to illustrate how demonstrably impractical and dangerous AEC planning has been in the past, I offer the following example, in which I took a considerable personal interest: It was just 11 years ago that I brought to the attention of my colleagues here on this floor, the wild proposal of the Atomic Energy Commission to "produce vast quantities of oil" by subjecting Rocky Mountain oil shale to nuclear blasting, as advertised in literally hundreds of glowing press releases.

My lone opposition to the horrendous AEC fantasy of 1959, ably assisted by the technical support of Mr. Morgan G. Huntington of Galesville, Md., was entirely successful. The AEC, whose personnel suffered many ruffled feathers, finally backed down and canceled that oil shale blasting project, the date and location of which had been fixed for more than a year, in collaboration with another technical agency, whose personnel also failed to stop and think.

Remarks made during my solo opposition to that 1959 AEC project, along with technical arguments presented by Mr. Huntington, are recorded on pages 1479

through 1484 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for February 2, 1959 and page A1884 through A1887 of the March 9, 1959, RECORD.

The magnitude and gravity of that incredible 1959 AEC blunder are summarized on page 1483 of the February 2, 1959, RECORD, as "Operation Desolation Denver," which was written in a letter by Mr. Huntington to the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Before long, I shall have more to say about the Atomic Energy Commission, its premature promotion of nuclear power generating technology and its dangerous placement of these experimental power reactors, and I shall dwell further upon this evident prelude to catastrophe as planned by our experts.

For the moment, I will extend these remarks by inserting into the RECORD an interesting editorial on the subjects of nuclear power reactors and the scarcity of fuel therefor. This editorial is written by this same Mr. Huntington of Galesville, Md., and it is published in the March 1970 issue of the South Anne Arundel Lions Club Bulletin, and I quote it as follows:

#### EDITORIAL

In the October issue of this Bulletin we reported certain extremely serious objections to the operation of any large experimental nuclear reactor within a heavily populated area. More specifically, we recited reasons given by experts for strenuously opposing the construction of the two enormous experimental units now a-building forty miles southeast of our Nation's Capital.

The chief cause for alarm at this promotion of the Atomic Energy Commission, as cited by authorities on nuclear fission, is the quite obvious vulnerability of nuclear reactors to destruction by conventional explosives, coupled with the fact that each of the Calvert Cliffs experimental reactors will contain large quantities of ultra-deadly radioactive poisons vastly greater in people-killing potential than the total of all the chemical warfare poisons yet produced on Earth.

That neither the Atomic Energy Commission nor the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company has the legal responsibility to build in such a fashion as to defend against sabotage is disturbing and difficult to understand. Even more frightening is the history of AEC hearings relating to nuclear reactor hazards: In not one instance has the AEC or any electric power company admitted to the agenda for discussion, a study of the probable effect upon the surrounding population should Enemy action demolish and scatter a nuclear reactor installation by conventional explosives. We cannot but wonder why State Governors remain coolly indifferent to this monstrously careless threat to our lives and property, in neglecting to carefully weigh the potential danger of these modern Trojan Horses and by failing to thoroughly evaluate the usefulness of nuclear fission technology as presently developed.

Should one of our more courageous State Governors undertake a detailed analysis of what the AEC is urging upon the people of his State, experts in nuclear fission predict that the Governor's findings will include these several conclusions:

1. In the light of presently developed technology, such as that to be employed at Calvert Cliffs, America's total uranium ore reserve comprises an insignificant energy supplement (less than one percent) to that of our coal, and, therefore, the nuclear power reactors projected for Calvert Cliffs do not constitute a useful means of generating electric energy from uranium.

2. The hundred-odd huge experimental power reactors currently being constructed in the United States of America will completely exhaust our known uranium ore within fifteen years—So woefully poor is our present reactor technology that if all of our uranium ore were converted to electric energy by the Calvert Cliffs type of plant, it would equate to no more than the amount of coal which was mined and burned in the USA during the past twelve years.

3. The building of any additional experimental boiling water and/or pressurized water reactors after 1960 serves no useful purpose. No important improvement in uranium economy has been made over the past fifteen years employing this particular technology and no significant improvement is expected. Adequate operating data for process evaluation are available from those several power reactors which were put into operation prior to 1960—Quite plainly, the Atomic Energy Commission is recommending investment in a technology for which fuel cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity to amortize that investment.

4. Pressurized water reactors are neatly useful for powering submarines and other ships of war, but make little sense when put to use in central electric energy generating stations because of their sadly inefficient utilization of uranium.

5. Although the AEC has spent some \$20 billion on nuclear reactor research and development over a period of twenty years, the operation of a "fast breeder" reactor for the production of plutonium fuel has yet to be demonstrated. However, were the commercial manufacture of plutonium 239 from uranium 238 an accomplished technique, no pressurized water reactor is safely controllable if fueled by plutonium—which shoots down the final specious argument in favor of building the Calvert Cliffs plant and others like it.

6. In order to make uranium fission a truly significant energy source, the AEC will be forced to pick up a more promising technology where it left off around 1950 and to authorize its development on an accelerated basis.

7. The maximum credible effect of the demolition of the two Calvert Cliffs reactors at full fission product inventory, with repeated bombing and scattering of the debris during on-shore winds would promptly eliminate, for generations to come, essentially all of the State of Maryland, the District of Columbia and a large part of Virginia as habitable areas. To this may be added the estimated effect of similar demolition by Enemy action of the coastally exposed nuclear reactors in Florida, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut.

Many in our Federal Government have been persuaded that these huge, shamefully wasteful, devastatingly dangerous Trojan Horses are good for us.—Hopefully, perhaps some State Governor will read this humble editorial, become concerned and take appropriate investigative action.

MORGAN G. HUNTINGTON.

To make us all feel better about everything almost immediately, we recommend the following editorial placebo which appeared in the *Washington Star* January 10 and which we herebelow set forth verbatim:

#### "GREEN LIGHT AT CALVERT CLIFFS"

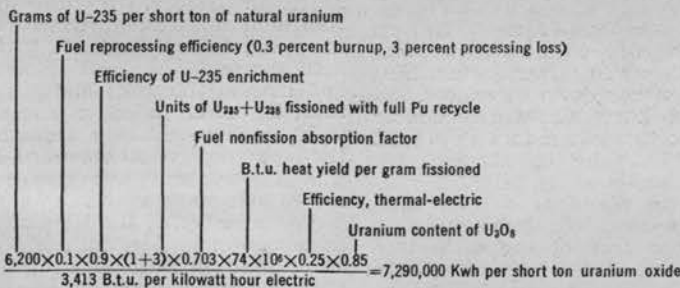
"The nuclear power plant being built at Calvert Cliffs in Maryland now has been fully endorsed in a voluminous report drafted by a special investigating group named some time ago by Governor Marvin Mandel. The Governor, to his credit, has been quick to concur in the report's findings. These findings are to the effect that there are no real ecological or other dangers involved in the project.

"Mandel's affirmative position adds up to an act of considerable political courage in the teeth of the massive and often emotional opposition that had been organized against the plant by conservationists and other groups. It adds up, also, to an act of reason and simple common sense. For there is no doubt in the judgment of the experts—including particularly the exceptionally knowledgeable experts of the Atomic Energy Commission—that what the Baltimore Gas & Electric Company is building at Calvert Cliffs will in no way imperil the 'health, safety or economy' of Maryland and its citizens.

"Beyond that, since the \$387-million plant will occupy a 1,135-acre site on the Chesapeake Bay about 45 miles southeast of this Capital City, the experts give assurances that it will endanger nobody—no person, no living thing—in our own immediate environment here in the District and its suburbs. In short, all will be as safe as any conventional electricity-producing facility, whether powered by oil, gas or falling water. In fact, it may be safer—and certainly cleaner. Furthermore, believe it or not, it conceivably may help to increase the supply of shellfish and other aquatic life in the Bay. (CEPA, note.)

"This is a fact to be kept in mind not only by Marylanders but all Americans. For the whole Nation is moving into a future where the need for electricity will double every decade, and that need will require the building of many more nuclear plants all across the country. Calvert Cliffs is just part of the beginning. Senseless fears about the harnessed atom ought to be subjected to the clear light of reason."

Now, isn't that nice & comforting? Perhaps



The projected 100-million kilowatts of nuclear-electric generating capacity will completely dissipate America's 510,000 tons of \$60,000-a-ton uranium oxide in about four years.

In modern plants, one ton of dry, ash-free coal produces 3000 kilowatt hours of electric energy. Therefore, uranium oxide at \$60,000 a net ton is equivalent to coal at \$25 a net ton, maf.

Furthermore, by this same nuclear technology, America's 510,000 reserve of \$60,000-a-ton uranium oxide is equivalent to 1.22 billion tons of coal, which is an amount normally consumed in the United States each three years.

Following the imminent exhaustion of America's "cheap" uranium ore, the production cost of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> can be expected to rise sharply by a factor of perhaps 100 and the second half million tons of uranium oxide will probably cost in the order of \$6,000,000 a ton.

At this writing, there is no significant amount of uranium reserved exclusively for Naval and Military fuel.—It would be prudent to set aside at least 300,000 tons of this essential fuel for military purposes other than the manufacture of weapons.

Whether the personnel of the Atomic Energy Commission will one day be adjudged guilty of shocking incompetence for so systematically jeopardizing the

we should call the *Star's* persuasive editorial to the attention of Vice President Spiro Agnew, who seems to suspect that our benevolent, omniscient National Press isn't always so actively in there, diligently sifting out and emphasizing all those things which are really good for us.—MGH.

I also quote from a bulletin by Mr. Huntington entitled "Quantitative Estimate of the Electric Energy Currently Derived From Uranium," as follows:

QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE ELECTRIC ENERGY CURRENTLY DERIVED FROM URANIUM

The nuclear fission of a single gram of uranium-235 yields some 74 million Btu of heat, which is the amount of heat generated in burning three tons of coal.—As is well known, an impressively destructible explosion (Hiroshima-size) results from banging together two handfuls of this fissionable isotope of uranium.

Not nearly so impressive, however, is the disappointingly small amount of electric energy that is realized from uranium through presently developed nuclear reactor technology. In fueling the reactors actively promoted by the Atomic Energy Commission, such as those under construction at Calvert Cliffs, Maryland, one ton of uranium oxide originally extracted from its ores equates to about 2400 tons of coal, in terms of the electric energy generated.—Currently, electric energy realization is only about one-thousandth part of the total potential energy of uranium. All of the 99.9% balance of energy is irreversibly and forever lost as is herebelow explained in this fully labeled heat rate equation:

national defense; whether these people will be found guilty of fraud for advising public utility companies to invest heavily in a half-baked electric energy generating technology for which no significant amount of fuel can be provided, is not for us here to decide. However, it is clear to me that all further funds for this agency must be withheld pending a full explanation of this extremely serious matter.

Mr. Speaker, we are at war, and this Vietnam action is probably the most expensive war in our history in both lives and materials. Therefore, in view of the very dangerous situation which faces us now, it becomes imperative that all nuclear power reactors and all fuel reprocessing plants that may be considered vulnerable to demolition by conventional weapons, be deactivated at once.

BANNING USE OF 16 PESTICIDES ON DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR LANDS

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel

on his recent move to ban the use of 16 pesticides on Department of Interior lands. It is my sincere hope that the Secretary of Agriculture will follow the fine example set by his Cabinet colleague.

Secretary Hickel's action is precisely the kind of responsiveness which is needed in government today. Not only did the Secretary ban the use of DDT and other pesticides which are threatening the existence of fish and wildlife, and even finding their way into public drinking water supplies, but he has directed the Department of the Interior officials to use nonchemical means of pest control whenever it is feasible. Certainly this is the kind of action which ought to be followed by other agencies of Government.

As beneficial as Secretary Hickel's action was, its effects can only go so far unless it is followed by the Department of Agriculture because it is that Department which registers pesticides which are then allowed for use by other Government agencies, by farmers and by home gardeners.

I strongly urge Secretary of Agriculture Hardin to take the same action which Secretary Hickel has taken, at least as far as DDT is concerned. The evidence indicating that this chemical is a hazard to the environment is overwhelming, and the fact that it is a hazard to the public health and welfare is becoming increasingly clear as well. By banning now the use of DDT, the Secretary of Agriculture would be doing a service to the consumers which his Department is supposed to protect and to the farmers who find with increasing frequency that they are the economic victims when excessive amounts of DDT or other pesticide residues prevent their products from being sold on the market.

Our laws regarding pesticides are so full of loopholes that even officials at the USDA have recently told the Congress that these laws must be tightened. That attitude by the Department of Agriculture is very encouraging, but action by the Congress will not come within the next week or even the next month. The Secretary of Agriculture can act against DDT, and he can do so immediately by suspending the registration of this chemical. It would be to the advantage of everyone if he did so.

LET US FLIP THE LIGHT SWITCH ON THE PUBLIC BUSINESS

(Mr. KAZEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most common charges leveled by the average citizen against the various Government bodies, is the secrecy surrounding their proceedings and the lack of information describing the nature of their actions.

I am proud to say that in my home State of Texas, our legislature several years ago enacted an open meeting law aimed at curbing the objectionable practice of closed sessions for the transacting of public matters.



Nevertheless, it is nigh an impossible task for the average citizen to be able to attend all of the sessions of the local government entities. Likewise, even the media faces a comparable difficulty in seeking to adequately cover all such activities. Thus, even in reporting the meetings covered, time and space limit their making a detailed and lengthy report.

In this respect, some of my constituents suggest a broad-scale publications law as recommended in a recent editorial published by the Seguin Gazette of Seguin, Tex. I find this a most interesting and novel solution, and I request permission to insert it in the RECORD so that my colleagues may have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with this proposal.

#### LET'S FLIP THE LIGHT SWITCH!

Managing the public's business in secrecy is as much responsible for the breakdown of confidence in government as the lack of sunshine is for the breakdown of physical health.

Texas laws, unfortunately, are among the most liberal in the U.S. regarding government's activities which are never made known to the public. And the multitude of abuses that have resulted are almost inestimable.

A break in this bleak picture occurred in Texas within the past year with the adoption of the so-called "open meetings" requirement of various government bodies. But this break is only minor, of course, as the public at large would never be able to attend all of the sessions of even their local body governments.

The press itself, in most cases, is unable to adequately cover all meetings of local government.

Which means that the only clear way of re-instilling near complete public confidence in government as well as to protect the public's interest is for Texas to adopt a broad-scale publications law.

Every act, in fact every meeting, of our bodies of government should be recorded and immediately published, word for word, for public consumption.

Newspapers going on the stump for such a broadscale publications law are often accused of having only interests in the publishing revenues, a shallow accusation that nevertheless causes other newspapers not to enter the campaign.

But this charge is a ridiculous red herring inserted by lobbyists to oppose such a publications law. They are hired to protect those who profiteer on government secrecy.

It's undoubtedly true that some of the newspaper community are subsidized by political interests believing them to be a key to their successful career in office. But the general newspaper family would gain little from these legal publications.

Most of the principal opponents of a general publications law are fighting to shield clients from the public spotlight.

Only recently, for example, an unsuccessful attempt was made to require that foreclosure notices on a man's home or property be published in a newspaper two weeks before such foreclosures took place.

It has not been a rare thing to see a man's lifetime efforts be gobbled up by foreclosure just because the victim didn't know the foreclosure notice had been "published" on the back door of the courthouse. And this is just one of the evils involved in this matter.

Discerning newspapers and the Texas Press Association itself, which represents some 600 newspapers, brought the matter before a committee of the Texas House of Representatives.

But the silver-tongued oratory of highly

paid lobbyists representing dissenting interests won that day by easily capturing the votes of the young Representatives on that committee.

There are some hard battles ahead to install any kind of general publications law at all in our State.

But we don't need any more examples than we've already been shown to demonstrate any more clearly the great and absolute need for such a law.

The public should have the opportunity to read and study the session-by-session, word-by-word actions of its various elected and appointed officials. They might discover some of those officials never do anything. Or that they do too much. Or vote contrary to the wishes of their constituency.

Yes, the public should have the opportunity to know because, after all, the public is paying for government itself. The public deserves the right to know what it's getting for its money.

#### DR. WAYNE C. GROVER, THIRD ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, a man who truly believed that the past is prolog and who spent his adult life trying to make the American past better known has left us. I would like to take a few minutes to talk about him and what he did.

The man was Dr. Wayne C. Grover, third Archivist of the United States, who died in his home in Silver Spring, Md., on June 8—struck down by cancer.

Those who knew him will remember him as a short, stocky man with a quiet manner and low voice that accompanied a sharp wit and a ready grin.

He came to Washington from Utah where his ancestors had settled after the great Mormon trek of the early 19th century. Wayne C. Grover had a background as a newspaperman when he arrived in Washington, but he became intensely interested in the records of the past and he gave up newspapering.

He was one of that small band of men who joined the National Archives shortly after it was established in the mid-thirties and began the almost overwhelming task of organizing 150 years of valuable records which had been scattered throughout Government agencies.

If that was not enough of a task, along came the paperwork explosions of the late thirties and of World War II and, as Dr. Grover later wrote, members of the small staff "found themselves giving an increasing amount of their precious time to emergency outpatient service for the records of the present."

Wayne Grover worked hard at his job and he continued his education, earning a master's degree and then a doctorate. In the Army during World War II, he was Chief of the Records Management Branch and was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work. He returned to the National Archives after the war and his abilities and accomplishments led to his appointment as Archivist of the United States in 1948. Dr. Grover held that de-

manding position longer than both of his predecessors combined, until his retirement in 1965.

The years after World War II were turbulent ones for Federal archivists and records managers. The proliferation of records made it imperative that the Government streamline procedures and keep costs down. The old National Archives establishment became part of the newly created General Services Administration and its responsibilities increased.

Under Wayne Grover, the National Archives and Records Service established a network of Federal records centers throughout the country to provide economical storage and quick service for records still in frequent use. And NARS, as the GSA service became known, had the continuing job of furnishing records management assistance to other Federal activities. The Federal Government saved and continues to save millions of dollars because of those records center and records management programs.

At the same time, as Archivist, Dr. Grover was in charge of the expanding Presidential Library System which administers individual libraries and museums for the papers and artifacts of modern Presidents starting with Herbert Hoover. And as Chairman of the National Historical Publications Commission he played a major role in encouraging the publication of the source materials of American history. He also served as chairman of the administrative committee of the Federal Register.

In the midst of these responsibilities and despite the pulls and tugs on his time, he never failed to give attention to his preeminent duty: seeing to it that the permanently valuable records of the U.S. Government were properly preserved and made available for research.

As a member of the Independent Offices Subcommittee on Appropriations that funds the National Archives, I had the pleasure of knowing, meeting, and listening to Dr. Grover over the past dozen years. His knowledge of his job and his persuasive and pleasing personality were a joy to behold. It can truly be said that no one did more to improve and preserve the records of our national heritage than Dr. Grover. For his dedication to his task and the results he accomplished, the Nation owes him a debt of gratitude.

Dr. Wayne Grover had an active and rewarding life. He is remembered with respect by his colleagues, in and out of government, at home and abroad. He is mourned by a close family including his wife, four daughters and seven grandchildren. I know that all of his family can find comfort in the high esteem and respect in which Dr. Grover was held by all who were privileged to know him.

#### CARRIER URGED AS DRUG CENTER

(Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr.

Speaker, there appears in the Boston Herald Traveler today a very interesting article.

The headline says "Carrier Urged as Drug Center."

The article reads, in part, as follows: The famed "fighting lady" of World War II, the 27,000-ton aircraft carrier *Yorktown*, now berthed in Boston Navy Yard, would be converted into a massive drug rehabilitation center under a proposal now being weighed by the Navy.

It is scheduled to be decommissioned Saturday and sent to the moth ball fleet in Philadelphia.

A plea that the carrier be given this peacetime mission of mercy instead of retirement has been made to the Navy by a Greater Boston group headed by District Attorney George G. Burke of Norfolk County.

District Attorney Burke said the idea of converting the carrier, with its accommodations for about 2,500 persons, originated with naval CPO John McCartney of 13 Saratoga Street, North Quincy, who has been active in the organization of youth groups on the South Shore.

McCartney envisions the *Yorktown* "fighting the country's new problem—drug abuses—after conquering the old problems so valiantly in World War II and in Korea."

He and others supporting the idea consider the *Yorktown's* "built-in facilities," such as dormitories, dining and medical quarters as ready made and ideal. He would have the carrier be the scene of not only treatment of drug addiction, but also of rehabilitation of the victims through trade courses. The flight deck would be converted into a "play area."

Mr. Speaker, I had heard of Chief Petty Officer McCartney's proposal a few days ago. He appeared on a Boston television program and made a wonderful case for his proposal. I have had my office check into the best method by which this can be accomplished. I think the idea of Chief Petty Officer McCartney is an excellent one and I am happy to bring it to the attention of my colleagues.

It seems to me that this is a particularly good time to try to make a great ship into a hospital center. President Nixon yesterday vetoed the Hill-Burton Act extension. This bill would have provided much-needed funds for hospital construction. There is a serious crisis in medical care in our Nation and the President has vetoed the bill which would have done a great deal to end that crisis.

Many Members have stated here today that more hospitals are desperately needed. I agree, and I think the President's priorities are wrong.

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

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. The reason this ship will be available is because we are laying up over 180 ships this year. Yet, Russia is expanding their fleet. America will soon be a second-class naval power. So it is just as well to use this ship for something such as this because they plan to lay it up, along with other ships that should not be laid up.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. It is gratifying that I have the support of the powerful chairman of the Armed Services Committee and I know that the dis-

tinguished gentleman will extend every possible aid he can to turn this great ship with its great battle history into a worthwhile project.

The article is as follows:

[From the Boston Herald Traveler, June 23, 1970]

CARRIER URGED AS DRUG CENTER  
(By Arthur Stratton)

The famed "Fighting Lady" of World War II, the 27,000-ton aircraft carrier *Yorktown*, now berthed in Boston Navy Yard, would be converted into a massive drug rehabilitation center under a proposal now being weighed by the Navy.

