

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, February 3, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend William Martin Sharp, Englewood Assembly of God Church, Independence, Mo., offered the following prayer:

Holy God of the Eternal Now, Creator of earth and life, Redeemer of all mankind, we ask Thy choice blessings upon this Congress.

Being keenly conscious of a world caught up in conflict, confusion, and bondage, thus feeling the pulse of the world's spiritual crises, we recognize that our America's need is not for better systems, more novel methods, but great men—faithful leaders whom the spirit of God may channel through.

Giving all due honor to man's achievements, individually, zeal, perseverance, and integrity, we must still acknowledge that it was the influx of divine power and guidance that composed our Pilgrim Fathers into a living, vital nation.

So may this Congress, this leadership, in seeking, above all else, seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.J. Res. 888. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning February 13, 1970, and ending February 19, 1970, as "Mineral Industry Week"; and

H.J. Res. 1051. Joint resolution designating the week commencing February 1, 1970, as International Clergy Week in the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2116. An act to provide for the inspection of certain egg products by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; restriction on the disposition of certain qualities of eggs; uniformity of standards for eggs in interstate or foreign commerce; and cooperation with State agencies in administration of this act; and for other purposes;

S. 2707. An act to consent to the interstate compact on air pollution between the States of Ohio and West Virginia; and

S. Con. Res. 53. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the National Estuarine Pollution Study as a Senate document.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

S. RES. 352

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. Glenard P. Lipscomb, late a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

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

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The message also announced that the Presiding Officer, pursuant to Senate Resolution numbered 352, appointed Mr. MURPHY and Mr. CRANSTON to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the Honorable GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, late a Representative from the State of California.

AUTHORITY FOR THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1970, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING IN JOINT MEETING THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Wednesday, February 25, 1970, for the Speaker to declare a recess for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting the President of the Republic of France.

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

There was no objection.

REV. WILLIAM MARTIN SHARP

(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, I take this time to make a brief comment about our guest chaplain this morning. He is the Reverend William Martin Sharp, minister of the Englewood Assembly of God Church in our home city of Independence, Mo.

Mr. Speaker, it is a personal privilege to welcome him to this Chamber, not only because he is the leader of a large congregation located near my home but also because the world headquarters of the Assembly of God Church is at Springfield, Mo.

Reverend Sharp is a former marine who was once stationed at Marine Headquarters, Eighth and I Streets SE., here in Washington. During that tour of duty he was assigned to the White House in the years 1950-51 as an aide to our fellow townsman, President Truman. He is a marine veteran of the Korean conflict. Recently he served in Vietnam as a representative of his church. He has served as president of the Ministerial Alliance for

the Greater Kansas City Metropolitan Area.

Reverend Sharp is in Washington to attend the 1970 Presidential prayer breakfast on Thursday morning of this week. It will be my honor to accompany him to the breakfast. I am sure all of my colleagues who are present agree it was our rare privilege to have him as our guest chaplain for the House this morning.

DID THE PRESIDENT REALLY SAY HE WAS "REORDERING OUR PRIORITIES"?

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, the President submitted to the Congress a budget yesterday which he claims is "anti-inflationary" and which "begins the necessary process of reordering our national priorities."

It seems, however, that when the President came to his highway budget he forgot about his anti-inflationary constraints.

Recommendations had come from the Bureau of the Budget to temporarily cut back the highway program during fiscal year 1971 as an anti-inflationary measure—a step comparable to that taken by the President last September when he cut back direct Federal building construction. But, the President apparently decided to turn his back on the more conservative recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and he chose "the high road." While cutting education and health programs, he endorsed a fully funded highway program of \$4.6 billion.

Furthermore, while the budget text proclaims:

This Administration is dedicated to achieving a balanced national transportation system—

The President's actual dollar recommendations are weighed heavily in favor of the highway program. The Federal Highway Administration's concrete rolling and asphalt ribbon construction program will represent two-thirds of the total transportation budget.

Nevertheless, the President still maintains the brakes on mass transit and while our Nation becomes more urban, traffic congestion mounts, and transit systems deteriorate, the President is offering a meager figure of \$280 million for all of the country's mass transit needs. This is approximately 6 percent the size of the highway program.

During the same year, the President recommends that we spend \$290 million on the construction of two SST prototype planes. If funds are not directed to updating mass transit technology and to providing capital outlays for new transit systems, we will find ourselves flying across the Atlantic in 2 hours, only to spend another 2 hours crawling by car into New York City from Kennedy Airport because we have failed to meet the

growing demands for efficient and rapid public ground transportation.

And, I cannot help but remember the recent outlays for the new chocolate soldier uniforms adorning our White House policemen and the \$342,358 expenditure for the President's vacation helipad just 1,000 feet from an existing 2-acre heliport.

Did the President really say he was "reordering our priorities"?

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

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

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, in a few days we will be paying tribute to that great American, Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of his birthday. It is my purpose today to read a poem written about this great American and the monument to him in this city which we all know.

This poem is written by the poet laureate of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Adlai Esteb.

The poem follows:

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

(By Dr. Adlai Albert Esteb)

What do we see in Lincoln's form and face?
Mere marble loveliness and sculptured grace?
Much more! We see a poem carved in stone;
We see a moral giant on a throne;
We see, some think, the greatest spot on earth,

For here each human being grows in worth.
We see a champion of true liberty,
Emancipator, Man of Destiny!
What inspiration ev'ry look imparts,
And kindles Freedom's flame within our hearts!

What do we hear while in this sacred place?
Just whispered plaudits by the human race?
Much more! Methinks I hear a trumpet blast,
A stirring, ringing challenge from the past.
This great incarnate conscience of our land,
Spoke in a voice all men could understand.
His warning words which rang with earnest tone,

Now echo through this monument of stone.
"The great unfinished task," he seems to say,
"Demands our dedication here today."

What do we feel mid sculptured art so fine?
Just passing pride in this great national shrine?

Far more! We feel the heart throbs of our race,

While looking up at Lincoln's furrowed face.
A deep conviction stirs within our souls,
A burning zeal to reach life's highest goals.
We feel, while standing in this place sublime,
Inspired to grasp our heritage of time!

Thank God for Lincoln's call to great and small,

Of liberty and justice for us all.

DEATH OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM COURTLAND LANTAFF

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

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I regret to have to advise my colleagues that the distinguished former Member of this House, the Honorable William C. Lantaff, died last week, on January 28, 1970. Bill was my predecessor in the Congress, and many of you knew him. He served

two sessions in the 82d and 83d Congresses. He was a big man in many ways, not only physically but mentally. His service and his dedication to his country, State, and community had no bounds. He was one of the most enthusiastic and one of the most dedicated people in public life it has been my pleasure to know.

You may recall that he served on the Government Operations Committee and also served on the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, as it was known in the previous Congress; he served also on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

I first got to know Bill back in the 1930's. Hitler was on the move in Europe, and typical of the sense of responsibility which was the keystone of his entire life he immediately joined the Florida National Guard. When I first knew him, he was a first lieutenant in Battery F, 265th Coast Artillery. I decided to join the National Guard and Bill became my friend and mentor from then on. He went on to a distinguished military career, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and continued to serve in the Reserve forces after World War II.

Bill Lantaff had been in ROTC at the University of Florida where he received his commission as a second lieutenant.

In January of 1941 Battery F of the 265th Coast Artillery, Florida National Guard, was called to active duty with Bill as one of its officers. Bill remained on active duty until the end of World War II.

For 1½ years he served as an officer in military intelligence; he was a member of the general staff. After he left the Congress, he continued throughout the years to provide an extensive and most valuable service to his Government in a number of areas of vital national interest.

I think the actions which exemplified his whole life more than anything else were those he took when he returned from active duty. He was one of those determined young men who wished to help improve and change the course of the world.

W. C. "Bill" Lantaff was born July 31, 1913, in Buffalo, N.Y. He moved to Jacksonville, Fla., in 1921 and to Miami in 1929. After high school he entered the University of Florida and the lights of outstanding leadership began to glow.

Bill was president of Blue Key, University of Florida's highest honorary fraternity; he was secretary and then president of the student body; he was also president of Phi Kappa Tau, his social fraternity.

After obtaining his degree in law in 1936 he joined, in 1937, one of Miami's outstanding law firms then known as Casey, Walton & Spain. Bill became a partner and has always been associated with and loyal to that group of men.

In 1937-38, Bill was president of the Miami Beach Jaycees, and in 1939-40, he was an associate municipal judge in Miami Beach.

After World War II he continued his deep interest in his community. He ran for a seat in the Florida Legislature. Bill Lantaff was immediately accepted by the

community for the kind of man he was, because of the obvious intelligence and integrity which he possessed. He served with great distinction in the Legislature of Florida for two terms, 1946-47 and 1948-49.

He also served as president of the Dade County Young Democrats in 1947 and the same year also became city attorney for the city of Hialeah, Fla.

Bill Lantaff came to Congress, a capable former member of the Florida State Legislature, to serve in the 82d and 83d Congresses. While here he was recognized as a highly effective debater, a sturdy fighter for legislation he supported, and an indefatigable worker.

The assistance he gave his district lay not only in legislative areas of interest, but also in his diligent attention to his constituents' needs.

Bill Lantaff was a dedicated and able member of the House. His service labeled him as a young man of extraordinary ability, rare judgment, and good, deep, commonsense. He laid the foundation for much greater contributions to this great body, but personal reasons compelled him to retire and not seek reelection. It was a great loss to this body and to his devoted constituents. I have no doubt that he would have been re-nominated and reelected. His leadership was greatly missed by his friends in the Florida delegation and throughout the House.

Members who had the privilege of serving with him will recall his ability in helping to arrive at an acceptable conclusion when there were rather wide and sometimes bitter differences between members of the committees on which he served.

Having served notably in uniform during World War II, he returned to civilian life inspired by a vision of the freedom he had helped preserve, anxious to serve his community and country. His public service was marked by clarity of mind, forthrightness, and absolute honesty. That is something wonderful to be remembered for. He reflected credit both upon himself and the people who sent him here.

His private life as well as his public life was always marked with achievement.

After he retired from Congress, which he did voluntarily, he continued to serve his country in many ways. In addition, he managed an extensive law practice with the law firm of Walton, Hubbard, Schroeder, Lantaff & Atkins. He also headed the United Fund and he became president of the Orange Bowl Committee. He was chairman of the Inter-American Center Authority. In short, he made his presence felt in every way throughout the entire State and our community.

The following two editorials indicate how the entire community respected Bill Lantaff and how much all of us in Greater Miami will miss him:

[From the Miami (Fla.) Herald, Jan. 30, 1970]

BILL LANTAFF'S FIRST LOSS

William C. Lantaff epitomized the post-war generation of energetic civic-minded Miamians.

His hand was in nearly every worthwhile activity. He served in Congress. He presided over the Orange Bowl Committee. He chaired

Interama. He created the Dade Foundation, a community trust. He led a United Fund campaign. A newcomer in the middle '30s, within a year he was president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and a year after that a municipal judge. There was time in between for a distinguished law practice.

This is a record of service, compiled here only in part, which has hardly any equal in Miami's last quarter-century. To recall it and its generous motivation is to remove some of the sting of sorrow in Bill Lantaff's untimely death.

For two years he fought the ravages of cancer, always smilingly, never retreating, remaining of good cheer for those many friends who fought figuratively at his side. It was the only battle he never won, and its loss is everyone's.

[From the Miami (Fla.) News, Jan. 31, 1970]

WILLIAM LANTAFF

William C. Lantaff lent his time and talents unselfishly to a long list of charitable and civic causes.

He served two terms in Congress with distinction and he held positions of leadership in the United Fund and Orange Bowl Committee, to name but two of his many public endeavors.

His death on Wednesday at the relatively young age of 56 was a tragic loss to his family, his countless friends, and to the community.

William Lantaff was indeed a remarkable man. It is unfortunate that a man who has given so much has to leave this life, because there is no doubt in my mind that had he continued to live, he would have been of even greater service to his city and State and country.

Throughout, Bill was a devoted husband to his charming and vivacious wife Betty and an exemplary father to his children, Courtland, Kent, and Cathy, a loving son to his mother Charmaine, and a warm, sincere friend to many people who were fortunate enough to know him.

To his wife, Betty, his three children, his mother and the rest of the family, Mrs. Fascell and I extend our heartfelt sympathy for the loss of a man who exemplified in every way what all of us would hold to be "a good life—a constructive life."

Bill Lantaff was truly a noble man. His high integrity, outstanding ability and statesmanship will remain an inspiration to all who strive for the good of the America we love.

Mr. Speaker, I yield now to my colleague, the dean of the Florida delegation.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness and a sense of personal loss that I note the death on January 28 of Bill Lantaff, a distinguished and able former Member of this body. He was a Member of the 82d and 83d Congresses and retired voluntarily from the political arena in order to return to the practice of law and to private business in Miami. He represented the Fourth District of Florida which at that time comprised all of Dade and Monroe Counties.

I have served with many Members of Congress, none with a more delightful personality or with greater ability or with a stronger retinue of friends than Bill Lantaff. Mrs. Sikes and I considered Bill and his wife, Betty, among our closest friends when they were in Washington

and this friendship has been a real and personal one throughout the intervening years. I recall many instances in which the House demonstrated its affection and confidence for Mr. Lantaff and I watched his retirement from public life with a great deal of personal regret. I felt that he was one of the most promising of the younger Members of the House and that the years would bring many honors in public service had he chosen to continue in elective service. After he saw fit to leave Congress, he continued to give his talents and his time to many worthwhile endeavors in his home city and State and we can truly say that his contributions were manifold and they were outstanding.

William Courtland Lantaff was born at Buffalo, N.Y., on July 31, 1913, and moved to Jacksonville, Fla., in 1921 and to Miami in 1929. He was a graduate of Miami High School and he received his A.B. and LL.B. from the University of Florida. He was president of the social fraternity Phi Kappa Tau and of the Florida Blue Key Honorary Fraternity. Both during and after college he held important positions which demonstrated his leadership and his ability. He served in World War II and was discharged as a lieutenant colonel. Before coming to Congress he was twice elected to the Florida House of Representatives and in 1948 he was voted by the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce one of the five outstanding citizens in Florida.

He is survived by his wife, the former Betty Wilcox of Miami Beach, and by three children: W. Courtland Lantaff II, Kent, and Cathy. To all of his family, Mrs. Sikes and I extend our deepest sympathy. We, too, shall miss this great and good friend, this outstanding citizen whose services meant so much in so many ways to so many.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. HALEY).

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, it is always a very sad occasion to rise before our distinguished colleagues and express the shock and grief that we feel because one of our former colleagues has gone from this world. It is particularly so today because our dear friend, William C. Lantaff, was in the prime of life, only 55 years old, when he passed away last week.

Bill Lantaff represented Florida's Dade County in the Congress from 1951 to 1955. He served ably and effectively in the U.S. House of Representatives as he had served our State in our legislature and our country in the armed services. With his voluntary retirement from Congress and his return to private law practice in Miami he continued to be available as his country needed him. He served here in many ways.

Having been privileged to work with him in the State legislature and again in Congress, I knew him to be a very fine legislator, a great American and a true friend. He was a statesman. Our country needs more of his kind today and Florida needs more adopted sons of his caliber.

To his wife Betty, their sons and their daughter, Mrs. Haley and I extend our deepest sympathy.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am truly saddened to learn of the passing of Bill Lantaff. Bill and I came to this body at approximately the same time. We were about the same age. I developed a very close friendship with him during his 4 years in the House of Representatives.

He was an able, attractive, articulate, dedicated public servant.

I know he continued to contribute to his community and to his State after he left the House of Representatives. I saw him on occasions when he would come to Washington. It was always delightful to resume our friendship.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that all of us on our side extend to his family, and particularly his wife, our deepest sympathy.

Mr. FASCELL. I thank the distinguished minority leader.

I yield to the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry to learn of the death of my dear friend and our former colleague, Bill Lantaff. During his period of service in this body he made an outstanding name for himself. He possessed one of the finest personalities of anyone I have ever met on the journey of life—wholesome, warm, and cordial. His outlook on life and his understanding mind made a profound impression upon all of us who had the pleasure of knowing Bill Lantaff.

I join with my colleagues from Florida in expressing my keen regret on his passing and extending to Mrs. Lantaff and her loved ones my deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. FASCELL. I thank the distinguished Speaker.

I yield to my colleague from Florida (Mr. PEPPER).

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague who is now in the well for allowing me to join him and our colleagues today in paying tribute to Bill Lantaff.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of personal sorrow that I take the floor on this occasion. Words cannot adequately express the sense of shock and sadness I felt upon learning of the death of Bill Lantaff.

He was a truly unselfish man. He was an outstanding public man. Those of this House who were colleagues of Bill's share my grief at his passing.

Though his service in this House was short in terms of years, they were immeasurable by all standards of leadership, courage, devotion, and brilliance.

May I add, Mr. Speaker, he faced the end of his life with the same courage, the same gallant courage with which he had lived his noble life.

As a U.S. Representative from the Dade County area in the 82d and 83d Congresses, Bill Lantaff earned the respect and admiration of all who had the good fortune to work with him.

As a young man Bill displayed the creative capacity for intelligent service in the Florida House of Representatives that he was later to bring into these Halls. But his devotion to public life was not without extreme personal sacrifice.

After 4 years of distinguished serv-

ice in Congress, Bill made the difficult decision to retire from public life, against the ardent wishes of his constituency. This was demanded because of his sense of devotion to his first love: his family.

On the occasion of his retirement from Congress in 1954, no greater tribute from his colleagues could have been evidenced than by the many pages of praise for his service that filled the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

His absence from this body was greatly missed but his presence of character, ability and sincerity remain with us today.

Mr. Speaker, in the passing of Bill Lantaff his community, his State and his country have lost a great statesman, a dedicated American, a distinguished lawyer, a great husband and father and a noble gentleman whose memory we shall always cherish in our hearts.

Mr. FASCELL. I thank my distinguished colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I join my friends from Florida and the other distinguished Members of the House in their expression of sorrow over the death of our former colleague, Bill Lantaff.

Bill was my good friend while he was a Member of the House of Representatives. He was an able and very enthusiastic Member of the House. He was beloved by all Members.

He was most productive in his work. He was a great Congressman and a loyal American. I extend to all his loved ones my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their sorrow.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my distinguished colleague from Florida (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I never had the opportunity of serving in Congress with Bill Lantaff, but his fine reputation followed him in retirement. It was at that time I first met Bill Lantaff and his wife Betty and finally got to know their children. If a man's record and reputation mean what he has done, then certainly Bill Lantaff was a very successful Member of Congress and public servant. I never heard anything that disparaged his service and always heard great praise of him. I knew him to be a very fine and warm person, a man of high principle, great character and integrity. I knew his wife Betty to be a very charming and lovely lady. I know that he is deeply missed by his family and friends.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Gibbons and I join with the rest of the Members of this body in paying our respects to Bill Lantaff and extending our condolences to Betty.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues in expressing my sorrow at the death of my friend and former colleague, William C. Lantaff, of Miami.

Bill gave outstanding service to his country, his State, and the people of his community for many years.

As a young man his leadership quali-

ties were recognized early and he was chosen as one of the Jaycees' 10 most outstanding men in 1948.

He served in the State legislature and was elected to the 82d Congress where he served on the Ways and Means Committee and the Government Operations Committee.

He retired after the 83d Congress and returned to Miami where he untiringly worked on many civic projects and contributed greatly to Dade County and the State.

My wife, Becky, joins with me in offering our condolences to his wife, Betty, and his children, Court, Kent, and Cathy.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, this body is deeply saddened today because Bill Lantaff is with us no longer and Florida has lost one of her most dedicated and outstanding citizens.

He served in the 82d and 83d Congresses after 2 years of outstanding service in the Florida House of Representatives.

Bare statistics, however, do not tell about the distinguished record of Bill Lantaff. He was a man who was respected in every field of endeavor and one who never took on a job without giving it his very best—and his best was outstanding.

He was constantly called upon after his distinguished record of public service for advice and counsel in every field of endeavor in our State. He never failed to respond with the willingness and the ability which typified his life.

Following his service in the Congress, he returned to Miami to practice law and all of his colleagues in the bar have said that they have lost one of their most valuable members.

Only in his fifties, Bill Lantaff was a young man with much more to give to his fellow man, and I am certain that it would have given him great pleasure to know that we recognize this.

In expressing my sincere sympathy to his wife, Betty, and his family, I can only add that this Nation and our State are richer because of his having lived. We mourn the passing of one of Florida's finest.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I greatly regret to learn of the untimely death of our former colleague, the Honorable William C. Lantaff.

During his comparatively brief service in Congress, I came to know Bill Lantaff quite well. He was a friendly, energetic and able Member who fought hard for or in opposition to those issues in which he became involved.

On several occasions after he left Congress he came to my office to visit briefly and it was always a pleasure to see him.

To Mrs. Lantaff and members of the family I extend condolences in this time of bereavement.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the passing of Bill Lantaff.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE 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.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.J. Res. 1072. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1970, and for other purposes.

REPORT ON SPACE AND AERONAUTICS ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-219)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

The year 1969 was truly a turning point in the story of space exploration—the most significant of any year in that still brief history. I am pleased to transmit to the Congress this report on the space and aeronautics activities of our government in the past twelve months. As I do so, I again salute the thousands of men and women whose devotion and skill over many years have made our recent successes possible.

This report tells the remarkable and now familiar story of man's first and second landings on the Moon. It recounts, too, the exciting Mariner voyage which took the first close-up photographs of the planet Mars. But it also discusses the space triumphs of 1969 which were less well-publicized, successes which also have great significance. It tells, for example of the progress made in our communications satellite, weather satellite and earth resources satellite programs. It discusses the scientific and military implications of all our recent advances. It details the progress we have made toward achieving greater international participation in our space adventures. And it reports, too, on our advances in aeronautical technology.

In 1969 we achieved the most prominent of our goals in space—one which had long been a focus for our energies. As we enter a new decade, we must now

set new goals which make sense for the seventies. The space budget that I am submitting to Congress reflects my view of a balanced space program, one which will build on the progress we have already made.

Our space and aeronautics program has benefited this nation in many ways. It has contributed to our national security, to our educational, transportation, commercial strength, to our scientific and medical knowledge, to our international position and to our sense of the dignity and the capacity of man. And the story is only beginning. We have made long strides into the future during the past year; now we must build on those accomplishments in the coming years and decades.

