

the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, July 13, 1970, at 12 noon.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 10, 1970:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Louis M. Rousselot, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of section 8962, title 10 of the United States Code:

In the grade of lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Sam Maddux, Jr., 444-40-8603FR (major general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

The following named officer to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President in the grade indicated, under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, United States Code:

In the grade of lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Eugene B. LeBailly, XXXX
XXXXXX, Regular Air Force.

The following officers for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers in the U.S. Air Force to the grade indicated, under the provisions of sections 8218, 8351, 8363, and 8392, title 10 of the United States Code:

To be major general

Lt. Gen. (retired) David Wade, XXXX
XXXX Louisiana Air National Guard.
Brig Gen. Edwin Warfield III, XXXX
XXXX Maryland Air National Guard.

To be brigadier general

Col. Clinton M. Miller, XXXX
Iowa Air National Guard.

IN THE NAVY

The following named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the staff corps indicated subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

MEDICAL CORPS

William C. Turville
Oscar Gray, Jr.
Charles L. Waite

SUPPLY CORPS

Charles Becker
Philip Crosby
Kenneth L. Woodfin

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Foster M. Lalor, Jr.

DENTAL CORPS

Vernon L. Anderson

Rear Adm. Sam H. Moore, U.S. Navy, for appointment as Director of Budget and Reports in the Department of the Navy for a term of 3 years.

The following named officers for permanent promotion to the grade of captain in the Navy in accordance with article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution:

Comdr. John W. Young, U.S. Navy.
Comdr. Eugene A. Cernan, U.S. Navy.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The nominations beginning Edward J. Ainsley, to be colonel, and ending Ralph F. Thompson, to be colonel, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 24, 1970.

IN THE ARMY

The nominations beginning Thomas Abercrombie, to be captain, and ending Linwood J. Thomes, to be captain, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 22, 1970; and

The nominations beginning Daniel A. Ad-diss, to be major, and ending Dennis Szymanski, to be 2d lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 26, 1970.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, July 10, 1970

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 3215

Pursuant to an order of the House on Thursday, July 9, 1970, the conference report on the bill (S. 3215) to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, is herewith printed, as follows:

[Submitted by Mr. PERKINS]

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 91-1292)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3215) to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

That this Act may be cited as "The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Amendments of 1970".

AMENDMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. Clause (2) of section 2 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: "in order to achieve a better understanding of the past, a better analysis of the present, and a better view of the future".

ADDITION TO DEFINITION OF HUMANITIES

SEC. 3. Subsection (a) of section 3 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 is amended by inserting "comparative religion; ethics;" after "archeology;" and by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "with particular attention to the relevance of the humanities to the current conditions of national life".

ASSISTANCE RELATING TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKS OF ART AND WORK IN RESIDENCE BY ARTISTS

SEC. 4. Clause (3) of subsection (c) of section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 is amended by inserting after "enable them" the following: "to achieve wider distribution of their works, to work in residence at an educational or cultural institution, or".

CONSOLIDATION OF LAWS RELATING TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

SEC. 5. (a) (1) Subsection (b) of section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows:

"(b) (1) The Endowment shall be headed by a chairman, to be known as the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"(2) The term of office of the Chairman shall be four years and the Chairman shall be eligible for reappointment. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to any person appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of Chairman. Upon expiration of his term of office the Chairman shall serve until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified."

(2) Such section 5 is further amended by striking out subsection (d) and by redesignating subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l), and all references thereto, as subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k), respectively.

(3) Clause (2) of subsection (a) of section 10 as such Act is amended by striking out all that follows "sections 5(c) and 7(c)" and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon.

(4) Section 11(a) of such Act is amended by striking out "and the functions transferred by section 6(a) of this Act,".

(b) Section 6 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

"SEC. 6. (a) There shall be, within the National Endowment for the Arts, a National

Council on the Arts (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Council').

"(b) The Council shall be composed of the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, who shall be Chairman of the Council, and twenty-six other members appointed by the President who shall be selected—

"(1) from among private citizens of the United States who are widely recognized for their broad knowledge of, or expertise in, or for their profound interest in, the arts;

"(2) so as to include practicing artists, civic cultural leaders, members of the museum profession, and others who are professionally engaged in the arts; and

"(3) so as collectively to provide an appropriate distribution of membership among the major art fields.

The President is requested, in the making of such appointments, to give consideration to such recommendations as may, from time to time, be submitted to him by leading national organizations in these fields.