It is scheduled to be decommissioned Saturday and sent to the mothball fleet in Philadelphia.

A plea that the carrier be given this peacetime mission of mercy instead of retirement has been made to the Navy by a Greater Boston group headed by Dist. Atty. George G. Burke of Norfolk County.

President Nixon and Sens. Edward W. Brooke and Edward M. Kennedy, in turn, have passed along the appeal to the Navy Department. A decision is sought in time to keep the *Yorktown* here after its official deactivation at ceremonies at the South Boston Naval Annex on Saturday.

Dist. Atty. Burke said the idea of converting the carrier, with its accommodations for about 2,500 persons, originated with Navy Chief Petty Officer John McCartney of 13 Saratoga St., North Quincy, who has been active in the organization of youth groups on the South Shore.

McCartney had a similar idea for the decommissioned aircraft carrier *Essex* last year, but he did not act in time on that occasion. The thought occurred to him as he saw the 41,000-ton flattop being towed out of Boston harbor last October on its way to the Atlantic Reserve Fleet in Philadelphia.

McCartney envisions the *Yorktown* "fighting the country's new problem—drug abuses—after conquering the old problems so valiantly in World War II and in Korea."

He and others supporting the idea consider the *Yorktown's* "built-in facilities" such as dormitories, dining and medical quarters as ready made and ideal. He would have the carrier be the scene of not only treatment of drug addiction, but also of rehabilitation of the victims through trade courses. The flight deck would be converted into a "play area."

Dist. Atty. Burke said that one of the big problems in providing treatment for drug addicts and drug addiction has been lack of bed space. He believes a minimum cost would convert the carrier into an adequate facility, and would have it serve a constructive purpose instead of resting in a reserve fleet.

The *Yorktown* was taken out of mothballs once before. That was May 17, 1951, when she was given modernization for a tour of duty with naval forces off Korea.

The men who served on the *Yorktown* are proud of her, and they have maintained contact with each other since her fighting days. They plan a big reunion aboard the carrier Friday and Saturday during her last hours.

Her battle history was depicted in the movie "The Fighting Lady" and it warmed the hearts of those who had fought aboard her. But a few years later she was "made up" to look like a Japanese ship for another movie, and the hue and cry from her former crew, and from members of Congress, did not die down for months.

In December, 1968, the *Yorktown* was the recovery ship for the flight of *Apollo 8*.

#### INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

(Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, since the inception of America's involvement in Southeast Asia, a drumbeat of dissent has been rolling across our Nation. It started as a voice in the wilderness and today it has grown into an ear-piercing crescendo. While I do not agree with all that is being said, nevertheless the right of dissent, the right to express one's concern is what has made this country great.

And yet, in Russia, where the Communist military machine has been grinding out its influence in the Middle East at a rate which any day now could result in a direct confrontation with Israel, hardly a word of complaint is being voiced from any source. Oh, a few brave souls speak up now and then, but their fate is already a predrawn conclusion—banishment to Siberia.

Mr. Speaker, why cannot those who think "communism isn't so bad" understand the difference between a free country and one in which the people are enslaved?

On June 18, 1970, the Christian Science Monitor carried an editorial which I believe most candidly dramatizes the polarized difference regarding dissent in the United States and Russia today. I hereby submit this editorial for the RECORD:

#### DECISIVE CONTRAST

How often the Pentagon must look towards its Russian counterpart, the Ministry of Defense, and sigh—enviously. For one of the sharpest contrasts in the world is the ease with which the Soviet military machine is now operating outside Russia's borders and the growing criticism and difficulty which surrounds American military activity in Southeast Asia.

As needs no underlining, Moscow has become increasingly involved in the bolstering of Egypt's military defenses. Not only is this a costly venture for the Soviet Union but such defense participation has now reached a point where, at any moment, it could involve Russia in war with Israel. There have even been Russian casualties. Yet not a single word of complaint or opposition about this growing and perilous involvement is heard from any source whatsoever in the Soviet Union.

Contrast this with the crashing drumfire of complaint in the United States over Southeast Asia, with nationwide demonstrations, with moves in Congress to limit American military action. The difference is as day from night.

And that is, of course, exactly what it is—the difference between the daylight of democracy, with its harsh but illuminating light, and the darkness of totalitarianism where no probing brilliance is allowed. Indeed few other comparisons show more starkly the unbridgeable contrast between the rights of free men and the thralldom of the unfree than this difference between the American public's right to protest over Southeast Asia and the Russian public's lack-right to comment on their nation's works in Egypt.

Millions of Americans may not like what the nation is now doing in Southeast Asia (indeed, millions of Americans abhor it). But how infinitely better it is to be able to express that opposition openly and to make that opposition felt. And indeed it is felt. It was felt by President Johnson in 1968. It is equally felt by President Nixon as he pursues his systematic withdrawal of American



forces from Vietnam. It is felt in the United States Senate's consideration of a proposal to curb the President's power to use military might in Cambodia.

While, outwardly, the Soviet's ability to operate in Egypt as it does, without the slightest regard to public opinion, may seem to confer strength and maneuverability, actually, in the long run it is a fatal weakness. For what is needed is not the military's ability to act as it wills but the public's ability to rule a nation's acts.

#### PERU EARTHQUAKE TRAGEDY

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, during the past 3 weeks, the people of Peru, with the assistance from friends abroad, have been engaged in a monumental task of mending the damage caused by a severe earthquake which shattered a large part of that country.

Although the situation is still too chaotic to provide any firm statistics, it appears that the disaster area covered some 83,000 square kilometers, equivalent to the size of Belgium, Netherlands, and part of Denmark. The area affected by the earthquake has a population of about 700,000 people of whom 300,000 were left homeless. The number of people who died or were injured by the earthquake is estimated to run as high as 50,000.

The Peruvian nation has responded with great determination and energy to this awesome tragedy. Peru's many friends abroad have also extended a helping hand.

The U.S. Government has taken a number of steps to assist in alleviating the suffering caused by the earthquake. Many private groups and organizations throughout our country also responded to this challenge.

In the thought that it will prove of interest to the Members of the House, I wish to place in the RECORD a report on the status of U.S. assistance to the victims of the earthquake in Peru, prepared by Mr. Stephen R. Tripp, Disaster Relief Coordinator, Department of State/Agency for International Development, on June 15, 1970.

I also want to take this opportunity to express my deepest sympathy to the people of Peru and to commend the many individuals, groups, and private organizations in the United States which have given generously of their time and resources to help the victims of the earthquake. Their humanitarian actions are an inspiration to all of us.

The report follows:

#### PERU EARTHQUAKE REPORT

The spontaneous response of the American people to the needs of the earthquake victims through the US Government and the private sector has continued to grow daily in volume. Disaster supplies and medical attention are reaching the disaster areas. A recent message from the American Embassy indicates that the emergency phase of the disaster may soon stabilize. Long range recovery and rehabilitation needs are many and great. Years may pass before the destruction caused is repaired and reconstruction completed. President Nixon stated that

the USG offer of assistance to the Peruvian Government over and above emergency relief includes \$7.4 million for rehabilitation.

The "USS Guam" which was diverted from the Caribbean arrived at Chimbote, Peru, on June 11. The diversion was requested by the Department of State approved by DOD and arrangements made with DOD for its diversion by AID, which is financing cost of the ship's relief activities. On board were placed additional medical teams, one 60-bed "clearing" hospital, transportable to base location by helicopters. It also carried with it for rescue and relief operations 15 helicopters (11 large "Chinook" type and 4 smaller "Hueys"). Large tents and other relief supplies from the AID/US SOUTHCOM Panama stockpile were also on loaded. While at Panama added communications facilities were set up for the ship. Estimated cost to AID for this operation was placed at \$700,000. On June 12, 13, 14, the "birds" from the "Guam" carried out mercy missions and strategic placement of medical teams in Callejon de Huaylas area. Teams were located at 26 population centers by June 13. Injured people were brought back to the ship or to Peruvian hospitals for emergency treatment. Communications teams were placed in the valley to facilitate the flights and establish contact with the coordination center and the USS Guam.

Because AID/DRC has not had the time to get out disaster memos on events and relief activities as they occurred, we will try to recap the available information in this disaster memo.

#### THE SITUATION

The situation is still too chaotic to provide any firm statistics on number of deaths, injuries. The disaster covered an area 83,000 square kilometers, equivalent to the size of Belgium, Netherlands and part of Denmark. The area affected had a population of about 700,000 including both coastal and mountain areas and it is estimated that 300,000 people were left homeless.

#### PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

The American Embassy, Lima, has outlined in graphic form the heroic efforts of the Peruvian authorities and people to take care of their own disaster victims. They were confronted by unprecedented and unsolvable transportation and communications problems. Peruvian government and private authorities initiated immediate action to rescue people and relieve suffering and to evacuate survivors. The tremendous mountains turned back all efforts to reach the Callejon de Huaylas. After the earthquake had moved an entire mountain, impenetrable dust mixed with mist and clouds prevented helicopters and airplanes from landing in the valley. Even though helicopters and C-130, C-123 and C-118 aircraft had been provided by the U.S., they could not land. As soon as the area was visible, airdrops were made. Some smaller Peruvian planes landed at places where parts of airfields or clearings existed. As soon as visibility came, U.S. and Peruvian helicopters flew in emergency supplies. To get to the Callejon de Huaylas they had to go up over 14,000 feet to clear the mountains and carry enough fuel for a 200-mile round trip. Road clearing operations into the valley were delayed and frustrated by unstable slopes and slides—opening the road one day only to have it closed the next. Extreme efforts were made to get into the valley. From air drops of materiel, landing strips were improved until more and larger planes could land. Radio communications equipment were dropped to make set ups for the planes and helicopters. The first rescue missions found that the valley roads were destroyed so trucks and wagons could not go between villages. The water from the broken dams mixed with the sliding earth, sent

down floods of mud that actually buried whole villages. Along the Coast, north and south of Chimbote, emergency aid was sent by ship and rapid relief could reach the destroyed towns and people. The coastal roads were opened within a week and temporary repairs had some traffic moving.

#### USG INITIAL RESPONSE

By June 1, a few hours after the earthquake, American Ambassador Taylor G. Belcher, had extended sympathy in the name of the people of the USA and offered U.S. assistance. He immediately turned over one million soles (\$24,000) to the Junta de Asistencia Nacional (JAN) for local action. He requested assistance from AID/DRC in Washington. By midnight, June 1, items from the AID/USSOUTHCOM disaster reserve stocks and the Disaster Assistance and Survey Team (DAST) were being readied for departure from Howard Air Force Base, starting around 6 AM the morning of June 2.

#### USG PERSONNEL

American Embassy, USAID, USIS, U.S. Military, Peace Corps and other USG personnel in Peru have been working on relief operations to the point of exhaustion and illness. From June 1 onward, the American Embassy established special communications to assist Peruvian authorities in coordinating rescue and relief efforts.

George Beauchamp of AID/DRC staff/Washington arrived in Lima on June 2 to assist in the coordination work of the Embassy, while Carson Crocker, consultant for AID/DRC, arrived in Peru to work directly in the disaster area on Saturday, June 6. State/AID personnel in Washington assigned to work with AID/DRC have also been working on an around-the-clock basis. Stephen R. Tripp, Disaster Relief Coordinator appeared today on Channel 5 Panorama program to report on the assistance being given to Peru earthquake victims by the American people. Three medical teams (about 50 persons each) from the USS "Guam" are in the disaster area. Dr. David Sencer and Dr. Robert L. Price and Mr. Leonard Board from the US Public Health Service, ODCC Atlanta, Georgia, and Dr. Charles Williams of Pan American Health Organization, arrived in Peru to assist Peruvian Health authorities on Public Health matters. The U.S. Geological Survey sent a team of three geologists and engineers to make a study of geologic effects of the earthquake and related phenomena and to identify and make recommendations concerning immediate dangers from possible geologic factors.

Back in 1967 when the civilian type disaster supplies were first stockpiled in Panama under a joint AID/DOD arrangement action was also taken by the USSOUTHCOM to set up a Disaster Assistance and Survey Team (DAST) that could respond and go immediately to any disaster occurring in Latin America to provide an effective relief action. This team consists of US Military personnel on duty in Panama and includes all the basic skills needed to assist in restoring communication breakdowns and to provide medical, sanitary, laboratory, engineering, maintenance, supply and administration expertise. This DAST team consisting of 24 persons was mobilized the night of June 1 and left Panama for Lima on military aircraft the morning of June 2. By June 11 there were 135 military personnel assisting on direct disaster relief operations in Peru.

#### AIRCRAFT SUPPLIED BY U.S. MILITARY

C-130 Hercules Cargo Aircraft carried 2 CH-1(HUEY) helicopters.  
2 C-130 with supplies and personnel.  
1 C-123.  
1 C-118.  
1 C-141 with fuel and supplies (10 tons).  
2 C-133.

2 Huey helicopters.  
11 HGO helicopters (Chinook type).  
2 CH-HF large Chinook helicopters.

(NOTE.—Two of the above U.S. Army helicopters (one CH-47 Chinook and one UH-1) crashed with no deaths and two serious injuries. Also one Peruvian helicopter crashed with one Peruvian and 4 Argentine relief personnel on board killed. It has just been reported that a third U.S. helicopter crashed.)

#### COMMERCIAL CHARTER FLIGHTS

10 charter airlifts by Braniff and PanAm plus arrangements for the eleventh airlift by TWA have brought 990,000 pounds of tents, cots, blankets, and other disaster supplies from the United States. Cost of this transportation is \$245,000. All of the arrangements for these charter flights were made by D. S. Paulsen of AID Resources Transportation Division working with AID/DRC.

#### DISASTER SUPPLIES

USG supplies airlifted or carried by USS Guam from AID Panama Reserve and U.S. Military stock, airlifted from the United States or on order or enroute:

7,149 tents, 43,250 blankets, 3,740 cots, 2,200 sleeping bags, 3,000 plastic knife, fork, spoon sets, 100 army type cooking outfits, including pots and pans, 2,325 flashlights, 12 water purification units, 200 parachutes to make airdrop of supplies, 40 rain jackets, 600 entrenching tools, 1,000 serving trays, 500 5-gallon water cans, 100 to 120 5-gallon gas cans for stoves, 1 million doses of anti-typhoid vaccine, 500,000 water purification tablets, 2 packaged disaster hospitals.

Estimated cost of USG disaster supplies, diversions of USS Guam, use of U.S. military helicopters, commercial and U.S. military airlift, travel, per diem and expenses of USG medical, scientific and disaster teams, \$2,000,000.

#### U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLIC LAW 480, TITLE II FOOD COMMODITIES

Diverted from ongoing shipments of Catholic Relief Services as they were leaving the gulf ports. Expected arrival Peru June 13 and 15: 200,000 pounds nonfat dry milk, 150,000 lbs cooking oil, 80,000 lbs bulgur wheat, 100,000 lbs wheat flour. Estimated market value above commodities, \$81,400.

Additional foodstuffs to assist the earthquake victims in the months ahead are under consideration.

We do not have complete reports of assistance by U.S. Voluntary agencies and private US donations but can report the following to date: (most of these items are in Peru or are en route.)

#### AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

Cash, \$25,000; 1700 blankets, \$5,525; blood transfusion equipment, 1136 containers for blood and 2,300 serum transfusers and 384 containers for plasma, \$3,800; 8 Red Cross team members, \$12,000; 5,000 cans baby food, 62,500 lbs, \$11,408; 50,000 comfort sets, valued at \$150,000; Freeze Dried foods, \$123,000; total, \$330,733.

#### CARE

Cash for local purchase of 11 tons of galvanized, corrugated sheeting which victims can use for emergency cover and later for use in rebuilding houses, and for 228 hammers, 330 picks and 171 saws, \$5,000.

Supplies already shipped from US: 5,315 blankets, \$16,050; 999 cartons black bean soup, \$2,997; 488 cartons multivitamins, \$22,800; total, \$41,847.

Supplies ready for shipment: 10,520 cartons multivitamins, \$483,920; 680 cartons Protein Space Sticks, \$57,644; total, \$541,564. Grand total \$588,411.

#### CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

111,500 lbs clothing, \$111,500; Medicines, needles; 1,500,000 water purification tablets,

\$1,500; 110 tents, \$9,724; 50,000 doses antibiotics; 7,000 blankets, \$50,250; total, \$172,974.

#### LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF THROUGH CWS

Cash donation, \$3,000.

#### CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

Antibiotics, medical supplies, 120 tons of clothing, 22,000 blankets, bed sheets, food, other supplies, valued at over \$900,000.

#### PROJECT HOPE

15,000 lbs pharmaceuticals, 1,000 lbs of penicillin, 500 lbs serum (tetanus, typhoid, typhus), 1,000 lbs ointment, 20-man team, \$100,000.

#### SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST WELFARE SERVICE

300 tents, \$22,500; 2,000 blankets, \$7,000; 500 bales (125 lbs each) clothing, \$60,000; total \$89,500.

#### SALVATION ARMY

5 tons clothing plus tools, picks, and blankets, valued at \$140,000.

#### WORLD VISION

4,500 hygiene and sewing kits, estimated value, \$5,000.

#### DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION

30,000 lbs of medical supplies. Another shipment is being readied for departure this week, \$275,000.

#### TEXAS PARTNERS

Reported ready to send medicines, medical supplies, electric generators, hospital beds and springs and a medical team. (312 small electric generators delivered by Braniff Int'l space available).

No value reported.

#### PRIVATE DONATIONS

This office has received many calls by individuals and organizations on donations of supplies, clothing and money. These have been referred to the Peruvian authorities and to some of above registered voluntary agencies who are able to accept and make deliveries on such donations. Quantities and value of these donations are not available.

#### BRANIFF AND PAN AM

While both these airlines have made charter airlifts of supplies to Peru which are being paid by the USG, they have also contributed free airlift for some of the supplies donated by U.S. voluntary agencies. As yet we do not know how many pounds of free airlift were delivered or the value.

Total value to date by U.S. voluntary agencies, \$2,604,318.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Health Organization—40,000 doses of tetanus toxoid serum and 50,000 vials penicillin (1,000,000 units/vial), no value reported.

#### BOLIVIA

500 blankets.  
400 vials serum.  
100 blood transfusion sets.  
Typhoid vaccine.  
5 physicians.

#### BRAZIL

2 Hercules Aircraft.  
2 helicopters with crew.

#### CANADA

5 Caribou Aircraft.  
1 C-130 with 2 support Caribou aircraft.  
\$25,000 cash.

#### CHILE

10,000 blankets.  
30,000 pieces of clothing.  
250 family packages (included blankets, clothing, canned foods, aspirins).  
60 bed hospital.  
6 trained first aides in mobile units.

#### ECUADOR

1 plane load of assistance.

#### JAMAICA (AVAILABLE)

Frozen food.

Clothing.

Medical supplies: Sent 1 PHS MD, 1 surgeon, 1 pharmacist, 1 PH nurse, 2 clinical nurses, 1 technician. Sent with aspirin, bandages, etc.

#### SWITZERLAND

\$100,000.00.

#### BELGIUM

5 million Belgian francs.

#### HOLLAND

720,000 guilders.  
277,000 guilders worth in food and medicine.

170,000 guilders Peace Corps.

170,000 guilders to Peruvian Government.

#### ARGENTINA

2 plane loads of tents, food and clothing.  
1 hospital plane.  
33 specialists.

#### MEXICO

6 tons clothing.

#### NEW ZEALAND

4 Prefab housing units.

#### USSR

1,000 blankets.  
50 tents.  
Clothing, cloth, medicine.

#### VENEZUELA

30,000 doses anti-typhoid.  
25,000 doses tetanus vaccine.

#### RESPONSE TO LICROSS APPEAL

#### BRITISH RED CROSS

25,000 British Pounds sent to Am Cross to purchase tents and other supplies.

#### CHINESE RED CROSS (PEKING)

\$600,000.00 (U.S.).

#### PANAMA RED CROSS

3 boxes blankets.  
31 boxes clothing.  
70,500 lbs rice.  
16 boxes food for children.  
16 bundles diverse medicine.  
1 box tetanus serum.

#### TEXTILE CENTER OF THE WORLD

(Mr. MANN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure by now that all Members of this distinguished body are aware that I represent the textile center of the world—the Fourth District of the State of South Carolina. I rise to share some further thoughts with my colleagues concerning the problem of the textile industry throughout America.

Today my great concern is that the Japanese may be about to make an "end run" around meaningful import limitations and that it may be assisted in its game by the Nixon administration.

The Mills bill, H.R. 16920, has attracted the attention of the Japanese. Like the mule which needed the attention-getting attributes of a firmly applied two-by-four, the Japanese needed the matter "explained" to them by the determined gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. MILLS) and by the more than 250 Congressmen who cosponsored his bill. Secretary of Commerce Stans had been trying to get the attention of the Japanese for 16 months and had failed. I had tried to get their attention and had failed. I visited Japan last year, in August. I talked with



some of her textile leaders and Government officials about the import problem.

What impressed me most about the Japanese was their uncanny ability to evaluate the political situation in the United States. They indicated that they did not believe the United States would place any limitations upon them last year. They were correct. Now, again this year they have correctly assessed the mood of the American people and this Congress. They know that the American public supports swift and effective action by Congress. So the previously recalcitrant Japanese have now agreed to negotiate and to make "concessions," because they realize that their bluff has run out—their "jig is up"—unless they can save it by getting the best end of the deal at the bargaining table.

The Japanese realize that the Mills bill will afford meaningful relief to the American textile industry—they fear its passage—they think they can get a better deal from the administration. I would like to point out that the Mills bill is not punitive legislation. It is a "live and let live" bill. It would fix import quotas on quantitative import levels based on average imports during the years of 1967 and 1968. The bill includes a provision for the importing countries to participate in increases in domestic U.S. consumption on a straight proportionate basis. Mr. Speaker, it is a fair bill, and it represents a fair solution to the dilemma which confronts our textile economy, and our Nation's economy.