RICHARD NIXON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 3, 1970.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

JOHN VINCENT AMIRAULT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2552) for the relief of John Vincent Amiraault. Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

AMALIA P. MONTERO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6375) for the relief of Amalia P. Montero.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

VISITACION ENRIQUEZ MAYPA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6389) for the relief of Visitacion Enriquez Maypa.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

YAU MING CHINN (GON MING LOO)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1438) for the relief of Yau Ming Chinn (Gon Ming Loo).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

S. 1438

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Yau Ming Chinn (Gon Ming Loo) may be classified as a child within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of such Act, upon approval of a petition filed in his behalf by Mrs. Fanny Loo Chinn, a citizen

of the United States, pursuant to section 204 of such Act: *Provided, That no brothers or sisters to the said Yau Ming Chinn (Gon Ming Loo) shall thereafter, by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.*

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

FAVORING THE SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 33) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this Senate concurrent resolution be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

MRS. SABINA RIGGI FARINA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3629) for the relief of Mrs. Sabina Riggi Farina.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

PLACIDO VITERBO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3955) for the relief of Placido Viterbo.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

ROSE MINUTILLO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 12089) for the relief of Rose Minutillo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 12089

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to Mrs. Rose Minutillo, of Brooklyn, New York, the amount certified to him by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to section 2 of this Act. The payment of such amount shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States of the said Mrs. Rose Minutillo for a pension under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration for the period beginning on December 14, 1944, through December 17, 1962, on account of the death of her husband, John Minutillo (Veterans' Administration claim number XC 2-935-738). No part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the

contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Sec. 2. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount that Mrs. Rose Minutillo, of Brooklyn, New York, would have received as pension for the period beginning on December 14, 1944, through December 17, 1962, on account of the death of her husband, John Minutillo, if she had filed a proper claim for such pension on December 14, 1944.

The bill 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.

JANIS ZALCMANIS, GERTRUDE JANSONS, LORENA JANSONS MURPHY, AND ASJA JANSONS LIDERS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3530) for the relief of Janis Zalcmans, Gertrude Jansons, Lorena Jansons Murphy, and Asja Jansons Lidars.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONVEY A TRACT OF LAND TO LILLIAN I. ANDERSON

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2012) to amend the act of October 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 1205), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a tract of land to Lillian I. Anderson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 2012

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of October 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 1205), is hereby amended as follows: In section 1, paragraph 2, change "southeast corner" to "northeast corner". The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to issue a corrective deed to Lillian I. Anderson, or her heirs, devisees, or assigns.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "southeast corner", insert ", where it appears the first time,".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill 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.

ELIZABETH B. BORGNINO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3908) for the relief of Elizabeth B. Borgnino.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3908

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall, notwithstanding

ing any provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, as amended; 30 U.S.C.A. 181-263), or any other law, convey by quitclaim deed, without monetary consideration, to Elizabeth B. Borgnino of 32 Edwin Drive, Berkeley, California 94707, all rights of the United States (except the rights of the lessees under leases from the United States executed on or before the effective date of this Act) to enter upon the surface or into the top five hundred feet of the subsurface of the real property described in section 2 of this Act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, following the enacting clause, strike all of section 1 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior shall, notwithstanding any provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, as amended; 30 U.S.C. 181-263), or any other law, convey by quitclaim deed, for the fair market value thereof, such value to be determined by the Secretary, to Elizabeth B. Borgnino of 32 Edwin Drive, Berkeley, California 94707, the coal and other minerals reserved to the United States in the real property described in section 2 of this Act. Such conveyance shall be subject to leases executed on or before the effective date of this Act. Elizabeth B. Borgnino shall bear any administrative expenses, including appraisal, filing, and recording fees, arising from the conveyance.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill 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.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LAND TO MRS. JESSIE L. GAINES OF MOBILE, ALA.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5365) to provide for the conveyance of certain public land held under color of title to Mrs. Jessie L. Gaines of Mobile, Ala.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 5365

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any provision of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for lands held under color of title", approved December 22, 1928 (43 U.S.C. 1068-1069b), limiting the acreage of public land which may be included in a patent issued under such Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to issue a patent in accordance with all other provisions of such Act to Mrs. Jessie L. Gaines of Mobile, Alabama, for the following described land: Section 8, township 5 north, range 1 east, Saint Stephens meridian, Washington County, Alabama, containing 195 acres, more or less.

The bill 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.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERRING U.S. CITIZENSHIP POSTHUMOUSLY UPON SP4C. AARON TAWIL

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Private Calendar No. 201, the bill (H.R. 1951) to confer U.S. citizenship posthumously upon Sp4c. Aaron Tawil.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1951

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Specialist Four Aaron Tawil, a citizen of Israel, who was serving in the United States Army in Vietnam with the 198th Infantry Brigade when he was killed in action on November 17, 1968, shall be held and considered to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, beginning on line 3, after the name "Aaron Tawil," strike out the remainder of line 3, and all of lines 4 and 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "a native of Israel, who served honorably in the U.S. Army from April 11, 1967, until his death on".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill 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.

DEFIANCE OF UNLAWFUL AUTHORITY

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

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, in considering the crime proposals that will soon be before Congress, an article in the January 1970 Harvard Law Review, page 626, entitled "Defiance of Unlawful Authority" should be of some assistance.

In some of the committee hearings, proposals have been advanced concerning modification of the common law rule regarding the right to resist an unlawful arrest.

A few of the salient points of the Law Review article follow:

Comparison of the recent cases of Walker v. City of Birmingham and Shuttlesworth v. City of Birmingham, both of which arose from the same events, illustrates the great significance attributed to the form of authority defied. The petitioners wished to hold marches in Birmingham, Alabama, on Good Friday and Easter Sunday, 1963, to protest racial discrimination in the city. However, they were rudely and arbitrarily rebuffed in their attempts to obtain from Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor the parade permits required by city ordinance. On the Wednesday evening preceding the scheduled Good Friday march, city officials obtained from a state court an ex parte order enjoining the planned marches unless petitioners complied with all the applicable laws; a copy of this order was served on the petitioners early Thursday morning. Petitioners did

not seek to appeal the court order until Monday morning, after the marches had been held without the required permits. The city then initiated two criminal proceedings: one (Shuttlesworth) was for violation of the city ordinance, the other (Walker) for contempt of the court order which forbade that violation.

Although the alleged unlawful conduct was identical in these two cases, the results were not. In Shuttlesworth the Court held that the city ordinance was unconstitutional on its face since it subjected the exercise of first amendment freedoms to prior restraint "without narrow, objective and definite standards to guide the licensing authority." The Alabama Supreme Court's attempt to save the ordinance by construing it narrowly four years after the events could not legitimate an earlier application when, as written, it had been void on its face. Having concluded that the ordinance was unconstitutional, the Court summarily reversed the petitioner's conviction, since past decisions "have made clear that a person faced with such an unconstitutional licensing law may ignore it and engage with impunity in the exercise of the right of free expression for which the law purports to require a license." In Walker, however, the Court affirmed the petitioners' contempt conviction, relying on an earlier case which approved the broad rule that violation of an erroneous court order, even one based on an unconstitutional statute, is punishable as contempt. The Court admitted that the very ordinance it later held invalid in Shuttlesworth would raise "substantial" constitutional questions but found it unnecessary to decide them. Thus, in these two cases as in virtually all other instances of defiance of unlawful authority, the Court went about deciding on the permissibility of defiance in a formalistic manner; after determining what type of authority was defied, it resolved the cases on the basis of this classification. The Court did not attempt to analyze the relevance of the form to the situations at bar, or to justify the application of a per se rule to all cases within the formal category.

A further relevant point this article develops is that when the effort to make an unlawful arrest was violent, the common law rule would sometimes forgive the killing of the arresting officer; (*Bad Elk v. United States*, 177 U.S. 529 (1900)) yet it would punish those who resisted lawful arrest merely by going limp. (*State v. Jaime*, 4 Conn. Cir. 530, 236 A. 2d 474 (App. Div. 1967)).

The article suggests the following amendment to strike an appropriate balance between the individual's interest in avoiding the irreparable injury of an unlawful arrest with what may be the overwhelming interest of society in demanding compliance with authority.

If the common law rule on the right to resist unlawful arrest is to be amended by statute, as suggested in H.R. 15342, which reads as follows:

It is neither justifiable nor excusable cause for a person to use force to resist an arrest by an individual he has reason to believe is a law enforcement officer, whether or not such arrest is lawful.

I would hope the following provision could be added to such an amendment:

However, no person may be punished for defying or violating unlawful government authority when obedience would have subjected him to significant and irreparable harm, unless the government is able to demonstrate the existence of an overriding interest in demanding compliance with that authority.

"E" STANDS FOR EFFORT

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

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, the Winchester Evening Star, published in Winchester, Va., features a news story in its January 27, 1970, edition describing the founding of a community library in my congressional district in West Virginia. The project was initiated by the local Ruritan Club, and the whole community participated in turning the plans into an attractive and useful public asset. I think the story is well worth reading.

Mr. Speaker, our ancestors who settled this continent came across the seas with little except their hands and brains. They knew the country was rich in resources, and they expected to use this wealth to make better lives for themselves. Hard work, cooperation, and the general good were the tools they dedicated to the task. The power and wealth of this Nation today attests how well their plan worked.

Today, however, there is much tendency to turn our responsibilities over to some agency in organized society. We look to the school, or the church, or the government to do for us what our forefathers customarily did for themselves.

I am happy to point out that in my own State there are communities which know well how to put the old virtues of initiative and self-reliance into operation. The project described in this news article is an example.

The news article is illustrated with some attractive pictures which tell the story more impressively than any words can. Capon Bridge has a library to be proud of.

About 1937 Charles and Mary Beard published a book which they called "The Making of American Civilization." It is interesting that they had much to say about the flowering of education and culture in the Nation during the 19th century. Libraries were credited as an important factor in this progressive advance. Said the Beards:

With the spread of classroom instruction went the expansion of library and museum facilities. Every large city making any pretension to refinement began to pride itself on its possession of both. And even small villages in many regions were so active in establishing local libraries that these institutions became as striking a feature of modern community life as the village church had been in colonial times.

Thank Heaven, the spirit is still alive in our best rural areas.

The article referred to follows:

"E" STANDS FOR EFFORT

(By Jack Davis)

CAPON BRIDGE, W. VA.—The 150 or so residents of this Hampshire County hamlet are button-poppin' proud of their library.

And when you say "their" library, that's just what it is.

How they got their library is a lesson in pioneer ingenuity—Capon River style.

The town of Capon Bridge sits astride a shallow, fertile valley a few miles west of the Virginia line on U.S. 50. It is an historic old settlement, where George Washington visited

a number of times as he crossed and criss-crossed the area while surveying the wilderness.

On the outskirts of the town is the grave of James Caudy (Washington spelled it Cuddy in his records), an Indian fighter of wide repute and the first white settler in these parts.

A fair portion of the population of Capon Bridge consists of pleasant folk who came here to retire. But here you don't retire. You work with your neighbors on what you like to do.

Like creating an honest-to-gosh library.

Here's how it started.

High school students living in the eastern half of the county average about 60 miles a day, back and forth, on school buses. If they wanted to do some after-hours research on a school project, their parents had to drive them to Romney, the country hub where the public library is located. Or stay after school, miss the bus and hitch-hike home.

A little over a year ago, somebody happened to mention this to Duke Simons, who then was president of the Capon Bridge Ruritan Club. His name is William P. Simons, who bought a small farm and an early-1800's house nearby after retiring from the New York City grind in '55, but to everyone here he's Duke.

Duke brought it up before the 20-odd members of the Ruritan Club. They agreed that a library was needed.

The club called a public meeting. Twenty-eight people showed up, which was a pretty fair representation. They were all for it, too.

The only available building vacant in the town was the old Gardner medical office. Hadn't been used for about 25 years, when the late Dr. Gardner pulled teeth there. Before him, his father and his grandfather, both physicians, had used it as their office. It dated back to about 1800, and it showed the wear.

But, still, it was the only building around that was available.

The Ruritan Club didn't have any money. Neither did the town.

Duke Simons went to see Dr. Gardner's widow about using the old medical office. Sure she said, she'd give the building rent-free, but what about the taxes?

Duke and John Coryell, club secretary appeared before the Hampshire County Court and explained the situation. The court agreed to close its eyes.

The building, a one-story structure about 20 feet by 36 feet, was a mess inside from disuse. Dust, mouse nests, wasp colonies and spider webs over the years had made it a den for Dracula.

By now it was early in 1969, and C. E. McKeown had taken over as Ruritan president. He saw the interior needed a thorough cleaning.

What was the quickest way?

He called the volunteer fire department. Those guys always like to squirt hoses. And they did. They washed the small frame structure down, inside and out, fore and aft, tin roof to bottom rafter.

It took two months for it to dry out thoroughly, but it was clean. Really clean.

While it was drying out, another public meeting was held. This time delegations came, not only from Capon Bridge, but from the entire eastern portion of the county. They liked what they were seeing.

At the meeting, a Literary Board was formed to handle the formalities and whatever funds might be available.

And the Ruritans went back to work on the building.

Owen Phillips, A retired electrician, volunteered to install the wiring.

The Groves Lumber Co., of nearby Augusta, donated seven gallons of paint. Individual Ruritans donated single gallons.

Club members came in evenings and painted.

Two contractors, club members, built the book shelves.

Then came the ladies—mostly, the wives of the men who worked on the building.

They scoured the eastern part of the county, and came up with about 2,000 books. Then the women catalogued them and arranged them properly in order.

But it didn't stop there.

The Capon Bridge Volunteer Fire Co. bought an oil heater. Charley Buchinsky installed it.

The Ruritan Club gave the tables.

Mrs. Hazel Nelson provided four wooden chairs.

Roy Giffin donated 10 folding metal chairs, which Mr. and Mrs. Wendie Omps painted.

Mrs. Gladys Simons pitched in two metal file cabinets.

William Massey came along with a coat rack.

The Hampshire County Taxpayers Assn. divvied up \$50, and Charles Aiken, \$10. The ladies of the Home Demonstration Club held an art-craft show and bake sale and made \$150, which it turned over to the Library Board.

And last summer, on a fertile stretch of bottom land that was donated, the Ruritan members planted corn, and picked it, and sold it, and came up with a \$420 profit. All of which went to the Library Board.

The little building beams. Inside, it's as clean as a pin, and the shelves are about two-thirds full of books ranging from "The X Bar X Boys Lost in the Rockies" to "Stoddard's Lectures."

Outside, it still needs a bit of spit and polish, and the porch shows the wear of time. But come next summer, the Ruritans plan to paint the outside and put on a concrete floor on the porch.

There was obvious pride in Duke Simons' voice when he said:

"This was all real volunteer work. We don't owe a dime on it. Not one cent of state or federal money here. We're mighty proud of it. All of us. Everybody contributed in one way or the other."

His leathery face beamed.

James Caudy, resting in the deep, dark soil just across the stream, would have been proud.

THE 22D ANNIVERSARY OF CEYLON INDEPENDENCE

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

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my best wishes to the country of Ceylon on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of its independence, which falls on February 4.

Ceylon today can be proud of its place among the democratic nations of the world. In the short space of 22 years she has established a stable parliamentary system of government. Under her Constitution the rule of law prevails and Parliament is supreme. Ceylon has freedom of speech, freedom of movement, and freedom of the press.

Ceylon is especially proud of her record in education, which has been brought within reach of everyone. As a result, 80 percent of the population is literate.

There has been a significant improvement in health. Life expectancy has been raised to 62 years as a result of improved environmental sanitation, better medical treatment, and improved diet.

Ceylon's progress has been assisted by aid from the United States and various

international groups such as the World Bank and the International Fund. The Government of Ceylon has expressed its appreciation for this assistance, which has enabled it to help itself more effectively.

Ceylon is proud of its progress and is anxious to have foreigners visit the country and see the progress that has been made. Ceylon is now on the air routes of several major airlines, and new hotels are being built to accommodate the increasing number of tourists.

Relations between our two countries continue to be good and, in fact, have been strengthened in recent years through many joint projects and activities. I am confident that we will continue to enjoy friendly and cordial relations in the years ahead.

TRANSPORTATION—CONTROVERSY BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND LABOR

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the American public has a great stake in any controversy between management and labor which affects the transportation systems of this Nation. As we all know, transportation is the lifeblood of America. The food we eat, the products we consume, the raw materials going into manufacturing plants, and the finished products are all part of the commercial lifeline of America.

The American railroad system is one of the mainstays in this transportation system which keeps our country prospering. For the railroad system nationwide to come to a halt has a dramatic and disastrous effect on all American industries.

Mr. Speaker, in 1967 I supported compulsory arbitration to end the nationwide rail strike, primarily because of some of the pleas which farmers and other Americans had made to me concerning the great monetary loss they as third parties were sustaining.

Yesterday I wrote to the presidents of the three major railroads serving my district of Atlanta, Ga., and I advised them that I have no intention of idly sitting by and having management adopt a "public be damned" attitude in order to bring pressure on the unions, just as I have no intention of allowing the unions to adopt a "public be damned" attitude to bring pressure on management. The public and rail users are deserving of more consideration by both management and labor than simply using them as pawns in a labor dispute.

In the letters, I advised the presidents that I viewed collusion by management to bring rail transportation to a halt nationwide in the same manner as a nationwide rail strike.

The presidents of the American railroad system may as well make up their minds that if they persist in ignoring the interest of the public, and insisting on a nationwide shutdown detrimental to

all citizens that they may expect no sympathy from this Congressman who is one of the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S BUDGET PRETENDS THE VIETNAM WAR IS OVER

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

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Members of Congress received copies of President Nixon's budget for fiscal year 1971. I was most gratified to note in looking through the budget, especially the Defense budget, to see that no expenditures are listed for operations in Southeast Asia. This confirms the hopes of those of us who have been pushing for faster withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam; if there is no money allocated for Vietnam operations, the President must be planning a complete withdrawal before the start of the new fiscal year. We are delighted that the President has finally seen the wisdom of speedier disengagement.

It is certain that the omission of detailed military expenditures attributable to the Vietnam war must mean the end of our Vietnam participation because the only alternative interpretation is that the President who courageously—by his own estimate—chose a slow withdrawal policy is now trying to hide the dollar cost of that policy from the American people. Certainly a President who is so concerned about the inflationary effects of Government spending that he would veto education and health appropriations, would never try to conceal the costs of his Vietnam policy. It is beyond belief that such a courageous and forthright political leader would attempt to have his "slow withdrawal cake" and still try to convince the American people that he has enough left for the hungry—not to mention the ill-housed, the sick and the poor—here at home.

Of course, the war in Vietnam must have ended; no President who cares so much about inflation would continue spending over \$20 billion per year on Vietnam. And what a relief to know that, although over 9,000 American lives have been lost since the new administration took office, after July 1 we will not have to worry about that any more.

Mr. Speaker, just to be absolutely certain that I am not misreading the President's fiscal 1971 budget, I invite other interested Members of this body to join with me in asking the Director of the Bureau of the Budget whether we are interpreting the new budget correctly. We will simply ask Mr. Mayo to either acknowledge that the President plans to be out of Vietnam by June 30, 1970, or to stop pulling our legs and tell the American people what this "slow withdrawal" policy is going to cost us. I am all for preserving the President's options, but not at the expense of eliminating the congressional budgetary function and ignoring the people's right to know the cost of war.

THE LATE HONORABLE GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with sadness in my heart to pay tribute to my dearest friend, Congressman GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. Not since the death of my father have I felt a loss so deeply. The bond of friendship and mutual understanding GLEN LIPSCOMB and I shared was beyond the power of expression.

We served together in the California State Legislature. The Lipscombs had two small daughters; we had two small sons, so that Virginia and Elizabeth did not come to Sacramento with us, but we drove home together on weekends, or else Elizabeth and Virginia drove to Sacramento to spend some time with us. During the first year we were in the legislature, our children served as pages of the State assembly during their Easter vacation. GLEN and I were together continuously; we were seatmates. We shared offices. Our thoughts and feelings were practically identical. In fact, in Sacramento we were affectionately called the "Golddust Twins."

When GLEN was elected at a special election to come to the U.S. Congress, I was as proud as if it had been I who had been chosen. Little did I realize that in but a brief time following that, circumstances would be such that I, too, would be serving in Congress, and that we would be resuming our close relationship and reestablishing our mutual interests and personal contacts.

GLEN was recognized as one of the foremost authorities on national defense and military financing in the Congress. His contribution as senior Republican member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee since 1965 has been extensive and will be felt for years to come, as will his activities as ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration. He served also as chairman of the California Republican delegation—one of the largest in the House—and was a member of the Joint Committee on Printing.

During the 1952 campaign, GLEN was in charge of the Washington office of Senator Richard Nixon who was the Republican nominee for Vice President. He continued to be a staunch supporter of Mr. Nixon through both the 1960 and 1968 Presidential campaigns.

When the U.S.S. *California*—the first nuclear-powered surface ship in a decade—had her keel laid in Newport a short while ago, Elizabeth and I were proud to be among the guests to watch Virginia authenticate the keel laying and to hear Secretary of Defense, Melvin R. Laird, as the principal speaker. It was an occasion we shall long remember and the words of our dear friend—GLEN LIPSCOMB—will live forever on the plaque attached thereto:

Future generations of Americans will recognize that it was Congress that had the foresight, wisdom and courage to take this initiative to strengthen the Defense of our Nation.

So, also, will future generations of Americans recognize the contributions that GLEN LIPSCOMB has made to the future of our great country through his untiring efforts and his dedication to the office he held. I know that he was proud to serve the 24th District of California in the House of Representatives, and I am certain that the people in the 24th district will miss his outstanding leadership and service.

No one could possibly have had more integrity, dedication, and loyalty than GLEN LIPSCOMB. His devotion to family, and his dedication to public office certainly have earned for him a "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Not once during our entire friendship have I ever heard him say an unkind word about any individual. Nor have I ever heard any individual say an unkind word about him. I am also proud to say that never once in these 21 years of close association have we ever had a disagreement.

Although it is not for us to question, it is difficult to accept that such a fine person had to be taken from us at the prime of his life. All my life I have been a religious man. I have never quite been able to understand why leaders like Congressman LIPSCOMB are called at such an early age. About the only explanation I have been able to give myself is that maybe God needs some men like GLEN to help Him in connection with His problems. GLEN had so much to give, and gave so generously and tirelessly of his time and energy. It is a great personal loss as well as a great loss to our country.

When my time comes, I know he will be there with his outstretched hand to guide and help me.

Elizabeth joins me in extending our love and affection as well as our deepest sympathy to Virginia, Diane, and Joyce and the other members of the family. We feel certain that wherever GLEN is, he knows we will be watching over Virginia and the girls, knowing we will do whatever we can to ease their burden of grief.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD).

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States and Representative GLEN LIPSCOMB were close friends over many years. This morning at the services, the President attended in paying tribute to GLEN LIPSCOMB.