"(c) Each member shall hold office for a term of six years, and the terms of office shall be staggered. No member shall be eligible for reappointment during the two-year period following the expiration of his term. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.

"(d) The Council shall meet at the call of the Chairman but not less often than twice during each calendar year. Fourteen members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

"(e) Members shall receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Chairman but not to exceed the per diem equivalent of the rate authorized for grade GS-18 by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code and be allowed travel expenses including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

"(f) The Council shall (1) advise the Chairman with respect to policies, programs, and procedures for carrying out his functions, duties, or responsibilities under this Act, and (2) review applications for financial

assistance under this Act and make recommendations thereon to the Chairman. The Chairman shall not approve or disapprove any such application until he has received the recommendation of the Council on such application, unless the Council fails to make a recommendation thereon within a reasonable time. In the case of an application involving \$10,000, or less, the Chairman may approve or disapprove such request if such action is taken pursuant to the terms of a delegation of authority from the Council to the Chairman, and provided that each such action by the Chairman shall be reviewed by the Council."

(c) Subsection (e) of section 8 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(e) Members shall receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Chairman but not to exceed the per diem equivalent of the rate authorized for grade GS-18 by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code and be allowed travel expenses including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently."

(d) (1) The National Council on the Arts established under section 6 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended by subsection (b), shall, for any purpose determined to be necessary by the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, be deemed to be a continuation of the National Council on the Arts established under the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964, Public Law 88-579, without interruption.

(2) Members appointed to the National Council on the Arts pursuant to section 5 of the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 shall be deemed to have been appointed as members of the National Council on the Arts established under section 6 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, with such terms of office as may be remaining under the prior appointment on the effective date of the amendments made by subsection (b).

(3) (A) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective after June 30, 1970.

(B) Effective July 1, 1970, the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964, Public Law 88-579, is repealed.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SEC. 6. Clause (A) of paragraph (2) of subsection (g) of section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 is amended by inserting after "Recreation Board" a comma and the following: "or any successor designated for the purpose of this Act by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia."

ALLOTMENTS OF FUNDS TO STATES

SEC. 7. Paragraph (3) of subsection (g) of section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows:

"(3) From the sums appropriated to carry out the purposes of this subsection for any fiscal year, not less than \$65,000 shall be allotted to each State. That part of such sums as may remain after such allotment shall be allotted among the States in equal amounts, except that for the purposes of this sentence the term 'State' shall not include Guam and American Samoa. If the sums appropriated for any fiscal year to carry out the purposes of this subsection are insufficient to satisfy allotments under the first sentence of this paragraph, such sums shall be allotted among the States in equal amounts."

AMENDMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

SEC. 8. (a) Clause (2) of subsection (b) of section 7 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965

is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Upon expiration of his term of office the Chairman shall serve until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified."

(b) Clause (2) of subsection (c) of such section is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Initiate and support research and programs to strengthen the research and teaching potential of the United States in the humanities by making arrangements (including contracts, grants, loans, and other forms of assistance) with individuals or groups to support such activities."

(c) Clause (5) of subsection (c) of such section is amended by inserting after "groups," the following: "education, and".

INCLUSION OF THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES AS A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SEC. 9. Subsection (b) of section 9 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 is amended by inserting after "the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts" a comma and the following: "the Archivist of the United States"

METHOD OF MAKING PAYMENTS

SEC. 10. The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 10 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 is amended by redesignating clauses (6) and (7), and all references thereto, as clauses (7) and (8) and by inserting after clause (5) the following new clause:

"(6) to make advance, progress, and other payments without regard to the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529)."

TECHNICAL AMENDMENT

SEC. 11. Subsection (a) of section 10 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) in clause (3) by inserting "to" before "appoint";

(2) in clause (4) by inserting "to" before "utilize";

(3) in clause (5) by inserting "to" before "accept";

(4) in clause (7) by inserting "to" before "rent";

(5) in clause (8) by inserting "to" before "make".

AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 12. (a) Subsection (a) of section 11 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 is amended by—

(1) striking out "and \$6,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970" in the first sentence of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "\$6,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$12,875,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$21,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and \$28,625,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973";

(2) striking out "and \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970" in the first sentence of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "\$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$17,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$26,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and \$35,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973"; and

(3) striking out "and \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970" in the second sentence of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "\$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$4,125,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$5,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and \$6,875,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973".