Much argument has and will be heard that forced legislative import quotas will damage the political and economic relations between the United States and other countries. The Mills bill provides for voluntary agreements by negotiation. Any country that wants to be fair about the matter may negotiate voluntary agreements with the United States, and then no involuntary quota would be imposed. A country that does not choose to be fair, a country that insists upon serving its own interests while disrupting jobs, investments, and markets in this country certainly has no right to complain that involuntary quotas are unfair—economic and political relations between it and the United States would already have been damaged—by that country's own independent action.

Mr. Speaker, I urge President Nixon and his representatives not be duped by the sudden desire of the Japanese to negotiate. I am not suggesting that we refuse to negotiate, but I am strongly suggesting that the administration beware of settling for half-way measures that will not solve the critical problem of the textile industry. Half-way measures may scuttle our current legislative efforts, and a great disservice will have been done to the American people.

Our domestic textile industry needs and deserves the full support of both the administration and the Congress. Halfhearted action, inaction, and further delays will do irreparable damage. I ask the administration to carefully assess its position and its actions, and I urge that nothing short of the criteria established by the Mills bill should be acceptable.

#### DICKEY-LINCOLN PROJECT

(Mr. TIERNAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an article by Mr. Crosby S. Noyes which was published in the June 20 edition of the Washington Star.

Mr. Noyes feels strongly that the Dickey-Lincoln School hydroelectric power project should be supported, funded and completed. So do I.

On Wednesday, June 24, when the House takes up the Public Works Appropriations bill, our colleague, BILL HATHAWAY of Maine, will move to include \$807,000 for the Dickey project.

His motion will provide an opportunity for us to take positive action to reduce high electric power rates in the Northeastern United States, to reduce the incidence of voltage reductions and brown-outs, and to provide a measure of protection against the possibility of blackouts.

I urge my colleagues to support the Dickey project on Wednesday. The comments of Mr. Noyes, which follow, should encourage such action:

#### APATHY ON MAINE POWER PROJECT NEARS SCANDAL

(By Crosby S. Noyes)

You might suppose that at a time when the nation is facing an acute shortage of electric power everywhere, Congress would show something more than massive indifference to the problem.

And you might be wrong. A vote that will be coming up in the House on Tuesday may well reflect an almost abysmal lack of concern over the electric power crisis. Or rather, it may reflect a subservience to the private power interests that is little short of scandalous.

The vote, in all probability, will attract precious little attention. Who ever even heard of the Dickey-Lincoln School hydro-electric power project anyway? And who will give much of a hoot if the piddling sum of \$807,000 to get the project off the ground is voted down again, as it has been with regularity since Dickey-Lincoln was authorized over four years ago?

The answer is that most of the people who live in the northeastern part of the United States should care very much. And it is in terms of their interests that the indifference of the Congress is so hard to explain.

A word of background here is in order.

The Dickey-Lincoln project, planned for the St. John River in northern Maine, is no penny-ante proposition. The original plan, authorized by Congress over bitter opposition from the private power companies, called for expenditures of about \$245 million over a six-year period. The cost, if construction were started this year, would undoubtedly be higher.

As a federal power project comparable to the Tennessee Valley Authority or the Hoover Dam, it is by no means a local issue. It would provide an important power reserve for all of New England, which now faces the most critical power shortage in the nation. The 1965 power failure which blacked out a 30,000-square-mile area as far south as New York City resulted from a breakdown of the existing power resources. Another more serious failure could occur at any time.

The cost of electric power in New England, furthermore, is outrageous. Many customers pay almost 35 percent more than the national average; industrial users over 60 percent more, with an inevitable flight of industry from the region. The Dickey-Lincoln

project, it is estimated by its supporters, would save consumers more than \$9 million a year.

Finally, at a time when environmental pollution problems are becoming a national issue, the advantages of developing the nation's hydroelectric resources would seem to be only too obvious. As compared with coal or oil-burning plants—or even atomic facilities—water-produced electricity is by far the cleanest source of power that exists.

In view of the foregoing and many other highly cogent arguments advanced by such supporters of the project as Maine Congressman William D. Hathaway, the apathy in Congress over Dickey-Lincoln is curious. Not surprisingly, the Maine delegations in both the House and Senate are solidly in favor. But among New England members of the House, only nine of the 16 Democrats support the project, and only one of nine Republicans.

On the other hand, there is nothing at all mysterious about the relentless opposition of the various private power companies who presently enjoy a monopoly in New England. So far as they are concerned, any introduction of public power into the area is pure anathema. And they are able to back their self-serving convictions with an impressive display of arm-twisting on Capitol Hill.

The private companies contend that they can provide enough additional power to meet the need at a lower initial cost and sell it at a price comparable to that projected for Dickey-Lincoln. They are, however, doing nothing of the sort today. And their record of concern for the public interest has not been such as to inspire much confidence for the future.

And what of the politicians?

On Tuesday, when the issue comes to a vote, it may seem to many members of the House that they have little to lose by voting down a project with a ridiculous name planned for the wilds of northern Maine. In November, particularly if there are more disastrous power failures this summer, things may look different. Who knows? It's possible that Dickey-Lincoln could become a household word yet.

#### COMPLIMENTS TO RECORD CLERKS

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

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I made a request similar to the one just made in the well. I asked consent for two insertions in the body of the RECORD and for some space in the Extension of Remarks section. Then I proceeded to prepare some material for entry in the RECORD. For some reason none of my comments could be found in today's RECORD.

Rather than being critical of the mistake or omission of anyone connected with the staff or our RECORD clerks here, I think such a rare failure should become an occasion to commend and compliment these RECORD clerks who admitted their mistake. In my 12 years here so far as I can recall this is the first time such a mistake has ever happened.

My comments were not of such great importance they could be hurt by 1 day's delay. As we make request again for the same insertions as yesterday, I am delighted to call attention to the long record of good work by the RECORD clerks—one mistake in 12 years is not too bad.

## DR. LEWIS M. ROUSSELOT

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me personal pride to announce to the House that the President has today sent to that other body of the Congress the nomination of Dr. Lewis M. Rousselot to be the new Assistant Secretary of Defense for health and environmental matters.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important new position brought about by the action of this body on recommendation of the Committee on Armed Services, re-establishing this position as one of the seven assistant secretariats in order to amplify and emphasize the need of continuing quality health care of all of our service personnel.

Dr. Rousselot is eminently qualified and has been serving as Assistant to the Personnel Officer for the Secretary of Defense and in Installation and Logistics for sometime. To be the first reconstituted Assistant Secretary for Health with the additional duties of ecological environmental matters as they affect the Department of Defense is certainly a feather in his cap, and as a worthy successor to Dr. Frank Barry, who was in this same position before it was downgraded in the last several years, is erstwhile and well deserved. Dr. Rousselot has shown a great ability to coordinate the staff functions of the three Surgeons General in this position. I predict that this gentleman who comes from Columbia University and Presbyterian Hospital in New York and was an able successor to doctors such as the great Surgeon Whipple, having also served in his inimical operations on the pancreas, will assure quality care for all of the members whether they are sick and wounded or whether they are nonbattle casualties or accidents of the armed services.

I commend the President for this action and I bespeak a hope for early confirmation by the other body.

## THE MILLS BILL

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

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, for 16 months now our Government has diligently attempted to negotiate an agreement with Japan to establish reasonable restraints on the future growth of textile imports into the United States. It was not until recently that the Japanese showed any disposition to negotiate. A high level Japanese mission is in Washington today and has been discussing this subject with Secretary of Commerce Stans.

But in the meantime Mr. Speaker, many Members of Congress, aware of the disaster that faces the U.S. textile industry if the flood of imports of foreign produced textile products continues, became disillusioned with the unwillingness of the Japanese to negotiate in a meaningful way, and determined that if this industry is to be saved it will have to be through legislation.

As a result of this determination,

Representative WILBUR MILLS on April 13, 1970, introduced a bill which is designed to control the growth of future textile imports. He was immediately joined by 55 Members who introduced the same bill. Subsequently other Members introduced similar legislation and today more than 250 Members have co-sponsored this legislation, including 14 members of the Ways and Means Committee. This is a clear majority of the House membership and indicates the widespread concern around the country with this growing threat to the welfare of one of the most important industries of the country.

Contrary to what is claimed by some who oppose this legislation, the Mills bill is not a protectionist measure but is designed to encourage negotiated agreements. It imposes import limitations only on those foreign producing nations which do not enter into agreements with the United States, and it provides that agreements negotiated before and after the bill is passed will be honored. Only those countries which refuse to negotiate agreements will be subject to specific limitations on their shipments to the United States of textiles, apparel, and footwear.

Mr. Speaker, this is a reasonable approach to a very serious and growing problem. Those of us who sponsor this legislation do not advocate building a high tariff wall around the United States. On the contrary, we believe in reciprocal trade and would much prefer to see reasonable import restrictions imposed by negotiation than by legislation. But I think we have gone too far to turn around now, and rise today to suggest that it is time now to proceed with the legislation which has such wide support in Congress. To do this would not jeopardize the negotiations now underway because, as previously stated, any agreements that may be negotiated before or after the bill is passed will be honored. The passage of the legislation, therefore, should not preclude the working out of a negotiated agreement if the Japanese are really interested in negotiating one.

## LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE LOW COST MEALS FOR ELDERLY PERSONS IN A SOCIAL SETTING

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

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about the problem of proper nutrition among our older citizens. Too many elderly people cannot afford to eat adequately, elderly men living alone often do not know how to prepare meals providing a balanced diet, and many older persons just do not have the incentive to prepare a meal and eat it alone.

The legislation which is being introduced today would establish a nationwide program providing nutritious low cost meals in places convenient to older persons and where they could eat together, such as community centers, senior citizens centers, schools, and centers run by private nonprofit organizations.

The elderly need proper nutrition;

they need social contacts. This program will give them some help in both areas.

For many of our citizens old age becomes a time of poverty and increasing isolation. But older persons endure their problems in silence. The strident demands of other groups in America receive wide-spread attention. The needs of the elderly too often go unheeded. Demands less urgent, but better publicized, are listened to. I want to see action on some effective programs for our senior citizens.

This bill implements the recommendation of the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health that the Federal Government provide nutritional meals for the elderly and preferably in a situation where they can meet and can eat together.

Demonstration projects involving a comprehensive nutrition program in a social setting have already been conducted with great success during a 3-year period by the Administration on Aging under title IV of the Older Americans Act. Thus, the value and feasibility of this type of program has already been proven.

In my own State of Rhode Island we have had some experience in providing meals for older persons in a social setting. While these programs have been very limited, they have given a promising indication of what could be done if this legislation were enacted.

The centers offering this nutrition program would provide at least one hot meal per day, 5 or more days a week. The program would be financed by Federal grants with matching State and local funds. It would be money well-spent.

## HEALTH FACILITIES AND PRIORITIES

(Mr. GONZALEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that my colleagues share my surprise at the President's action to veto the Medical Facilities Construction and Modernization Amendments.

As a matter of fact, I am certain that the members of the President's own party, who not 2 weeks ago voted unanimously for this bill, are even more surprised by the veto than I am.

This bill passed the House 377 to 0 on June 10. Now you would think that if the administration aimed to veto the bill, the minority would have at least raised some small hint about their concern. Perhaps they did not know his position. This seems impossible, for the bill had long consideration before this Congress—better than a year in fact. Moreover, they have breakfast at the White House every week. And the administration has a platoon of men to watch legislation as it moves through Congress, and those men are supposed to know the administrations views and convey those views to the minority leadership, if to no one else.

It is inconceivable to me that in this town it was impossible for the minority leadership to know its own President's position literally from one day to the



next. After all, there are telephones hanging from every desk in Washington, and from many a lamppost as well. And even if they should happen to be in cars, administration spokesmen can use their handy radiotelephones, and their lobbyists are wired for sound as well. If all these modern instruments of communication should fail, HEW is after all within hailing distance of the Capitol. And if everyone down there had laryngitis, they still could communicate with us, by semaphore if necessary.

But no, we heard only the sounds of traffic, and early in the mornings, the songs of birds—nothing about this bill. So we voted, Republicans and Democrats alike, with not a dissent, to approve H.R. 11102 on June 10. Today it lies vetoed.

How is the House to gage the administration position, when there are signs nowhere, and when its own leadership is left in the lurch?

Perhaps the branches are too separate these days. Perhaps the administration is separate from its own departments so much that there is no sure way of knowing from one day to the next what will be acceptable and what will not.

Aside from all that, however, we are left to wonder just what are our national priorities.

Here we have a \$6 billion backlog in requirements for hospital beds and modernization, not to mention enormous requirements for other facilities. And here we have—or had—a bill that would have met about half that need. Now we are told that this is inflationary.

If it is inflationary just to authorize money, it must really be fantastic to spend it.

Besides, the Nation heard a year ago that inflation was coming under control. We heard about how price increases were slackening, and how policies were working. But today, of course, the prices are going up faster than ever, business is off, unemployment is up, and interest rates are higher than ever. And we have just witnessed the biggest stock market slide in history, and the biggest commercial bankruptcy in history. The anti-inflation policies are working, all right.

Congress was told by the President that the Nation is in the midst of a health care crisis. We took action to meet that crisis—and now we are told that our action is inflationary.

The administration asked for about one-tenth the amount actually needed for hospital construction in the coming fiscal year—but then wanted to commit four times that much to bail railroads out of trouble.

Where are our priorities?

Is it inflationary to care for the sick people, but not inflationary to rescue sick railroads?

Is there a medical care crisis, or is there not?

We are told that hospitals ought to go out and borrow money to build their facilities. But interest rates have never been higher than they are now and as far as I know, money has never been so scarce as it is now for long-term loans. If a \$7 billion railroad empire cannot borrow a thin dime, where do nonprofit

hospitals have a chance to find mortgage money?

Mr. Speaker, we used to hear about those fuzzy minded liberals. But the fuzzy minds seem to me to be downtown, if this performance is any indication of how national priorities are to be ordered, and how even the minority leadership itself has no idea whatever of what its own administration will or will not accept.

#### THE IMPENDING CRISIS IN MEDICAL CARE

(Mr. BRADEMAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the President's announcement yesterday of his veto of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act is further evidence of the low priority the current administration places on meeting the urgent health needs of the American people. I earnestly hope that the House of Representatives will vote to override this shortsighted veto.

At the commencement exercises of the Holy Cross School of Nursing in South Bend, Ind., on Sunday, June 14, I delivered an address on the alarming situation of the medical care system in this country. It is clear to me that we are facing a national crisis in the provision of medical care to our citizens. At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert the remarks I made to the graduating class of the Holy Cross School of Nursing:

#### HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE: AN IMPENDING NATIONAL CRISIS

I am honored to have this opportunity to speak to you at the eighteenth commencement exercises of the Holy Cross School of Nursing.

Because I had the good fortune to teach at Saint Mary's College before becoming a Member of Congress, I feel a close sense of kinship with the Sisters of the Holy Cross and a deep sense of admiration for their work both at this college and at the Holy Cross School of Nursing and Saint Joseph's Hospital.

Today's events symbolize your formal entry into the body of professional men and women whose purpose, and whose formidable challenge, is to provide high quality medical care to the people of America. You are following and replacing a generation of capable professionals who can take great pride in the impressive advances of medical research and practice during their careers.

By your choice of education and vocation, you have shown yourselves eager to become engaged in one of the crucial tasks facing us as a nation—that of making good on the commitment we have accepted to provide every American, as a birthright rather than a luxury, the joy of, and opportunity for, the best level of health, that modern medical science can achieve.

#### CRISIS IN MEDICAL CARE

I do not need to emphasize before this audience the severity of the crisis in medical care today. You are as familiar as I am with problems like these:

15 other nations have lower infant mortality rates than the United States, and 15 have longer average life expectancies.

22 million American citizens are limited in their physical activity by such afflictions as heart disease, arthritis, and rheumatism.

Even among our children, between 20 and 40 per cent suffer from such chronic health problems as impaired vision, speech impediment, poor hearing, mental retardation and emotional disturbance.

Perhaps most critically, there is a shortage of 50,000 medical doctors in this country, and this shortage is growing worse every year. We need 141,000 more nurses, and 18,000 dentists right now!

The costs of medical care are rising faster than any other item in the family's budget and leading the inflationary tide. While the cost of living has risen 25% in the last ten years, hospital daily service charges have shot up 150% and physicians services 50%.

Our medical schools currently graduate about 9,000 future physicians each year, but we import an equal number of doctors from overseas. One-half the residencies and internships in our nation's hospitals are now filled by foreign-born doctors. Since 1962, approximately 72,000 foreign physicians have come to work in this country, many if not most of them from those very nations which we have been trying to assist to meet their own desperate demands, like the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, and countries of the Near East and South America.

I could use all of my time this afternoon reciting this common litany of indictments of our shortcomings as a nation in meeting these urgent pressures on our system of providing health care.

As your Representative in Congress, I wish I could tell you today that the American people, and their Government, had firmly declared their willingness to join you in meeting this challenge.

#### SOME AREAS OF PROGRESS

And there are areas in which we have made significant progress:

The list of health legislation that Congress has passed in the last 5 years is a long and impressive one. I cite to you:

The Medicare Act of 1965, with its allied Medicaid program designed to bring medical care within reach of the poor.

The Partnership for Health Act of 1966, to encourage better use of our health resources through comprehensive health planning.

The Health Service Act of 1968, extending the regional medical programs designed to make more available the advances of medical science against heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

The Mental Health and Mental Retardation Amendments of 1967, authorizing expansion of research and treatment facilities with strong roots in local communities.

The Health Manpower Act of 1968, to increase the critically short supply of doctors, nurses, and medical technicians.

And just this past week, by unanimous vote, the House of Representatives voted to extend for three years the Hill-Burton program of grants for hospital construction, adding new forms of Federal assistance in the form of guaranteed loans with interest subsidies, and placing new emphasis on modernization of hospital emergency rooms.

#### GREATER COMMITMENT NEEDED

But as a Congressman who worked for and supported every one of these programs, I feel no sense of satisfaction that we have yet made the progress in meeting the health crisis we must make if we are to call ourselves a truly humane and civilized society.

Let me quote to you a statement President Nixon made on July 10, 1969, on the occasion of a report to him on the state of the nation's health from HEW Secretary Finch: "I will say first that I realized when the Administration came in, in January, that we had major problems with regard to health care, that the problem was one of not enough doctors, the quality of the doctors, enough hospital beds to take care of the mas-

sively increasing demands in this field. We face a massive crisis in this area and unless action is taken, both administratively and legislatively, to meet that crisis within the next two or three years, we will have a breakdown in our medical care system which could have consequences affecting millions of people throughout this country."

I agreed with that alarming assessment by the President a year ago, and I welcomed the commitment to strong executive leadership in the health field that it implied.

But I must say to you that in the past year, constructive progress in the health field has come to a complete halt. We are today closer to the breakdown the President predicted than we were when he made the prediction. Let me recite some of the hard facts that compel me to this conclusion:

#### LOW BUDGETARY PRIORITY

First, along with the other programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, our critically important health programs are suffering from the low budgetary priority assigned to them by the present administration.

Let me refer, for example, to the Health Manpower Act, which authorizes Federal expenditure of \$57 million in loans to medical students, nurses, and others training in the health professions. In its pending budget request, however, the Administration has asked Congress to appropriate little more than one-third of that amount, \$21.6 million. In what the American Medical Association News terms an "austerity health budget," the Administration has requested only about half the authorized amount of \$225 million for construction of medical school facilities. Congress has authorized \$35 million for construction of nursing school facilities; the Administration has asked for only \$8 million, less than a quarter of that. Congress authorized \$41 million for building medical libraries and health research facilities; the Administration proposes to spend exactly *nothing* for these crucial programs.

At a time when the very survival of the already inadequate number of existing medical and nursing schools is at stake, the Administration has reduced to slightly more than half the authorization grants to improve the quality of these schools. At least a dozen of our 103 medical schools are thus now approaching bankruptcy, many of them spending precious endowment funds to pay day-to-day expenses.

#### RESEARCH CUTS

Research into critical health problem areas has also felt the budget-cutting axe. One of Dr. Roger Egeberg's first actions as Assistant Secretary of HEW for Health and Scientific Affairs, was to announce an across-the-board cut of 5 to 10 percent in all research grants under the National Institutes of Health. Not much later, Victor Cohn of the Washington Post revealed that the Administration plans to "phase out" the Chronic Disease Control program in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. By eliminating this program, whose purpose is to apply to actual patients the results of research in such chronic diseases as cancer, diabetes, heart disease and lung disease, the Administration hopes to save \$9.7 million a year.

These shamefully shortsighted actions threaten to undermine the progress in health research that is this country's greatest distinction among nations in the world that take pride in bettering their health conditions.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE MORALE SUFFERING

Second, in addition to harsh, almost savage, cutbacks in Federal funds for these various health programs, the operating ad-

ministrators who are charged with carrying them out are suffering a serious deterioration in morale.

In the months following the withdrawal of the nomination of Dr. John Knowles, the distinguished director of Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital, whose liability was that he promised to be an "activist" Assistant Secretary of HEW for Health and Scientific Affairs, the newspapers have chronicled the resignations of the following top figures in the nation's Federal health team: (1) the Director of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration, (2) the Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, (3) the Director of the Food and Drug Administration, (4) the only black Assistant Surgeon General, and (5) just last week, Secretary Finch himself.

To this list might well be added another first-class man whose responsibilities, while not directly in the health field, bore importantly on them. I refer of course to James E. Allen, Jr., the U.S. Commissioner of Education, who one week ago today delivered the Commencement address at the University of Notre Dame.