Yesterday the President issued a statement following the passing of GLEN LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, I would like to read his words:

It was with great sadness and a feeling of personal loss that I learned of the death of GLEN LIPSCOMB. He was an outstanding Congressman, Chairman of the California delegation of his party, and highly respected among his colleagues of both parties in the Congress. And it was not only his superb record as a Congressman that made GLEN LIPSCOMB respected; it was his admirable record as a man.

I personally learned of his great abilities in 1950 when he volunteered his assistance in my campaign for the U.S. Senate and again in 1952 when he gave his time and talent to help operate my Washington office at the time I was candidate for Vice President. Since then, many Americans—in and out of

political life—have discovered his capacity for hard work and his devotion to high principles. The nation has lost a fine American; California has lost a Congressional leader; many of us have lost an irreplaceable friend. Mrs. Nixon joins me in offering deepest condolences to the family of GLEN LIPSCOMB.

Mr. Speaker, if GLEN LIPSCOMB had an enemy in this House, neither he nor I knew it. He certainly had many, many friends, and I am proud to have been one of them.

In public life one needs friends, but one becomes a discerning judge of friends. GLEN was a very special kind of friend. His friendship never wavered whether his fortunes, or yours, were up or down. If you were friends, you could count on GLEN.

It has been said that life without a friend is death without a witness. GLEN was worried, the last time we talked, that at the age of 54 he had accomplished nothing, that so much unfinished work was left for him to do. I say that we are all his witnesses. How many men have done as much for their country, their family, and their friends as GLEN LIPSCOMB did in his 54 years among us?

GLEN LIPSCOMB never said, as the distinguished gentleman from California has indicated, an unkind word about anyone, even though there were occasions of personal differences on the floor or in committee or even within our party. I never heard, as the gentleman from California has said, an unkind word said by anyone about GLEN LIPSCOMB, and even though there were some vigorous opponents who differed with him very dramatically.

I had the wonderful experience, Mr. Speaker, of working a good many hours, a good many weeks, and a number of years most closely with GLEN on the Committee on Appropriations, particularly the National Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. He was an anchor of strength. Yet he had an unbelievable vision of what we in the Congress ought to do to make certain that America would be strong in meeting our problems abroad. In this most vital area, Mr. Speaker, he was by any standard an acknowledged expert. He was highly respected by his committee colleagues on both sides of the aisle. He was respected by the witnesses who appeared before the committee, both civilian as well as military, and I think it is accurate to say that the staff members wholly approved of the fine job that GLEN LIPSCOMB did on these most important matters.

Well, Mr. Speaker, his life will have many witnesses, within this Chamber and outside; from the White House to the humblest home in America, whose inhabitants are safer because of his vigilance in defense matters. His life will have special witnesses in an adoring wife, his helpmeet of 33 years, and two lovely daughters, who have given him five grandchildren to brighten his recent years.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Betty, and I extend our deepest sympathies and condolences to GLEN's wonderful wife, Ginger, and their fine family.

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

Mr. SMITH of California. I am pleased to yield to our distinguished Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the untimely passing of our dear friend and late colleague, GLENARD LIPSCOMB, leaves a void in the House which will be extremely difficult to fill. GLENARD LIPSCOMB was a public accountant by training and performed invaluable service as a member of the vitally important Subcommittee on Defense of the House Appropriations Committee. He gave unstintingly of himself and of his technical expertise as a member of that subcommittee.

Because of his many years of service in that post he had acquired a profound knowledge of our Defense Establishment and our Nation's national defense that he recognized should be second to none. On the one hand he always acted as a vigorous guardian of the taxpayers' dollar, but on the other hand he was fully cognizant of the necessity of maintaining our national defense posture commensurate with the country's role as the chief guardian of the free world.

When the annual defense appropriation bill was brought to the floor, his superb mastery of his subject enabled him to play a dominant role in successfully guiding it through to passage.

On a more personal level, I have lost a dear friend. It was only 2 weeks ago that I visited GLENARD LIPSCOMB at the hospital, where I met Mrs. Lipscomb who was with him on that occasion. He was very optimistic. When I left him, I left with a feeling of happiness at the optimism he displayed on that occasion.

I deeply treasured GLENARD LIPSCOMB's friendship. He was universally liked and admired by his colleagues. He was a vigorous advocate in behalf of his political philosophy, but he was always a gentleman, fair, reasonable, and understanding. He placed the welfare of his country above politics.

Mrs. McCormack and I extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife Virginia and to her loved ones.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I join our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) in the touching statement he has made about his close friend and one of our most beloved colleagues, GLENARD LIPSCOMB. Everything the gentleman from California and the distinguished minority leader have said about GLENARD LIPSCOMB is echoed in my own heart. GLEN was, as all Members know, an outstanding Member of the House, a ranking and most effective member on two important committees. He was knowledgeable, hard working, and constructive. He played a major role in the work of this body during his years here.

Mr. Speaker, the House feels it when it loses a Member of great dedication. In GLEN's death we have lost one of our most dedicated Members.

But, Mr. Speaker, GLEN LIPSCOMB was more than just a valuable and dedicated legislator and servant of the House and of the American people. He was one of the most wholesome men I have ever known. He was such a delightful and

personable gentleman. He had the ability to disagree with grace and fairness. His talent for kindness and friendship was boundless and was appreciated as fully on our side of the aisle as in his own party. His affections were fully returned by every Member of the House. We all loved this wonderful man. We shall all miss him and the kindly smile that greeted us daily.

Mrs. Albert and I extend to Mrs. Lipscomb and their daughters and their grandchildren and relatives our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. BYRNES).

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on an occasion such as this, words are always inadequate. I feel also a personal inadequacy to truly express the great sadness that is in my heart at the passing of our wonderful friend, GLENARD LIPSCOMB.

Almost any adjective that carries with it a pleasant connotation could be used in describing GLENARD LIPSCOMB. He was masculine, yet a sweet person; he was firm, yes, yet fair and reasonable and gentle; he was a kindly man; he was a generous man; he was just thoroughly decent in every aspect of his life and demeanor.

We all knew him also as a most studious individual, conscientious in the tasks which might be assigned to him.

He was unselfish, always willing to go out of his way to help to make life easier for someone who could use his help in either a small or larger way. In fact, we can say that GLENARD LIPSCOMB really never thought of himself, he thought of others.

I have known him since his first days in the Congress. I have known him not just as a colleague but as a very close friend. To me he was an inspiration, a model of a perfect gentleman. I was blessed to count him as one of my very closest friends.

This is a time of great personal sadness as far as I am concerned and as far as Mrs. Byrnes is concerned, but our sadness is tempered by the memory of a most pleasurable and rewarding association. We join with others in expressing our deepest sympathy to his lovely and gracious wife, Ginger, and his very fine daughters.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON).

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, GLEN LIPSCOMB did not belong just to California; he belonged to the Nation. And the Nation has sustained a very deep loss.

I have sat here and listened to the many fine tributes paid to the memory of this distinguished American and legislator, and I must say that I do not think anyone has been able quite to capture the full depth and breadth of this statesman from the State of California. I confess that I lack the words to do so. But to his memory we seek to pay the highest tribute.

I sat by GLEN LIPSCOMB's side for years in the committee room. I observed him under all conditions. His performance has been outstanding. I recall his unrelenting efforts, his fairness and objec-

tivity, his patience and compassion. If I have served here with a finer, more dedicated and devoted citizen than GLEN LIPSCOMB, I cannot call his name.

I know his loved ones will take comfort that we loved him so much and that we respected him immensely. He has left the members of his family a heritage which will comfort and inspire them in the coming years.

In my words of esteem, respect, and affection—inadequate as they are—I undertake to speak for all the members of the Committee on Appropriations, the committee upon which GLEN LIPSCOMB served so faithfully and ably throughout his tenure.

Mr. Speaker, may the Lord bless his memory and give comfort to his loved ones and his wide circle of friends.

Mr. SMITH of California. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MAILLIARD).

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, it is said that "any man's death diminishes me." John Donne's words were never more true than in the case of my friend, GLEN LIPSCOMB.

The hallmark of GLEN LIPSCOMB's public life was excellence. During four terms as an Assemblyman in California and 17 years here in the House of Representatives GLEN served with quiet distinction and determination. GLEN LIPSCOMB's name was not often in the headlines, but his presence was always known by those charged with the daily responsibilities of government. He did his homework and knew his business. Fame acquired in the journals or through the electronic media is often an empty name. Those who serve best often serve quietest. The latter characterizes the career of GLEN LIPSCOMB.

Apart from his exemplary public record, how are we to remember GLEN LIPSCOMB? I suggest that we recall him for his abiding belief in the great American proposition that the people can govern themselves, and of right, ought to. I will always think of GLEN as a Congressman's Congressman which is perhaps the highest praise that can be given by a colleague in this great body.

Beyond his public record and his political philosophy, GLEN LIPSCOMB was my friend. I shall miss him.

My wife and family join me in expressing our deep sympathy to GLEN's wonderful wife Ginger and their daughters and other members of his family.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished dean of the California delegation (Mr. HOLIFIELD).

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, shortly after GLEN LIPSCOMB was elected he was assigned to the Committee on Government Operations and subsequently assigned to the Committee on Military Operations, which I have had the honor to chair for more than 16 years. For 6 years I worked side by side with GLEN LIPSCOMB on that committee, and I can say that there was never any more diligent member in attendance on that committee nor was there ever a more dedicated member of that subcommittee and full committee than GLEN LIPSCOMB. We worked togeth-

er many, many hundreds of hours. I never had a disagreement with him. I can attest to the fact that his professional background as an accountant gave him great expertise in the many investigations we made into contracts and into matters pertaining to the operations of the military department. We developed many reports in that committee, and every one of those reports came out unanimously. I believe this is a tribute both to GLEN and to the other members of the subcommittee that we were able to arrive at reports which were unanimous in nature and that we were able to resolve differences of opinion and come out with recommendations which we felt were valuable for the country.

As I said, GLEN's background gave him the professional expertise which made him particularly valuable in that committee. I know that the same background in accounting stood him in good stead when he was assigned to the Committee on Appropriations. It made it possible for him to render diligent and efficient service there.

During the years since 1953 when he was elected we enjoyed a personal friendship between GLEN, his wife, Virginia, Mrs. Holifield, and me. He had a nickname that he often used for me. He called me "Boss," because I was the chairman of the subcommittee. Even after he had left the subcommittee every time he met me he said, "Hello, Boss. How are things coming along," or something like that. It was a term that I appreciated, because I knew it was a term of affection.

Mrs. Holifield and I have had a deep affection for Virginia and for GLEN. We will miss him as a personal friend. I know that the Congress also is going to miss the dedicated work he has been doing. One of the things we learn in this House is that, regardless of which side of the aisle we sit on, we learn to appreciate and value men of dedication, men of diligence, and men who will do their homework and work hard to make a contribution. Certainly GLEN LIPSCOMB made a tremendous contribution in his years in the House.

We extend to Virginia, and to her two daughters and their families, our affection and our deep sympathy in their loss of a husband and father.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. UTT).

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the most difficult tasks I have had. When I came down yesterday and saw the flag at half-mast a cold chill ran down my back, because I felt it in my bones that the time had come for the good Lord to take Brother Lipscomb. For me he has been my closest friend in Congress. We served together since the 83d Congress. GLEN always had a smile. I do not know anyone who ever got crossways with GLEN LIPSCOMB. He had a smile and a terrific personality and made a great contribution to California. I know how much I am going to miss him. To me the whole Congress lost a great deal of its attraction as we begin to see some of our dear ones pass on to their rewards.

So, Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to express my great sympathy to Virginia and to their children and wish that God may give them the strength to carry on. We do not know why it is that certain people are called and some of the rest of us who are far less important to their country and the Congress are not taken.

But, Mr. Speaker, we take it as it comes.

Again I will say that I will never miss anyone as much as I am going to miss GLEN LIPSCOMB.

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

Mr. SMITH of California. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness and a great sense of loss—personal loss—that I join my colleagues in paying tribute to our esteemed friend and distinguished former colleague, the late GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. He was one of the finest men that I have ever known, one of the outstanding Congressmen that I have served with and one of the dearest friends that I have had. He was a warm and genuine human being. He spent much of his life in dedicated service to his country and to his fellow man. He was a man who gave unstintingly of his talents in the development of our Nation. He handled the demanding responsibilities of his congressional committee assignments with the same intelligence, insight, and love of country that he fulfilled his obligations to his constituents.

Seldom, Mr. Speaker, does one find a man of such great stature and at the same a man who was so wholeheartedly dedicated to and responsive to the needs of the people he serves. His record and his contributions to America have earned for him the genuine and the lasting admiration and respect of his colleagues.

I shall always cherish the memory of his friendship and our association.

My sympathy and my prayers and those of Mrs. Sikes are with Mrs. Lipscomb and all of their family during this difficult time.

Mr. SMITH of California. I thank the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bow).

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the Nation has lost a great leader and I have lost a very dear and close friend.

For many years we sat together in the State, Justice, Judiciary and Commerce Subcommittee chaired by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ROONEY). I know of no man who came to the committee meetings better prepared and with a greater understanding of the needs of the Nation than GLEN LIPSCOMB.

During my years of service in the Congress and during the period of my association with GLEN LIPSCOMB, I shall remember him as one of the half dozen most capable men I have known here in this body.

In recent years, especially since he became a member of the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, in my opinion his contribu-

tions to his country while serving on the Defense Subcommittee have been of great strength.

You will recall that it was GLEN LIPSCOMB who was called upon to handle the transition between the Johnson and Nixon administrations in the Defense Department. I am sure that many of the things he recommended to the new Secretary, Melvin Laird, who served with him on that committee, brought about many of the savings that we find in Defense so that we now have more funds for our local needs and for domestic affairs.

It will be difficult, I assure you, Mr. Speaker, for many of us who have worked with him over the years to really believe he is not here with us now.

He has been taken in the prime of life, at a time when he was making his greatest contributions to the country.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I have known a more pleasant man than GLEN LIPSCOMB. In all of my years of association with him I have never heard him say an unkind word about anyone. He always brought a bit of happiness to our hard deliberations. He was a man of great humor, and in our most difficult times a man of great comfort. We shall all miss him very, very much.

Mr. Speaker, to his wife, Virginia, and his lovely daughters, Mrs. Bow and I extend our sympathies and condolences. But I am sure they must have some comfort in their knowledge of his devotion not only to his family, which was great, but his devotion to our country, and the contributions that he has made. I hope that a gracious God will comfort them. I know that they shall miss him even more than we miss him, and we shall miss him a great deal.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROONEY).

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, shock and grief were my initial reactions upon learning of the untimely passing of the Honorable GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, of California, for he was a longtime friend and an admired colleague.

GLEN's passing was doubly shocking in that I had thought he was on his way to recovery from his illness. When informed of the tragic news I had that feeling one gets when a member of the family passes away.

GLEN came to the House of Representatives in 1953, after a distinguished 5 years of service in the California State Legislature. On July 31, 1958, he was named to the House Committee on Appropriations, and shortly thereafter became a member of the State, Justice, Commerce, the Federal Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee of which I was and am chairman.

I must state, Mr. Speaker, that few members of the House Committee on Appropriations have served more diligently or competently than GLEN LIPSCOMB. He was an invaluable help to all of us and, more importantly, he had a great healthy respect for the taxpayers' dollars with which we deal. He researched, he dug, and he fought for what he believed to be right—he brought much

to the committee, and thereby to the country.

But to say that GLEN LIPSCOMB was a competent and able man is to ignore that which we most felt about him—his humaneness. He was a kind, warm, and gentle man. He was a man to be admired, respected, and truly liked for himself.

I know that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will suffer for his absence, for he was one of their key men in determining policy and action. But I assure them that no man here will miss GLEN LIPSCOMB more than I. We have all lost a friend.

To his lovely wife, Virginia, his daughters, and family, I extend the Rooneys' deepest sympathy and prayers in this time of great loss.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. BELL).

Mr. BELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that we honor the memory of our friend and colleague, GLEN LIPSCOMB.

I was privileged to know GLEN for many years, both in our home State of California and here in Washington, and I considered him one of my very good friends.

In my earlier years in politics I worked with GLEN in his first campaign for election to this House in 1953.

GLEN's untrifling capacity for hard work, his businesslike approach to the myriad finances of the Federal Government, his integrity and his leadership, and what is more, his wonderful warmth of personality and his great ability won him the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

We have lost a great friend. Our State and our Nation have lost a great legislator.

I wish to join in extending very deepest sympathy to Virginia Lipscomb and to GLEN's wonderful family.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in paying my respects to GLEN LIPSCOMB. I do not know what can be said that has not already been said about him. He was, first of all, a gentleman. He was a man of humility and a man without guile, and there are few people of whom you can say that.

I need not extol the work that he did here. That has been well done and well said by others today. All I can say today is that this man fulfilled the qualifications set forth by a great poet who said:

Verily he could walk with kings and not lose the common touch.

Mrs. Miller and I join in extending our sympathy to the beautiful Virginia and to the Lipscomb family.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS).

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, what a tragedy it is that a man in the prime of life, with a lovely family and holding a position of great responsibility, should be stricken down so suddenly and almost without warning. Such was the case con-

cerning the departed colleague we mourn today—GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB.

GLEN LIPSCOMB and I began our service in Congress in the same year, 1953. We have, therefore, been associates here in this body for nearly 18 years. Most of these years we served together on the Committee on Appropriations, meeting almost on a daily basis during the long and arduous hearings and discussions pertaining to the budget and appropriations processes. This association has been close and cordial and of far longer duration than ordinarily is the case. During this long period, I came to know and appreciate the great ability which GLEN possessed and the great talent with which he was endowed.

In addition to our close relationship in the discharge of our official responsibilities, GLEN and I were together frequently on social occasions. And it was on these social occasions, always with our wives present, that I learned of GLENARD's deep and abiding love for his family. I did not know them before we met in Washington 18 years ago; but based on our close and intimate association over the years since 1953, I must say that I do not think Ginger and GLEN could have been more in love as bride and groom than they were 18 years later. Truly theirs was an ideal marriage, and it was blessed with two lovely daughters who, through marriage, have brought sons-in-law into the family circle. The homelife of this devoted family should be an example which might well be emulated.

I will not comment upon GLENARD LIPSCOMB's great accomplishments as a legislator or on his dedicated and praiseworthy service to his district, his State, and his country. I will simply pause long enough to say that in my time here I have never known a Representative who worked harder or devoted his talents and energies more effectively in selfless service than did GLEN LIPSCOMB.

I am not going to forget GLEN. But I intend to remember him, not so much as the outstanding statesman he proved himself to be but as a friend who was wholly without guile; as a kind and gentle man who had no enemies, only friends; and as one who was as persistent and emphatic in the pronouncement of his beliefs as anyone I ever knew but one who always proclaimed his views calmly, logically, and quietly, never angrily. In my book GLENARD LIPSCOMB will go down as one of the truly great men I have known in the Congress.

My wife, Annie Elliott, joins me in extending our profound sympathy to the Lipscomb family and in the belief that their faith will sustain them in this hour of sorrow and grief.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WHITTEN).

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to my colleagues pay tribute to the life and service of my good friend and the friend of all of us—GLEN LIPSCOMB.

It brings to my mind a statement I once heard, that it falls to some men to do more good in a relatively few years than many others do who live far beyond three score and ten.

Certainly GLEN LIPSCOMB's life was one that merits the temperate, the quiet, but the strong statements that have been made here today about his character, his person, and his tenacity in holding to those things in which he believed.

Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to sit by GLEN on the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Defense Department, and with all the pressures that come to all committees at times, I never saw him yield, I never saw him bend, I never saw him disagreeable.

GLEN had the ability to learn, to study, to assimilate, and to know, and he had the ability to put it across. But never have I seen him lose his patience, never have I heard him speak an unkind word to anyone on his side, on our side, or on the opposite side of the table.

I know that there is no way for us to understand how young men, in the prime of life, can be taken from us. We do take consolation in the wonderful mark he left here in the Congress and in the records of this Republic. We can take great strength in the example that he set for the rest of us here, not that we can match it, but we can appreciate it and try to emulate the fine job that he did.

I know that these are hard times, and are bound to be, for his wife and for his loved ones. But I know no man who could leave to them a better heritage, a heritage that not only do they appreciate but everyone who knew GLEN LIPSCOMB appreciates. Everything that has been said today has been said in a similar vein, and I subscribe to all those things. Again, we cannot understand the plan "upstairs," but we are thankful for the wonderful job and for the wonderful example and the lasting benefits that GLEN LIPSCOMB has left to all of us.

We join our colleagues in expressing to his beloved family our deepest sympathy in their loss.

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

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, the United States and the House of Representatives are poorer places today because of the passing of GLENARD LIPSCOMB. GLEN had qualities which very few people ever can possess. As Dr. Halverson said today at the memorial services, he was a humble man. He helped his friends, he pushed their fortunes, he aided them in every way he could. But he never did it expecting any reward. He never, as far as I know, pushed himself forward.

He was a man who was deeply devoted to this country, particularly to its defense. He was firmly convinced that the country faced physical danger from without, and that the Armed Forces of the United States must be kept strong and fit so that it could combat that danger.

And yet he was dedicated as deeply to peace as any man could possibly be. The fact that he was so dedicated to peace, I am sure, is the reason that he was so intent on making sure that this Nation was always prepared to repel aggression with overwhelming force. He hoped that the presence of this great force would deter aggression and thereby insure peace.

Here was a man who was a friend of younger people. There was no generational gap as far as GLEN LIPSCOMB was concerned. I can speak with personal knowledge of that fact, because in my own family there has never been an adult more deeply beloved by my children than GLEN and his Ginger. Every Christmas morning since we have been in Washington GLEN and Ginger came to our house. I sort of hoped that they wanted to see my wife and me, but I knew that mainly they came to see our children. This was a visit which was looked forward to every Christmas, and the Christmas season will never be the same to my family because of the fact that GLEN will no longer be with us.

Every one of our colleagues that I have talked with since his passing have all had this one remark to make about GLEN: "Here is a man who cannot be spared." There is no way in the world to replace him. I am sincere in the belief that this is true not only because of his work on the Defense Subcommittee and in the House, but particularly in the hearts of his colleagues. I know of at least three present or former Members of this House who thought of GLEN as the best friend each of them had. This great capacity for friendship—the quality that causes a person to love, and be loved—was probably GLEN's greatest virtue and the real hallmark of his personality.