(b) The first sentence of subsection (b) of section 11 of such Act is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "and

the amount so appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, shall not exceed \$6,000,000, the amount so appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, shall not exceed \$7,000,000, and the amount so appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, shall not exceed \$9,000,000".

And the House agree to the same.

CARL D. PERKINS,
FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,
JOHN BRADEMAS,
ODGEN REID,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLAIBORNE PELL,
GAYLORD NELSON,
ALAN CRANSTON,
JACOB JAVITS,
GEORGE MURPHY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill S 3215 to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommend the accompanying conference report:

The House Amendment struck out all of the Senate Bill after the enacting clause and inserted a new text. The House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate Bill with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House Amendment.

Except for minor clarifying, conforming provisions this statement explains the action of the managers on the Part of the House.

The Senate Bill provided that this Act may be cited as "The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Amendments of 1970." The House Amendment contained no short title. The Conference Report adopts the provision of the Senate Bill.

The House Amendment added additional language to clause 2 of the Declaration of Purpose contained in section 2 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965. The Senate bill had no comparable provision. The Conference Report adopts the provision of the House Amendment.

The House Amendment amended the definition of humanities to include "comparative religion" and "ethics" and by requiring that particular attention be paid to the relevance of the humanities to current conditions of national life. The Senate Bill contained no comparable provision. The Conference Report adopts the provision of the House Amendment.

The Senate Bill incorporated the substantive provisions of the National Arts and Cultural Development Act into section 6 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 deleting the independent study authority of the National Council on the Arts. The House Amendment contained no comparable provisions. The Conference Report adopts in substance the provisions of the Senate Bill.

The House Amendment authorized the establishment of an Executive Council within the National Council on the Arts. The Senate Bill contained no comparable provision. The Conference Report does not contain authority for such an Executive Council.

The Senate Bill contained a technical amendment providing for a successor to the Recreation Board of the District of Columbia to carry out the functions of a State Arts Council under section 5(h) of the Act. The House Amendment did not contain a comparable provision. The Conference Report adopts the provision of the Senate Bill.

The Senate Bill limited the allotment of section 5(h) funds to Guam and American

Samoa to \$50,000. The House Amendment did not contain such a limitation. The Conference Report adopts this provision of the Senate Bill.

The House Amendment amended section 5(h)(3) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 to provide that no State should receive less than \$75,000 for any fiscal year from funds allocated to carry out the purposes of that subsection. The Senate Bill in authorizing separate appropriations for the purpose of paragraph (3) of subsection (h) of section 5 provided that \$50,000 should be allotted to each State and that any funds remaining after such an allotment would be distributed among the States in equal amounts. The Conference Report provides that from the sums appropriated to carry out the purposes of the subsection for any fiscal year not less than \$65,000 shall be allotted to each State. The House Amendment but not the Senate

Bill authorized the National Council on the Humanities to initiate and support research and programs to strengthen teaching potential in the humanities. The Conference Report contains the provision of the House Amendment in this respect.

The House Amendment authorized the National Council to foster education in the humanities. The Senate Amendment contained no comparable provision. The Conference Report adopts the provision of the House Amendment.

The House Amendment authorized the establishment of an Executive Committee on the National Council of the Humanities. The Senate Bill contained no comparable provision. The Conference Report does not contain this provision.

The Senate Bill, unlike the House Amendment, amended section 9 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 to include the Archivist of the

United States as a member of the Council. The Conference Report contains the provisions of the Senate Bill.

The Senate Bill contains separate authorizations of appropriations to each Endowment for the various activities under the Foundation while the House Amendment consolidated the authorization of appropriations into a single sum to be appropriated to the Foundation. In addition, the House Amendment placed no limit on appropriations for fiscal years 1972 and 1973. The Senate Bill placed overall limitations on appropriations of \$60 million for fiscal year 1972 and \$80 million for fiscal year 1973. The Conference Report adopts the provisions of the Senate Bill in these respects.

CARL D. PERKINS,
FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,
JOHN BRADEMANS,
OGDEN REID,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WORLD OXYGEN SUPPLY IS SAFE

HON. MILTON R. YOUNG

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 10, 1970

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, one of the best editorials I have read with reference to our environmental problems appeared in the Forum, North Dakota's largest newspaper, published at Fargo, on July 6, 1970.

There has been so much exaggeration and misinformation on this subject that it is refreshing to read a commonsense down-to-earth appraisal of this question.