And in the past year, inflation of medical costs has shown no sign of abating. Accumulating needs and narrowing bottlenecks have caused hospital daily charges to rise an additional 12 percent, operating room charges 13 percent, and physicians charges over 7 percent—developments which only compound the damage being done our medical care system by the sharp cuts in Federal health funds and the loss of our ablest administrators of health programs.

#### WHAT CAN BE DONE

What is to be done to reverse this trend, to avert the crisis that President Nixon has predicted and that many knowledgeable people think is already upon us?

It seems to me that our most realistic objective must be to concentrate our efforts on removing some of the bottlenecks that prevent our system from handling the pressing needs that exist, and that we can forecast.

One key bottleneck to which we as a nation should urgently direct our attention is manpower—and woman power. We must take immediate steps to increase radically the flow of talented young men and women into the health professions. As a matter of the highest national priority, we must act to increase the supply of doctors, dentists, nurses, technicians and other health professionals.

It must be clear to everyone that the kinds of drastic budget cuts in every area of health and medical education which I have recited are working directly contrary to this priority objective.

#### AD HOC COMMITTEE ON NATION'S HEALTH CRISIS

Let me, then, tell you of a significant and potentially highly encouraging development following upon President Nixon's veto, earlier this year, of the bill providing appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This bill, incidentally, had passed the House with majorities of both political parties. The development to which I refer was the organization of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Nation's Health Crisis. This Committee was composed of leaders of some twenty groups concerned with health legislation, including the American Medical Association, the American Cancer Society, the Catholic Hospital Association, and the Association of American Medical Colleges. Its organization represented a recognition that health problems in the United States has become so severe that the financial crisis in health transcended the special interests of each of these groups. They were agreed that concerted action was

essential. Representatives of the Ad Hoc Committee contacted every member of Congress to urge overriding of the veto for health and education. They pointed out the fallacy of fighting inflation by decreasing the supply of critically needed manpower and services in the single most inflationary major sector of the national economy.

While this particular effort was unsuccessful, I think, as I have suggested, that it represented a significant step forward. Direct political action by the members of the medical community with first-hand knowledge of the magnitude of the crisis we face will become more and more important in the months ahead. I seriously hope that you who are graduating today will accept the responsibility of working not only within the medical community on behalf of better care, but also in the larger society of which we are all a part.

#### MEDICAL EDUCATION BILL OF RIGHTS

I think also that the crisis before us calls for an even greater national commitment than is represented by the laws now on the books to support our health and medical system. Last year, therefore, along with my Republican colleague, Representative Ogden Reid of New York, I introduced legislation in Congress entitled the "Medical Education Bill of Rights". This bill embodies the principal recommendations for medical education of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, of which Father Theodore Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame, University, was one distinguished member. The bill provides a radical escalation of the national commitment to medical education. Briefly, the Brademas-Reid "Medical Education Bill of Rights" would provide:

From 8,000 to 11,000 new scholarships for medical students;

Start-up grants for 20 new medical schools with the goal of graduating a total of 2,000 new doctors annually in 1978;

Institutional payments to existing medical schools based on the number of students, residents, and interns; and

100 per cent Federal financing of medical school construction.

#### INDIANA MEDICAL CENTER

You and I know that there are few states that have a greater need for additional medical education resources than Indiana. Our one medical school in this state is already inadequate to provide the new physicians that Hoosier communities require, and the situation is worsening year by year.

Let me take this opportunity, then, to reassert my strong support for a second Indiana medical center, located near the University of Notre Dame right here in South Bend, but equipped to serve the burgeoning need for highly qualified medical manpower in all of Northern Indiana.

#### RESEARCH SAVES LIVES

I also think that we are making a serious mistake in cutting back on funds for research in the health-related sciences. The direct relationship between such research and the saving of human lives has been incontrovertibly demonstrated during this century.

I am a co-sponsor in Congress of a resolution that would make the elimination of the scourge of cancer by 1980 a national objective of the highest priority. This resolution calls for the same dedication of national attention and resources to the elimination of cancer that we as a nation willingly devoted to the objective of landing a man on the moon early in the 1960's.

#### LOCAL SUPPORT ESSENTIAL

I do not wish to leave you with the impression that Federal or State resources, or any purely governmental programs for that matter, are the entire answer to our problems.



As your Congressman, I feel proud to be able to point out that last year direct Federal grant assistance to St. Joseph County health institutions, including the Holy Cross School of Nursing, amounted to considerably more than two million dollars. (This figure does not include payments for patient care under Medicaid, Medicare, or Veterans programs.)

But as in most communities around the country, the principal foundation of support for hospitals and other health-related institutions lies the local community itself. We in St. Joseph County have a proud tradition of providing that local support.

As you all must know, there is presently under way a \$10 million local fund-raising drive, the Hospital Expansion Program, to raise vital funds for the three general hospitals in Saint Joseph County. Nearly two-thirds of this goal—\$6.3 million at last count—has been raised.

I want to take this opportunity to urge, as strongly as I can, that the community redouble its efforts in order to raise the remaining \$3.7 million that is so vitally needed for modernization and expansion of our three cooperating hospitals. HEP needs the help of every family in our area able to make a contribution.

In closing, let me say that there is no need to despair in the face of the critical health problems that we confront. Americans, when aroused to danger and convinced of the need for national action, have never failed to meet any challenge. The crisis in health and medical care demands just such a national commitment.

Your own direct efforts in healing the sick are a traditional and accepted part of the solution to health problems. I wish to leave you today with the thought that you also have a duty, as those in the front lines of the struggle, to bring our needs and your growing problems to the attention of the larger American public. For working alone, you cannot succeed. Working together, with the inspiration of you in the nursing and other health professions, we cannot fail.

#### INTEREST RATES WILL HAVE TO BE DETERMINED BEFORE THE COUNTRY HAS SAFETY AND SECURITY AND PROPER ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MANN). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN), is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my desire to speak to the Members of the Congress and of the House of Representatives in particular, since this body is closest to the people, because they are elected every 2 years. I have always favored the 2-year election.

Some people claim it is pretty hard on the incumbent, that he has no more than when elected and is getting his seat warm when he has to run again. But I think we should consider this from the point of view of the convenience of the people and not from the point of view of the convenience of those who are elected to serve in the House. As long as the people keep the term to 2 years, they will always be in charge of this Government, because it is only in the House of Representatives that certain bills be introduced, such as revenue and appropriation bills, that determine many things affecting the welfare of the people. As long as the people keep this 2-year term in the House, they are in charge of the pursestrings of the

Nation. If something happens that discloses a bad trend in Government, the people can correct it in 2 years by electing a new House of Representatives. So they have control. That is the reason I feel this House should be more influential in the affairs of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk to the Members about a subject which I believe is the most important in the world, and in this Nation today. It involves the cost of money, the interest rate for money and credit. This is a problem I believe will have to be determined before we have safety and security and the proper economic conditions under which people can live decently.

This last year the people of this Nation paid \$120 billion interest on their debts, public and private. That is a great deal of money.

On June 9 of last year, one of the Wall Street bankers went out on the front porch of his bank and said:

I am raising the prime rate of interest from 7 and one-half percent to 8 and one-half percent.

Of course, all the big bankers, as is customary and traditional, raised their rates immediately to the same rate. That has been going on for 50 years and longer. The rate is raised by some New York bank which is in a position to have its opinion respected, and the other big banks all follow. They followed this time.

Let us see what that 1 percent raise amounted to. At that time our debts, public and private, amounted to one trillion five hundred billion dollars. A 1-percent raise on the interest on those debts amounted to \$15 billion a year. That is a great deal of money. That is an addition to what the 55 million families of this country must pay on their existing debts. That is a raise on top of what they have to pay. They did not know anything about it, and it came about anyway by the action of the one banker.

Of course, Congress passed a law in December of last year giving the President the power to go out on the front porch of the White House and say that interest rates are hereby reduced from 8 and one-half percent down to 7 and one-half percent, or down to 6 percent, or even less if he wants to.

It is the law right now.

The other day, when the President delivered his message—and I am somewhat in sympathy with some of the things he said—among the things he said was that interest rates are too high. Of course, I know Mr. Nixon is a truthful man. He believes interest rates are too high. Most everyone believes interest rates are too high. But he is not doing anything about it.

I hope that he will use the law the Congress passed. The House and the Senate passed it, and it went to him as President, and he signed the bill.

I personally do not believe we will have good economic conditions in this country until interest rates are rolled back. If Mr. Nixon does not roll them back in a reasonable length of time I think the Congress should pass a law rolling interest rates back. We certainly have the power to do it.

Interest rates are even affecting the

health and welfare of the people of this Nation at a time when it is very difficult for them to pay the cost of medical care.

The Hill-Burton bill, for the construction of hospitals, is one of the finest bills the Congress ever passed. It has been on the statute books many, many years. It has been very effective.

This Congress passed a bill known as H.R. 11102, the medical facilities construction and modernization bill of 1970, and the President vetoed it just yesterday, and he vetoed it because it exceeded his budget limitations.

I have before me the Daily News Digest published by the Republican Congressional Committee Public Relations Office, 312 Congressional Hotel, Washington, D.C. This Digest is for Tuesday, June 23, 1970, and it has this paragraph in it:

President Nixon vetoed Monday a bill for construction and modernization of medical facilities. He said it restricted Presidential options in managing Federal expenditures and provided \$350 million more in grants than his fiscal 1971 budget. Nixon said the bill would be "a long step down the road of fiscal irresponsibility."

Well, he vetoed the bill because it was for \$350 million more. Today we are told by the administration—and if the President is not for it I think he ought to speak out—that a bill has been sent to the Congress and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that would grant a benefit to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co. and other railroads equal to \$750 million. That is twice as much as the vetoed bill. I do not see how he can say that \$350 million is fiscal irresponsibility and that \$750 million is desirable and should be appropriated at this time under the circumstances and conditions.

The fact is that high interest rates was one of the contributing causes to the bankruptcy and the failure of that big \$7 billion railroad company. Imagine a railroad company that has properties aggregating \$7 billion in all. They have tremendous income from those properties.

Some of them are not even related to the railroad business. They own big corporations all over the Nation. It is not understandable to me, since just 2 years ago this merger was consummated, why they could not look down the road at least 2 years. It has only been actually 16 or 17 months. Why could they not look down the road and determine that everything was safe and sound for them for at least that length of time or else the merger should be executed?

However, they went ahead. They put the two railroads together, which were originally built for the purposes of competition, which is a very wholesome thing, the Pennsylvania and the New York Central. They had these big high-powered officers running each railroad. They consolidated them by a merger of the railroads, and then they put a few officers in charge. I just imagine they fought like cats and dogs, because certainly they did not have the same ideas and theories about running a railroad. Anyway, mismanagement and high interest and things like that caused them to come down to the time on last Satur-

day—or it was actually last Friday—where even the big bank that was their principal creditors called a halt and demanded payment on their loans.

Well, I believe that under reorganization they will, of course, continue to operate. The 94,000 people working there will continue on their jobs. They will continue to get the same salaries or wages that they received in the past. The transportation part will probably go on.

But it has certainly shaken this country to its roots. It just goes to show what is in store for us. It means if the biggest corporation in the United States comes to the end of the road by reason of the payment of excessive prices for money, exorbitant prices, usurious interest rates, where some of them are paying 11½ percent and even 15 percent for their money, then this shows that they could not pay that rate and continue in business as usual. However, that is what is in store for the people of this country.

I resisted and opposed the Government's attempt to bail out the Penn Central for the reason, No. 1, that the Defense Production Act which was going to furnish the guarantee through the Department of the Navy gave the guarantee to the bankers for the loans. Remember these were loans that had already been made by the banks to the Penn Central and some of them at 8½ percent interest. At the first meeting I asked the person in charge from the Treasury what about those interest rates. I asked him do you expect the Government to guarantee the loan and pay those excessive interest rates, too? He said, "Oh, yes. That is part of it." The theory and the plan was to have the taxpayers guarantee the payment of these loans to the banks for 90 days. And when the president of the company, Mr. Paul Gorman, who seems to be a very fine man, very knowledgeable, fair, and forthright, was in my office a little after 12:30—on Saturday with his board of directors, I asked him this question: "How will the Government get its money back if we put up \$200 million and then in 90 days the bill that you expect to get through that will provide several hundred million dollars more does not pass the Congress?" "Oh, well, in that case, the Government just loses the money." He was very frank about it. The \$200 million he was talking about. I said why do not the banks—and there are 77 big banks, the biggest banks in the Nation, who have profited from the dealings of the Penn Central over the years and made plenty of money on them—why do they not put up the money to continue the operation of the railroad?

And, the answer was that they just would not do it anymore. They had their loans secured by the income earning assets of the Penn Central holding company, and that was it.

Of course, my conclusion was, after about 5 hours with the directors and the president and the Under Secretary of the Treasury, my opinion was that I was not going to cease and desist my protest against the loan. I expected to do everything I could to stop it and it was stopped.

But now then an effort is made to send it to another committee and get \$750 million. Well, of course, if the facts justify it and if it is in the public interest to do it, I do not oppose the bill but I hope that the committee to which it is referred will carefully go into it, turn over every rock, turn over every chunk and look under it, and if there is reason to believe or establish a doubt that the bill should not pass, after an investigation of the economic affairs of this big railroad, then it should be turned down. There are a lot of questions that should and must be asked before this bill is considered, and we should not be pressured into hasty action.

Now, I am talking about high interest rates and why they affect the country.

You know, I have been here a long time. I had the privilege of serving here when Mr. Hoover came here. I served the easiest 4 years I have ever served, when I was in the minority. I had no responsibilities. You did not do anything. You just either went along or you did not go along. You did not have much to do.

Mr. Hoover was a good man, but he did not have the knowledge and information about the people of this Nation that I think he should have had.

When I tried to pay 3.5 million veterans of World War I what was due them, about \$1,015 each adjusted pay, he resisted it and denounced me in a speech in Indiana for even proposing it. However, I went ahead and I forced the bill through. Three and a half million veterans received their money—bonds—one day, June 16, 1936—through the post office. The post office delivered everyone of them. They could take those bonds and get cash for them at the nearest bank or post office. So, it was all done and it helped the country tremendously. However, Mr. Hoover never did forgive me for advocating that, and neither did Mr. Roosevelt, because he was against the payment of that large sum of money. He said it would cause tremendous inflation. I knew he was serious about it, but the country was so low and that is what the country needed, additional purchasing power. That is the reason the people got that money, through the passage of my bill, a bill which was passed to help out and to increase the purchasing power.

When the Roosevelt administration came in, there was a meeting at the White House to which the congressional leaders were called. I wondered why I was called because I was not a leader. However, we met at the White House and went over an agenda as to what should be done about certain issues. We came to the issue of what they chose to call the "bonus" because they wanted to make it look like something it was not. They looked at me and one of them asked me what my attitude would be on this issue and would I be willing to not push the bill under Mr. Roosevelt's administration. I said, "Oh, no."

During 1932, I was a speaker all over the Nation on this issue. I went to 45 States and made lots of speeches to veterans groups.

I told them that Mr. Roosevelt was against it, but I felt like we could override his veto. We had tremendous crowds

all over the Nation. And after the payment was made the veterans used that money for good purposes—most of them used it for homes, education, and other good, worthwhile purposes.

Well, the Roosevelts did not forgive me for that, and they kept me off the Committee on Banking and Currency. They kept me off the committee, and they kept me off the committee for 8 years because they felt like I was working in the wrong direction, I was appealing to the poor folks, the middle-income group, and the small business people, and they felt that they did not want me on the Committee on Banking and Currency.

And during that time other Members got on the committee who had been here a shorter length of time than I, and they became my seniors. And I had to wait until they were either defeated, resigned, or passed on, before I had the privilege of being chairman. I was denied the chairmanship for over 20 years under those circumstances, but I do not feel badly about it. It is all right. It is just part of the rules of the game, and everybody is treated alike. So I am not griping about that.

I have always tried to put in bills and develop laws that would be helpful to our country.

No. 1, I sponsored the Full Employment Act that was before another committee, but as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency I was interested in it, and my bill, H.R. 2204, the Employment Act of 1946, became the law. It is now recognized as one of the finest laws ever passed, it has the best guidelines for the Nation. It is endorsed and carried out by the Federal Reserve Board, by the Federal Reserve System, by the banks of the country, and the different organizations working in the direction of doing things that are in the interest of the economy of our Nation.

And then the Robinson-Patman bill came on to help small business, and many other laws that are really beneficial. But there is one that I am very proud of.

You know, there was a time when the desperadoes were going around killing people. There was a fellow named Dillinger in Indiana who was killing a lot of people. A friend of mine from my hometown wrote me and said:

Why do you not offer a reward for these killers? Public enemies, we will call them. And their confederates will do them in.

Well, that sounded pretty good to me, and I drafted a bill that said:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that anyone who is declared by the Attorney General of the United States to be a public enemy, that a reward of \$50,000 may be offered for his arrest and apprehension.

I called up the Attorney General at that time and told him about this bill. And he said:

Let us go over to see the President about this.

So I went with him, to see Mr. Roosevelt. And I read to him that a \$50,000 reward could be offered for the arrest or apprehension of any person designated a public enemy.

That bill went through quickly. I did



not get any credit for it, which is all right with me. I was not seeking any credit. But it became a law in a very short time—in 2 or 3 days—and it was signed by the President.

Immediately the Attorney General began offering rewards and then the "Woman in Red" turned in Dillinger at the Chicago theater. She got her part which was \$16,500 and others got parts of that \$50,000 reward.

Then they caught Karpis down in New Orleans in a very few days in the same way.

Then they caught Pretty Boy Floyd in Minnesota.

The first thing you know we had no public enemies. They are still offering rewards and the law is resulting in doing some very fine work.

Now, I want to tell you something about these interest rates, and how they started.

When the war began in Europe in 1939 and we knew we were going to become involved, we began to figure out what we should do in our economy and what arrangements and what safeguards we should make in the Congress and in Federal laws.

Mr. Roosevelt called in the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Eccles was chairman of the board. Mr. Eccles was a very conservative man. He was a very powerful and big businessman. He owned banks and construction companies in Utah. He was very rich. But he was very sincere and a conscientious and public spirited and a patriotic kind of person. It appealed to him when Mr. Roosevelt said:

We cannot fight a war and have anything left if we are going to pay extra high interest rates.

So the first thing we want to do is to have the Federal Reserve Board agree that they will keep interest rates down and we will not have a big burden because of excessive interest rates.

Mr. Eccles was a Republican and Mr. Roosevelt was a Democrat, but Mr. Eccles was a patriotic man and he wanted to do the right thing for his country.

All during that time from the middle of June 1939, until way down in 1953—14 years—the Federal Government never paid in long-term interest rates more than 2½ percent—never more than 2½ percent.

When Mr. Eisenhower went in on January 20, 1953, interest rates were still that way.

The first bonds that were issued by the President under the guidance of Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Humphrey, had an interest rate of 2¾ percent.

Then on another big bond issue, they paid 2½ percent.

But after that, Mr. Humphrey was so determined to raise the rates that he asked for the issuance of \$1 billion in bonds—at a rate of 3¼ percent that automatically raised the interest rates. That is what started the interest rates going up in this country—that 3¼ percent bond issue.

After all that, during the 8 years of Mr. Eisenhower, the rates went up and up—not swiftly or hastily but gradually.

Then, of course, the Federal Reserve quit supporting the rates. Mr. Roosevelt

was out and the Democrats were out. They were gone and so they had no power to halt the increase, and rates started going up and they have been going up ever since.

The interest rates have never been so high as they are now. When Mr. Nixon was elected—on the first Tuesday in November 1968, the prime interest rates were 6 percent and now it is to 8½ percent.

Now 8½ percent is the prime rate, but banks have some additions to that. They will charge more for certain purposes.

They also want a piece of the action. If you are trying to get a \$1 million loan for an apartment complex to provide people a place to live, they might look that over and say, "Well, this is a 40-year contract, or a 20-year contract. We notice you are going to get so much a year from now on. That is pretty lucrative. If you want this loan to go through, you had better sweeten it up a little by agreeing to give the bank a part of that, and that will make them want to give you the loan."

Of course, they began to do that and they are doing it right now—taking a part of the action.

Then they would say, "Well, now, you ought to keep your money here in the bank. We will require you to keep so much of what you are going to get each month here in the bank as long as you can, and that will sweeten it up, too, to make the bank more anxious to make the loan."

The first thing you know, they have a large part of what the poor fellow had who had worked up that apartment complex. That is going on today. All kinds of interest rates are being charged—18 percent, 24 percent—and it is absolutely against conscience, expecting poor people to make a living for themselves and their families and to pay such extortionate, exorbitant, usurious interest rates.

But interest rates have gone so high that we cannot get money at a fair and reasonable rate to build homes.

We had starts for 2 million homes a year. Now we have about half that number of starts. Therefore, the affluent people who have lots of money can afford to pay the price for a home. We must have a low-income housing program, and we must have one for the middle-income people. You cannot do that on high interest rates. So the thing we must do is reduce these rates.

The biggest issue before the American people today is something that is not dramatic by any means. But it is the rate of interest that you pay for money and credit. That is the biggest issue before the Congress, the biggest issue before the country.

During the next campaign, the Democrats will say the Republicans caused high interest rates; the Republicans will say that the Democrats caused it—but the one who can make the best case against high interest and in favor of an interest rate that the people can pay I think will have the best chance of being elected, because they will be doing what is best in the interests of all the people of this Nation. So I think every Member should study it.

I think that the Democrats have been right on it.

The Republicans are just as conscientious and honest about their views. The Republicans think they are on the right side. But I think the Democrats can make the best case and provide the best documentation. I believe we have been on the right side, and I believe that issue is the main issue before our country, not because it is a political issue or because the Democrats or because the Republicans are interested, but because it means so much to the entire Nation.

Every time interest rates are raised, every budget in America, from the budget of the housewife to the budget of the Federal Government, may be immediately rebalanced. We cannot continue to live happily and prosperously and have the people benefit as they should unless we roll back the interest rates.