Betty and I join all of our colleagues, their wives, and our mutual friends in wishing for Ginger, for Diane and for Joyce an ever-present realization of the fulfillment which has been theirs at having shared the life of a man who was so richly endowed by his Creator and at being loved so deeply by him. They have our deepest sympathy, they have our understanding, and they have our undying love and friendship. In saying goodbye to GLEN, all I can do is to pray that the Creator will take this great soul to be with him forever. In the humble opinion of a mortal man that is where GLEN deserves to be.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK).

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I join at this time in all the many comments and tributes that have been paid to our dear and beloved friend, GLENARD LIPSCOMB. I had an opportunity to know GLEN quite well and to share in the blessings of his friendship. He and I were the closest neighbors in the Rayburn Building for a number of years. Not only did I enjoy his friendship throughout that time, but also I came to know and understand the love and dedication of his staff, who came early and stayed late. This was an indication of the kind of man GLEN was, that the people who worked with him and for him were totally dedicated to him and to serving him, and they loved the man for what he was.

There are many things that could be said about his activities. I had an opportunity on one occasion to serve with him on a committee. He was one man who could disagree without being disagreeable. I simply want to say at this time that truly he will be missed. He was truly a great American.

On behalf of Reta and myself, I extend

Virginia and the girls our deepest sympathy.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CEDERBERG).

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult at a time like this to find words to express adequately one's feelings. I came to the 83d Congress with GLENARD LIPSCOMB and served with him all these years, mostly on the Appropriations Committee. We served on the same subcommittee. We who have served with GLENARD LIPSCOMB know of his dedication and ability. GLEN served in this body and did it with great distinction. GLEN had the respect and admiration of all of his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, not only have I cherished GLEN as a colleague and a friend, but also we have many times been together socially. It was a pleasure to be with GLEN and his family. They are very, very wonderful citizens. No one at any time can indicate anything else than that GLEN was a real man.

Peg and I want to express to Ginger and the girls and their families our deepest sympathy at this time of bereavement.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FLYNT).

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I share the sorrow and sadness which has been expressed in the House of Representatives today. I associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) and our other colleagues who have paid richly deserved tribute to the life and memory of the Honorable GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, late a Representative from the State of California. GLEN was an able legislator. He was a fine man. He was a true gentleman. He was a warm personal friend.

He possessed an infectious smile, a pleasant personality, and a warm and friendly disposition. He would always demonstrate sound judgment, well-chosen words, good humor, and a good sense of humor. On occasions when tensions might build up and honest disagreement between men of good will would arise, GLEN was a calm and stabilizing influence leading others to compromise issues without sacrificing principles. In every respect it was a pleasure to be associated with him.

There have been few men with whom I have had the pleasure of serving in the Congress who held the universal respect of our colleagues as did GLEN LIPSCOMB from California.

GLEN and I came to the Congress at about the same time. He and I both came after separate special elections, after the other Members of our class had entered at the beginning of the 83d Congress. So in that, as in many other ways, we had something of a kindred spirit.

In later years, during our services here, we were each elected to the Committee on Appropriations. He and I served on a subcommittee together, the subcommittee which prepares the appropriations bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Federal judiciary and related agencies.

During that time he proved himself to be a competent legislator who knew his subject matter, who did his homework, and who was always well prepared in the questioning of witnesses and in the presentation of an appropriation bill on the floor of the House.

We shall miss him very much, but we are richer for the privilege of having known him and having served with him.

His district, his State and our Nation are all better because of the influence of this fine man, to whose life and memory we pay tribute today.

Patty joins me in extending to Virginia, to their daughters, and to the other members of the Lipscomb family, our profound and heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, GLEN LIPSCOMB was a helpful person. He was helpful to this Nation in its effort to survive through his specialized knowledge of defense appropriations and the other responsibilities of his office in the Congress he acquitted so effectively.

He helped his friend, Richard Nixon, become Vice President of the United States and later President.

He helped his colleague, Mel Laird, set up the Defense Department, which the former Wisconsin Congressman now operates as Secretary of Defense.

He has helped the great and the small of his constituency, serving them well as their spokesman and ombudsman with the Federal Government.

He has helped all the Members of this body who asked his aid because of his specialized knowledge in the defense appropriations area. And he has helped many of us, his colleagues, with problems relating to our service here, problems of a narrower gage than those of broad scope which sometimes move in this body. He has helped us with personal concerns on a man-to-man basis.

As a public servant, he epitomized the kind of service we are all here to perform, assistance and help to others.

In politics, sadly, one too often sees superficiality of ability or personality or intellect rewarded with promotion or public praise or honor. And too seldom do we see true public service of the nature that GLEN LIPSCOMB performed while he was here—the helpfulness, the honorable personality, the humility of assisting others unselfishly—rewarded as it should be. Now, as the eulogies spring from us in sadness and sincerity, we get a real measure of this wonderful man.

Like the gentleman in the well, I cannot help but wonder, at the death of GLEN LIPSCOMB. Why was he taken at the height of his ability and vigor? Why is it God's purpose to call home to Him a man of such great character, capacity, and talent, who had such a future of service?

This Nation is diminished as a result of his departure. This body in which we serve is smaller. Each one of us has lost something very dear at the passing of GLEN LIPSCOMB.

Having lost a daughter to the inevita-

ble ravages of cancer, Joyce and I know something of what GLEN and Ginger and their daughters must have been going through in the last 6 months. To his family we extend our deep sympathy and our love. And to GLEN—one of God's truly noble men—we dedicate an everlasting portion of our memory and affection.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL).

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, on this sad day we join in bidding farewell to our beloved colleague, GLEN LIPSCOMB. Our country, his and my State of California, and this House have suffered a grave loss.

We met 19 years ago as members of the California Legislature and my respect, admiration, and friendship for him grew even stronger as we served together in this body. He was the complete opposite of the cartoonist's picture of a Congressman, honest, fair, kind, intelligent, the diligent master of every detail of his job of representing the people. Surely his service on the Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee has made our country stronger and more secure. A strong member of his party but he was never partisan in his approach to his work in the House or with his colleagues. The praises of his colleagues reverberate within these chambers.

His wife, Virginia, and their two daughters can treasure a memory of a fine gentleman and a courageous representative of the people. Evelyn and I offer them our deepest sympathy. We have all lost a friend.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I am thankful the gentleman from California in the well has taken this time, just as indeed I am thankful for the life on earth of our departed colleague, GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. It is perhaps well to hear from some of us on other committees and who came to serve with him 6 or 7 years after his arrival in the House, and accepted his happily extended and always helping hand. Others have spoken of our heartfelt sympathy to his loved ones more beautifully and tenderly than can I. Those who served with him through so many years have expressed for all of us, our appreciation for this man who exemplifies "service above self." GLENARD LIPSCOMB was kind, charming, gracious, and gentle, yet firm, and indeed all of the adjectives that have been used have been used correctly. It could be summarized by saying that his action spoke so loudly that adjectives and phrases cannot tell the story.

I feel privileged to have served with GLENARD LIPSCOMB, because I was a recipient of his kindly understanding. I think even though he was in vexing circumstances from time to time his kindly smile of understanding, which was always ready and almost automatically evoked, became his trademark. I shall not repeat all of the great service he has done. It has been well documented and repeated here today, but as a professional man in a profession that failed to

save his life, he had confided to me to some extent after his being first struck down and again in his terminal illness. One of the things that was outstanding throughout his all-too-short life was his eternal optimism and complete faith in his Maker, including the faith that he would be all right and could continue to serve and fulfill what he thought was his mission on earth.

As the gentleman in the well has so aptly put it, we cannot understand these things, but we are earthlings and are not given to understand God's scheme of things on earth or in the hereafter, where I know this man of God will serve at His right hand.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the time he has yielded me and Mrs. Hall joins in regret and sympathy to the loved ones.

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

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I know that the tribute of the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) has more eloquently, more movingly and more beautifully said all that I could say about our beloved colleague, GLEN LIPSCOMB, as well as those expressions which have come from both sides of the aisle from those who deeply mourn GLEN.

Mr. Speaker, when GLEN and I came to the 83d Congress and were given our committee assignments, I came to appreciate his brilliance, his knowledge and his perspective. When he was assigned to the Committee on Appropriations, although we did not serve on the same subcommittee, he won my respect and admiration as well as the respect and admiration of all the members of the full committee and indeed of all the Members of this House of Representatives for his very deep and intense knowledge which he always displayed in the full committee and on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, GLEN was one of the many who have served and who now serve in this great body who performed his public service without fanfare, who cared little for personal glory or publicity, who shunned demagoguery, but who do their daily difficult tasks motivated solely and simply and only by their magnificent sense of responsibility, their devotion to and their love for their country.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation and the great State of California, as so many Members have said here, have lost a truly great public servant. The House has lost one of its finest Members.

I express to Virginia Lipscomb and to her two daughters and the Lipscomb family my sincerest sympathy in this hour of deep sorrow.

Mr. SMITH of California. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, GLEN LIPSCOMB was a close personal friend. He and his lovely wife Ginger were one of the

most attractive couples my wife and I have been privileged to know during our service in the Congress.

In the SOS Club GLEN was a pillar of strength, leadership, and an example of restrained responsibility for all of us who were privileged to share his friendship and consultation each Tuesday evening. It has been a privilege to come to know and to be able to have associated with GLEN LIPSCOMB. He was the finest example of a conscientious, capable, effective Member of Congress of unimpeachable integrity. More than this, GLEN was a warm, humane, discerning person, who unstintingly and unselfishly gave of himself to his country, and to his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, GLEN LIPSCOMB enjoyed the highest respect, the fullest confidence and the unreserved devotion of all Members on both sides of the aisle. He deserved this unusual esteem for he was a tremendous person.

Why God's will is to take such a wonderful man as GLENARD LIPSCOMB at this time is beyond us. But it can surely be truly said that "He is not dead, He is just away."

With a cheery smile
And a wave of the hand
He has wandered into an unknown land
Leaving us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be
Since he lingers there.
He is not dead
He is just away.

Virginia and I extend our heartfelt sympathy to GLEN's lovely wife Virginia, their children, and their loved ones, in the awful loss that has become their cross to bear. In no small measure it is also our loss and that of the entire United States of America as well.

Mr. SMITH of California. I thank the gentleman from New Hampshire.

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

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my distinguished colleague from California (Mr. SMITH) and the other Members who have preceded me in extending my deepest sympathy to the members of the family of our dear friend and departed colleague, GLEN LIPSCOMB.

If I thought of a phrase which described GLEN LIPSCOMB most completely, I think I would be reminded of the words—still water runs deep.

Mr. Speaker, here was an effective man, a man who thought deeply and acted deeply in behalf of his family, his country, his constituents, and this body.

I had the great pleasure of serving with GLEN on the House Committee on Administration. Regardless of whether one considered him an adversary with reference to a particular piece of legislation or supporter of that legislation, he always was gentle and had a smile. He was always considerate of the position of other people. I know of no greater height to which one can aspire in this life than to be considerate of others.

As we mourn the passing of our dear friend today, we know that the good and constructive legislation that has been enacted since he came here in the 83d

Congress in 1953 has had his stamp upon it, that America will be greater for his service. And certainly, Mr. Speaker, the entire Gray family and I wish to join in expressing our sympathy to his grieved family and to tell them in our sincerest way that life here in Congress and our country has been better because they sent GLEN LIPSCOMB our way. In closing I would like to dedicate a poem to the life and memory of GLEN. I believe it fits his outlook on life. He was a great success.

The poem follows:

I have to live with myself, and so
I want to be fit for myself to know.
I want to be able as the days go by
Always to look myself in the eye.
I don't want to stand with the setting sun
And hate myself for the things I have done.
I want to go with my head erect.
I want to deserve every man's respect.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. GUBSER).

Mr. GUBSER. It was in January of 1951 that I first experienced the sunshine of GLEN LIPSCOMB's friendship. As the California Legislature opened its session, it was his graciousness, his warmth, and his friendship which were indelibly impressed upon me, a new member.

Now, 19 years later, those same words still describe what we feel about him.

Today, as we realize he is physically gone, our feelings erupt into a massive grief and wonderment as to why the pattern of life is denying us his graciousness, warmth, and friendship.

As weak, mortal human beings we ask—why such a young man? Why such a good man? Why such a talented man? Why such a capable man? Why such a kindly, wonderful man as GLEN LIPSCOMB?

These are questions that we mortals cannot answer and will never be able to answer until the time when we pass to immortality as GLEN LIPSCOMB has. Then, I suspect, we will know there is a higher calling than this mortal life.

No man has ever entered immortality better equipped to fulfill that higher calling than our friend and our colleague, GLEN LIPSCOMB. He lived his life as God would have all of us live, and his death is only an interruption in his service to God and humanity. GLEN LIPSCOMB lived to serve, and he will continue to serve.

A true measure of what people thought of GLEN LIPSCOMB marked his memorial service this morning. It was evidenced by the numbers and the types of people who were there, and it was echoed in the wonderful words of the reverend who said:

Glen Lipscomb's passing is our loss. It is not Glen's loss.

Although we suffer a loss, we gain a legacy. We who remain in this House of Representatives can remember his example that one need not be mean, one need not be vicious to be a strong advocate of principle.

One need not follow the course of expediency with its fleeting reward of publicity, but can savor the lasting sustenance of accomplishment by following the course of right.

One need not be unkind, to press a

difference of opinion. One can always pursue an honestly held point of view and still be a kindly gentleman like the great friend we have lost, GLEN LIPSCOMB.

I extend my profound sympathy to his good wife, Virginia, and to his family. I hope for them that they may gain the strength which GLEN LIPSCOMB would have them hold—the strength to face the future of this mortal life without their beloved.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LANDRUM).

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, it was early in January 1953, that my wife, Laura, and I became acquainted with a young, delightful, and happy couple from California who came to the Congress that year along with us and others of this group. That was a happy time. It was easy for one to be happy, and to have a pleasant attitude and to have a pleasing glance of happiness and pleasure toward everyone.

It was a new experience—of coming to Washington to live and to legislate in the Nation's Government. So none of us thought particularly at that time about the pleasant dispositions of any of the others. It was a time when that was taken for granted. But as the years have rolled by and as we have come down to the present, we recall that during all of those 17 years, now entering on the 18th year, that GLEN LIPSCOMB and his charming wife, Virginia, have been here in Washington among us, that the responsibilities of this office and the wear and tear that naturally goes with it, did not detract from his pleasing disposition. I believe he was one of the most quietly effective men that I have met in the Congress. I know I never saw him excited, but I also know that I never saw him inattentive or uninterested in the things that affected his Nation's Government or affected the interest of any of his colleagues.

Likewise when you were around his wife, Virginia, you felt that she was also interested.

So to her and to the other members of his fine family, I am pleased to join in expressions of genuine sympathy to them and join also in an expression of thanks for having known and worked with a man like GLEN LIPSCOMB.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MORTON).

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, among all of my colleagues and friends, I have never had the privilege of knowing a finer man than GLEN LIPSCOMB. Our loss in the House of Representatives, incurred by his departure, will be keenly felt. We in the House are thankful for his life and his service.

He was a symbol of greatness to all those who serve in the legislative branches of government across this land. His honesty, his integrity, coupled with his penetrating understanding, his patience and his great respect for others, reflected in him the character of a person so valuable to his fellow man and so important to the service of his country.

To his wife, Ginger, and his family,

Anne and I express our own sorrow and deepest sympathy.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURLESON).

Mr. BURLESON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, from the time GLEN LIPSCOMB came to the Congress, we served together on the Committee on House Administration. For approximately 14 year of that time he was the ranking minority member, while I served as chairman.

The nature of that committee places one in the position of having all other Members as constituents in a manner of speaking, because it is the Members' committee.

In these capacities, GLEN and I were in constant and almost daily contact in carrying out our various responsibilities.

We had the finest and closest relationship. I know we shared a high mutual respect and confidence. It is always a comfort and a gratification to be able to implicitly trust those with whom you associate. This was the case in carrying on work with this able, conscientious, and dedicated man.

We had a close working relationship. Where there was a difference of opinion, there was never a disagreeable note in all the years we worked together. Without exception, where differences arose they were resolved reasonably, fairly, and unselfishly.

I join all who have spoken with such deep feeling about the passing of our good friend. I know of no Member of this body who was held in higher esteem and respect than was GLEN LIPSCOMB. His passing is a great loss as a personal friend. His passing is a loss to this House of Representatives—to our Nation—to the people of his congressional district whom he represented so diligently and faithfully. The loss to the young family he leaves is immeasurable. I join with you who have expressed deep sympathy to Virginia and trust that she will find divine comfort to support her in the sad and lonely days ahead.

In the final analysis, it seems to me the greatest thing to be said of any man is that he was a good man. This describes our beloved and departed friend GLEN LIPSCOMB.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MACGREGOR).

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, at the services this morning in the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Bethesda for GLEN LIPSCOMB, the minister looked over those in attendance and his gaze centered on GLEN LIPSCOMB's friend, the President of the United States.

The minister then spoke of the message contained in a page of the Washington Post of this morning, February 3. The minister commented on a photograph on that page, a photograph showing the President of the United States with Maestro Eugene Ormandy. And the minister quoted from the words printed under that photograph, words that President Nixon delivered in Philadelphia on January 24 in the course of presenting Eugene Ormandy the Nation's highest civilian award, the Freedom Medal. The President honored Eugene Orman-

dy, he said, "for bringing to each performance something more precious than his great gifts; he brings himself."

GLEN LIPSCOMB was then likened to Eugene Ormandy.

To me the most moving portion of the service this morning, the most meaningful message to me as one who had the privilege of knowing GLEN LIPSCOMB for the 9 years of my service in the House of Representatives, was the understanding shown by that minister in recognizing that the most precious gift which GLEN LIPSCOMB brought to everyone whose life he touched was his own self.

Barbara joins me in extending to Ginger and to her daughters our deepest sympathy. GLEN LIPSCOMB was the finest man I ever met.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ANDREWS).

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for permitting me to pay my respects to the memory of GLEN LIPSCOMB. I served with him on the Subcommittee for Defense of the Appropriations Committee for 10 or 12 years, as long as he was on that committee. I have been on that committee a long time. Never have I served with a man who had more ability than GLEN LIPSCOMB. He was one of the finest men I have known since I have been in Congress. It is refreshing to be associated with a man like that, and it is wonderful to enjoy the friendship of a man like that, as I had the pleasure of doing through the years.

I am going to that committee now. I can truthfully say that all of us on that committee will miss GLEN LIPSCOMB. He made a wonderful contribution. He was a great Congressman. He was a great American. He was a Christian gentleman.

I attended the service this morning. It was one of the most impressive I have ever attended. GLEN LIPSCOMB reflected great honor on this House, and the great and the near-great of this Nation were there to pay their respects to him.

Mr. Speaker, I will always remember GLEN LIPSCOMB. I am thinking of a poem entitled "The Heart of a Friend.":

The heart of a friend never wanders or doubts,
No matter if years intervene.
The old faith is there and nought can compare
With the comfort it gives though unseen.

Yes, the heart of a friend is one thing I prize
As life lengthens and twilight descends
It is the last boon I will ask
When I have finished my task:
That I live in the hearts of my friends.

I want to assure GLEN's sweet wife and daughters that as long as GLEN's friends live, he will live in their hearts.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. COUGHLIN).

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, there are many here who knew GLEN LIPSCOMB as an old and beloved friend.

I would like to speak as a new member of this great body who had the privilege of knowing him as a beloved friend for only a little while.

GLEN LIPSCOMB had at the same time the sensitivity for the newest member

that he had for the most senior and powerful.

No question of this very junior Congressman was unworthy of a thoughtful answer. He gave of his time and himself to advise and counsel. There was always the ready smile and a warm retort.

It is my great regret that I could not have known him longer.

It is the Nation's loss of a great servant of the people. Our hearts go out to his family.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. ANDERSON).

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague in the well, the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) for giving us this opportunity to express our respects to the memory of GLEN LIPSCOMB and to express our sympathy to his family. I have known GLEN for many years, since some 22 years ago when he joined us in the California State Legislature. I remember him well, coming as a very eager, boyish, warm, friendly, and optimistic person. He immediately made friends in the State legislature. He served his district well in the State legislature, and later he was elected as a Member of the House of Representatives. Of course, here he did his job well also.

Mr. Speaker, today we have heard outstanding tributes to his record. I came here this past year and had a chance to renew my former friendship with GLEN, which had lapsed somewhat during the years he served in the House of Representatives. I was pleased to note, even though he was not in the best of health, that he still had the same optimistic, friendly, and eager attitude he had 22 years ago.

GLEN had many friends throughout the State of California and was well known and well liked at every level of government in our State. California has lost an outstanding Representative and our country has lost an outstanding and loyal and able public servant.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. PETTIS).

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, I have known GLEN LIPSCOMB for many, many years before I became interested in public service. The same qualities which have been described here today GLEN had in those days of his youth. They were qualities which attracted me to him then, and since coming to Congress my admiration for those qualities has grown with time.

All that has been said here today is true. GLEN LIPSCOMB was truly a giant among men.

His passing is a great loss to his country. It is a great loss to his family. It is a personal loss to me.

Shirley joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to Ginger and to the girls.

I hope that the tributes which have been paid to GLEN here today will inspire all of us in the days to come, when we read and reread these tributes, to be more like GLEN LIPSCOMB in honesty, in integrity, and in our dedication to our families and to our country.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. WOLD).

Mr. WOLD. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in great sadness at the loss of our beloved GLEN LIPSCOMB.

There are not too many of us about whom one would say, "He was a really great Christian." I have known few in my life who truly fitted this description better than GLEN LIPSCOMB.

My contact with him was brief, but short as it was, his courage, his kindness, and his convictions stood out always. His thoughtfulness and his interest in others were an inspiration.

Ginger Lipcomb has been my wife Jane's "big sister" in our first year in Congress.

We have come to admire the Lipscomb family, and to realize the great devotion GLEN had for his family and to young people particularly.

We are thankful for the opportunity of knowing and getting to love this very able and kind colleague.

Jane and I join in deepest sympathy to Ginger, to the girls and to the family, at the sad and tragic loss for all of us.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ANDREWS).

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of personal loss that I rise to join the many Members of Congress in paying tribute to the memory of GLEN LIPSCOMB.

Mary and I attended the memorial services for GLEN this morning. To see the group of people in that church and to hear the genuine tribute paid by the pastor of our late colleague really made us think of what a wonderful and useful life he had indeed led.

As a fellow member of the Subcommittee on State-Justice of the Appropriations Committee, I sat with GLEN many, many days, many weeks, and many months through the hearings. I was privileged to hear him so very capably take those actions to strengthen his Nation and to assure the welfare of his fellowman.

He was most persuasive because his concern was so obviously genuine and sincere.

We have lost a dedicated member of our committee, and the Nation has lost a great statesman.