Mr. President, I believe that the editorial will attract widespread interest. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

REPORT THAT WORLD OXYGEN SUPPLY SAFE OVERSHADOWED BY DOOMSDAY PREDICTIONS

With the continuing uproar about the danger which modern civilization represents to the world's ecology or physical environment, all the pessimistic theories about the harmful effects that modern civilization has on the earth and its atmosphere get prime attention in most news media, from newspapers to television to magazines. Even the most fantastic theories about the deterioration of the natural environment are accepted as proven fact and not as far-fetched theories.

Not long ago some scientists said the earth is in danger of over-heating because of the tremendous amount of air pollution generated by the fumes of factories, refineries and power plants throughout the world. The claim was that all of these man-made fires were using up the oxygen in the air faster than it could be regenerated by green plants and trees which are nature's system of converting carbon dioxide back to oxygen and carbon. The doomsday scientists predicted that within the next half century there would be a layer of carbon dioxide surrounding the earth that would drastically reduce the amount of sunlight reaching the earth's plantlife, and thereby reduce the amount of oxygen released by the plants.

Last week the U.S. Weather Bureau reported that there has been no discernible change in the world's oxygen supply for the

last 69 years, substantiated by a study conducted by two scientists in the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Dr. Lester Machta of the Environmental Science Services Administration and Ernest Hughes of the National Bureau of Standards have also concluded that if all the known recoverable reserves of fossil fuels (coal, oil and wood) were ultimately burned, there would be no significant effect of oxygen reduction on human breathing.

But this report that our oxygen supply is safe receives scant attention compared to the headlines over the doomsday predictions mentioned earlier. The fact that our oxygen supply is safe, though, doesn't mean that we can pollute the air with impunity. Certainly the citizens of a city or an industrial community can call for safeguards against locally thick layers of dirty smoke which choke the air with soot, irritating smells and irritating chemical gases. But there seems to be no reason why a controlled amount of burning in city dumps shouldn't be permitted, if the smoke doesn't adversely affect the neighborhood, for instance.

The same is true about industry. Perhaps one, two or three smoke stacks would be acceptable within the community, but 10 would not be. In some areas, surrounded by hills, the disturbing effects of smog are much more noticeable than they would be in the flat country which permits no concentrations of smoke.

All of the concern about the pollution of our environment is understandable when people generally, and the politicians in particular, fail to note the offsetting evidence that makes some of the doomsday predictions suspect. Throughout the history of the world, volcanoes and forest fires have produced in some areas as much smoke as all the factories of the world produce today, yet the earth has continued to exist. The workings of nature have a remarkable facility for overcoming the pollution of any period. Burned-over forests become green again. The swamps of prehistoric areas become the oil and coal that we need for fuel in our modern civilizations. The dump grounds of past years become the archeological history of the world.

Every civilization produces its own brand of pollution. We are now embarked on a program to reduce the injurious effects of water pollution and air pollution as much as possible, but it should be heartening to realize that we are in no danger of running out of oxygen, and that the reduction of the great pile of garbage and refuse that accumulates in modern cities can continue to be destroyed by fire without endangering our ability to breathe.

MICHIGAN WEEK WINNING ESSAYS

HON. GARRY BROWN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 9, 1970

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with our colleagues the views of young residents of Michigan's Third District relating to the state of our Union. James Rice, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold A. Rice; Renee Story, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Shaw; Glenda Nolan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Nolan; and Sally Long, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Long, were my guests on Capitol Hill during the first week of June. Each authored an award-winning essay on "What I Would Do If I Were President."

In Michigan each year, we celebrate Michigan Week. One day is set aside designated as Government Day. Among the Government Day activities are essay contests open to young people of school age and relating to our Government. These four outstanding, young Americans from Battle Creek were judged winners this year.

I commend James Rice, Renee Story, Glenda Nolan, and Sally Long for their work and commend to our colleagues the substance of their views. These essays manifest a broad grasp of the problems facing contemporary America and knowing that the generation which follows ours is so knowledgeable reinforces my faith in the future we seek to serve here.

This thought offered by a sixth grader might well serve as a maxim for each of us:

I would do everything in my power to make the United States and the world a cleaner, healthier, prettier and all around nicer place to live in.

The winning essays follow:

WHAT I WOULD DO IF I WERE PRESIDENT

(By Renee Story)

If I became president I would try to solve some of today's major problems. I would attempt to cure some of the ailments of society before my four years of office were finished.