#### INADEQUACIES IN THE OPERATION OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT AND IN THE CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. HARRINGTON) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the way the city of Washington, D.C., is run says a great deal about the structure of the U.S. Congress.

Using one as an example, we mirror the inadequacies of the other.

For instance, in the morning I drive to the House Office Building from Georgetown where I rent a townhouse. After veering off M Street to Pennsylvania Avenue, I am soon within view of what is traditionally known throughout the Nation as Washington, the seat of our national government.

I pass the Executive Office Building, White House, the Treasury Building. All beautifully kept. Strikingly impressive. Another block and I can see the Capitol and I drive by the massive buildings enclosing the Mall.

After parking in the convenient Rayburn garage, I make my way past the cordial greeting of security officers into the elevator and to my office.

My view as I come to work matches the view of thousands of visitors who come to see the Nation's Capital annually. Girl Scouts see the House of Representatives and are told by well-instructed tour guides that here is one of the two legislative bodies of our Government which makes the laws of the land. Tourists inspect the Rotunda and visit their Congressmen, and at every step of the way they are pampered by staff and by security guards who courteously help them on their tour.

The tourists and I move easily amidst marble, amidst quotations from famous figures in American history, amidst manicured greens and spacious halls. We, the tourists and I, see the Washington we all know so well from calendars and picture books.

What we miss is the "other Washington."

The Girl Scouts do not travel the 10 blocks from the Nation's Capitol to see the slums. They miss the hungry chil-

dren, the frustrated minorities, the documented stories of rat infestation. They do not pass the sign along the Potomac River which reads, "Danger, Health Hazard." And they do not notice that there are not any polling booths in November for the 850,000 residents of the city.

Neither the tourists nor I see the Washington which has been held captive by the House District of Columbia Committee. Neither the tourist nor I see the closed meetings of the congressional committee where the real business of the city takes place. Neither the tourist nor I can readily sense the power exercised over the National Capitol by the chairman of the House committee charged with control of the city.

The gap between what Washington could be and what Washington is describes the gap between what Congress could be and what it is.

Washington suffers from the archaic system of rules and tradition of the House of Representatives which has placed the rule of the Capitol in the hands of one man—a man 32 years in Congress and representing a rural district several hundred miles to the south.

I do not criticize the man. I criticize ourselves. Congress. Because nowhere is our failure to reflect our national constituency more evident than in the way we prescribe the rule of the District of Columbia. Nowhere is the failure of this body to respond to the demands of the 20th century more obvious.

Let me cite details.

All legislation dealing with the District of Columbia must pass the House District Committee. Legislation assigned to the committee is handled either in full committee where the chairman holds control, or is assigned to a subcommittee by the chairman.

The chairman appoints all his subcommittee chairmen.

But under our rules, the subcommittee may operate without any designated area of concern.

District subcommittees have no names, just numbers.

The chairman can assign legislation to any subcommittee he selects. And to the subcommittees, as we all know, is granted the power of life and death over matters which come before them.

Do you remember those eggs within an egg which we played with as children? Remember how you opened one, then another, and still another in descending size?

That's how government is made in Washington, D.C. Inside the Congress, inside the District Committee, inside the subcommittee of the District Committee's choice—that is where legislation is found. Where visibility is minimal, where control is maximum. There the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee appoints his chairmen and assigns legislation to those subcommittees of his choice. His power is conclusive; his constituency—a rural district of the South.

Let us look at how this subcommittee system actually works.

Subcommittee No. 2 of the House District Committee has been stacked with a

disproportionate number of members who generally can be considered in opposition to the practices and philosophy of the chairman. Then Subcommittee No. 2 is passed over by the chairman when major legislation is assigned. In fact, after the chairman of Subcommittee No. 2, a black man, was named chairman, no bills were referred to his subcommittee for the remainder of that session.

Thus far in this session, Subcommittee No. 2 has been assigned 19 pieces of legislation. By way of contrast, Subcommittee No. 3, a favorite of the District of Columbia Committee chairman, has been assigned 87 pieces of legislation.

While Subcommittee No. 3 has been responsible for a good part of the District of Columbia crime bill, Subcommittee No. 2 has been assigned such legislation as a bill to create a firefighters' museum and a bill to provide additional congressional tags to members.

Members of Subcommittee No. 2 have consistently asked for more legislation, particularly revenue or crime legislation, but the chairman has not honored their requests.

In fact, after Subcommittee No. 2 had completed preliminary work in an investigation into the problems of education in the District of Columbia, the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee stated that the subcommittee was not prepared to go into any investigation.

At that time the subcommittee had been assigned only three minor bills. But the chairman said he would have to appoint a special select subcommittee to investigate District of Columbia education.

Interestingly enough, despite the fact that his committee was already overburdened, the chairman of Subcommittee No. 3 was asked to head the special select subcommittee. Half of the Democratic members of the committee were busy subcommittee chairmen. In the meantime Subcommittee No. 2 continues to ask for more work.

Committee assignments are not the only controls the chairman holds tightly and arbitrarily.

The chairman of the District Committee, like other chairmen, has the power to call committee meetings. He can, of course, determine not to hold meetings.

The committee rules state that the chairman must call a meeting on the first Monday of each month. But the committee has met only three times at that regularly appointed time.

Or the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee can call meetings under unusual circumstances.

Such was the case in April 1969 when he called a meeting at 11 and adjourned the meeting at 12. In 1 hour the full committee heard subcommittee reports, considered 15 separate bills, and heard testimony from witnesses from the District government discuss a major city problem.

Many members are not notified of meetings until the last minute, making their presence at the meeting nearly impossible. One committee member has reported that on three separate occasions,

March 25, April 8, and April 9 of this year he received only 1-day notice, once by phone with no clue as to what was on the agenda.

The same member received notice for full committee consideration of important crime legislation at noon on February 3, the day before the meeting was scheduled.

These are, of course, only some of the ways in which the committee chairman can use the powers we have relinquished to maintain control of the committee, often against the majority will.

Many of us have become so conditioned to these practices that we assume that they must be a part of the legislative process. They need not be. But to demonstrate to the skeptic the effects these practices can have on a major piece of legislation, let us examine the District of Columbia crime bill.

This bill is important because it has received severe criticism and is the major piece of legislation to come from the District of Columbia Committee in the 91st session of Congress. By taking a brief look at the manner in which some of the controversial points were included in the bill, the rules and traditions which we have set to govern the internal operation of this legislation are brought to obvious and serious question.

Let me begin by quoting from the testimony of Congressman Brock Adams, a member of the House District of Columbia Committee, who testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 19. His testimony—supported by other members of the committee—tells us something of the rules under which we operate. I quote:

First, no hearing was ever scheduled before the D. C. Committee on proposals for preventive detention. A review of my records indicates that on January 29, 1970, a hearing was scheduled and held on a bill to establish a congressionally-appointed Police Commissioner for the District of Columbia. An executive session of Chairman John Dowdy's subcommittee had been scheduled that morning, following the public hearing. Instead, Mr. Donald Santarelli, representing the Justice Department, appeared to testify on pretrial detention in the District of Columbia. None of us had any advance indication of this shift in committee scheduling. None of us had been notified of the Department of Justice's apparent 180-degree reversal of its previous position which was to oppose any pretrial detention for the District because it would be on a non-national, piecemeal basis. None of us were prepared to extensively debate this issue, and, because of the announced schedule, I was unable to even attend the hearing.

No other witnesses were invited to testify on this highly controversial proposal. No judges were asked to appear. No members of Congress appeared, even though at least one member whom I personally know had requested to appear. No representatives of the American Bar Association, the D. C. Bar Association or any other organization appeared. And no official from any appropriate District of Columbia or federal department was invited or appeared, including the Mayor and the Chairman of the D. C. City Council.

The preventive detention proposal, further, had been surreptitiously inserted as Title II in the bill under the general subject "To amend the District of Columbia Bail Agency Act to increase the effectiveness of the District of Columbia Agency. . . ."



That was just part of Mr. ADAMS' critical testimony.

The pretrial detention proposal is one of the most controversial pieces of legislation passed by the House of Representatives this session. I wonder if any of us would be proud to explain its passage through the House District of Columbia Committee to the Cub Scouts touring the Capitol today.

But that is not all.

The proposal to transfer Lorton Prison from the city government to the Department of Justice did not come from any regularly constituted subcommittee but from a special select subcommittee that heard testimony on conditions and problems at Lorton in a series of investigative hearings.

Neither the Department of Justice nor the city government testified on the bill itself. The only testimony regarding the actual provisions of the bill came from the bill's sponsor, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

The bill was passed in executive session called on a Friday with only four hours notice over strenuous objections of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) that a quorum was not present.

This is the kind of system under which the District of Columbia Committee operates.

There was only 1-day advance notice to committee members of the markup of the crime bill which occurred on February 17 and this continued over to February 18 with no advance notice of the hearings on that day except oral notice given at 9:30 a.m. for a 2 p.m. executive session.

Again, only Mr. Santarelli of the Justice Department appeared in any hearing regarding the controversial code revision which abolished jury trial for juveniles.

Only Mr. Santarelli appeared in any hearing regarding the juvenile code revision that sanctioned lowest civil standard of proof.

Only Mr. Santarelli appeared in hearings regarding the provision defining all juveniles over 16 who are accused of a violent crime as adults for purposes of prosecution.

These proposals were submitted at varying times and there was no chance for public questioning of the advocates of the proposal nor the solicitation of testimony by possible opponents of the proposal.

The proposal to abolish the Commission on Revision of Criminal Laws was introduced in the House on January 27, and only 1 day later Subcommittee No. 3 reported it favorably to the full committee. This was done in an unannounced executive subcommittee session held at 5:30 p.m. on January 28 and there were no public hearings.

There were no hearings and no testimony offered on three separately introduced bills which were later incorporated into the District of Columbia omnibus crime bill dealing with a provision to make the breaking into a vending machine burglary in the second degree, making carnal knowledge of a female under the age of 16 a crime punishable from zero to 30 years—later increased to life, and additional penalties for commission of crimes while armed.

Not only can the chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee control important legislation coming to his committee, he has been able to—with absolute authority—deny self-government for the Nation's Capital.

The chairman has served in that capacity since 1948.

In 1949 hearings were held but no further actions was taken in the House District Committee on the Senate-passed council manager bill.

In 1951 the House District Committee failed to approve the Senate-passed home rule bill.

In 1953 the Senate-passed bill providing for a nonvoting delegation to the House was tabled by the committee.

In 1955 the Senate-passed home rule bill died in committee.

In 1958 the bill establishing District of Columbia territorial government was passed by the Senate but received no action in the House District Committee.

In 1959 the committee failed to report the Senate-passed home rule bill.

In 1962 a bill again died in committee. Again in 1965 attempts to dislodge the administration home rule bill from the grasp of the District of Columbia Committee failed.

On May 11, 1966 the House District Committee under the chairman's lead rejected an effort to set up a conference with the Senate District Committee in order to coordinate some action on a home rule bill.

This is not majority rule. That bills of this type have continuously been defeated in the House District Committee is owed to a system that allows the chairman dictatorial power with no accountability.

The Senate passed the nonvoting Delegate and Commission bill on October 1, 1969. Though a majority of the District of Columbia Committee has introduced legislation to the same effect, the District Committee has been unable to act.

I repeat, a majority of the members of the committee favor the two bills presently before the committee dealing with home rules, yet no bill has been voted on in committee. This is not majority rule.

On a per capita basis, in 11 States which have a lower population than the District of Columbia, there is one Member in Congress for approximately every 143,000 people in those States. There are 850,000 people in the District of Columbia who have no voice at all because one single Congressman, who is 2 years beyond the mandatory retirement age for civil service, a member of a rural district in South Carolina, and a Member of Congress for some 32 years.

District residents pay the same Federal taxes and the usual complement of local taxes that other U.S. citizens pay.

Yet we, by our own rules and traditions, have not allowed them a voice in their government, and instead of dealing with the critical national issue that faces us we must debate property tax exemptions, congressional tags for Members, and park regulations in Washington.

While the Nation's Capital is second

only to Mississippi with the highest infant mortality rate, while gonorrhea infection is the highest in the country, while the District of Columbia General Hospital runs out of penicillin and has been out of 100 of the 685 drug items stocked at the hospital, the District of Columbia Committee of the House of Representatives has not passed one major piece of legislation this session dealing with health.

While the city of Washington is the fastest growing urban area in the United States, and while there are still about 120,000 Washington blacks making less than \$3,000 annually, the District of Columbia Committee has made no effort in the 91st Congress to deal with poverty among the disenfranchised citizens of the Nation's Capital.

While there are about 300,000 people in the District of Columbia who live in inadequate housing—representing about 40 percent of the District—while half of them pay more than 25 percent of their income for housing and while between 1965 and 1968 there was an 85-percent decline in the number of housing starts from the private sector in the District of Columbia, not one bill has come in this session from the District of Columbia Committee addressing the problems of housing in the Nation's Capital.

While the city becomes more congested and construction of highways steals more land—land which is bound to come from the poor unable to exert political influence—and while the city and concerned people attempt to develop a mass transit system for the Capital of the richest Nation in the world, one Member of the House of Representatives of the Appropriations Committee can by himself withhold funds for a mass transit system until the city agrees—against its wishes—to build yet another bridge for cars.

This is how the system works. It is our system. We, the Congress, have established the system, and we keep it going. It is not the product of the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, nor the creation of the proponent of the Three Sisters Bridge.

It is our system.

The District of Columbia Committee is typical of the results of seniority.

I cite it as an example of how we have allowed a system to distract us from our chief function, the consideration of national issues and the consideration of matters relevant to current America.

I do not wish to belabor the point. But the District Committee's irrelevance is repeated throughout the committee-seniority system.

Each of the three major committees in the House of Representatives is, for instance, again chaired by southerners from rural districts despite the fact that our country is predominantly urban and serves North, East, and West as well as South.

Nor has the seniority system only discriminated geographically. Since 1913, only one freshman Member has been appointed to the Ways and Means Committee. This powerful committee—the committee that parcels out committee assignments in the House—this commit-

tee denies itself the insight of contemporary attitudes by keeping young Members off the committee. And not one black man has served on the Ways and Means Committee since Reconstruction.

The Rules Committee is equally narrow. No freshman has been appointed to that committee since the 1946 Reorganization Act. No blacks serve on the Rules Committee.

Eighty-eight percent of the committee chairmen of the House of Representatives have, over the past two decades, come from virtually one party, rural districts.

Are we representative? Or have our rules deprived urban and contemporary America from representation? My own district—does the Congress give it fair and equal representation in Congress? It does not.

While we observe the dictum of the Supreme Court in terms of one man, one vote, we nonetheless continue by indirection to distort the meaning of equal representation as long as we assign rank to the Congressman longest in office.

Nelson Polsby, political scientist at the University of California, states that as an organization institutionalizes, it stabilizes membership and lengthens time for apprenticeship for leadership within the organization.

This is hardly salutary for our legislative body, which in the structure of Federal Government, was shaped to reflect most the immediacy of current life. Congress, mandated by a 2-year term of office, has managed through seniority to thwart its constitutional design.

We must change if we are to regain a rightful place as a power and constructive influence in the United States and the world.

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

Mr. HARRINGTON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. REES).

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his very timely remarks, both on the organization of the House of Representatives, and the seniority system. I think that most of us who want to see an up-to-date legislative body that is attuned to the problems of the 1970's, would like to effect some drastic changes. I think that there are several areas of change that are terribly important.

One of them is expanding the base of participation by Members of this Congress. When you find that one senior Member can be chairman of a full committee, chairman of three subcommittees, chairman of a joint committee, and perhaps a select committee, you see that there is too much power concentrated in the hands of older Members.

There should be amendments to the rules of this House that provide that the chairman can only be chairman of our committees, he cannot be chairman also of subcommittees and of joint committees.

There are a great many younger, talented Members of the U.S. House of Representatives who are leaving this

body running for any kind of office they can find because they think that after 4 or 6 or 8 years in the House that they are wasting their time. Even if they want to contribute something to this House they are not allowed to do this because all of the power accrues to the very narrow base of older committee chairmen.

There is one good thing that is going to be happening in the month of July, and that is that the Committee on Rules will be coming out with the congressional reform bill.

Now, the reform bill does practically nothing about the seniority system, but there is a group of us who are organized on a bipartisan basis that are planning to offer some amendments on seniority.

One of the amendments, of course, is to spread the action so that the younger Members can more fully participate in the leadership and they can use their energies and their talents to do something about the public policy in this country.

I think there are also one or two other areas that are terribly important to the House of Representatives. One of them is that the public has the right to know. It is so difficult when we have crises facing us today, whether it be the antiballistic missile crisis or whether it be the crisis in Cambodia, where in the Committee of the Whole House we cannot get a record vote on how the Members feel about these issues. We just cannot do it. I have researched the precedents of this House to try to find some way we can get a record vote, and it is virtually impossible. And I am hoping that when the reform bill comes out that the other Members of this House will support an amendment so that we have record votes on teller votes, so that the public knows how we vote on important amendments.

There is an excellent rules change in the present version of the reform bill which I think many of us will appreciate. We are going to start opening up some of the committee hearings in this Congress.

You are aware the Committee on Appropriations does not have any open public meetings. Most of the other committees have closed meetings when they are actually considering amendments to a bill and voting on amendments on the bill. We are going to try to make it House policy that all committees shall be open unless the membership by an actual public vote decide to close a specific meeting.

There are so many things in this House that are done in secret that should not be done in secret. We are engaging in the public business and what we do and what we say and how we vote should be public knowledge.

I congratulate the gentleman from Massachusetts for taking the leadership in bringing out the dilemma that many of us who are in our twenties, thirties, and forties face here in the House of Representatives, and to tell the American people that we serve under a seniority system that is almost Stalinist in its rigid inflexibility.

I appreciate the leadership and the help the gentleman has given us in this whole area of dragging the House into the 20th century.

Mr. HARRINGTON. I am sure the gentleman from California would agree with me also that our foreign policy which has induced such widespread activity should be discussed in a relevant way on the floor and Members should be recorded. We all feel great frustration over the actions taken by the Executive in Southeast Asia. But unless Congress changes, there will be even greater frustration this fall, if after 80 or 90 new Members—defying the statistics of tradition—are elected to this body, present practices are allowed to continue into the 92d Congress. We would be accentuating the frustration of those who have participated in the elective process either as candidates, or working for those who sought election. I fear disillusionment even on a broader basis than presently is occurring if we fail to develop relevance here.

Mr. REES. I agree with the gentleman, but I would say this—the winds of change are starting to blow through this House.

I think there was more consensus today than there has ever been that we have to change the rules and we have to recognize the necessity for some very basic changes.

For the past 6 or 7 months I have been working with like-minded Members—and you have been one of them—and not only do I find some consensus but far more consensus than many believe exist.

I think we might well mark the years 1970 and 1971 as the 2 years that will really develop the changes in this House of Representatives you have so aptly suggested.

Our own Democratic caucus has even gone so far as to appoint a committee to study seniority and the overall concept of seniority.

This is something that would have been unheard of 2 years ago. I think a lot of this is because younger Members are moving, demanding a voice.

I only hope that our party caucus comes out with recommendations well in advance of the next Congress.

I know I would be very reluctant to vote on the organization of this House if there is not adequate time to look at caucus proposals on seniority and to question Members aspiring to leadership positions as to their views concerning the organization and rules of the House.

I would hope that the caucus could come up with recommendations in September or October so that we have an opportunity to look at these recommendations and find out what other members of our caucus think about these recommendations. These attitudes should be very, very important to us on the first day of the next Congress when we elect members to the various committees and the House leadership.

Mr. HARRINGTON. I hope that the optimism of the gentleman from California is not misplaced. I think the point should be made both for his benefit and mine and those who share our feelings that we are not talking of reform for re-



form's sake or as an academic exercise. We are talking about it in terms of problems of this country, which is 80-percent urban. The feeling that I have, and I think the gentleman from California shares it, is that under the existing structure of leadership in this branch, we should systematically run it from the standpoint of lives being dealt with, and it should be debated in terms which are relevant to the needs of America today.

I think it is most important to deal with these questions on the basis that we are attempting to reach people from the standpoint of improving their existence and helping to solve their social and economic problems.

I think the record of Congress to date in this area, from the standpoint of initiative, is one of failure.

I think this is where a great effort must be made to convince people that we are not conducting an isolated debate among those people who seek change, but that we are people who are concerned. The vast number of people in this country who contribute to what this country is and has become are not being well served by a body governed as this one now is.

California, the State from which the gentleman comes, is a microcosm of many of the problems we face because of the failure of our congressional leadership to lead in these areas.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

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

Mr. REES. In California the legislature does not have a seniority system. As a result, I felt that the legislature was far more responsive to the needs of the people of California than, say, Congress is responsive to the needs of the people of the United States. Today we are beginning to consider here now what we considered in California 10 or 15 years ago. Without a seniority system a member could go into a field in which he was intensely interested. If he were interested and did his work, he could have substantial impact on the future public policy of the State of California. I like that system, flexible free enterprise in a legislative body.

There was good competition within the system. As a result, we were able to pioneer some nationwide policy in the areas of environment, pollution, regional planning, higher education, the California water plan, and many other crucial areas.

The reform bill is scheduled to come up before Congress, I understand, the week of July 13. I hope that the American public can be made aware of how important this bill is to open up the House and allow the public, the citizens, to see what is happening here. And also to modify the seniority system so we can spread the action base among those younger Members who really want to participate and do a job.

Mr. HARRINGTON. I thank the gentleman from California for his remarks this afternoon in assisting one of the new Members in pointing up the problems that I think have been most upsetting and difficult to justify and to remain silent on. I yield back the remainder of my time.