Certainly his wife and family have our deepest sympathy. Their loss is a personal one, but it is shared by those of us who knew and admired and respected GLEN and all he stood for. We all, of course, will be proud of his memory because of the record he made during his lifetime and the respect and admiration everyone had for him.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, the loss we have suffered with the untimely passing of our beloved colleague, GLEN LIPSCOMB, is beyond measure.

He was a young man, a man who never said an unkind word and did anything unkind. He was one of the most gracious men I have ever been privileged to know. He had an ingratiating smile that showed the depth of his affection for his fellow men, his understanding and his compassion.

As individuals we will miss him. We will miss him more and more with each passing day. No one can ever take his place in

our hearts. No man ever served in this body more deeply loved and respected.

We will miss him as a friend and will miss him as one of our colleagues. He first came to Congress from California in 1953. That he served well the people of his congressional district is evidenced by his continuous service here. He enjoyed the confidence of the people for whom he spoke and acted.

He enjoyed our implicit confidence. When he addressed himself to a legislative problem we knew that he knew whereof he spoke. He worked tirelessly, and sometimes thanklessly, on each and every question to come before this House, and particularly before the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on House Administration on which he served.

GLEN was a member of the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. It would be no exaggeration to say that on defense matters he was an expert. I can recall many occasions when an explanation from him of a particular proposition would resolve any doubt some of us had with respect to it.

All of us had confidence in GLEN LIPSCOMB, not solely because he knew his subject but also because we know him to be a man of principle. He was a man of convictions with the courage of his convictions, a man of principle who stood firm on principle. And we all respected him for it.

His outstanding work in the Congress stands as a monument to his memory. He will never be forgotten.

It is difficult to understand, Mr. Speaker, why a man of his character and his ability, with so much to contribute, should be taken from us. Perhaps it is because we are selfish and we do not want to lose someone who means so much to us.

Mr. Speaker, there are no words to express the personal loss I feel. I extend to his wife and family my heartfelt sympathy. I hope they can find some consolation in the knowledge that countless people, in and out of Congress, share the great loss that is theirs.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I take the well to speak briefly about our former colleague, GLEN LIPSCOMB.

Most of you here knew GLEN for a longer time than I did, but it was my good fortune to serve with him on the Appropriations Committee.

His earnest dedication to his work, his always friendly manner, his reasonableness, and his goodness as a man, will be sorely missed on that committee and here in the House.

As a freshman I found GLEN always willing to be helpful and take the time to counsel with new Members. His words of wisdom and encouragement meant much to me—and this body can ill afford his loss.

Some news accounts within the last 2 days, unfortunately, have suggested that GLEN was a reflex "hard-liner" with respect to American foreign policy. I do not think this is a correct impression. I always found GLEN LIPSCOMB to be thoughtful and openminded on issues of foreign policy and national defense—al-

ways willing to hold off a final judgment until all the facts were in. He worked quietly, but thoroughly, and with great effectiveness in helping to build an American defense capability sufficient to our needs. I believe his only interest was his conception of our national interest, and within that framework he contributed much to his country.

So in a sense GLEN LIPSCOMB lives on—in his good works, in his positive influence on others, and as an enduring symbol of unselfish citizen service to the cause of effective self-government.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, on January 6, 1954, four of us were sworn in as Members of the House of Representatives—GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB of California, Lester R. Johnson of Wisconsin, HARRISON WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and myself.

We were all elected in special elections during the first session of the 83d Congress and the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, then Speaker, swore us in on the first day of the second session of the 83d Congress.

Later GLEN LIPSCOMB and I were named to the Committee on Appropriations and served together on this committee until the time of his death. All down through the years I considered it a privilege to serve with this able and outstanding gentleman who was recognized as one of the most knowledgeable Members of Congress whose sound judgment, fairmindedness, and perseverance never failed to impress his colleagues and served to increase their respect and admiration for him.

Mr. Speaker, we have, indeed, lost a great Member and friend and my heartfelt sympathy is with the members of his family.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply grieved to learn of the death of our colleague, GLENARD LIPSCOMB, on this past Sunday, and I want to associate myself with the tributes paid to him today.

GLENARD LIPSCOMB spent 16 hard-working years in this House and had the profound respect of all who knew him, on both sides of the aisle.

He brought a wealth of experience with him, both in government and in business, when he came to the Congress in 1953. He built on this experience to become a most effective Member of this House. His untimely death will leave a void among his many friends here and in California, and especially in the Congress, where he served each of his 16 years with dedication and distinction.

My deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Lipscomb and her children.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to comment on the loss of a very fine friend and one of the most capable legislators I have ever known.

When I entered the California State Senate 20 years ago I became acquainted with GLEN LIPSCOMB, who then was a veteran member of the California State Legislature. During the years that he served in that body, prior to his election to the House of Representatives in 1953 at a special election, he achieved an outstanding record and won the respect and admiration of the members of both

houses of the legislature, representing both sides of the aisle.

In 1959 when I came to serve in the House of Representatives, I was pleased to renew our friendship and turned to GLEN on many occasions for advice and counsel since he had again made his mark in the Congress and was, even in a relatively few years, considered a leader who exemplified the best in legislative government. He was a hard worker, who was deeply concerned about the welfare of the people he represented fighting their individual and community battles. He also was a national representative taking an active and contributing role in the meeting of domestic and world problems especially in the field of defense appropriations. Those of us who knew GLEN are going to miss him personally and may I also say that the people of his congressional district, the State of California, and the Nation as a whole are also going to miss his service in the Halls of Congress. I feel confident, however, that his contributions to the Nation made during his 23 years of legislative service will always stand as a monument to his career.

Mrs. Johnson joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to his wife, Virginia, and other members of their family.

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, although I have not known GLENARD LIPSCOMB as long as many of my colleagues in the House have, I was privileged to spend one of the early Sundays in my first term on a boat trip with GLEN and Ginger LIPSCOMB.

I came to know and admire GLENARD more as time wore on. But I was most impressed by this wonderful man because he went out of his way to help, advise, and counsel with the then new freshman Members of the House, no matter what their party affiliation.

On the boat trip mentioned before, GLEN spent as much time and energy with our children in helping them learn the ways of boating, as he did with the adults. His love of children and people in general was most obvious and profound.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to know and consult with this able and talented legislator and public servant from the great State of California.

I was asked to speak in his district one time and at that meeting, I just could not say enough nice things about GLEN LIPSCOMB. But, Mr. Speaker, I did not need to tell his constituents how great a man he was. As I spoke, these people nodded in agreement with my complimentary statements, time and time again. They knew their man—and they agreed that he was a great public servant because they continually sent him back to represent them many times.

This is a sad day for this country, this body, and his home State of California, and certainly the constituents of his district.

Fairness, a virtue that was typical of GLENARD LIPSCOMB, won him the respect of his colleagues. Truly loved by those of us in the House and his wonderful family, we may rest assured that he will be loved by his newly found companions.

Joan and I offer our sympathy to his wife Ginger, their daughters and families and wish them, along with GLEN—Godspeed.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in expressing sorrow at the passing of my good friend GLEN LIPSCOMB. I knew of no finer gentleman in the Halls of Congress. Always courteous, always friendly, always willing to lend a helping hand whenever help was needed, GLEN was a congressman's congressman. He was able, he was conscientious, he was as hard-working a man as there is in the House.

With all, he had a real charm and a keen sense of humor which lightened many a hard moment in tough congressional sessions.

I did not serve with him on the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations on which he served, but I knew him from our work on the full committee. He knew his subjects. He never spoke unless he knew that his words might be helpful. And he was helpful.

I express my sympathy to his family with the hope that time may somewhat heal the profound grief they now feel.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, this chamber has suffered a great loss in the passing of our friend and colleague GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB.

Every Member of this House of Representatives will agree that Congressman LIPSCOMB was an outstanding legislator. He performed superbly in any legislative task he undertook, combining a great depth of understanding with conscientious application.

Mr. LIPSCOMB took his job seriously but never himself. His pleasant personality was always in the foreground, and he was always willing to cooperate with his colleagues and to lend a hand where he could.

We shall miss GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. We can, however, derive a measure of consolation from the realization that he spent a substance of time in this Chamber, giving us the benefit of his fine personality and our country the benefit of his competence.

I extend my deep sympathy to his family.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, having just returned from the Fourth Presbyterian Church on River Road in Bethesda, Md., where the memorial service was beautifully conducted by Dr. Richard C. Halverson, for my friend GLENARD LIPSCOMB, late a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of California, I am touched.

GLENARD was a great inspiration to all who knew him personally and a good example for the thousands who knew him only by reputation.

When the pastor quoted from the 23d Psalm—"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil"—we knew GLEN LIPSCOMB feared no evil because he knew no evil. Therefore, in his exodus to another life he could not fear evil.

In paying my respects to GLEN I would like to quote a favorite passage of mine found in the Book of Psalms, 91st chapter and the first verse—it was due to his quiet, gentle, thoughtful, humble ways

that the memorial service for him brought this passage to mind—"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the Congress, the Cabinet, the generals, the admirals, and the President of the United States joined together in solemn respect to honor our former colleague. GLEN had not invited us but he had been dwelling in the secret of all our hearts. And yes, Mr. Speaker, that pillar of strength, that solid rock on which he built from teenage days, his wife Virginia, may God bless her, the children, the grandchildren, and give her added strength during the years ahead.

And, again, may "Ginger" get comfort from the Psalmist's words, "The troubles of my heart are enlarged, O bring Thou me out of my distress."

Mary Helen joins me in these few words of intended respect and comfort.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I join my colleagues in paying tribute to our departed friend, GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. I was greatly shocked and saddened when I learned of his death.

The passing of GLENARD LIPSCOMB strikes hard at all who knew him as a devoted husband and father, statesman, political leader, and above all, a public official and public servant. It was a great privilege to serve with him in this House and I certainly valued his friendship.

GLENARD LIPSCOMB's abilities were first recognized when he was elected to the California Legislature in 1947 and he subsequently became a servant to the people of his State and the Nation when he won election to Congress in a special election in 1953.

His friendship and kindness provided a special source of inspiration and pleasure for me, as well as for his many other friends and colleagues. GLENARD LIPSCOMB's passing will leave a gap in our ranks which, indeed, will be hard to fill.

Our loss is great, and so is the Nation's. We will certainly feel the real impact of his untimely death as time goes on.

My wife, Cecile, joins me in extending profound sympathy to his wife, Virginia, and their two daughters, Mrs. Louis D. Grasso and Mrs. Robert Murrell, and other members of the family.

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in paying my respects to our departed friend, GLEN LIPSCOMB. He was one of those rare individuals who enjoyed the universal admiration of his constituency, and his colleagues. His record was marked by solid and steady accomplishment that will serve as a bright example for all of us. My wife, Louise, and I extend our sincere condolences to his splendid family.

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I join my colleagues in mourning the loss of GLENARD LIPSCOMB.

When I came to Congress in 1966, GLEN LIPSCOMB and his wife were two of the first people with whom we came in contact. They endeared themselves to us immediately. To know GLEN was to know a big man, an unselfish man, a true and trusted friend. We are all going to miss this generous and kind man.

My wife joins me in expressing to "Ginny" Lipscomb, her children and grandchildren, our sincere and heartfelt sympathies. May God bless all of them.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, GLEN LIPSCOMB was my friend. During my brief service in Congress, no one assisted me more than GLEN in learning the congressional ropes.

He combined the very rare qualities of great ability, gentleness, and a remarkable personality.

He has left Congress with a void which simply cannot be filled.

Our country, and certainly California, have lost one of its top leaders.

We have lost our great friend. Our deep condolences to his lovely family.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed difficult for me to say farewell to a friend and colleague like GLEN LIPSCOMB. From my first acquaintance when I arrived in the House in early 1961, I have admired and greatly respected GLENARD LIPSCOMB. He was, in my judgment, one of the most capable and dedicated Members of this House. He always had a cheerful smile and a friendly word. He will be sorely missed.

The Nation and his State which Representative GLEN LIPSCOMB served have lost a true representative of the people, and all of us have lost a dedicated friend.

To his bereaved family I express my most sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy.

I join with all my colleagues in expressing deep sorrow and the sorrow of the Nation in the loss of the Honorable GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB.

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, as a new Member of Congress I had the good fortune to know and work with GLEN LIPSCOMB. His reputation as an outstanding Congressman and his expertise in the field of national defense was well known. After watching him in action, it was readily apparent why he was held in such high regard by Members on both sides of the aisle.

GLEN was a dedicated American who did not know the meaning of the word quit. Even during his last illness his courage never wavered. It can be truly said that this is a better country because of the long and faithful service of GLEN LIPSCOMB. Our prayers are with his family.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great remorse that I offer a few words of tribute to my distinguished colleague and dear personal friend, GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. His untimely death will be deeply felt by every Member of the Congress. His personable style and his unchallenged expertise in his area have won him many friends and admirers.

GLEN served along with me on the Appropriations Committee. We collaborated often and worked together constantly. His loss is to his lovely wife and daughters, but it is also to the Congress and the Nation.

His mastery of the subject of accounting coupled with his knowledge of military and defense finance made him one of the most respected authorities on our committee. As ranking member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, his good sense and sound judgment will

have a profound effect on America for years to come. Evenhanded and even-tempered, GLEN became more valuable during each of his 17 years of service to this Congress. I sought his advice frequently.

A man always is saddened by the passing of a friend. The gentleman from California was not only a friend of mine but was also a friend of the House of Representatives and a friend of his country that he loved so deeply.

Lillian and I extend our sympathy to his family and our appreciation to his memory.

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of GLEN LIPSCOMB who was one of the most beloved Members of the House of Representatives.

During the years that I served with him in the Congress, I was always impressed by his capable and effective manner of getting things done for his district and for our Nation. He was a quiet, sincere, and dedicated American. Without creating a great stir and fanfare, he accomplished much and was an example for all of us. I can recall seeking GLEN LIPSCOMB's expert advice and counsel on many occasions and it was always offered in a most gracious and helpful manner. He was known to be one of the hardest working members of the Appropriations Committee—although he was not one to seek personal glory or headlines. The loss of a man of such integrity, knowledge, and honor is deeply regretted and mourned by each of us, and we will continually miss his presence here in the House.

All of us who knew and admired GLEN LIPSCOMB are experiencing somewhat the same sense of tragedy. But the real loss has been suffered by the American people to whom he has devoted his life and energy. America can ill afford to lose men of his caliber.

It has been a privilege to know GLEN LIPSCOMB, to work with him, and to have served with him in the House of Representatives. All of us who knew him well have been enriched by that experience.

To his wife, Ginger, their daughters, Diane and Joyce, and other members of his family, I extend my own deep and sincere sympathy.

Mr. LATTI. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the death of our colleague, GLEN LIPSCOMB. He was a truly beloved and outstanding Member of this House and a man dedicated to serving God, his country, his family, and the people he was privileged to represent. One did not have to be with him long to become aware of the depth of this dedication.

I was privileged to know GLEN LIPSCOMB not only as a colleague but as a friend as well. I came to know him well during the 87th Congress when we served together on the Select Committee on Export Control. It was truly a pleasure and a joy to serve with this man and to come to know him as the wonderful person that he was. He was one of the kindest and most understanding men I have ever known. GLEN was always considerate of the feelings and positions of others. He always seemed bent on being helpful

to his fellow man and to make his day just a little brighter. He always stood tall for the better things in life and the magnetism of his goodness seemed always to have its effect on those around him.

GLEN LIPSCOMB's kind, Mr. Speaker, do not come this way too often; and we are all better that he walked among us during these past several years. We shall all miss him.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his good wife and to his children.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I join the Members of the House today in paying tribute to our late colleague, GLENARD LIPSCOMB of California.

GLEN was more than a friend and colleague. He was a wonderful individual and one of the most pleasant persons that I have ever had the occasion to work with. He was a man of sympathy, devotion, and convictions dedicated to serving his constituents and inspired by the highest principles of politics and government. GLEN was a public servant in the finest sense of that phrase.

Above all, he was a good all around individual whose friendship, encouragement, and advice we will all miss. He was a warm human being and a good friend in a Washington atmosphere that too often emphasizes rank and influence rather than personal qualities.

In addition, he was also a very effective legislator and earned a well-deserved reputation for expertise in appropriation measures which he approached with objectivity which few achieve.

Mrs. Derwinski joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to GLEN's wife, Virginia, and all members of the Lipscomb family.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, GLEN LIPSCOMB's hold on the electorate of his district stamped him as "a Congressman's Congressman." He was a Republican in a well-to-do, clearly Republican portion of Los Angeles County—a fact usually reflected in his voting record. But, economic and social views aside, GLEN's manner of conducting his office could serve as a model for any of us. It was small wonder that he never encountered serious opposition at election time.

GLEN was short on speechmaking, long on the tedious, grinding work required of a conscientious member of the Appropriations Committee. A Los Angeles Times editorial marking his death, which appeared this morning, noted GLEN's attention to detail—an attribute acquired through training as an accountant. The Times concluded that the House of Representatives can ill afford the loss of even one Member so able and dedicated as he.

A longtime friend of mine who lives in the 24th Congressional District strongly supported a candidate in opposition to the Congressman 2 years ago. GLEN was well aware of this man's participation in the campaign to unseat him. But when my friend visited the Lipscomb office some time later, he was greeted as warmly as if he had been on the Congressman's own committee.

Because I represent an area with extensive military installations, I should also note our departed colleague's great assistance in the field of defense appro-

priations. He held a realistic view of the so-called military-industrial complex. He insisted, insofar as possible, on a dollar's value for a dollar spent—but he would not let the military become a whipping boy for indiscriminate budget cutting.

A congressional vacancy will, of course, be filled, Mr. Speaker. But GLEN LIPSCOMB will not soon be replaced.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of our distinguished colleague, GLEN LIPSCOMB, of the 24th District of California, this House has sustained a great loss. Serving in his ninth term, this fine man was handling heavy responsibilities in the area of defense appropriations with keen judgment and great skill. Although gentle and gracious in his manner, he was courageous and effective. He wished to be fair but he was determined in his goals.

His loyalty, ability and decency made him an influential legislator. He won and held the confidence and respect of his constituents and his colleagues, setting a standard of service that will be long remembered. His beloved wife and family have our sincere sympathy in this sad hour.

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed saddened, as I know we all are, to learn of the death of our very good personal friend, the Honorable GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. It is sad indeed that death came to him so early in life.

Although he was a Republican, I am sure that all of us will attest that he will be missed by all of the Members of the Congress on both sides of the aisle.

I had the privilege of serving with GLEN as a member of the Republican resolutions committee during the Republican National Convention in Miami last year. I learned a great deal about GLEN then. I learned of his ability as a legislator and of his quiet, unassuming manner. I learned of his compassionate nature and of his great loyalty to God and country. There was so much of the good about GLEN LIPSCOMB.

His quiet, but persistent attitude and in-depth knowledge of our Nation's defense and security played a key role in setting forth the Republican Party's principles at the convention, just as his efforts had helped for so many years prior to that.

It was natural for GLEN to have a multitude of friends. He was that kind of a man. I first met GLEN LIPSCOMB when I was first elected to the Congress, yet I knew from the beginning that I could always count on his friendship and his professional knowledge as a legislator for sound advice and counsel, especially on complicated matters in the many areas in which he excelled.

It is true that we must all join hands with death some day, but I still was deeply saddened when I read that GLEN LIPSCOMB had passed away. His leadership will be missed by so many of us in the House. I will miss him.

At this time, my wife Evelyn and I wish to extend to his good wife, Virginia, and to his family our deepest sympathy. To them we can honestly say that you lived with greatness because GLENARD LIPSCOMB during his lifetime was a great man.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I join with all the others who have today commented upon the death of GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. He was one of the hardest working and most effective Members of the House of Representatives. To find those qualities combined with a pleasant disposition is rare and accounts to a considerable degree for the esteem in which he was held.

His particular talents and abilities fitted him peculiarly for the work which he did in the House, and it will be a long time before anyone can be found to replace him.

We shall miss GLEN very much. Mrs. Adair joins me in expressing our most sincere sympathy to his family in their great loss.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, this is a very, very sad day for me, for I feel a deep sense of personal loss in the passing of our dear friend, GLEN LIPSCOMB.

My thoughts go back to the very first time I saw him, when he was ushered up to the stage at the Uline Arena as the most recently elected Republican Member of this House at a big Lincoln Birthday Rally honoring President Eisenhower. With his crew haircut he appeared to be fresh out of college and even on these most recent days, he has always appeared younger than those of us who were 10 or more years his junior. He was always quick to flash that most infectious smile and even when he was very serious and making a telling point either in our committee or on the floor of this House, one felt that within the twinkling of an eye, he would break out with a smile.

"LIPPY," as I always called him, was never given to being bombastic, flashy, or dramatic, but rather in his quiet, studious way he got things done.

In the beautiful memorial service this morning, the pastor made mention of GLEN's always being "just himself," and I would surely have to agree. There was nothing fictitious or unreal about him. He was always very forthright, honest with himself and with everyone else. It was said in this morning's service that one of the verses he displayed on his desk had to do with "The Measure of a Man," and I wish I could repeat it verbatim at this point, for it was such a perfect portrayal of GLEN himself. We who knew him far beyond our official contact, loved him dearly, for he loved people and I know of no one who ever had any bad word to say about "LIPPY." We are going to miss him sorely on our Committee on Appropriations for his diligence and his capacity for tireless work. We are going to miss him moving quietly but quickly through these halls and corridors and particularly that warm and cordial greeting.

As the pastor said this morning, the end is really the beginning, and for the rich life he lived here on earth, the good Lord will surely have a place for him in Heaven. And those of us he leaves behind will cherish for as long as we live, those wonderful moments we shared with one another.

My wife, Corinne, joins me in extending our profound sympathy to Ginny and the girls.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, America

cannot afford to lose men like our colleague and my close friend, GLEN LIPSCOMB. There just are not enough of them to go around.

Fortunately, during his productive life and career as a Member of the Congress, GLEN LIPSCOMB worked to keep America strong. His accomplishments in and outside of this body in the field of national defense are well recognized by all the Members. And they can be deeply appreciated by all the American people.

He served the people of his 24th District of California, his State, and his Nation with honor and distinction for 16 years. Everyone who knew GLEN, even casually, recognized—as we all do—what a remarkable individual he was.

To me personally, he was a trusted friend and beloved colleague.

During his prolonged illness, we all hoped and prayed for his recovery so that he could return to the work he loved and the work he did so well. But such was not to be the case.

Mrs. Hosmer and I extend our sincerest sympathies to his lovely wife, Virginia, and his family. Their loss is lightened only by a knowledge that their grief is shared by a remarkably large number of friends and admirers.