#### IMPORTANCE OF EXPANDED AND COORDINATED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM TO BETTER SERVE PENNSYLVANIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MANN). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOHNSON), is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, at a breakfast for the Pennsylvania congressional delegation this morning hosted by the Pennsylvania Highway Information Association, Robert G. Bartlett, Secretary of Highways for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, delivered the following interesting remarks on the importance of expanded and coordinated transportation system to better serve Pennsylvania and her citizens:

##### REMARKS BY SECRETARY ROBERT G. BARTLETT

Recognizing the importance of expanded and coordinated transportation systems to better serve Pennsylvania and her citizens, the Shafer Administration will establish a new Department of Transportation on July 1st. But, it is essential that Federal, State and Local Governments work more closely in the future to ensure properly balanced and wisely integrated transportation programs and investment decisions.

Air, rail, mass transit and highway facilities all require increased attention if we are to provide safe, efficient and economic means of transportation to a progressive and highly mobile nation. Thus, we welcome this opportunity to meet with our national Congressional representatives to outline implications for Pennsylvania's future.

##### A. AIR

This year the Congress wisely enacted the "Airport and Airway Development Act" which will provide \$2.5 billion for airport assistance for the next ten years and not less than \$250 million each year for the ten year period for airways and navigational improvements.

Pennsylvania's Federal Air Airport Program (FAAP) for fiscal year 1968-1969 totaled about \$5 million; 50% Federal funds, 25% State, 25% Local. Based on provisions of the 1970 Act, we may anticipate an annual Federal-aid program in Pennsylvania of \$15 million for airport improvements alone. It may be a while before we see these new Federal funds under the 1970 Act, since U.S. DOT will undoubtedly require time to design the program mandated by the Act.

However, we are now preparing to start planning and programming for improvements so that we may make intelligent use of funds now available and be prepared when the accelerated program is implemented.

Clearly, the need for airport improvements in Pennsylvania is well recognized and we look forward to the opportunities afforded by this Federal Act.

##### B. RAIL

Most rail carriers are determined to divest their passenger service.

They argue that prevailing patronage, revenues, and expenses prove rail travel is dead. These conclusions are based on unattractive, inconvenient, unreliable and inefficient service, rather than an objective appraisal of their potential role and capabilities.

Transportation planners are virtually unanimous that intercity travel requires the rail mode, since air and highways cannot fulfill the total need. But, we oppose unprofitable or poorly managed rail service when there is a decreasing market and need. We would re-vamp those routes where present or potential needs warrant.

Through a Cabinet-level Task Force, Pennsylvania has protested Penn-Central's proposal to discontinue 34 intercity passenger trains which would eliminate service west of Harrisburg and Buffalo. This is no time to permit any diminution in presently available transportation facilities.

Several months ago the Commonwealth, with notable foresight, committed \$2 million to purchase 11 Metroliners for a Philadelphia/Harrisburg demonstration project to determine market potential of improved intercity rail service. The project will give us the expertise to provide future judgments and policies.

Our new Department of Transportation will manage this effort and will develop and coordinate all rail service proposals through a Master Plan for Transportation which will forecast all transportation needs, then relate needs to system in order to expose overlaps and waste, and identify improvements and new technology.

The basic National rail passenger system, envisioned in S-3706, will create close interstate coordination. Pennsylvania and other states have plans underway for best use of their systems.

S-3706 proposes a National rail system be determined by the Secretary of Transportation. We urge the provision that all states have a closer coordinating role in determining the components of the National system, including a decision-making process and a voice in the operation and service of the system.

We understand that the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will send S-3706 to the House floor this week. Hopefully, it will be amended to give the States a better voice in shaping the future of essential rail passenger transportation and will be enacted into law early this summer. We urge your support.

##### C. MASS TRANSIT

The economic and social progress of our cities depend on the mobility of its citizens.

Our problems are apparent when we consider that urban travel has been doubling every 20 to 25 years, which is about twice the rate of urban population growth. Urbanization is continuing. Today, 70 percent of our nation's population lives in urban areas. Today, there are 105 million motor vehicles. By 1985 we expect to have 146 million.

The private automobile provides a significant degree of personal mobility. Presently, about 92 percent of all personal travel (in person miles) in our urban areas of 50,000 or more population is by automobile.

But it is inconceivable that all of the personal mobility needs in our urban areas will ever be met by the private automobile alone, particularly for the poor, young, aged or infirm. It follows, then, that if we are going to cope with urban growth and maintain mobility, public transportation will have to play a significant role.

The Public Transportation Assistance Bill (H.R. 16261 and S. 1154) recognizes that Federal assistance must be sharply increased to aid in improving and expanding urban mass transportation.

The bill will provide \$10 billion in Federal assistance for urban mass transportation over the next 12 years; \$3.1 billion of this amount is authorized for immediate obligation by contract authority—to be liquidated over the first 5 years of the program. In this manner, the long-term Federal commitment which is necessary for the initiation of new and improved mass transportation facilities will for the first time become a reality.

We endorse H.R. 16261 which looks to all modes; rail transit, bus transit, or others still to be developed. We endorse it and applaud its passage by the Senate and seek its favorable action in the House.

However, we are aware that this vital bill is stalled in the House Committee on Bank-

ing and Currency since Congressman Wright Patman, the committee chairman, dislikes long term contractual obligations. If we are to plan and build sensibly, the Federal program must be geared to such long range provisions. It is simply good business management. To do otherwise would inhibit long overdue investments in mass transit facilities for the citizens of our urban areas.

This bill is essential; we urge your support.

#### D. HIGHWAYS

Over these past several months a great deal of consideration has been given to Federal highway legislation. Individual bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Cramer, Congressman Fallon and Congressman Kluczynski, and more recently a proposal was submitted from the Secretary of Transportation, John A. Volpe. Additionally, the Senate is also holding public hearings on the subject and I understand it is expected they will possibly develop and pass their own particular version. Because of what appears to be a somewhat fluid situation, it would be very difficult to discuss the pros and cons of these individual pieces of legislation at this time nor is it my intent to do so. I would like instead to direct my remarks to the concepts which I believe should be included in any Federal-aid highway program.

We in Pennsylvania are opposed to any action which would divert monies from State or National highway programs. Our opposition is predicated on the fact that adequate funds are not now available to meet the current needs of the highway systems. Continued construction of new facilities, reconstruction and maintenance of existing facilities are essential if we are to safely and efficiently accommodate the present and anticipated traffic volumes on our roads, streets and highways.

Both the number and use of motor vehicles will continue to increase at a rapid rate and will continue to be the basic mode of transportation in this nation. The continued increase in vehicular travel is the result of public preference and its transportation needs. Projections recently made by the Federal Highway Administration indicate that by the year 1980, there will be a total of 134.3 million vehicles on the road as contrasted with an estimated 107.7 million vehicles this year—an increase of 26.6 million. This increase without a doubt will create a demand for new facilities and reconstruction of many of our existing facilities.

As I advised you several weeks ago, Pennsylvania supports the recent program submitted by the American Association of State Highway Officials to the Subcommittee on Roads of the House Public Works Committee. We believe the AASHO proposal should be the basic framework for the development of a soundly oriented Federally-aided highway program.

Such a continuing program requires assured financing, beyond the current October 1, 1972 deadline of the Highway Trust Fund. It is essential that the Highway Trust Fund, which as we all know has proven to be extremely successful, be extended to 1985. The extension to this date is not an arbitrary one but, rather is based on needs studies and the period of time required to initiate and complete projects. Moreover, it is equally important that the monies which flow into this fund from highway users taxes not be diverted to other areas, since the need for continuing highway improvements is well recognized.

In addition to a continuing program and the non-diversion of Trust Funds, we have also taken firm positions in support of the following items, which we consider to be important elements of the Federal Highway Act of 1970 now under consideration:

1. *The Interstate Highway Program* to proceed on the basis of present Congressional authorizations through the 1974 F.Y. and beginning in 1975, financing of the Interstate System be limited to 15% of Federal funding while the remaining funds be used for other higher priority items on the Federal System.

2. *The Matching Ratio* of funds at the present level 90/10 for the Interstate System be maintained. Beginning in 1975, a matching ratio for all projects on the Federal-aid System be at a 70/30 which approximates current Federal and State contributions to highway construction.

3. *Strengthening the 3C Planning Process* which provides for the development of a long-range comprehensive highway program coordinated with plans for improvement of other effective forms of transportation and local land use planning.

4. *Clarification of Environmental Considerations* (Section 4f) required in highway construction. Practices vary widely in these considerations, thereby, substantially increasing project expenditures.

5. Added emphasis to provide *Housing* either through private developers, public housing programs, or public housing produced by State highway departments for those persons displaced by highway improvements and where housing is a serious problem.

6. *A Simplification of Federal-aid Procedures*, which are becoming extremely complex, expensive to administer, and time consuming. Red tape must be slashed.

7. *The Establishment of a New Urban Federal-aid System* in metropolitan areas, 50,000 or more. The system would be developed through the 3C Planning process mentioned earlier.

8. An increase of one-half percent in Federal-aid Funds apportioned to the States to be used without matching funds to finance various *Demonstration Projects*, based on new concepts for increasing traffic capacity and flexibility, efficiency and operation, and multiple uses of right of way, etc.

9. Availability of Funds for *Advance Planning*, engineering studies, designs, etc., particularly in view of the recommendation to transfer emphasis in 1975 from the Interstate to other systems of state roads.

10. 10% of the Federal-aid apportionments be made available for financing a *Bridge Replacement Program* without matching funds. Such bridges to qualify under this program for this aid have been identified through Pennsylvania's comprehensive bridge inspection program.

11. *A Major Bridge Program* to replace older bridges across navigable waterways, such as the Delaware and Monongahela Rivers, because such bridges are outdated and to provide new crossings so as to eliminate the physical barriers such waterways pose to people and commerce.

12. The use of a reasonable amount of highway funds to sustain programs for the *Training of Workmen* for the highway program. Such an approach would permit continued and uninterrupted training, particularly minority groups, which currently results because of seasonal shutdowns.

13. Revisions in the *Scenic Highway Program* which would permit the elimination of billboards from all sections of the Interstate System and those sections of other Federal-aid Systems having scenic value or potential scenic value.

14. Cessation of *Trust Fund manipulation* and stop-start Federal financing of essential projects.

These points, which I have reviewed briefly, will permit innovative, yet effective, national highway programs designed to meet the present and anticipated highway transportation needs. We can and must move forward, not

backward, in developing an even better road system in the years ahead.

Secretary Volpe has stated that we must double our present-day transportation facilities in the next 20 years. The very fabric of our future is largely dependent upon the adequacy of such facilities to serve our growing population. It must be a balanced approach, but we must be watchful of those "solutions" that are, in the words of H. L. Mencken, "neat, plausible, and wrong."

Air, rail, mass transit and highway systems must be modernized. Your leadership and support of necessary legislation in these areas will best serve Pennsylvania in the challenging decades ahead.

#### THE 18-YEAR-OLD VOTE IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RARICK) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, in signing the voting rights bill, the President joins the democracy cult—those who ascribe to the social philosophy that when the Constitution gets in the way of political expediency or fads of popularity—ignore it.

It was disappointing enough to see this body yield to unconstitutional legislation—passing the buck to the President or the judiciary, but terrifying to learn of the self-confessed breach of duty by our President, who publicly acknowledged the law to be unconstitutional yet shirked his sworn obligation—signed the bill and announced he passed his responsibility to defend the Constitution to the Supreme Court.

The oath of office—the vow to preserve and defend the Constitution—long a symbolic acceptance of trust and fidelity to the people is reduced to a sham—reduced to personal discretions, or representative of what the communications people lead the masses to believe they want.

What happens when the appointed Supreme Court judges also dodge their oaths and yield to the populist democracy?

Ultra vires legislation—usurpation by de facto legality—can be made as if law but it can never be right. We have now witnessed two of the three branches of Government shrug their responsibility in favor of an ever-threatening populist dictatorship.

Consider the rationalization advanced for this latest Federal grab of rights expressly reserved to the States and people. The constitutional amendment by statute for teenage franchise is urged justified under the equal protection clause because of some farfetched theory of invidious discrimination by the States.

Yet, the voting rights extension—not intended for nationwide application to all States—but discriminatory to a few States in the South, is said necessary to guarantee equal protection under the same clause in the Constitution.

A new height in repression against our constitutional system—the American people are aware that the crises in our Nation are not from constitutional gov-



ernment but rather in the refusal of men to allow the constitutional system to operate.

Mr. Speaker, several related newspaperings follow:

[From the Washington Post, June 23, 1970]  
NIXON SIGNS BILL FOR VOTE AT AGE 18—TEST  
ASKED; RIGHTS ACT EXTENDED

(By Carroll Kilpatrick)

President Nixon yesterday signed the bill extending the voting rights law for five years and lowering the voting age to 18 in all federal, state and local elections.

The President signed the double-barreled measure—strongly supported by civil rights forces—although he maintained that the 18-year-old vote section is unconstitutional. He directed the Attorney General to seek a swift court test of its constitutionality.

"Despite my misgivings about the constitutionality of this one provision, I have today signed the bill," Mr. Nixon said in a statement.

"If I were to veto, I would have to veto the entire bill—voting rights and all."

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, under which nearly 1 million blacks have been registered to vote in Southern states, would have expired in August.

Even if the Supreme Court rules that the 18-year-old vote section is unconstitutional, the voting rights provisions, which are extended to 1975, would not be affected.

"Because the basic provisions of this act are of great importance, therefore, I am giving it my approval and leaving the decision on the disputed provision to what I hope will be a swift resolution by the courts," the President said.

The 18-year-old vote section would not affect this year's state and congressional elections since the act provides that it becomes effective after next Jan. 1.

Mr. Nixon long has favored the vote for 18-year-olds, but he has argued that the change could be brought about only by constitutional amendment.

He called upon Congress yesterday to go ahead and pass a constitutional amendment so that if the Supreme Court declares the legislation unconstitutional there will be no serious delay in granting the vote to 18-year-olds.

A White House official said; that Attorney General John N. Mitchell, a governor or a citizen could seek a constitutional test. The suit might be filed directly with the Supreme Court or by way of a special three-judge federal court with direct appeal to the high court.

The White House official predicted that Mitchell would promptly seek a court test, but he said that the bulk of the arguments, pro and con would be made by friends of the court rather than by the government.

A swift court test is necessary, the President and other officials said, because of the cloud which might be thrown over future elections if the constitutional issue is not resolved before 18-year-olds go to the polls.

There will be a number of state and local elections in 1971 as well as votes on bond issues, state constitutional amendments, etc.

The President sent Congress a special letter April 27 declaring that the attempt to extend the vote to 18-year-olds by simple legislation "represents an unconstitutional assertion of congressional authority in an area specifically reserved to the states, and . . . it therefore would not stand the test of challenge in the courts."

An estimated 11 million persons between the ages of 18 and 21 would be eligible to vote if the law is upheld.

The President applauded Congress for extending the Voting Rights Act, which he said opened participation in the political process.

"Although this bill does not include all of the administration's recommendation, it does incorporate improvements which would extend its reach still further, suspending literacy tests nationwide and also putting an end to the present welter of state residency requirements for voting for President and Vice President," he said.

Citing figures on Negro voting and Negro officials elected since the Voting Rights Act was approved five years ago, Mr. Nixon said, "These are more than election statistics; they are statistics of hope, and dramatic evidence that the American system works."

[From the Washington Post, June 19, 1970]  
THE 18-YEAR-OLD VOTE: MR. NIXON'S HARD  
CHOICE

The dilemma which Congress has laid on the President's desk in the form of the voting rights bill, with its 18-year-old vote rider, has to be measured against the views he has expressed in the past. Last April the President argued vehemently, in a letter to Speaker McCormack, that the rider would not expand the vote to young people from 18 through 20 because "it represents an unconstitutional assertion of congressional authority in an area specifically reserved to the states . . ." He assumed that the courts would find this section of the bill unconstitutional and that the results might be to throw the electoral process into turmoil.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that the President will veto the bill now that both houses of Congress have passed it in a form objectionable to him—or even that he is obliged to do so. Last April he was pleading with the House leaders to separate the issues—to pass the voting rights bill without the rider and to grant suffrage to all citizens over 18 by means of a constitutional amendment. Since the House rejected this advice, the President has to accept both parts of the legislative package or nothing.

It seems highly probable that this inseparability of the two distinct parts will be a vital element in the President's decision. His strong feelings about the unconstitutionality of the 18-year-old vote rider have to be weighed against loss of what Congressman McCullough and many others have called "the most effective civil rights law in our nation's history." Undoubtedly the House vote to accept the Senate's version of the bill was also strongly influenced by the same consideration. If the civil rights bill had been sent to conference with the Senate minus the 18-year-old vote rider, it would have been a simple matter for its opponents to filibuster it into oblivion in the seven weeks remaining before its expiration date. Many pragmatic legislators appear to have voted for the package primarily to keep on the books the legislation that has made possible the enfranchisement of nearly a million Negroes in the South.

Frankly, we do not see how the President could eclipse this legislation and at the same time dash all hopes of 11 million young people to be included promptly in the electoral process. The large votes for the bill in both the House and Senate are undoubtedly related to the recent unrest on the campuses and the feeling that alienated youths should be brought within the nation's decision-making processes. The President has indicated his sympathy with this objective, and he will doubtless be loath to throw a veto in the way of its realization even for the purpose of avoiding what he regards as unconstitutional procedure.

The President could, of course, allow the bill to become law without his signature. Or he could sign it reluctantly, for the sake of saving the civil rights act. Either way he would be passing the ultimate verdict on the youth-suffrage rider to the courts. If the Supreme Court should find it an unconsti-

tutional encroachment upon the authority of the states to fix voter qualifications, a separability clause in the bill would save the renewed civil rights section, which has already been upheld by the Supreme Court in somewhat different form.

A constitutional amendment would have been greatly preferable to the procedure Congress has chosen, and if youth suffrage is as popular as women's suffrage was the amendment could be ratified in less than 15 months. The only authority Congress now has to act in this sphere is that acquired under the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Congress can intervene to protect citizens against state laws that result in invidious discrimination. But can it be said that there is invidious discrimination in placing a voting age at 21, as 46 of the states now do, and not at 18? In our view Congress is not enforcing the equal-protection clause against prejudicial treatment of citizens but is exercising a legislative discretion as to the proper age for voting—a power that the Constitution assigns to the states.

Nevertheless, the issue is controversial. Some constitutional authorities think Congress can legitimately stretch its equal-protection powers to voting-age legislation, and the courts have not spoken directly on this issue. In the circumstances there is much to be said for letting the courts decide, thus avoiding the divisive and disruptive crunch that would likely result from a veto.

#### NEW SAN FRANCISCO BAY PLANT LEADS THE WAY IN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on a recent visit to my home district in California, I assisted at the dedication of the new water pollution control plant of the Oro Loma Sanitary District in San Lorenzo. This plant, located on the east shore of San Francisco Bay, is the most modern facility of its kind in the Francisco Bay metropolitan area.

The plant, which is designed to serve the projected needs of the service area through 1980, will remove 90 percent of pollutants from waste water before it is discharged into the bay, as compared to 25 percent removed by the older facilities.

The new facilities are designed to serve the needs of the residential, commercial, and industrial community comprising the Oro Loma Sanitary District, the Castro Valley Sanitary District, and a portion of the city of San Leandro.

It is remarkable, I think, that three political subdivisions got together to coordinate their sewage disposal problems. The result is that we now have one system and one plant to serve the overall community. I want to congratulate the public administrators of all three entities, as well as the engineers who planned and managed the construction, on this unified public works accomplishment.

The 23-square mile service area includes a population of more than 160,000 persons, 1,500 commercial establishments, and over 100 industrial plants. Federal funds granted under Public Law 84-660 covered nearly one-third of the \$8.1 million cost of the expansion pro-

gram. Bond issues voted by the property owners of both the Castro Valley and the Oro Loma Sanitary District financed the major portion of the investment.

The administrators of Oro Loma deserve great commendation for their dedication to improving the quality of the water in San Francisco Bay, in cooperation with the Regional Water Pollution Control Board. Mr. Gail H. Stanton is engineer-manager of the Oro Loma plant operation. He is responsible to the board of directors of the two districts.

The present Oro Loma board includes Mr. Layton N. Landis, president; Mr. Whitney P. Clement, vice president; Mr. Culver R. Lewis, secretary; Mr. J. B. Correa and Mr. Colin C. Campbell. The Castro Valley Sanitary District board includes Mr. Anthony F. Taylor, president; Mr. E. T. Peters, secretary; Mr. John C. Gutleben, Mr. Norman Stavert, and Mr. Charles H. Welsh.

I want to add that this new development presents a challenge, both technologically and administratively, to other communities on both sides of San Francisco Bay. The Oro Loma people have led the way. Now, let others follow.

#### PROBLEM OF PROVIDING ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR MILITARY FAMILIES

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am seriously concerned with the problem of providing adequate housing for the families of the men and women in our armed services. This I have stated on many previous occasions. Now I am seeking to enlist the help of the great Committee on Banking and Currency of the House. I feel there is one area in particular where help can properly be forthcoming from that important committee. Now let me give some background information on the problem.

For years, the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of which I am chairman has endeavored to provide adequate on-base housing for military families.

However, because of budget limitations and the necessity to divert a substantial portion of the resources available for military construction to the support of the war in Vietnam, it has not been possible to obtain an adequate annual program of military family housing construction for many years. I intend to continue to do all I can to help correct this situation. In this connection I attach as enclosure 1 a copy of House Report 91-1163 and call your attention to pages 27 through 30.

Based on projected post-Southeast Asia force levels, the outstanding deficit of military family housing is over 200,000 units for career military families. There is also a deficit of approximately 138,000 units for personnel in the lower enlisted pay grades who are not currently considered to be career personnel. It is simply not possible to meet these deficits in any reasonable period of time at the current military family housing con-

struction level of 8,000 a year. Even a program of 12,500 new units a year, which has never been attained but which I have urged the Department of Defense to implement, would not provide the needed housing without substantial improvement in the housing support provided by the civilian economy.