While our leaders like GLEN LIPSCOMB all must pass on, we can take comfort in the knowledge that the service they rendered so unselfishly to their country makes it less difficult for us who survive to carry on.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, with his many friends in the House of Representatives I have been aware of the long and valiant fight that GLEN LIPSCOMB was making against the scourge of cancer. Nevertheless, I was not prepared for the announcement of his death.

With the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) I find it difficult to understand why this comparatively young man—in the prime of life and his public career—should be taken from among us.

GLEN was one of the finest and most able Members of this body. I know of no Member who did not respect him for his integrity, ability, and dedication to his work. His loss is not only to the House of Representatives but to the district he represented, the State of California, and the Nation.

GLEN LIPSCOMB was my friend and I have suffered a personal, irreparable loss.

Mrs. Gross joins me in extending deepest sympathy to Mrs. Lipscomb and the family.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleagues in expressing sorrow over the loss of that sincere, dedicated American, GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. He was held in high esteem by both his constituents and his colleagues who looked to him with pride. During the time that I had the privilege of serving here with him, I was always impressed by this loyal public servant. He was the champion of the taxpaying public and a foe of Government waste. His accomplishments were many and his life was one of service to his country.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that each one of us here today joins in extending deepest sympathy to his beloved wife and family.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I

want to join the others who have expressed sorrow at the passing of our esteemed late colleague, GLEN LIPSCOMB. I had the privilege of serving on the same subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee with him. He was one of the most dedicated servants of the people who ever served on that committee. It is a very tedious job requiring hours upon hours of close surveillance and analysis of statistics and testimony. He had both the qualities of dedication to the job and the ability which blended in such a way as to make him an extremely valuable Member. It was for that reason, as well as the knowledge that he was a good man in private life, that he had such great widespread respect and deserved it.

Mr. Speaker, I join the others who express in this inadequate but only way that we have our extreme profound sympathy to his family.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the death of one of our most beloved colleagues, the Honorable GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, of California.

GLEN was admired and respected by every Member of the House of Representatives. Throughout his 16 years in Congress he was one of the best-liked men to ever serve in this body. He was a pleasant, soft-spoken man with a ready smile and a warm, compassionate heart.

Mr. Speaker, GLEN's interest and friendship extended well beyond his constituency and his colleagues. He was always a great friend of young people and concerned with their problems. Perhaps no other Member spent as much time talking with the pages on the floor and in the cloakroom. He personally sponsored a Telephone Page and, through him, took a keen interest in all the problems facing these fine, hard-working young men.

Professionally, GLEN was a diligent, dedicated, and farsighted legislator. In his service on both the Government Operations and Appropriations Committees, he was always involved with the affairs of our Armed Forces. GLEN was a consistently outstanding committee member in both instances.

In our apprehensions about the unbridled growth and influence of a so-called military-industrial complex, GLEN LIPSCOMB's presence on those committees was reassuring to all of us. He was never taken in by inflated rhetoric or verbal shield-beating. Rather, he sought a sound, reasoned policy of providing for our national defense consistent with security and budgetary considerations.

Mr. Speaker, for all this, GLEN LIPSCOMB will be sorely missed. This Congress needs his judgment, diligence, and his warm friendship more than ever. All our jobs will be a bit more difficult without him. Mrs. Keith and I extend our deepest sympathy to his wife, Virginia, and his two lovely daughters.

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I take note of the death of our beloved friend and colleague, GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB.

GLEN LIPSCOMB was a very special kind of person—a very special kind of friend, whose passing leaves an emptiness and a remarkable feeling of personal loss.

GLEN loved this House, and his work

in it. There have been few among us more dedicated than he—and this is one time when the use of that badly overused word "dedicated" is fully justified—to the highest principles of public service; few among us who worked so long and hard to earn the title of skilled legislative craftsman—for that is what he was, with a depth of knowledge in and understanding of his assigned subject matter that was truly unsurpassed; and none among us who loved his country more.

The openness of his nature, his innate sense of honesty, and his unwillingness to compromise where principle was involved were also very special qualities—qualities often remarked upon by others, and that made him a model for many of us to try to fashion ourselves after, though I would imagine that the very thought of such a thing would have caused him some embarrassment, that being the kind of man he was.

Though I had known GLEN, and admired him, during all my prior years of service here, 4 or 5 years ago he and his wife, by coincidence, happened to stay at the same motel in Ocean City, Md., that I and my family had picked out for one of those rare, longer weekends that congressional families have generally had to rely on for summer "vacations." Being together with GLEN, and his wife, Virginia, that weekend made it a particularly delightful time. I remember that GLEN and I talked a good deal about our work, discovering mutual interests we had not realized before that we had, and, I came to understand, even better than I had, what a truly fine person GLEN was. I remember, too, that he even tried to teach me to body surf—something at which, as a Californian, he was naturally adept.

He was then—and up to less than a year ago—a picture of health, though many of us know how hard he worked at his committee assignment, and how seriously he took his responsibilities, were worried lest he be trying to give too much of himself.

In any event, Mr. Speaker, it once again seems true that it is only in the midst of adversity that a man's character and courage can really be measured. For, as we all know, GLEN made the least possible physical concessions to the cruel blows of the sudden illness that struck him such a few short months ago—and his spirit made no concessions at all.

Perhaps then it is true that, in the end, he did give too much of himself—but, in knowing GLEN, it could not have been otherwise.

Again, that was the kind of man he was.

I cannot recall when it has been harder to say "Goodby" in this way to one of my colleagues—to one of my friends.

There is only one answer to the question, "Why?" Mr. Speaker: It is because GLEN LIPSCOMB was the kind of man that he was.

My wife, Trudy, joins me and our two sons—who got to know and admire GLEN, too, that same weekend—in expressing our deepest sympathies to Virginia, and GLEN's two daughters, Diane and Joyce.

May the good Lord bless and keep

them, and give them strength to endure this, their hour of travail.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has lost an outstanding member and the country has lost an effective leader. GLEN LIPSCOMB's untimely death is a deep personal loss to me.

In the early days of my service, GLEN was always willing to help and to listen. With each day I came to know him better and my respect for his decency, integrity and ability grew.

GLEN LIPSCOMB was one of the men to whom the word "humanist" can most aptly be applied.

A tireless worker, a knowledgeable member of the Appropriations Committee, Mel Laird's transition officer after he was named Secretary of Defense, a leader here in Congress and in the Republican Party he has left his imprint on this Nation's military strength and posture as well as on the legislative branch of Government. This Nation is better for GLEN LIPSCOMB's service.

Mrs. Steiger joins in extending our deepest sympathy to Virginia Lipscomb and the other members of GLEN's family.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I was indeed saddened to learn of the untimely passing of our friend and colleague, GLENARD LIPSCOMB, of California, and I want to take this means of joining Members of the California delegation and others in paying a brief but sincere tribute to our late colleague.

Representative LIPSCOMB was an able member of the Committee on Appropriations and he served his district, State, and Nation well. He was vitally interested in our Nation's security and was an authority on defense appropriations.

GLENARD LIPSCOMB was a genial, personable, able Congressman, and he will be greatly missed.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, when we lose a very close friend words are meaningless to express the depth or keenness of our sorrow. GLEN LIPSCOMB's loss is tragically untimely. Our country needed many more years of his devoted service, his family and friends many more years of his strengthening companionship.

For 14 of the 16 years in which I served in the House with him, I sat to GLEN's left in committee, first as a fellow member of the Government Operations Committee and later on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. Despite his illness, "LIPPY" continued to dedicate himself to his committee duties, often working from a hospital bed, but with the same relentless drive with which he had always worked for a strong America in a world of peace. He never spared himself in his endeavors for his country, not even when the end was close at hand.

The course of our committee duties took the two of us to many countries, traveling and living under frequently adverse circumstances. In Russia, in the battle zones of Vietnam, in Europe, GLEN was always a great companion, hard working, uncomplaining, always congenial and above all, when things were the most difficult, his wonderful sense of humor always came through. He had a probing intellect and a penchant for de-

tail, qualities the White House recognized when it opened up the possibility of GLEN's accepting a high post in the administration. But he was a man who genuinely loved his service in this House. It was in this Chamber and in his committee that he felt he best could serve his country and the 24th Congressional District of California.

Our offices are just down the corridor from one another in the Rayburn Building. My staff was fond of this good friend. They were overjoyed when the Lipscomb staff would report that he was rallying in his valiant fight; grieved when he did not. It will seem strange and sad to us all that he no longer will poke his head in our office door with a grin and a cheerful greeting. He brightened the paths of those he encountered for he generated a radiance of spirit that was contagious. For those of us privileged to have him for a friend, he leaves many splendid memories by which to warm our hearts. More important, he has inspired us to carry on the good fight he was waging for our country.

Mrs. Minshall joins with me in offering love and deepest sympathy to GLEN's lovely wife, Ginger, and to their two daughters, Mrs. Louis Grasso and Mrs. Robert Murrell.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, it is always a sad and shattering experience to lose a colleague but it is particularly difficult for me to accept the passing of my close friend, GLEN LIPSCOMB.

Although I knew GLEN had suffered an illness from which recovery does not often follow, I was shocked by his death and totally unprepared for it. From my earliest days in the House of Representatives my memories are filled with happy recollections of moments and times we lived together. To those of us who were privileged to serve with this distinguished gentleman there will be a great void in our lives and an emptiness in the House Chamber.

To his family and his countless friends, I extend my deepest sympathy. His memory will linger in our hearts and will continue to influence the course of the Nation's destiny.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, in rising to offer a sincere tribute to the life and service of our late colleague GLEN LIPSCOMB, let me first say that no one in my time in the House was ever held in greater affection than GLEN. But of more importance, no one in my time in the House was held in higher respect.

GLEN came to Congress the same year as I did, in 1953, and since that time he established a record for effective, competent service which perhaps only those of us who served with him fully realize. He was a modest man who went about his duties quietly.

Yet, he was an outstanding public servant who always placed national welfare first and after that the interests of his State and district.

Those of us who have been his friends will miss him sorely. But, his memory will serve as an inspiration.

Mr. Speaker, my wife and I want to join with other Members of the House

in expressing our sympathy to his wife and family. I know his memory will be an inspiration to them as well. I hope too that the knowledge that those of us who were his friends deeply mourn his death will ease their loss.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that I learned of the passing of our distinguished colleague from California, the Honorable GLEN LIPSCOMB.

I knew Congressman LIPSCOMB for many years as we served on the Appropriations Committee. He was one of the most hardworking members of that committee. I never heard him raise his voice in anger. He was quiet and calm and because of his background as a certified public accountant his cross-examination of witnesses before the Defense subcommittee on budget matters was as full and complete as I have ever seen in the 25 years I have been in Congress. Congressman LIPSCOMB's valuable contributions to better government will be long remembered by the many who knew him and worked closely with him over the years. He was a distinct asset to the U.S. Congress, the House Appropriations Committee, and his great State of California.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife and to their two daughters at this period of their great personal loss.

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, we are all saddened by the loss of our distinguished colleague from California, the Honorable GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. Those of us who served with him on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee can appreciate most keenly the determination and dedication which he brought to his responsibilities.

He was a student of defense affairs and a master of their intricacies. His understanding of the complex needs of our defense posture grew in proportion to the growth of the vast military budget requests of recent years. No item was too large or too small to merit his attention and no interconnection between programs was so complex as to defy his understanding. We face a new fiscal year and again the need to examine Federal funding requests totaling many billions of dollars. We shall miss him sorely and immediately as we pursue the work before us in Defense appropriations. In the larger sense, we shall all miss the quiet but authoritative dignity which he brought to this Chamber. Those of us who worked long hours in close association with him will not soon forget his qualities. I am honored to be numbered among that group.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, the tragic and untimely death of our friend and colleague, GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, is a sad event. This House has lost an able and dedicated Member. The State of California has lost an able and dedicated Representative. The Nation has lost an able and dedicated public servant.

My admiration and great esteem for GLEN evolved from our serving together on the House Administration Committee. On that committee, GLEN was one of the chief architects of proposed election reform legislation. Although his diligence in this area did not reach full fruition, nothing can detract from his efforts to-

ward badly needed reformation of the laws governing our Federal elections.

GLEN's perseverance helped create the needed interest in and a momentum toward achievement of badly needed election reform legislation. Hopefully we can now continue with progress in this area and enact such legislation to serve as a memorial to his memory and his distinguished efforts to reform Federal election laws.

His friendly helpful attitudes toward me as a junior Member of this body will never be forgotten. Having known him is a warm memory I shall always cherish. My heart goes out to his family, to whom I extend my deepest sympathy and great respect.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of our esteemed colleague, the chairman of the California Republican delegation to the House of Representatives—the Honorable GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB.

Congressman LIPSCOMB, representing California's 24th District, served in this historic Chamber from 1953, and his record has been one of solid achievement.

GLEN was one of the most hard-working Members of this body, and he was highly admired and respected by his friends on both sides of the aisle. He was particularly noted for his expertise in matters relating to national defense and military financing. As the ranking Republican member of the House Defense Appropriations Committee and as the ranking Republican member on the Committee on House Administration, he made many valuable contributions to the work of this House.

The Congress can ill afford to lose a Member of the caliber of GLEN LIPSCOMB, and indeed the entire Nation has lost an outstanding and dedicated public servant.

It was a privilege for me to serve in Congress with GLEN LIPSCOMB, and as a friend, I shall miss him. To his bereaved family I offer heartfelt condolences. They and the people of his district can be justly proud of him who served his nation with great courage and distinction.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sad heart that I rise to pay final tribute to my friend and colleague—GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB—Member of Congress from the 24th District of California whose untimely passing occurred Sunday.

Congressman GLEN LIPSCOMB represented to me the stability which I regard as a most vital quality in a Federal lawmaker. While the flamboyant and colorful personalities are generally those who attract the most attention, Congressman GLEN LIPSCOMB devoted himself essentially to the serious business of lawmaking. He operated in a quiet, thoughtful, and thoroughly conscientious manner. His statements on the floor of the House and in committee were well reasoned and factual. He kept in mind not only the security of the Nation today, but also the welfare of future generations of Americans.

While devoting himself primarily to the subject of our national defense and other vital subjects in which the Congress has primary responsibility, Congressman

LIPSCOMB originated and supported a great variety of legislative measures in which the Federal Government has primary concern.

As Republican Member of the House of Representatives, and as an active party worker, GLEN LIPSCOMB helped formulate Republican policy at the State and national levels. In this part of his work he also demonstrated the stability and order which helped keep the party united behind a common philosophy and a set of broad principles—culminating in the 1968 success of the National Republican ticket.

I am proud to have enjoyed GLEN LIPSCOMB's friendship and am grateful to have benefited from his dedicated and constructive leadership in the House of Representatives.

My wife, Doris, joins me in expressing to Mrs. Lipscomb and to other members of the family our profound respect and deep sympathy.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, when Shakespeare had Polonius advise his son, Laertes, "To thine own self be true, and it must follow as night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man," he voiced a quality of character that guided our colleague and friend, GLENARD LIPSCOMB, in all of his dealings with his fellow men both private and public. Even a passing acquaintance with GLEN inspired confidence, and his faculty for making each individual believe that his relationship with him was something special brought men of high and low station to him for counsel and advice. His clear strong voice in the legislative councils of his home State of California and in the Congress of the United States revealed his dedication and devotion to the principles of freedom and liberty vouchsafed in the Constitution. His oath to uphold this vital instrument of Government never wavered, and again and again the constitutional guidelines steered him on an unswerving course of patriotic loyalty to home, church, and country.

The Nation has lost a sincere son whose roots were deeply planted in the soil of service to God and man. No man fills his shoes. The void which we feel can never be completely satisfied, yet each one of us who shared his life if only for a fleeting moment may bask in the warm afterglow of this just and honorable man.

It is appropriate that a comparison with Nathaniel of old be made with our friend because the same words can be spoken of GLEN LIPSCOMB that Jesus spoke of Nathaniel when he said:

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile.

It can be said of GLEN, behold a man in whom there was no guile. Behold a man true to the faith of his fathers. Behold a man respected by all who knew him. Behold a man faithful to his wife and family; faithful to his church and community; faithful to the discharge of his duty as he saw his duty. Behold a man who "built his house upon a rock." Behold a man prepared to meet his God.

Occasionally there passes through this world, a man of rare intelligence and wisdom, of exceptional kindness toward his fellowmen and of total commitment to noble causes. GLENARD LIPSCOMB was

such a man. In him were combined to an uncommon degree those attributes of great ethical and moral stature which marked him in unmistakable fashion as one of the world's greater citizens. As we who are left behind continue our lives, we will sometimes search in vain for that strong and flashing beacon which, until now, has guided and comforted us in our search for those lands which, by our very living, we must reach. But, we will be refreshed and sustained in spirit by our memories of this man, and may those same memories with the spiritual influence of our Father in Heaven bring peace and solace to his wife, Virginia, and the members of his family. The world is now a poorer place. But earth's loss is heaven's gain. The sounds that are heard this day are not those of sorrow; they are the faintly heard echoes of great rejoicing as GLEN's father, our Father in Heaven, and His angels welcome the soul of this man into their company.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, sadness is always present in the House when we note the passing of one of our fellow Members. This is especially true at this time because GLEN LIPSCOMB is remembered with the highest esteem by his host of friends on both sides of the aisle.

GLEN and I both came to Washington in the 83d Congress and have been honored to continue in the service of our constituents and our country to this time when his untimely demise brought GLEN's outstanding career to a close. We both served on the House Administration Committee in the 83d Congress and have continued on that committee to the present time. We have both been privileged to advance through the years to the point where I now serve as chairman and GLEN has been the ranking minority member. It was through these years of close relationship with GLEN in our committee activities that I developed a sincere appreciation and admiration for his qualities of statesmanship and leadership. These coupled with his boundless energy, his understanding of his fellow man and our problems, his cooperative attitude and his cheerful approach to all tasks truly marked him as an outstanding lawmaker.

I feel a very great personal loss, and I know that the Congress and the country as a whole has suffered a loss with the untimely passing of this fine man who had made great strides in a successful life and who appeared bound for much greater things.

Mr. Speaker, we shall all miss GLEN, and I join my colleagues in extending my heartfelt sympathy to his family.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my fellow Members of the House of Representatives in expressing my deep regret and personal sadness at the passing of our good friend and colleague, Congressman GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB.

Mrs. Roybal and I extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to his wife, Virginia, to their two daughters, and to the other members of their family.

Since coming to Congress, I have considered GLEN LIPSCOMB a personal friend

and an outstanding, dedicated, and hard-working legislator.

It has been an honor and an inspiration to have had the opportunity to serve in the House with a man of such quiet, and universally respected qualities of leadership—a vigorous advocate for his firmly held political philosophy—yet an eminently fair, reasonable, and understanding gentleman in every way.

As chairman of the California Republican delegation—one of the largest in the House—GLEN LIPSCOMB made a lasting contribution, not only to his party, but to the entire State of California.

And as senior Republican member of the key Defense Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Congressman LIPSCOMB will long be remembered for the tremendous work he did to assure the Nation of a strong and reliable defense capability, amid the dangers of the nuclear space age in which we live.

I believe it would be appropriate at this time, Mr. Speaker, to recall the very moving tribute paid GLEN LIPSCOMB at the recent keel laying ceremonies for the Navy's newest nuclear-powered frigate, the U.S.S. *California*:

We cherish his friendship, we know of no finer gentleman. He has the spirit of compassion and understanding; he inspires one. No words can express the energy and the wisdom he has devoted to this country.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of one of the most able and conscientious Members of the House, my good friend GLEN LIPSCOMB.

Although still a young man, GLEN had made an enviable record in his 17 years in the House. He is perhaps best known for his outstanding work as the ranking member of the vitally important Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations. As a result of his years of experience on that committee, his training in public accounting, and his broad knowledge of fiscal administration, he possessed an expertise in this field that was unexcelled by any member of the committee. His thorough knowledge of all aspects of this vastly complicated subject and his unstinting efforts to make our Defense Establishment second to none while still serving as the vigorous champion of the American taxpayer won him respect and admiration from both sides of the aisle and all those with whom he worked.

Despite his demonstrated ability as a legislator, GLEN will be remembered best as a man of integrity, compassion, and loyalty. He was a warm and gentle man who always found time to help his fellow man and was wholeheartedly responsive to the needs of the people he served so ably. His admirable personal qualities and his quiet effectiveness made him an inspiration to his colleagues, and his passing will leave a void in the House which will not soon be filled.

I wish to join with my colleagues in expressing deepest sympathy to his wife and all the members of his family in their great loss.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I was truly and deeply saddened at the death of GLEN LIPSCOMB. He was one of the warmest, friendliest, engaging men I have ever

been privileged to know. And, although we often differed in our views on issues, I have always had the most profound respect for his judgment and for the eminently fair and reasonable way in which he always presented his own opinions.

The House has truly lost a valuable Member—but perhaps more important, we have, all of us, lost an irreplaceable friend, a man whose kindness and generosity knew no bounds.

There was no harder working man in the House than GLEN LIPSCOMB. As a member of the Appropriations Committee he was highly respected by his colleagues because he could be relied upon to exercise his judgment in behalf of the interests of the whole country—and his was a judgment based on hard work and expertise.

Many of our colleagues have testified to the fact that in all the years GLEN LIPSCOMB served in the House, no one had ever heard him say an unkind word about anyone—nor had anyone ever said an unkind word about GLEN. That is perhaps the highest tribute any human being can be paid by those who knew him and loved him. And GLEN was indeed an outstanding human being.

Mrs. Morse joins with me in extending our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Lipscomb and their whole family.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to express my sorrow at the passing of a valued friend and colleague, Congressman GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, who died Sunday at the age of 54.

Congressman LIPSCOMB is mourned not only by his family, who suffer so tragic a loss, but also by all of us whose privilege it has been to serve with him in the U.S. House of Representatives for so many years.

His attainments in the service of his country were manifold and of national recognition. He was chairman of the California Republican delegation to the House, a senior member of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, as well as a member of the Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary. He was a ranking member of the Committee on House Administration, and also served on the Joint Committees on Printing, and on the Library.

As an implacable foe of the waste of Federal funds, Congressman LIPSCOMB devoted himself to the business of making the legislative process work with a dedication and competence rarely equaled. His youthful vigor and keen insight into the nature of public issues won for him not only the respect of his colleagues but the admiration and trust of friends and constituents alike.

Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover perhaps best expressed the high regard in which Congressman LIPSCOMB was universally held, in speaking, less than 2 weeks ago at the keel laying ceremony of the nuclear frigate *California*, in Newport News, Va. Admiral Rickover said:

I cherish his friendship. I know of no finer gentleman. He has the spirit of compassion and understanding; he inspires one. No words can express the energy and the wisdom he has devoted to his country.