I am confident that more can be done and should be done to aid military families to obtain adequate housing in the civilian community. I am concerned particularly about the plight of families in the lower enlisted pay grades. There is a great hardship among these young people who, regardless of their station in life, are going to fall in love, get married, and have babies. Their plight is serious and in some instances desperate. Even when the wife also is working, they are very often forced to live under extremely bad conditions. This is a very disheartening situation. I feel particularly strongly that something must be done to help these families.

Congress has authorized programs which have been of significant help to civilian families in similar circumstances. It was intended that military families not be denied help to obtain homes through these programs. Nevertheless, despite the steps Congress has taken to help low-income families in need of housing, military families have not benefited from our current housing programs to any significant extent. As housing costs and demand continue to rise, the transient military population finds it increasingly difficult to locate and compete for adequate housing in civilian communities. The military member and his family are placed at a disadvantage by frequent changes of duty station in the interest of national defense. This transiency causes military members to be largely excluded from the benefits of the special Federal assistance programs that are available to other citizens in housing distress. I do not feel it has been the intent of Congress in passing existing housing legislation to discriminate against military families. Unfortunately, the existing housing programs as currently administered have tended to do this.

I have strongly recommended that the Committee on Banking and Currency adopt and send to the floor language which would serve to increase the availability of public housing for low-income military families. I feel that action of this nature is badly needed and that the Congress could render a most important service in this way. The language could be offered as separate legislation, but in my opinion, it may be preferable to make it a part of any pending legislation on housing. Low-income families in particular should be enabled to derive greater benefit from housing units constructed under existing housing legislation.

By way of suggested legislation, I have offered the following amendments and bills for the consideration of the Committee on Banking and Currency:

H.R. 16643—91ST CONGRESS

#### AMENDMENTS

On page 37, line 10, change the period to a semicolon and insert the following:

"Or (3) is subject to an agreement between the project owner and the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, which is approved by the Secretary, to provide that during the entire period such agreement shall be in effect the owner shall grant first priority of occupancy with respect to the entire project, or to such portion of the project as shall be specified in the agreement, to military personnel serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States who satisfy such requirements of tenant eligibility as may be prescribed in accordance with subsection (e)."

On page 38, in line 18, change the phrase "as the Secretary may prescribe" to read as follows:

"As may be prescribed by the Secretary or by the agreement between the owner and the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, entered into and approved in accordance with subsection (b) (3)."

On page 98, in line 12, change the period to a comma and insert the following:

"Including the designation of entire projects or specified numbers of units therein for either the exclusive occupancy or preferential occupancy without regard to non-military waiting lists of families of military personnel serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States who satisfy the income requirements for such occupancy established by section 9."

On page 148, following line 18, insert a new section reading as follows:

"TRANSFER OF MILITARY LANDS FOR LEASE OR DISPOSAL FOR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LOW-INCOME HOUSING PROJECTS FOR EXCLUSIVE OR PREFERRED OCCUPANCY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

"SEC. 607. If the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Defense, or their designees, shall determine that construction of (1) a multifamily low-income housing project subject to an agreement pursuant to section 502 of title I for granting of first priority of occupancy to military personnel serving on active duty, or (2) a low-income housing project under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, for the exclusive or preferential occupancy of such personnel, will require the use of land under the control of a military department, the Secretary of the military department having custody and control over the land in question is authorized to transfer such land to the Department of Housing and Urban Development without reimbursement, subject to the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2662. Upon such transfer, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to lease or otherwise dispose of such land for purposes of construction and operation of such projects upon such terms and conditions as he determines will be in the public interest."

On page 148, line 20, change section 607 to section 608.

A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to encourage and approve action by public housing agencies and owners of rental housing who participate in special assistance programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to accord special treatment to military personnel serving on active duty with the Armed Forces to assure that Government action in the form of periodic reassignment does not deprive them of the benefits of such programs)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to approve action taken by public housing agencies or owners of rental housing projects participating in any Federal program to increase the availability of housing for lower income families (in-



cluding but not limited to those authorized by the United States Housing Act of 1937, section 221(d)(3) and section 236 of the National Housing Act, and title I of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968) to set aside for any continuing period such portion of the participating housing as it may elect for either the exclusive or preferential occupancy of any military personnel serving on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States who satisfy the income requirements of tenant eligibility.

#### TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

(Mr. MILLER of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a Nation. The United States is the world's largest producer of potash. In 1967 the United States produced 2,993,000 metric tons of potash compared to 2,760,000 metric tons produced by the U.S.S.R., the second-leading nation.

#### TO CREATE A BETTER ENVIRONMENT, THE BLACK & VEATCH STORY

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

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege on Wednesday evening, May 27, to attend the Greater Kansas City Area meeting of the Newcomen Society in America. It was a dinner meeting at the Top of the Towers. Most of the 276 members living on both sides of the Missouri-Kansas State line were present.

The Newcomen Society in North America is a nonprofit corporation chartered under the laws of Maine for the study of business, industrial, and institutional achievements. The society was founded in 1923 by the then dean of the American Railroad Presidents, L. F. Loree. Through the years it has grown and it is presently comprised of more than 17,000 members. The Society is named after Thomas Newcomen whose invention in 1712 of the first practical atmospheric steam engine brought him lasting fame. The Newcomen engine paved the way for the industrial revolution. They proceeded by more than 50 years the work of the famous James Watt.

The program for the Missouri-Kansas May meeting was to recognize the achievements of, and to honor an outstanding firm of consulting engineers, Black & Veatch, headquartered in Kansas City.

Mr. Speaker, those of us in Congress who represent the Greater Kansas City Area prefer to believe that our area is famous for many things. "Everything's up to date in Kansas City." We are proud of our Kansas City steaks. We are proud of the Kansas City spirit which has surmounted many difficult problems and near disasters over the years.

Today Kansas City is No. 1 in sports. Our Kansas City Chiefs are the champs

of all professional football, which is becoming the most popular of all sports. Because Kansas City is in almost the exact geological center of the United States, we are the very heart of America.

But one of the outstanding characteristics of our area is that it contains the highest concentration of fine engineering and architectural talent found anywhere in America. The Kansas City area can boast of a greater number of distinguished engineering and architectural firms than areas twice and triple our size.

It is for the foregoing reasons, Mr. Speaker, that I wanted to preserve for the RECORD the proceedings of the May meeting of the Newcomen Society which honored the great engineering firm of Black & Veatch. I wanted to perpetuate in the RECORD the remarks of the principal speaker, Thomas B. Robinson, assistant managing partner of Black & Veatch.

Mr. Robinson was introduced by State Senator C. Y. Thomas who represents a district in eastern Kansas. The introductory remarks of Mr. Thomas were well chosen as he quoted from the fourth chapter of John that a prophet has no honor in his own country. He went on to point out that while Mr. Robinson's worth is well recognized in his own home town, engineering itself is something one cannot see in a lighted store window, or worn by a pretty girl, or be dressed up in fancy colors with chrome plate. For these reasons the average citizen does not know very much about engineering.

Senator Thomas emphasized that there is nothing very appealing or glamorous about a sewage disposal plant, but engineers have the technical know-how to be applied down deep in the ground, so necessary even if it cannot be seen. The Senator was so eminently right when he suggested the engineering profession has for far too long gone unrecognized, unhonored, and unsung for its magnificent accomplishments.

The Senator recalled the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson in his essay on "Self Reliance" when he said that an institution is but the lengthened shadow of one man. In characteristic fashion, Tom Veatch shunned the spotlight and wanted another to tell the Black & Veatch story. For this he nominated his second in command, Thomas Buleen Robinson. After we all heard his address we knew a better choice could not have been made.

While Mr. Robinson's remarks speak for themselves, the central theme was that this great firm's basic objective has been to create a better environment. Take note that these men were working to clean up our environment long, long before it became so fashionable just in the last year or so for our youth groups and others to talk about ecology and to celebrate Earth Day. Black & Veatch and its predecessor firms have been at work to achieve a better environment for a period of 63 years. The Engineering News-Record in its latest compilation of the largest 500 engineering consulting firms in the United States lists Black & Veatch as 15th in size.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a great measure

of pride that I share the remarks of Thomas B. Robinson spoken before the Newcomen Society as he takes a back-sight of 63 years of growth by a firm whose basic objective was to improve our environment.

#### TO CREATE A BETTER ENVIRONMENT, THE BLACK AND VEATCH STORY

(Reworks of Thomas B. Robinson)

My Fellow Members of Newcomen: Thank you, Senator Thomas, for your most kind and flattering introduction. Considering your most successful career in the business world and the name you are now making for yourself in public life and in the Kansas Senate, your comments are doubly meaningful.

It is a great privilege and pleasure to see so many distinguished persons of our great city and surrounding area gathered here tonight to honor us by their presence, and to hear of the formation and progress of Black & Veatch, Consulting Engineers.

It is difficult to cover in much detail, and in the time that is fitting for an occasion such as this, the history of a firm which, together with its predecessor firms, has covered a period of over 63 years. However, the highlights can be covered, and for initial orientation and background, let me start by noting a few measures that can be applied to the firm today:

Thus, Black & Veatch is listed 15th in size among the 500 largest consulting engineering firms in the United States in the latest annual compilation by Engineering News-Record. In January 1970, Black & Veatch personnel totaled 860, most of whom are in Kansas City although the firm has offices also in New York, San Francisco, Denver, Orlando and Dallas. Current engagements are located in 32 states and 12 foreign countries and relate to construction projects that will cost in excess of \$700 million.

From the beginning, the firm's basic objective has been to help create a better environment. As a consequence, our efforts have been largely confined to the utilities and other facilities that contribute to healthful, more comfortable living.

The firm of Black & Veatch was formed in 1915, it being the outgrowth of two predecessor firms—the J. S. Worley Company, formed in 1908 and Worley & Black, formed in 1912. The period was one of great growth and development for Kansas City and its trade area. The motto was "Make Kansas City a good place to live", and in addition, many towns in the region were also striving for improvement and growth. To meet the needs, investments would have to be made for electric lights, for water works, and for sewers while the Main Street would, of course, have to be paved and a "white way" installed.

To John S. Worley, who was then employed by an engineering firm in Toledo, Ohio, these needs acted as a magnet. Also, he had attended both the University of Missouri and the University of Kansas, so the activity in Kansas City and its growing trade area had further appeal to him, and so, he founded the J. S. Worley Company in 1908, with offices in Room 317, Reliance Building at 214 East 10th Street. Soon after starting his firm, Mr. Worley was joined by a former associate at Toledo, Ernest B. Black, a graduate of Kansas University.

The initial year of 1908 saw the fledgling firm start handling the following projects: Delphos, Kansas, for electric light and water works; Meade and Dodge City, Kansas, for water works; Cherryvale, Kansas, for sewerage; and Claremore, Oklahoma, for paving. In 1910, the projects increased more than threefold, to 22, and in 1911, a total of 32 communities were served. Business was good—now the firm had 3 rooms in the Reliance Building, and has secured as a client the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, for the

valuation of the privately owned water works and sewerage system. Today, nearly 60 years later, Shreveport is still a valued client.

It is believed that the standards of excellence and the strict adherence to highest ethics, both engineering and business, followed by the early firm and its predecessors, has had much to do with the success of Black & Veatch. Most of its business comes from repeat clients.

In 1912 it was announced in a one-third page Professional Card in the City Directory that Worley & Black of Rooms 300-302 Reliance Building announced their service in "Water Works, Water Purification, Lighting, Sewers, Sewage Purification, Paving, Estimates and Appraisals. J. S. Worley, Associate Member, American Society of Civil Engineers, President; and E. B. Black, Associate Member, American Society of Civil Engineers, Vice President."

So progress continued, and in 1914 the firm was listed as Civil, Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineers with 9 rooms in the Reliance Building. N. T. Veatch was listed as Principal Assistant Engineer for the firm. By the end of 1914 the J. S. Worley Company and Worley & Black had served 103 communities and private companies. But business had fallen off, for only 11 communities were served in 1914. Possibly this was due to the start of World War I in Europe and to Mr. Worley's withdrawal from the firm to become a member of a five man engineering board to place a value on the railroads of the United States.

In the Engineering News of August 12, 1915, the following item appeared:

"Mr. E. B. Black, Associate Member of ASCE, formerly of the firm of Worley & Black, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Missouri, announces the reorganization of the firm under the name of Black & Veatch with offices in the Inter-State Building, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. J. S. Worley, Member, ASCE, resigned from the firm of Worley & Black January 1, 1914 in order to give his entire attention to the Interstate Commerce Commission's railway valuation work. Mr. N. T. Veatch, Associate Member, ASCE, of the new firm was formerly Assistant Engineer of the Kansas State Board of Health and for the past year and a half has been with the American Water Works and Guarantee Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania."

E. B. Black's choice of a partner for the years ahead was not a "spur of the moment" decision. Both he and N. T., or Tom, Veatch were from Illinois; both had grown up in Kansas; and both were graduates of the University of Kansas. Tom Veatch had been resident engineer for the firm on several construction projects. He was on the Hill City, Kansas, water supply job in December 1911. From here, in fact, he had filed daily progress reports on penny postcards, such as "3 teams and 4 men on well all day; 1 man excavating for power house; 1 man excavating for tank and power; 3 teams hauling rock; 2 teams hauling sand. Well is down about 10 feet. N. T. Veatch, Jr."

And so a partnership lasting 34 years, until the death of E. B. Black on July 4, 1949, was instituted. The new offices in the Inter-State Building (now the American Red Cross Building) marked a new era.

The two young men, now partners, pushed ahead, and the 1916 projects showed a healthy improvement over 1915. And then World War I crashed upon the American scene. E. B. Black first had charge of engineering during the construction of Camp Hale at Little Rock, Arkansas, then went to Washington with the Air Service on aircraft production as a Captain and then Major. He also served the War Credits Board and the Quartermaster Corps Construction Division. N. T. Veatch soon was also spread quite thin as the firm handled the engineering phase of the construction of Camp Cody at Deming, New Mexico and Camp Doniphan at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

During this period the "bread and butter" projects of the communities in the firm's service area, while taking second place to defense needs, were not neglected. In spite of difficulties, some 39 construction projects were carried on in 1917, and a good number of electric properties were appraised. However, with the shortages of materials on account of the war, the work fell off sharply in 1918.

Following World War I, the pre-war employees of the firm were welcomed back to pick up the threads they had dropped to "Make the world safe for Democracy". Progress accelerated and 1920 saw the first inclusion of Topeka, Kansas, as a client city on water purification, and it reappears on the firm's client list for many, many years. Through the Twenties, the firm continued to grow at a moderate, but steady pace, and fortunately, it was sufficiently established when the crash and ensuing depression hit, to survive the lean years of the Thirties.

One outstanding engagement during this period, having local interest, was the Blue River and Gooseneck sewer project for Kansas City, Missouri. The project involved many difficult engineering problems, but was most notable for the way it was handled from an administrative standpoint.

A. I. Beach had been elected as a reform Mayor, but his Council was machine controlled. He, therefore, conceived the idea of a bi-partisan management for this much needed improvement, and arranged for a combination of the late Colonel E. M. Stayton, a highly respected engineer, and staunch Democrat, and Black & Veatch. Colonel Stayton had no organization, so the actual design was handled by Black & Veatch. For the first time in many years, there was real competition in the bidding for the construction contracts, and the project was completed for less than the money appropriated for it.

Survival during the depression, however, was not without some trauma. Tom Veatch still recounts the sad day during the Bank Holiday, when it was necessary to tell the employees that there were insufficient funds to meet the payroll. The option, of quitting with salaries due, guaranteed, or going along with salaries to be paid when funds became available, was offered. No employee quit. Tom Veatch remains curious to this day as to what business basis the bank found for making the loans that carried the firm through those troubled times.

Two factors contributed greatly to the firm's ability to weather the economic doldrums. One was the fact that the hard times brought about a transfer of ownership of many utility properties and also a review of utility rates by the state commissions responsible for utility regulations. As a result, one of the firm's main activities in the leanest years was on appraisals and rate studies.

The other saving factor was the Jackson County road program. Harry S. Truman, then Presiding Judge of the County Court, arranged for a conference between Colonel Stayton and Black & Veatch, at which he stated he wanted the engineering of the road program to be handled by a special organization as had been done on the Blue River and Gooseneck sewer project. As a result, Colonel Stayton and N. T. Veatch were employed to take charge, and an organization using Black & Veatch personnel as a nucleus was developed. Again, there was real competition for the construction, not only locally but from all over the country. The resulting road system was considered one of the three finest county systems in the country at that time.

By 1940 the firm's personnel had increased to 150. The effects of the depression were over and the firm's volume of work in its normal utility field was again expanding. E. B. Black was honored as President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the country's oldest and largest of the founder

engineering societies. The firm had truly achieved national recognition and looked forward to a period of steady growth and expansion. And then—World War II!

Numerous army camps, as well as army and navy airbases, were assigned to Black & Veatch for engineering and construction supervision. One of the army camps of particular interest was Camp Hale, constructed near the Continental Divide at Pando, Colorado, where the only U.S. Ski Division was trained.

Toward the end of World War II and in the years immediately following, the firm provided extensive service to the Atomic Energy Commission in the development of their then highly secret activities at Los Alamos, New Mexico. Engineering for site development, all utilities, much of the housing and special service buildings, and for many of the technical laboratories and process buildings was provided by the firm. At one time, over 175 Black & Veatch personnel were engaged on AEC projects, and 85 of these were in residence at Los Alamos for from two to five years.

At the end of World War II, one of the firm's principal engineers, E. L. Filby, subsequently an Executive Partner and now retired, was "loaned" for eight months to the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation, then the Federation of Sewage Works Associations, to develop and present a program of needed construction preparedness. Termed "BLUE-PRINT NOW!", its purpose was to promote jobs for returning veterans.

The period following World War II has been one of continuing growth and expansion for the firm—not only in volume of work and increased numbers of personnel, but in expansion geographically and into new fields of practice. Perhaps the most spectacular growth has occurred in the firm's electric power activities. Earlier electric power design projects had been almost entirely for small systems, either publicly or investor-owned, since most of the large electric power companies were captive to holding companies having their own engineering design capabilities. Black & Veatch's work for the large investor-owned utilities was, therefore, limited largely to appraisals, and depreciation and rate studies. Following the enactment of the Holding Company Act which outlawed these combines, the firm began to obtain major design assignments from a number of the investor-owned power companies. Its activities have expanded until today it is recognized as one of the large consulting engineering firms in the power field.

Following E. B. Black's death in 1949, Tom Veatch continued the firm's operation as a sole proprietor during the period of liquidating the Black interests. On January 1, 1956, he created a new partnership taking in 29 additional partners. The new organization established Tom Veatch as Managing Partner, six Executive Partners who serve generally as a Board of Directors would in a corporation, and twenty-three general Partners. The Executive group is responsible for policy setting and major decisions; Tom Veatch and his assistant, T. B. Robinson, also an Executive Partner, are responsible for day to day management decisions. The other general Partners serve either in the role of Principals and Project Managers, with final responsibility for engineering decisions on their respective projects, or as department heads.

Retirement is optional at age 65 and mandatory at 70 for all Partners except N. T. Veatch. This provision assures continuity of the firm, and the younger men of potential openings in the partnership from time to time. Several of the larger consulting firms in the country have deteriorated or even ceased to exist due to failure of the original partners to establish procedures for taking over by younger men. Black & Veatch will not so suffer—due to Tom Veatch's vision



and generosity in setting up the new partnership.

The firm's growth has not been without its problems. Recruiting large numbers of qualified personnel and finding the office space in which to house them have posed the greatest difficulties. Most of the recruiting efforts have been through engineering schools as the firm's first interest is in young engineers. The firm has established scholarships in a number of schools, which include an offer of summer employment for the recipients prior to graduation.

The firm's policy of development and promotion from within has minimized the need to recruit older and more experienced personnel. Where a need for a specialist is noted, or where some deficiency in a particular discipline or field of endeavor occurs, the firm has obtained experienced older engineers to fill such needs. Meeting personnel requirements has been difficult in the past several years when engineering graduates have been far too few, and competition has been keen. Due to the firm's ability to hold its engineers, however, and through an active recruiting program, it has managed to meet its needs.

Training and supervision to assure the quality work that satisfies the clients' needs and brings repeat assignments has been a constant problem, especially during recent periods of rapid expansion. To meet this challenge, the firm has encouraged continued education of its employees by generously subsidizing the costs of formal course work and by bringing to the employees, training sessions provided by professional educators and specialists in engineering, communication and management. Participation in professional and technical societies particularly where such activity increases the employees' capability is emphatically encouraged.

The office space problems have been equally difficult. The rate of growth in the firm during the past fifteen years, and particularly during the past five years, has exceeded our anticipated goals, and as a result, has necessitated acquiring additional office space on an accelerated schedule. In 1956, the firm left its quarters on the Country Club Plaza, where it had been located for 21 years, and moved into a new office building, of its own design, at 1500 Meadow Lake Parkway. In 1964, it was necessary to expand the building from 37,000 square feet to 53,000 square feet, which was the maximum allowable under existing zoning and deed restrictions.

Since the 1964 addition, the firm has purchased two buildings, one of 12,000 square feet, located within 300 feet of the main office and the other of 50,000 square feet, immediately adjacent to the main building. The latter building was leased to other tenants and the firm has taken over space in the building as fast as leases could be terminated. This take-over, however, was not rapid enough and in January of this year, a lease was signed for the entire space (40,000 square feet) of a three-story building, now under construction south from the present location on State Line Road. The completion schedule was for June of this year, but will be delayed due to strikes. With occupancy of the new building, we will have 134,000 square feet, exclusive of approximately 20,000 square feet in the Meadow Parkway building now occupied by tenants, which will become available over the next four years.

The organization of the firm today includes four major divisions: Civil-Sanitary, Power, Economic and Financial, and Special Projects. The work of the respective divisions is complementary, and many clients have utilized the services of at least three of the divisions on different projects. Each division is basically self-contained although

varying work loads and special technical requirements sometimes necessitate a transfer of personnel between divisions.