Words are indeed inadequate at a time such as this; and yet the legacy of honesty, integrity, and public-spirited competence which GLENARD LIPSCOMB leaves behind him are not only a tribute to the magnitude of his own achievement but also an inspiration for all of those who will follow where he has led.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, daily my colleagues and I move through this Chamber talking about what must be done, wondering what will be done, thinking how we will do things. All these are the animations of the living. But it is not until the death of a close friend and colleague that the notion of nonliving enters our mind.

The untimely passing of GLEN LIPSCOMB, a close friend of all in this Chamber, should give us each cause to contemplate the meaning of the end of so full a life so soon. Death can mean nothing to the deceased, because he possesses a new life. But to the living remaining still in the present world his death should mean much.

No one can look upon GLEN LIPSCOMB's life and say he has not accomplished many things for his fellow man. He sought public service as a career, serving four terms in the California State Legislature before coming to this body, where he has served admirably since 1953.

As a public accountant by profession, he brought with him the accountant's keen insight for particulars. He was always aware that the billions of dollars spent by this Government were the hundreds of dollars individually given by each taxpayer. He sought to bring the individual's sense of frugality to big government in his constant vigilance over just how the Federal funds were spent.

From such a rewarding life of our dear colleague, we here in this Chamber can draw meaning for our own lives. GLEN LIPSCOMB sought to minimize conflict through his ever-ready smile. He sought to be ever mindful himself and remindful to others that he and the others here are "Representatives" with 200 million people behind us depending on our actions.

GLEN LIPSCOMB had a profound effect on me from the first day I came to Congress. He was an inspiration, a leader, an adviser, and friend. He always had time for a new Congressman. He was never too busy to stop and talk a minute.

Mr. Speaker, I shall certainly miss GLEN LIPSCOMB. Mrs. Edwards joins me in extending our sympathy to his lovely and brave wife and to his wonderful family.

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I have been shocked and saddened to learn of the untimely passing of my good friend and colleague, GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. His always smiling face and unfailing courtesy marked him as a true gentleman; his brilliant mind and hard work made him one of the most valued Members of this House.

GLENARD LIPSCOMB was a member of the Committee on Government Operations from 1954 through 1958. During that time he was the author of a monumental study of the General Accounting Office which was published in 1956 as

House Report No. 2264. As a result of the recommendations in the Lipscomb report, many improvements were made in the operation and organization of the General Accounting Office from which we continue to benefit today.

The House has lost one of its brightest lights; our Nation has lost one of its finest men.

With saddened heart I extend my deepest sympathy to his loving wife and family.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, the Nation has lost a dedicated public servant with the untimely passing of our colleague GLEN LIPSCOMB.

GLEN's background as a certified public accountant and his real concern for the average American gave him the credentials to be the fiscal watchdog for the taxpayers of our Nation. He would not tolerate waste in Government spending and he was determined to protect the fiscal interests of his constituents.

It was my privilege to serve with GLEN LIPSCOMB on the House Appropriations Committee and to work with him. His warm, friendly personality and his genuine feeling for his colleagues and for all people made him one of our most popular Members.

I join the Members of the House in paying tribute to GLEN LIPSCOMB and in extending our deepest sympathies to his family.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn of the passing of GLEN LIPSCOMB, although we have all known for some time that he was facing the biggest challenge of his life. His faith never wavered—his was a valiant battle.

GLEN LIPSCOMB was one of the most effective Members of Congress that I have had the privilege of knowing. He had an untiring capacity for hard work and served diligently in the House of Representatives. His expertise in accounting served him well in his work involving the appropriation of Federal funds. In consulting him, GLEN was always eager and willing to assist whenever possible. Despite his brilliance, he was quiet and unassuming in his manner, and did not seek out glorification for his accomplishments.

GLEN LIPSCOMB was highly respected as a Representative and as a human being not only by the leadership, but by all who were associated with the Congress. His presence will be sorely missed. I share with many others, the loss of a fine man and loyal friend. Mrs. Schneebeli and I sympathize with the Lipscomb family in their sorrow.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to be personally and closely acquainted with the late Honorable GLEN LIPSCOMB and I was deeply saddened over the untimely passing of this very fine and highly esteemed gentleman. I have lost a truly wonderful friend and the Congress, as well as the Nation, has lost one of its most able, dedicated and effective legislators. GLEN LIPSCOMB's contributions to, and his achievements as a Member of, this Congress are many and long, beginning with his election to the 83d Congress. When I was given the privilege of joining him as a colleague in the 84th Congress, I was most fortunate

to have GLEN as my friend and to have a man of his outstanding ability offer me much valuable guidance. GLEN was a man of great personal warmth, with a ready smile and sincere kindness. He was widely and justly recognized for both his impeccable integrity and acknowledged expertise. I will forever be deeply grateful for having known GLEN LIPSCOMB as a friend and as I fondly recall many happy memories of our years together, I am personally saddened that death has taken from us one of our truly great, humane and dedicated legislators, and one of my most cherished friends.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, there is always a generally entertained feeling of genuine sadness that attends the loss of any of our colleagues who have been removed from service by untimely death. In none of these regretful incidents has this feeling been more acute than that entertained upon the passing of GLENARD LIPSCOMB.

It is to be expected that a man who has spent a quarter of a century in the service of his constituency, his State, and his country as, first, assemblyman and then as Congressman would be marked as capable and as dedicated. What is uniquely true of GLENARD was the gentle quality and the sweet way he brought himself and his talent to this business of legislating. There is much in our calling that is abrasive, frustrating, and rankling. How dear to all was the presence of one who constantly reduced these less desirable qualities and brought so consistently a refreshing relief.

His contributions have been significant and constant yet his work often overshadowed the profile he demanded for himself. Our times seem to produce too few of those that succeed who think kindly and thoughtfully of others. All too infrequently do we feel the gentle, kindly touch in the work of a fast-moving, demanding day.

It is for these reasons, Mr. Speaker, Congressman GLENARD LIPSCOMB will be missed in all the places his presence graced. It is for these reasons that our normal feelings of loss and the sadness accompanying that loss are intensified.

May the memory of his good life and the strength of his unwavering faith sustain and uphold his wife, Virginia, and all the family.

Mr. REIFEL. Although GLEN LIPSCOMB no longer will be with us in meetings of the Appropriations Committee, nor here in the House as one of our cherished colleagues, something of himself will remain always with each of us who had the great privilege of knowing him personally.

Would that each of us could have his composure in debate, his friendliness in every situation and dedication to the high office entrusted to him. Always, his was a countenance with a welcome smile as one greeted him. Always welcoming discussion, he would listen with patience and understanding. As one talked with him one had a happy feeling that he wanted to and did listen. Conversation was always concluded with a twinkle in his eye and an almost audible smile that made one glad to have talked to him. Few possessed his manner of charm and

graciousness. All of us benefited from the final qualities of this man.

Mrs. Reifel joins me in extending our deepest sympathies to Mrs. Lipscomb and her family in their great loss of so grand a husband and father.

Mr. ERLÉNBOEN. Mr. Speaker, GLENARD LIPSCOMB brought a talent that is greatly needed to this Legislature. He was an accountant, and a good one; and his services on the Appropriations Committee have helped us all.

He was a gentleman of great wisdom and understanding, and yet he could, when the occasion arose, proceed with an energy and a singleness of purpose which were commendable. His constancy was a factor in our having nuclear-powered ships in the U.S. Navy. His tact was useful to our country in the late days of 1968, when he helped his friend, Melvin Laird, take command of the Department of Defense from the departing Clark Clifford.

Mr. Speaker, GLEN LIPSCOMB is dead. We are poorer for his dying, but we are richer for his having served 16 years in this House. I join in extending condolence to his family.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, permit me to reflect upon an individual whose accomplishments and presence as a U.S. Congressman from the 24th Congressional District of California for the past 17 years demands respect and admiration—GLEN P. LIPSCOMB.

Being relatively new and unseasoned in the ranks of Congress, perhaps, I should refrain; for only you know of his courage to stand by his convictions in the face of great pressure, only you know of his quality of leadership, only you know of his unflinching honesty. You have watched and are convinced of his pure dedication to his country, his family, and to God. And only you can realize the great loss his death will mean to Americans in his district and throughout the country.

It is for this reason that, as a freshman Congressman, I must express my feelings for Mr. LIPSCOMB. All have known at one point the pains, the trials, and the frustrations of having arrived. It was GLEN LIPSCOMB who introduced me to the Congress on May 5, 1969. It was he who sat me down and lectured on the "do's and don'ts." It was he who explained procedure and the inner workings of this body. He was always available for counsel or discussion on some problem or piece of legislation. Yes, he was always there to soothe my frustrations. Most of all, however, and of much more significance, GLEN was not only your friend, but he was mine and, in that, the seniority system will not prevail, dictate, or regulate.

These few words will be lost in the multitude of records, but the memory and impression of GLEN P. LIPSCOMB will remain in the hearts of us all.

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in expressing my sorrow at the untimely death of Congressman GLENARD LIPSCOMB.

During his 16 years of service in the House of Representatives, his activities were marked by a deep sense of devotion and loyalty to his job. Through his per-

sonality and performance, he earned the respect of his colleagues of both parties. His dedicated efforts combined with his special competence in the field of defense appropriations made him a particularly valuable legislator.

The 24th District of California, the State of California, and this country have lost an able and conscientious legislator.

Mrs. Murphy and I extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Lipscomb and her two daughters.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is never a happy occasion when a great man is taken from us before his time. I join with our colleagues from all of the 50 States in mourning the loss of Congressman GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. GLEN LIPSCOMB served the residents of California's 24th District for over 17 years. He is one of very few Members of Congress able to serve vigorously both the demands of a growing metropolitan constituency and the rigors of one of the most important committee assignments in the Congress.

Charged with the awesome responsibility which belongs to the ranking minority member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, GLEN LIPSCOMB made the security of this Nation a personal undertaking. He went far beyond the scope of routine committee-work in educating himself on the needs, the purposes and the operations of our national defense structure. Especially in these crucial days when we are reshaping and modernizing the role our Nation will play in free world security and defense, his dedication and expertise will be sorely missed.

On a more personal side, GLENARD LIPSCOMB was very much a human being who loved life. I shall never forget his delight, when during a trip I made to Los Angeles, I took him on his first visit to Dodger stadium and introduced him to some of baseball's greats who were there.

The hundreds of thousands of people whose lives GLEN LIPSCOMB touched will not easily forget his spirit and his qualities of leadership.

Although his life has ended too soon, he accomplished more in his time than many men accomplish in a hundred years of life.

Mr. Speaker, I offer these few words in humble tribute to a great and dedicated human being.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep sadness and a sense of personal loss that I learned of the recent passing of my colleague and friend Congressman GLENARD LIPSCOMB. Our California delegation is sadly diminished by the tragic and untimely loss of such an outstanding and hard-working legislator.

Like many of us, GLEN LIPSCOMB felt that his effectiveness could be enhanced through concentration in one area somewhat more than others, in order that expertise might be developed. Accordingly, he became a diligent and knowledgeable overseer of our military and defense spending programs. His careful work helped to insure that the American people invested their money wisely in these areas.

Serving for 6 years in the California State legislature and 17 years in the U.S. Congress, GLENARD LIPSCOMB earned the well-deserved respect of those with whom he served and the people of his California congressional district. We all share this loss and we shall miss GLEN as both a colleague and a friend. He was truly a dedicated public servant of quality and stature. Mrs. Wilson and I extend to Mrs. Lipscomb and the family our deepest sympathies at their loss.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, how many people in this body must feel as I do when I say that GLEN LIPSCOMB was my special friend. There was a rare quality in his personal relationships that made a person feel secure in his friendship. His smile was part of it, but I suppose that was only an outward manifestation of an inner condition. GLEN LIPSCOMB's views were strong and clear, but the intensity of his feelings never brought him to an act or word of unkindness against those who thought differently. Like all of us, he must have had many dislikes, but unlike the rest of us, the positive side of his personality had subdued the negative to the point where he was kind even to those who did not deserve it. In short, his friends and even those who were not his friends loved him, drew strength from him, and felt good when he was around.

He was not only a good person—he was a good Congressman. A prodigious worker, he understood the complexities of the budget and the appropriations process to a degree that few have matched. His strong sense of responsibility was reflected in all his work. He never gave a casual judgment or made a sloppy report. He did not keep his head down when the going was tough, nor did he claim credit for the inevitable when it happened.

Mr. Speaker, GLEN LIPSCOMB was a fine man and a fine Congressman. We shall continue to find inspiration in his example.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, how difficult it is to say goodbye to a dear friend like GLENARD LIPSCOMB.

He was sunshine personified. My happiest recollections of him are those all too seldom moments over the past years when we got together to soak up the sun, around the pool, on a sailboat, or on the beach in southern California, in Florida, or in the Bahamas.

GLEN loved the sun. He reveled in it, soaking it up hour after hour until he was literally toasted an even brown. It must have affected him, for there was never a sunnier disposition nor a more sunshiny smile than his.

Much will be remembered about GLEN LIPSCOMB's dedication to his job, his family, and his friends.

I am sure no one on either side of the aisle would dispute that he was the most sincere, most able, most conscientious of all his colleagues.

There is little that we can do to fill the void except perhaps to try a little harder to help each other as he helped us.

All of us who knew GLEN and loved him extend our deepest sympathies to his dear wife Ginger and his two sweet

daughters. We join them in mourning his loss. The sun shines a little less brightly with GLEN gone.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, today I pay honor to the memory of our departed friend and colleague, Congressman GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB. He was a valuable Member of this body and his expertise on national defense and military financing will long stand as a memorial to him.

GLEN has a long and distinguished career in the House of Representatives. He came to Congress in 1953 and since then has served his constituents, his colleagues, and the Nation with integrity and dedication.

GLEN was truly devoted to the fulfillment of the needs of the people and the country. In his work on the Government Operations Subcommittee on Military Operations, on the Defense Appropriations Committee where he served as the ranking Republican member since 1965, and on the House Administration Committee where he was also the senior Republican member, he labored diligently to effect a balance between the necessities of national defense and security, and respect for the value of a taxpayer's dollar. These labors will not go unnoticed.

We have lost not only a dedicated colleague, but a kind and generous friend. When in need, one could always count on GLEN's willingness to assist.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest sympathy to the Lipscomb family.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, one of the intangible rewards of service in this great body is the opportunity to make enduring friendships with our colleagues. These friendships are not limited by political, ideological, or geographical considerations. A man of impeccable character and personality will make friends simply by being a friend.

Such a man was GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, who has just responded to the final roll-call. Death is no respecter of persons, but in his case the summons came, not at the three-score-and-ten of the Psalmist, but soon after he had passed the half century mark. During the last 6 months of his life he knew that his days were numbered as he fought against a dread and as yet incurable disease.

Although he was painfully aware of the fact that "in the midst of life we are in death," GLEN LIPSCOMB did not despair. He continued to serve his district, his State, and his Nation, to the best of his ability.

During his 16 years of service in the Congress of the United States, he remained loyal to his understanding of our federal system of government, that solutions to public problems should be sought, as far as possible, on the local and State levels. He was, at the same time, keenly aware of the need for a strong central government capable of defending the Nation against threats from without. Because of GLEN LIPSCOMB's dedication, thoroughness, and perseverance, we are better equipped as a Nation to meet the many demands that are put upon our Defense Establishment.

It was no fault of his that the already bloated budget of a decade ago has doubled, largely because of the shifting of

State and local burdens to the national level. Our late colleague tried hard to hold the line against profligate spending.

Mr. Speaker, the voice of GLEN LIPSCOMB will no longer be heard in this historic hall. His service for the Committee on Appropriations has ended. His labors for the political party to which he gave his allegiance are over. Nonetheless, the echoes of his words will continue to be heard and his labors in the vineyard of public service will continue to bear fruit. Posterity shall reap the harvest that will inevitably result from the seed that he sowed. A man such as GLEN LIPSCOMB does not really die, for the good that he accomplished lives on.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the finest tribute which can be paid to my California colleague the late GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB is that he was a man who left only friends.

In addition during his enduring record, both in the California Legislature and in the Congress, honors his memory and will survive as a monument to his efforts. During his four terms in the legislature and his 17 years in the Congress, he used his talents as a lawmaker and as an accountant to serve the American people. He brought to his legislative role his invaluable talents as an accountant in a successful effort to make certain that the tax dollars of the American public were used frugally and with effect.

We of the California delegation feel a very special sorrow at the death of GLEN LIPSCOMB. His presence will be missed in the California delegation, in the Nation and in the hearts of his colleagues.

To his wife, Virginia, to his daughters, and to his family, all of us extend our sympathy and our prayers.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing the deep loss we feel in this Chamber with the passing of our friend and colleague GLEN LIPSCOMB.

GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB was a very hard-working Member of Congress, and even though he had a tremendous workload himself he never failed to offer his assistance to others of us when we were in need of advice and help.

With 17 years of service in this Chamber, he had developed a wealth of knowledge about Government and about the needs of this country. He set examples for us to follow in his diligence, patience, friendliness, and loyalty. I am honored to have had the opportunity to observe this man at work and to learn from him some lessons in leadership and law-making.

GLEN LIPSCOMB was a dedicated man—his goals were a better world and a better life for everyone.

In paying final tribute to GLEN, I want to say that I am happy to have had this good man as a friend and colleague. To his family I offer deepest and most sincere sympathy.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the sad news of Congressman GLEN LIPSCOMB's death reached me while I was traveling in the Middle East. Although, as a new Member of the House, I had not had the opportunity to get to know GLEN well, I knew him well enough by reputation to share my colleagues' high regard for his abilities; for his expertise in defense appro-

priations; as the ranking member of the House Administration Committee, on which I am privileged to serve; for his competence as a legislator and spokesman for the people of his district; and for the personal qualities which made him so greatly respected as a member of this body. I know that, had he not been taken from us, my admiration and personal liking for him would have increased as I came to know him better.

GLEN LIPSCOMB's premature death has saddened me greatly. My wife, Arlene, joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Lipscomb and the family.

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, last week at Bethesda Naval Hospital a colleague lost a year-long battle against a formidable disease and its effects. The congressional rolls of 435 temporarily drop by one and the people of California are deprived of 20 years of excellence and dedicated State and Federal representation.

GLEN LIPSCOMB always performed with a high degree of excellence and though I thoroughly disagreed with him on certain aspects of our national defense and the ABM—on which he was a great spokesman—I always enjoyed debating with him on and off the House floor. GLEN was radiant, a sparkling personality, and the finest image his party could project; and among other virtues, he was a likable adversary. I will miss his representation of a part of our State of California.

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, we, the Members of the House, are saddened, I am sure, by the realization that one with whom we have worked, a colleague who served the people of his State and Nation and served them well, has been untimely taken from our midst.

GLEN LIPSCOMB was an able, articulate, and dedicated public servant. He served this House, the people of California, and the Nation honorably and he will be missed by all of us who knew and worked with him.

I hope that his charming wife, Virginia, and the members of his family are able to find some degree of comfort in the knowledge that some part of their loss is shared by their many friends.

I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the service and the memory of our late distinguished colleague, GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, during my entire life I have never heard a finer tribute given to any man than the Members here today have paid to GLENARD LIPSCOMB.

I know Virginia Lipscomb, his daughters Diane and Joyce, and the other members of the family would like me to express to each and every Member who participated today their sincere thanks for the wonderful tribute they paid to their husband and their father.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may have 5 legislative days to extend and revise their remarks and include extraneous material if they desire to do so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of California). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS DIVISION OF IRS CONDUCTS INVESTIGATOR TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FLORIDA STATE BEVERAGE DEPARTMENT

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division of IRS has announced plans to conduct an intensive 2-week investigator training school for and at the invitation of the Florida State Beverage Commission in Tallahassee, Fla., commencing February 16, 1970. This program is the first of its kind and will serve as a pilot for possible future use in other areas.

The Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division of IRS has long been recognized as one of the top investigative units in the country. Its programs of assistance to State and local units is in keeping with its long-standing tradition of close cooperation with all levels of government.

An indispensable weapon in the war against organized crime is a coordinated and cooperative effort by law enforcement agencies at all levels of government.

A 1968 report by the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs, which I am privileged to chair, stated:

The proper Federal role is to be a moving force, a catalyst, lending whatever assistance it can to local authorities. ("Federal Effort Against Organized Crime: Report of Agency Operations," House Report No. 1574.)

The report added:

For an effective job in dealing with organized crime, there must be direct lines of communication between State and local authorities and Federal agencies; only this triumvirate can accomplish what needs to be done on a nationwide basis.

I commend the Division for its initiative in this area and wish it great success.

Following are the courses to be covered during the 2-week program in Tallahassee: Illicit Distilling; Handling of Seized Property; Destruction of Distilleries; Investigative Techniques; Law-Search and Seizure; Raid Planning and Crime Scene Search; Law-Rules of Evidence; Collection and Preservation of Evidence; Illicit Distilling Laboratory; Law-Conspiracy; Gun Control Act of 1968; Law Review; Field Exercise—Handling of Explosives; Examination; Investigative Techniques; Investigative Techniques—Raw Materials; Preparation of Statements; Report Writing; Development of Informers and Information; Investigative Techniques—Undercover; Critique of Examination; Organized Crime; Law Arrest; Handling Prisoners; Law-Interrogation; Interviewing and Interrogation; Courtroom Procedures; Public Relations and Liaison With Other Agencies; and Review.

PAN AMERICAN RAILWAYS
CONGRESS ASSOCIATION

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing, by request of this administration, the following joint resolution:

H.J. Res. —

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 80-794, Eightieth Congress, approved June 28, 1948, is amended by striking out "\$5,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$15,000" in section 2(a).

The foregoing resolution is based on an executive communication referred to the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs by the chairman of the full Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Pan American Railways Congress Association is an inter-American, mixed-membership—both government and railroads—organization in which the U.S. Government participates by virtue of a 1948 act of Congress. The Association promotes the development of railways in the Americas. U.S. participation is conducted through a national commission whose members are appointed by the President.

Last year the Congress of the Association provisionally raised the members' quotas for the first time since the United States has been a member. The increase in quotas would call for a U.S. contribution of \$15,000 annually or 42 percent of the total, the remainder being the quotas of the 15 other member states. The U.S. contribution percentage, however, would not change; it would remain the same as under its current contribution of \$5,000.

The United States has not voted for the increased quota and does not plan to do so until and unless the Congress authorizes the increase.

This request, therefore, will receive the careful consideration of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, which I have the honor to chair, before it takes action on the resolution and makes its recommendation to the House through the full Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRESIDENT NIXON PROCLAIMS
U.S. WEATHER SERVICE MONTH—
FEBRUARY 1970, CENTENNIAL
RECOGNITION

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's weather services will be 100 years old on February 9, 1970. The milestone is a significant one for all the people of our country.