Staff functions include stenographic services with several magnetic tape selective typewriters and compositors; printing and reproduction in modern printing facilities; library service; completely computerized accounting and financial reporting; IBM 1130 computer and operating staff; public relations and communications staff; and an automobile fleet of 60 cars.

The Civil-Sanitary Division, as the name implies, obviously deals with water and sewerage projects. However, its scope of activities is really much broader, encompassing streets, highways, airports, tunnels, dams, buildings, industrial wastes, and other projects involving basic civil engineering. In addition, this Division handles solid waste collection and disposal, urban and regional planning projects, and architectural projects.

Water works projects have ranged in size from the Delphos, Kansas, well to large water system improvements for such cities as Cincinnati, Ohio; Washington, D.C.; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Denver, Colorado; and many others. Treatment design has varied from the very complex requirements for treating highly polluted Ohio River water at Cincinnati and highly turbid Missouri River water at Kansas City to the clear but highly mineralized well waters at Memphis, Tennessee, and Wichita, Kansas, or to the clear but at times organically odorized and taste laden waters of the Great Lakes at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Holland, Wyoming, and Bad City, Michigan.

Water pumping stations of many millions of gallons per day capacity have been designed for Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, D.C., Milwaukee, St. Paul, San Antonio, Memphis, and many other larger cities in the country.

Water distribution system designs have varied from those with one basic pressure zone as in Memphis to systems with multiple pressure planes as at Washington, D.C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Denver, Colorado.

There is practically no type of water source, treatment, pumping, distribution, or storage problem in which Black & Veatch does not have considerable experience. The firm today is recognized as one of the foremost consulting firms in the country in the field of water supply. In fact, it was recognized as such as early as 1947 when Tom Veatch was elected President of the American Water Works Association.

Black & Veatch has similar background and experience in the field of sewers and sewage treatment. Most of the municipalities in the State of Kansas of over 2,000 population have been, at least in part, served by Black & Veatch. Sewage treatment facilities in the earlier days, before we all became so concerned with polluting our environment, were relatively simple, and easy and economical to operate. Today's requirements for higher degrees of treatment have resulted in the firm's developing highly qualified experts, who are now recognized throughout the country. Two of the firm's partners have been elected to the Presidency of the Water Pollution Control Federation: Ray Lawrence in 1960 and Paul Haney in 1968.

Early sewerage projects of consequence included a large intercepting sewer constructed in tunnels through water-bearing sand, for Memphis, Tennessee; and a sewage treatment plant for Denver, Colorado. Recent projects have included a \$40 million sewage treatment plant at Rochester, New York; two sewage pumping stations for St. Louis (one of the largest in the world); the \$40 million Bowery Bay sewage treatment plant addition for New York City; the Potomac interceptor sewer for Washington, D.C.; and the sewers and treatment facilities included in the Kansas City-

Missouri, \$75 million pollution abatement program.

While solid wastes, more commonly recognized under the terms "garbage" and "trash," have always been with us, the severity of the problem of collecting and disposing of them has been recognized only in recent years. Black & Veatch engaged to a minor degree in collection and disposal studies even in its early years, but in the past fifteen years it has been involved in this work in a large way. Solid waste collection, hauling, and disposal studies have been made for Los Angeles, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; Winnepeg and Toronto, Canada; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D.C.; Fairfax County, Virginia; Augusta, Georgia, Oakland County, Michigan; Springfield, Massachusetts; Houston and El Paso, Texas; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Kansas City. A current project for the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, on which the firm has been asked to report, is as to the feasibility of constructing a pile of refuse 1000 feet high to serve as a recreational mountain with climbing and skiing facilities. From open dumps to landfill, incineration, hauling to sea or strip mine areas, and now to a man-made mountain—life is no longer simple in America!

The Power Division concerns itself primarily with the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power. However, it also includes work in the field of natural gas transmission, distribution, and storage; industrial plant engineering; and the design of mechanical and electrical systems for buildings, including heating, cooling, ventilating and plumbing. The Division includes three major departments—structural, mechanical, and electrical; and four subsections—water control and treatment; nuclear engineering; systems engineering; and plant instrumentation and control systems. The water treatment section offers clients a special continuing consultation service for treatment of boiler make-up and circulating water systems. The nuclear engineering group concerns itself with reactor design and other nuclear aspects related to electric power projects. This group is now carrying on a study of the Molten Salt Reactor for a number of investor-owned electric companies. This type of reactor seems to hold real promise as a breeder reactor.

The Division's largest projects are for design and project management during construction of major power generating plants. The firm has designed ten generating units in four separate stations for the Florida Power Corporation. The most recent of these was at the Crystal River plant where two units totaling 959,000 kilowatts were installed. The project including barge docking and the oil handling and storage facilities will cost in excess of \$100 million. Also in Florida, the firm has designed the Indian River plant for the Orlando Utilities Commission. This plant consists of two oil fired units of 92,000 and 210,000 kilowatts. A third unit of 345,000 kilowatts is currently under design.

Another large addition the firm has designed is at the Conesville station near Coshocton, Ohio, for the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company. This unit of 860,000 kilowatts, now under construction, will be coal fired and will cost over \$100 million. Currently under construction is the two unit Calaveras plant and cooling lake for the City Public Service Board of San Antonio, Texas. Each of the two units is of 445,000 kilowatt capacity and will be oil and gas fired. The lake, completed ahead of the generating units, has 4000 acres of surface and will supply the cooling water required for 4 million kilowatts of electric generating capacity. Cooling lakes are being used to a greater degree in recent years because of the

increasing objection to thermal pollution when the large volumes of heated cooling water are discharged into streams or natural lakes. The water for the Calaveras Lake comes in large part from the effluent of the city's sewage treatment plants. A similar cooling water lake has been designed for the plant near La Cygne, Kansas which is being built jointly by the Kansas City Power & Light Company and the Kansas Gas and Electric Company.

Other power company clients for which the firm has provided service on numerous repeat engagements include The Kansas Power and Light Company; Public Service Company of Oklahoma; Iowa Power & Light Co.; The Empire District Electric Company; Western Power & Gas Co.; Central Kansas Power Co., Inc.; St. Joseph Light & Power Company; Iowa Southern Utilities, and more recently, the Northern States Power Company. A list of the larger municipal electrical utility clients would include in addition to those already mentioned Owensboro, Kentucky and a new client, Jacksonville, Florida.

Other electric design work includes transmission and distribution substations. The firm has provided extensive service for this type of work to most of the above-mentioned clients as well as for the Kansas City Power & Light Company, Missouri Public Service Company, and the Iowa Public Service Company, to name a few.

In the field of natural gas, the Power Division has designed gas transmission and distribution systems for numerous companies and municipalities. The firm's most interesting gas project, however, was the liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility designed for the Memphis (Tennessee) Light, Gas, and Water Division. This consisted basically of compressor capability for liquefying 5 million cubic feet of natural gas per day at temperatures down to  $-260^{\circ}$  F, a double walled and insulated storage tank of capacity equivalent to one billion cubic feet, and vaporization capability of 200 million cubic feet per day. The function of this facility is to store gas during periods of low demand, making it available to meet the peaks when they occur, and thereby reduce demand charges. On January 15, 1968, the Memphis "Commercial Appeal" had a news story, the opening paragraph of which said "The Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division's new liquefied natural gas storage plant saved the Division a half million dollars last week and the savings will continue to mount during the present cold spell, LG&W officials said last night". Not bad for an eight million dollar investment.

The industrial plant work for the Power Division has involved such projects as a paint facility for the Maytag Company and steam plants for Dow Chemical Company, Pabst Brewing Company, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mechanical and electrical system design for major office buildings and business centers is an important part of the firm's activities. The Business Men's Assurance building here in Kansas City, is an example where we were retained directly by the Company to work with the architects. Also, we are working directly for Crown Center on the central heating and cooling plant and distribution systems for the giant Hallmark Kansas City building complex. Another of our major commercial projects in this field is for the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill on a five-building business center complex the O'Hare Plaza near the Chicago airport.

The Economic and Financial Division keeps its complement of over 60 engineers, economists, and business administration graduates continually engaged on economic and financial studies. The work of this Division makes it possible for the firm to handle all aspects of a utility improvement project, for example, from preliminary investigations, through design and construction, and in-

cluding all financial problems involving financial programing utility rate designs and certification for the sale of bonds.

Clients of the Economic and Financial Division have included investor-owned utility companies, municipalities, state utility regulatory bodies, and various state and federal agencies and departments. The utility company engagements are for such purposes as determining value for sale or purchase, appearance before regulatory commissions in connection with rate adjustments or depreciation allowances, or for routine property records.

Work for municipalities has been primarily in the field of water, sewage, electric, garbage and trash, and utility rates. Water and/or sewer rate studies have been made in the past ten years for many of the larger cities in the country, including Kansas City, Denver, and Detroit.

The Economic and Financial Division has had some unusual and interesting projects for state and federal government agencies. One of these was a study for the Office of Saline Water of 180 communities in the United States to determine where desalination of existing sources of water might be economically practical. Another project was a study for the State of Oklahoma as to the need for additional state parks, and means of financing their construction and operation through user charges, concession income, etc.

The Special Projects Division works primarily for federal government agencies including, among others, the Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Much of the work of the Division has been "Classified", and all of the personnel in the Division must have high security clearance. It was this Division that handled the Los Alamos work for the Atomic Energy Commission. Another major project was the design and construction supervision of storage facilities for the atomic bombs at strategic locations throughout the world.

In more recent years, the Division has designed and supervised construction of numerous Atlas, Titan, and Minuteman missile facilities for the Air Force. An interesting NASA project was the communications building at Cape Kennedy which houses the tracking and control equipment for the satellite operations. Another NASA project at Cape Kennedy was the equipping of one of four bays in the vertical assembly building in which the Apollo moon shot Saturn rockets are put together. A shock tube test facility, designed by Black & Veatch for the Department of Defense, and the largest compressed air tube ever constructed, has proven most useful in testing the ability of machines and equipment to resist atomic blast.

Specialists in the Special Projects Division have gained national recognition for their knowledge of the design of "hardened" structures for blast resistance. Currently, the Division is designing a "hardened" power supply system for the controversial ABM program, which will be site adapted to all ABM installations. Another current project is the design and supervision of construction for several Minuteman retaliatory missile facilities.

A recent but increasingly important activity of the firm is its projection into foreign work. In 1961, the decision was made to explore the possibility of work overseas, particularly in the Far East. In 1962, Black & Veatch International was established as a subsidiary corporation, totally owned by the partnership.

The firm's first overseas project was the design of electric distribution system improvements for Dacca and Chittagong in East Pakistan. This project led to additional work including a thermal power plant for the Water and Power Development Authority in East Pakistan, now nearing completion. An-

other, and the largest power project overseas, is the work being done for the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT).

This work, all in the vicinity of Bangkok, includes a thermal power plant of three units with a combined capacity of 840,000 kilowatts, 8 gas turbine electric generators of 15,000 kilowatts each, a central dispatching center for control and operation of the entire electric system, and high voltage transmission lines. These projects, all currently under design and/or construction, involve an expenditure in excess of 112 million dollars.

Other International Company projects include water and sewer system studies for Seoul, Korea; water and sewer system designs for 12 Costa Rican cities, including San Jose; water system improvements for Bogota, Columbia, Lima, Peru, Sao Paulo, Brazil; water supply studies for three cities in Nigeria; sewerage system studies for Mexico City; gas system design for Guadalajara, Mexico and Piedras Negras, Mexico; and the design of a water treatment plant for Tunis, Tunisia. A study and report recently completed for the World Health Organization covered a master plan for sewerage and sewage disposal in Manila Bay for Metropolitan Manila in the Philippines. The plan developed is for a population of 15 million people by 2010. Since Manila is at present virtually without sewers, the problem involves not only sewers but also protection of water uses in Manila Bay.

The International Company is limited in number of personnel as virtually all of its projects are subcontracted to Black & Veatch for accomplishment. The International Company personnel are therefore primarily supervisory, and most of their efforts are in business promotion, client contact, and in liaison with the Black & Veatch forces working on international projects to assure accomplishment in accordance with client desires.

The growth of the firm can be attributed to the basic policy of quality engineering on which it was founded, to the leadership qualities of its founding partners, and their ability to obtain and hold a group of highly competent, personable, and dedicated men. Many members of the organization have known no other employer since their college graduation—they have grown up with the firm. Personnel turnover has been very light as compared to published averages for consulting firms, and Black & Veatch has never released qualified personnel because of work shortage. Its low turnover rate is due largely to management policies. Employee participation in decisions involving the employee are encouraged; coaching of the young by the mature, practiced generally as an obligation of the professional engineer, is especially promoted by the firm; and motivation is attained principally by integration of objectives of the employee and of the firm. These policies practiced since the start of the firm, are today the management principles of the textbook and classroom and are lately being followed extensively by industry. The dedication of its employees attests to the firm's fair treatment and its establishment of a professional atmosphere for its engineering personnel.

And there you have the story of Black & Veatch—its expansion, growth, problems, and successes! It has been a long road from Room 317 in the Reliance Building in 1908. Black & Veatch has weathered economic storms and built solidly for the future. Its large pool of engineering and other professional talent and the diversification of its fields of practice should provide a greater ability to survive than it had in the past. With the continued demands of a growing population and the associated demands of industry, there will be an increasing need for expansion of all utilities—water, sewer, electric power, and gas. Emphasis on improving the environment and on pollution control



will result in enlarged public works programs for many years in the future. Industry will be required to provide treatment for its wastes. The electric industry is doubling its capacity every 10 years. Water supplies will become increasingly inadequate and technically competent engineers will be in ever greater demand to solve the water supply problems.

All of these factors indicate a bright future for Black & Veatch—plenty of work, a knowledgeable group of competent and experienced engineers, and a sound organizational structure. We face the future with confidence.

#### SALUTE TO WDAF

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

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to pay tribute to a radio and television station in the Greater Kansas City area which has for 2 successive years, both last year and this year, sponsored a "Fly your American flag" campaign to remind us of our heritage and to spark our patriotism.

WDAF radio, 610 kilocycles on the dial, and WDAF television, channel 4, located on what is called Signal Hill at 31st and Summit in Kansas City, Mo., has earned and deserves the commendation of all of us from the Greater Kansas City area for its efforts to encourage Missourians and Kansans to fly the American flag at home, at their place of business and on their automobiles. WDAF has made available this year, 200,000 automobile antenna flags to the people of Greater Kansas City through retail stores. The cost of the flags is underwritten by the station and any profit from the sale is contributed to local charitable organizations.

It is noteworthy that WDAF, channel 4 television, has given generously of their time of both radio and television stations to present 10- and 20-second films and audio tape spot announcements over a 6-week period which will be concluded prior to Independence Day, the Fourth of July. These stations started way back on May 25, prior to Memorial Day, with heavy emphasis on the period preceding Flag Day, June 14, and now concentrating in the days just preceding July 4. Films on television and spot announcements on radio have been carried many times daily.

So far as I know, this is the only instance of radio and television so unselfishly donating valuable time for such a worthwhile cause. The WDAF stations seem to be following the pledge of the Taft organization, of which they are a part, which has as its watchword—"Progress and public trust."

The effectiveness of this campaign was observed on Flag Day, Sunday, June 14, and in the intervening period between Memorial Day and Flag Day. More flags than ever before are being flown from homes, businesses, and motorcar antennas. Our Kansas City Police Department has joined in this promotion by flying these flags on their motorcycles and pa-

trol cars. All civic organizations have joined to promote the campaign through their members. The Boy Scouts of America have given their full cooperation in this community effort to rekindle and maintain at full strength a sense of patriotism in our country.

Last year the campaign was hailed as a persuasive and a successful one. This year even greater enthusiasm has been inspired by these rodeo and television announcements.

In 1969 WDAF radio and television stations were awarded a citation of commendation by the American Legion. I am sure these stations deserve another commendation in 1970. I have discussed this patriotic effort with William F. Little, Jr., commander of the fifth district in the American Legion, as well as Jack O. Sanders, commander of the Americanism Committee of the fifth district, American Legion of Missouri. These men and the members of all veterans and patriotic organizations applaud the efforts of the WDAF stations, and particularly Nick Bolton, vice president and general manager, whose announced objections is to promote patriotism and unity within our country. I take this time to make certain that such patriotism should not go unrecognized and unthanked. The WDAF stations deserve a salute from all of us for a great community service.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

Mr. PERKINS, for 30 minutes, tomorrow, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McClure), to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter to:)

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, today, for 10 minutes.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. Harrington), to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter to:)

Mr. FLOOD, today, for 10 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ, today, for 10 minutes.

Mr. RARICK, today, for 10 minutes.

Mr. FLOOD, on July 15, for 60 minutes.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. SIKES in five instances, and to include extraneous material.

Mr. GRAY in three instances, and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, to extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter during general debate today on H.R. 11833.

Mr. RANDALL in two instances.

Mr. MADDEN, and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILBIN in five instances, and to include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. REID of New York in two instances.

Mr. GOLDWATER.

Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. LANGEN.

Mr. BUSH in four instances.

Mr. BLACKBURN.

Mr. BOB WILSON.

Mr. MICHEL.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts in four instances.

Mr. GUBSER.

Mr. TALCOTT in three instances.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. SCHERLE.

Mr. NELSEN.

Mr. HORTON in seven instances.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia.

Mr. KLEPPE.

Mr. POLLOCK in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois.

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

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI in two instances.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee in two instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in two instances.

Mr. CORMAN in two instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of California in two instances.

Mr. WOLFF in three instances.

Mr. NICHOLS.

Mr. FARRINGTON in two instances.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. ADAMS in two instances.

Mr. PICKLE in five instances.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee in two instances.

Mr. STEED in three instances.

Mr. OLSEN in three instances.

Mr. RARICK in two instances.

Mr. VANIK in two instances.

Mr. HATHAWAY in two instances.

Mr. STOKES in two instances.

Mr. FOUNTAIN in two instances.

Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI.

Mr. MANN in two instances.

Mr. DINGELL in two instances.

Mr. HENDERSON in two instances.

Mr. RODINO in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in two instances.

Mrs. SULLIVAN in three instances.

Mr. O'HARA.

Mr. FRIEDEL in two instances.

Mr. ABBITT.

Mr. CULVER.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 16516. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and de-

velopment, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 24, 1970, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2142. A letter from the chairman and members, Public Land Law Review Commission, transmitting the report of the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88-606; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2143. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting a prospectus for alterations at the Washington, D.C., Potomac Annex, Building 6, pursuant to the provisions of 73 Stat. 480; to the Committee on Public Works.

#### RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER

2144. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the improvement needed in the reliability of the Navy manpower and personnel management information system; to the Committee on Government Operations.

#### 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. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1110. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 6715, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Narrows unit, Missouri River Basin project, Colorado, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 91-1223). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PEPPER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1111. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 17825, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 91-1224). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BETTS (for himself and Mr. BURLESON of Texas):

H.R. 18172. A bill to amend the Tax Reform Act of 1969; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FREY:

H.R. 18173. A bill to limit the sale or distribution of mailing lists by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 18174. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore the investment tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 18175. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the United States in lands located in the State of Florida to the record owners of the surface thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 18176. A bill to provide for an equitable sharing of the United States market by electronic articles of domestic and of foreign origin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 18177. A bill to carry into effect a provision of the Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property, as revised at Stockholm, Sweden, July 14, 1967; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUYKENDALL (for himself, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

H.R. 18178. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to determine whether or not commercial shortages of hardwood logs exist, and to prohibit the export of logs found to be in short supply; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 18179. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to guarantee loans to rail carriers to assist them in the performance of transportation services necessary to the maintenance of a national transportation system, and to establish a joint congressional committee to carry out a study and investigation for the purpose of making recommendations for the solution of the problems of the Nation's railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STAGGERS (for himself and Mr. SPRINGER):

H.R. 18180. A bill to provide for the reporting of weather modification activities to the Federal Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHALEN (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CLANCY, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. McCULLOCH, and Mr. TAFT):

H.R. 18181. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to provide financial assistance for river basin programs; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 18182. A bill to establish the statutory maximum interest rate at 6 percent for VA guaranteed and direct loans and to expand authority to make direct loans to veterans where private capital is unavailable at the statutory interest rate; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 18183. A bill to amend section 1811 of title 38, United States Code, to raise the limit on the amount of direct housing loans which may be made by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HUNGATE:

H.R. 18184. A bill to revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN (for himself, Mr. BARRETT, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MINISH, Mr. HANNA, Mr. GETTYS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. REES, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. WIDNALL, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. STANTON, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. WYLIE, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, and Mr. MACGREGOR):

H.R. 18185. A bill to provide long-term financing for expanded urban mass trans-

portation programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. POLLOCK:

H.R. 18186. A bill to amend sections 781-789 of title 49, United States Code, to prevent the unlawful use of firearms in the hijacking of aircraft and other common carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KING:

H.J. Res. 1270. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.J. Res. 1271. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.J. Res. 1272. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H. Con. Res. 666. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the development of a national science policy; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. OLSEN (for himself, Mr. FRASER, Mr. MEEDS, and Mr. RIEGLE):

H. Res. 1112. Resolution to declare the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the Federal administration of Indian affairs; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 18187. A bill for the relief of Dah Ni Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 18188. A bill for the relief of Saburo Imura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

410. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to a Constitutional Convention to deal with secession and criminal anarchy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

517. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Jane Greenspan et al., Boston, Mass., relative to the McGovern-Hatfield amendment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

518. Also, petition of Jane Greenspan et al., Boston, Mass., relative to the Cooper-Church amendment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

519. Also, petition of Jane Greenspan et al., Boston, Mass., relative to repeal of the Tonkin Gulf resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

520. Also, petition of Phil Walters, Ligonier, Pa., et al., relative to the conservation of archeological materials; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.