Every life is touched, many in a vital way, by the weather. We in Florida, however, are perhaps the most weather-conscious people in the Union. I need not dwell upon the manner in which nature has blessed our State; the thousands who come to us every year in search of

recreation and revitalization bear eloquent witness to the beneficence of our climate.

Florida is also a center of environmental activity; indeed, it is in the forefront of the national effort to provide protection against the fury of natural disaster and new knowledge of the world about us. In this connection, ESSA, the Commerce Department's Environmental Science Services Administration, has become a welcome and important part of the Florida scene.

From our shores, ESSA ships leave the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory destined for expeditions in research designed to add to man's store of knowledge of our last frontier, the sea. ESSA's Research Flight Facility, based in Florida, probes severe storms far at sea to enhance the Nation's protection against natural cataclysms. The National Hurricane Center stands on guard in Florida, marshaling the finest of talent and equipment against the storms which strike the east and gulf coasts, that our people may have the gift of time to prepare. The National Hurricane Research Laboratory in Miami spearheads the national effort to acquire more information about the dynamics of these storms, in the hope that one day we shall be able not only to warn against them but to blunt their impact on our shores.

Not only in Florida, but in all 50 States and in our territories, Mr. Speaker, the weather services, civil and military alike, have served our people well, in war and peace. For these reasons, the President of the United States has chosen to honor them by proclaiming February as U.S. Weather Services Month.

I consider it a distinct privilege, Mr. Speaker, to add my voice to those of our Chief Executive and the many others who are joining in the commemorative of this important centennial, by including the Presidential proclamation as a part of the RECORD of today's proceedings. It follows:

CENTENNIAL OF THE U.S. WEATHER SERVICES
(A Proclamation by the President of the
United States of America)

On February 9, 1870, President Ulysses S. Grant approved a joint resolution of Congress (16 Stat. 369) providing for meteorological observations and for giving notice of the approach and force of storms.

In the hundred years which have intervened, meteorology and kindred atmospheric sciences have undergone phenomenal development through the skill, ingenuity, and dedication of civilian and military scientists, meteorologists, weather observers and many others serving on land, at sea, and in the air, in peace and in war. Their efforts have been aided through unswerving cooperation by the press and the radio and television industries.

This cooperation has resulted in weather services which touch almost every American life and which provide tremendous benefits in the protection of life and property, assistance to many facets of the national economy, and daily contributions to the public welfare and convenience.

Today, the United States is working diligently with many other nations toward a World Weather Watch which, through increased understanding and use of our environmental resources, will provide vastly improved weather services for the entire world.

Now, therefore, I, Richard Nixon, President of the United States of America, do hereby

proclaim the month of February 1970, as United States Weather Services Month; and I urge our institutions and organizations, public and private, and our citizens, to recognize the achievements of the past century and to offer appropriate appreciation and support for this vital national function on the occasion of its centennial anniversary.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fourth.

RICHARD NIXON.

NIXON CRIME WAR

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, it is regrettable that the Nixon crime war has not developed any beyond the point of rhetoric. There has been very little accomplished on the action front thus far.

You will recall that a Republican amendment to the Omnibus Crime and Safe Streets Act of 1968 directed the Federal Government to make grants to States for combating crime, and it was argued at that time that the idea of the block grant was to provide more and quicker action for the local communities.

A cursory examination will show that there has been very little "action" in Florida under this block grant concept. I would like to cite the following instances as examples of the lack of action on the anticrime front.

First. Four top priority projects submitted by south Florida officials totaling \$168,000 have been stalled at the State level even though they are among the seven projects approved for funding by the interagency council. These projects include a home for mentally retarded delinquents in Palm Beach County, a halfway house in Fort Lauderdale, a detention home in Monroe County, and a big sister program in Palm Beach County. These programs have had the complete backing of juvenile judges in their respective areas as well as other prominent officials in the area of juvenile delinquency.

FBI statistics point to the fact that nearly one-half of the serious crimes committed in this country are committed by persons under 18 years of age, and in the categories such as burglary and theft juveniles have accounted for more than 75 percent of the crimes committed.

Second. The University of South Florida in Tampa has submitted briefs on 16 proposals related to law enforcement to the State's interagency law enforcement planning council, and they have yet to receive even an acknowledgement on these.

Third. The administration requested only \$15 million in 1970 and \$15 million in 1971 to fund the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 when juvenile experts are begging for more assistance in their efforts to combat crime by juveniles.

Fourth. President Nixon addressed the Nation on the problems of crime on January 31, 1969, and declared war on crime in the Nation's Capital. However, crime hearings before the District of Columbia

Committee in the Senate had to be canceled on March 25 and 26 and again on May 19 and 22 because the Justice Department and Secretary Mitchell were not prepared to testify. Hearings scheduled for June of the same year were also canceled. The administration again was not there to present its crime package.

Fifth, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Chief of Records Division, Jerry Daunt, refused to testify before a House select committee investigating crime in 1969.

In concluding I would like to say that we continue to hear a lot from the administration as to what they will do, but thus far all we have seen is very little in the area of accomplishments.

The last three Congresses have passed well over 15 anticrime measures including such major bills as the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, the Omnibus Crime and Safe Streets Act, and the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act, all of which would meet the crime needs if adequately funded and supported by this administration.

In solving today's great social problems, there is a vast difference between promises and progress. We need more progress to match the promises.

NIXON, IN REVERSAL

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, in the event that some Members might have missed the article in the Wall Street Journal of January 30, which begins "Nixon, in Reversal," outlined below is the article. It makes very good reading, I think. Mr. Nixon requested only \$214 million in the fiscal year 1970 budget for the fight against water pollution. The Congress, in its wisdom, however, appropriated \$800 million which the President refused to spend, despite the urging of the Congress. His state of the Union speech called for a \$10 billion program to fight pollution. After vetoing the needed education funds, he announces he will spend the full \$800 million the Congress appropriated.

I believe the article speaks for itself. It follows:

NIXON, IN REVERSAL, TO USE FULL \$800 MILLION VOTED BY CONGRESS FOR SEWAGE-PLANT AID

(By John Pierson)

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is coming across on the TV screen like an anti-inflationary statesman. But off camera, Mr. Nixon is proving to be an able politician who spends money where he must to stay on top of the issues and work his will with Congress.

The latest example came to light yesterday when the White House let it be known that Mr. Nixon had decided to use the full \$800 million Congress has voted to help communities build sewage-treatment plants. Mr. Nixon originally had asked for only \$214 million for the fiscal year ending June 30 and had indicated he wouldn't spend the extra \$586 million because it was inflationary.

THE DILEMMA

The turnaround came less than three days after the President went on television to veto, with a flourish, a Health-Education-Welfare appropriations bill, containing \$1.3 billion more than he had requested, on the ground

that approving it would mean "surrendering in the battle" to stop the rise in living costs.

Mr. Nixon's dilemma is that he must convince the nation he means business about cutting the budget and stopping the price spiral, at the same time that he keeps the Democrats from running away with popular issues like pollution and crime control in an election year.

In his State of the Union message last week, when he spoke of a \$10 billion program to build sewage-treatment plants, the President tried to preempt the pollution issue. But the Democrats bounced right back, charging that Mr. Nixon was sitting on the extra \$586 million Congress had voted to do just that, and further suggesting that his \$10 billion was really just \$4 billion of Federal money and \$6 billion of state and local funds.

Pressed to clarify the President's plan, Administration officials at first kept mum, saying it would become clear in the budget Mr. Nixon will submit next Monday and in a subsequent message on the environment. But by yesterday the White House apparently had decided there was a danger the Democrats might take the pollution issue away again.

So Mr. Nixon announced he was nominating Russell Train, Under Secretary of Interior, to be chairman of the new Council Environmental Quality. Press Secretary Ronald Zeigler interrupted Mr. Train's news conference to say that the President was prepared to spend the additional \$586 million for sewage-treatment plants.

Elsewhere, a Government source disclosed that in his new budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, the President would propose spending another \$800 million for sewage plants.

DECIDED "WEEKS AGO"

Anxious to dispel any idea that the Administration was simply reacting to the Democrats, Mr. Ziegler emphasized that Mr. Nixon had reached his decision on the extra money "some weeks ago." But several key members of the White House staff were taken by surprise.

Why the announcement was held up is unclear, unless Mr. Nixon didn't want to take the edge off Monday's HEW veto. Possibly his anti-inflationary stance would have been rendered less credible had it been known that while refusing to spend \$1.3 billion more on education and health, he was agreeing to spend \$586 million more on pollution.

The same goes for the \$450 million of extra education funds the Administration quietly offered as an inducement to Congressmen to sustain the veto. The \$450 million for schools and the \$586 million for pollution go most of the way toward wiping out the \$1.3 billion saving achieved by the veto.

One White House source said Mr. Nixon delayed his announcement about the extra pollution money to see whether Congress would sustain his HEW veto. Had the lawmakers overridden the veto, Mr. Nixon wouldn't have agreed to spend the extra funds for waste treatment, the source said, no matter how great the pressure from the Democrats.

Late yesterday, unable to reach agreement on a substitute HEW bill, Congressional leaders agreed to shove through an emergency bill to keep school and health money flowing until a compromise can be worked out.

Crime control is another issue where Mr. Nixon has made it plain he isn't going to let the Democrats take the initiative, even if it means spending more money. While preaching economy in his State of the Union message, the President also disclosed that he wants to double aid to local police forces in the coming fiscal year. Democrats have been talking about tripling this item.

TRAIN AS ENVIRONMENT CHIEF

Mr. Nixon said Mr. Train, a noted conservationist, would be his "chief officer" in the effort "to protect and restore the American environment." Mr. Train's council will at-

tempt to do for the environment what the Council of Economic Advisers does for the economy, the President said.

It will prepare an annual report on the environment, the first of which is due July 1. It will "examine the facts," set up "an early warning system," help draft legislation and coordinate Federal programs for the environment, Mr. Nixon added.

The President nominated two other members to the council: Robert Cahn, a Washington correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, and Gordon MacDonald, vice chancellor for research and graduate affairs at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

At his news conference, Mr. Train said he believed that while "a portion" of the costs of cleaning up pollution should be borne by stockholders, "most" of it should be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices. He also expressed doubt that auto exhaust pollution could be eliminated simply by "patching up" internal-combustion engines, adding that basic research is needed to discover "really better ways of doing things."

Mr. MacDonald said "some action" should be taken to withdraw the leases oil companies have to drill in the Santa Barbara channel, where a leak covered the beach with oil and killed wildlife last year.

IN THE SOUP

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, from the February 1970 issue of the Postal Supervisor, official publication of the National Association of Postal Supervisors, I quote the following:

The president of Campbell Soup Company was a member of the President's Commission on Postal Reorganization that proposed converting the post office into a corporation. The Commission said that many benefits "would flow from the introduction of modern management practices . . ." into the postal service.

It is interesting to note that the Federal Trade Commission has accused the Campbell Soup Company of faking its TV commercials by putting marbles in the bottom of a pot of soup to make the television audience think there was more meat and vegetables in a can of Campbell's soup. Although the company denied the charge, the matter was settled with a consent decree which, in simple language, is a sincere-sounding promise that the corporation won't let it happen again.

We wonder is this is one of the modern management practices the post office would employ under the corporation concept!

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

(Mr. MILLER of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for many centuries the number of cattle has been an indicator of wealth among nations. Today it is still an important indicator of wealth. In 1968 the United States was the leading cattle raiser in the world with 108,813,000 head. The Soviet Union was second with 97,100,000.

ECONOMIC MESSAGE IGNORES THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Economic Report of the President offers many words of hope, but very little substance. For example, in the area of housing, the report contains laments about the low level of construction, but offers no real program to put this sector of the economy back on its feet. In fact, the figures contained in the report indicate that the administration expects housing starts of no more than 1.2 million units in the next year. In other words, the report concedes that the administration will fall 1.4 million units below the national housing goals in the coming year.

The most disappointing omission is the report's failure to spell out in any meaningful way the Nixon administration's economic priorities. The report talks a great deal about the Nation's resources and the competing claims on these resources. But it does not spell out which claims the administration will give priority in the coming year.

The 1946 Full Employment Act which set up the Council of Economic Advisers specifically called for the establishment of economic priorities. It appears that the 1970 report falls far short of carrying out this section of the act.

Mr. Speaker, the question of national priorities will be uppermost in the mind of Congress as it examines the report and the budget. After President Nixon's veto of education, Democrats in Congress are suspicious that this administration lacks a view of the future and an understanding of the economic priorities which must be established.

Parts of the Economic Report indicate that the Nixon administration has at long last recognized the dangers of high interest rates and tight money to the economic future of the Nation. This belated recognition comes after a year in which interest rates—and prices—climbed to record levels. Interest rates climbed faster and farther in the first year of the Nixon administration than any comparable period in our history.

The report also appears to be highly critical of Federal Reserve policy and this in the long run may be very beneficial if the administration backs up the words with support for pending reforms of the Federal Reserve System.

But President Nixon and his Council of Economic Advisers talk in generalities about interest rates and tight money. They do not offer concrete programs to bring about lower interest rates. They offer "words of hope" rather than programs of action. They do not talk about using Presidential powers to roll back interest rates and control expansion of credit in inflationary and nonessential areas of the economy.

What is needed in the monetary field is action and not more words.

Without some definite control over rising interest rates, the budget figures presented by the President may be total fiction. In his veto message on the HEW funds, President Nixon conceded that rising interest rates during 1969 added more than \$1.5 billion in costs to the current budget. If interest rises at the same level in 1970, then the \$1.3 billion surplus projected in the new Nixon budget will be wiped out.

This administration has placed no ceiling on interest rates. Therefore, interest rates on the national debt are one of the "uncontrollables" in the budget. Skyrocketing interest rates could send the budget well over the \$200.8 billion figure.

Of course, the President has power to control interest rates—power given him in Public Law 91-151, passed by this Congress in the closing days of the first session. Despite repeated urgings, the President has not used this power to control interest rates, and therefore, the so-called budget surplus is endangered by his inaction.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to see that the President did not ask for a delay in the enactment of legislation on one-bank holding companies.

President Nixon, it appears, has reaffirmed, through the economic message, his statement of last March 24 when he told the Congress:

To protect the competition and separation of economic powers, I strongly endorse the extension of Federal regulation to one-bank holding companies and urge the Congress to take prompt and appropriate action.

Some of us in the Congress are well aware that there were attempts in recent days by highly placed officials in the administration to insert language in the Economic Report calling for a delay in action on the one-bank holding company bill passed by the House of Representatives on November 5, 1969.

It is highly gratifying that these proposals for a delay did not gain approval in the Economic Report. I hope that the administration will now move expeditiously to help push this legislation through to final enactment in this session of Congress and thus prevent greater damage to the economy by the unregulated one-bank financial conglomerates.

STATEMENT ON NEDZI BILL TO REVIEW RETIRED OFFICERS' TIES WITH DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

(Mr. NEDZI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation which would establish a Military Retirement Review Board to issue guidelines for retired officers seeking employment with defense contractors.

I do not believe in any conspiracy theories based on the close and inevitable ties between the military and the industrial complex. It is obvious, however, that the two groups share a community of interest on defense contracts which tends to result in a narrow view of national priorities and an uncritical view of the size of the military budget.

Our Nation's military spending has been maintained at a high rate since the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950. Virtually an entire generation of military contract officers has reached retirement age since then. Yet there is no meaningful review and control of the employment road taken by military officers who retire and go to work for defense industries. Moreover, this fact has

to be considered in the light of the further fact that public confidence in the military has been shaken since the start of the Vietnam war.

There are now over 2,000 retired military officers of high rank—colonel and general, naval captain and admiral—employed by the top defense contractors of the Nation. This number, obtained from the Pentagon by Senator WILLIAM PROXMIRE, Democrat of Wisconsin, has more than doubled since former Senator Paul H. Douglas obtained a similar list from the Pentagon 10 years ago. There are undoubtedly thousands in lower grades similarly employed.

It is perfectly understandable that men who leave one job tend to use the skills and associations acquired therein when they seek another job. Government lawyers and ex-Congressmen are examples which come readily to mind. Therefore, it is not surprising that the skills of retired Army, Navy, and Air Force officers are attractive and useful to defense contractors.

Nevertheless, one must be uneasy when it is remembered, for example, that almost 90 percent in dollar amounts of military contracts are negotiated rather than awarded on competitive bid. This figure will remain high because the complexity of today's military hardware often results in but a single source supplier for many items. Accordingly, bid contracts on a large scale are impossible.

Under my bill, the President would appoint a Military Retirement Review Board consisting of five members. The membership of the Board will be composed of one individual employed by a private industry engaged in defense contracting, two individuals from private life, one civilian employee of the Department of Defense, and one member of the Armed Forces. Members will be first appointed to staggered terms, after which the term of office will be 5 years.

The board, representing Pentagon, private industry, and public interests, would certify that a retired officer did not, while on active duty, deal with a prospective defense industry employer in a manner contrary to standards established by the Secretary of Defense. The requirement would not be retroactive and, hence, would not affect retired officers already employed by such contractors.

All retired officers would be required to certify that they, during their active service, did not violate the standards promulgated by the Secretary. Failure to do so, or knowingly and willfully making any false statement on a retirement certificate would subject the violator to loss of pension and other penalties.

While the bill would not bar the employment of a retired military contracting officer by defense-minded corporations with whom he had negotiated contracts, it could tend to discourage such association in questionable cases. Why? Because an officer contemplating retirement and post-retirement employment would know his entire career would be reviewed.

I believe that the national interest would benefit from congressional attention in this matter. I believe that with

few exceptions retired military officers have the credentials to make valuable contributions to private industry. It is in their interest, also, that certain standards be promulgated so that the questionable cases do not cast a cloud on all cases.

Billions of dollars of defense expenditures are handled by military officers every year. Beyond the fiscal implication stand the moral implications. Both should benefit from congressional review.

I have been troubled by the implications of the relentless trend toward more and more defense spending. The handling of defense contracts is just one aspect, but an important aspect, of the larger problem. My bill is not a perfect or perhaps even perfectable piece of legislation. I hope, however, that it throws the issue open for discussion. I hope the Armed Services Committee will agree to consider the bill, for I deeply believe the Congress and the general public will benefit from such consideration.

THE URGENCY OF DEFENSE INVULNERABILITY

(Mr. WYMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, today's defense capability did not come into being overnight. It is the product and end result of long years of careful planning much of which originated more than a decade ago.

In the same sense, our continuing defense capability in a rapidly changing world of increasingly complex technology, depends on the planning and the decisions that are made today. At a time when more and more pressures are developing for less and less dollar commitments to the national defense it is vital to select those systems and those capabilities that promise maximum security and the greatest measure of invulnerability to enemy attack.

Of systems being presently proposed it seems to me that the Navy ULMS deserves to be assigned a high priority. This system appears to offer a minimum of provocation and a maximum of security both high on the stated specifications of defense. It is also a system that has proven its worth through the successes of its predecessors, Polaris and Poseidon.

In the recent issue of Navy, the magazine of seapower, appears an editorial that I think deserves the attention of every Member of Congress. It is entitled "Why We Must Move Our Nuclear Deterrent to Sea," and reads as follows:

WE MUST MOVE OUR NUCLEAR DETERRENT TO SEA

Those who view national defense as something other than a big segment of the budget to be carved up for pressing domestic needs are greatly concerned over Russia's impending superiority in nuclear strategic weapons and the possible outcome of the SALT disarmament talks.

It astounds us how so many supposedly responsible members of Congress, newspapers, commentators and university professors could have ignored the positive and definitive evidence that Moscow is rapidly building a "first strike" missile that could destroy the United States, is outstripping us in

ICBMs and moving rapidly toward a larger Polaris-type seaborne missile force.

Happily, there is a solution of our military and domestic budgetary problems, which we and others have long advocated—the new seaborne deterrent. This is gaining belated recognition.

Spread the word, tell your neighbors and even try to educate your antimilitary friends about this important development. For it is meeting opposition.

We well remember that some six years ago, Secretary of Defense McNamara told Congress in a formal statement that it cost four times as much for the United States to put a strategic missile to sea than to put one into an underground silo within the United States. This was untrue at the time, and although Navy officials soon produced evidence that the costs of sea and land based missiles were about equal, McNamara did not retract the statement, he simply never repeated it.

Today, it is clear that seabased, offensive nuclear systems are cheaper, more "cost effective"—if you'll pardon the term—and much more reliable. And they can improve the chances of reaching an assured arms limitation treaty in the SALT talks that could sharply cut American costs and ease world tensions.

While it is difficult to anticipate what is in President Nixon's budget, due for release before we publish, this much is evident:

Laird made it plain last month that the Navy's ULMS—underwater long-range missile system—was his preference for a future deterrent system if an arms treaty with Russia could not be obtained.

It is now accepted that Laird was right—even conservative—last year in describing the Russian heavy SS-9 ICBM as a "first strike" weapon.

Laird says the Russians may have 420 SS-9s before 1974. The huge SS-9 can have three or more 5-megaton warheads—each of which could destroy a Minuteman missile silo. A major point which has been ignored in the debate over the SS-9 is that it seems to have been designed for our Minuteman complexes.

Unlike American MIRV missiles, SS-9 does not carry a number of warheads, which can independently head for cities hundreds of miles apart, with their own separate guidance systems and probably terminal guidance.

To one who visited Minuteman sites a decade or more ago, as I did, the purpose of the tri-headed SS-9 is quite clear. For reasons of economy and accuracy—which now seem somewhat short-sighted—three of the unmanned missile silos were put into a geometrically-spaced triangle, controlled by an underground, manned controlled center close by. Thus, an enemy, knowing the precise position of each Minuteman silo (which is public information, available to the Kremlin) can aim and very possibly destroy all three of the missiles in a three-site Minuteman complex with one SS-9.

At any rate, the landbound planners are striving desperately to keep their dominance in U.S. deterrence systems, in the face of Laird's new compelling evaluations that shift the emphasis to sea.

Some of the proposals seem almost frantic. Plans have been proposed to make Minuteman mobile on railroad tracks, a concept once explored in depth but abandoned on grounds of cost, fear of sabotage and expectations of public rejection to having such trains running around the country. A truck-borne Minuteman system has been proposed to move around sparsely-populated Western states. There also is a plan to base Minutemen in a "wagon-wheel" setup under which the mobile missiles could be moved quickly from an above ground central "garage" on trucks along "spoke" roads to prepared firing positions a mile or so away. Laird and his experts, it was clear at this writing, have bought none of these plans.

Three things are definite:

The detailed Pentagon evaluation of a project to put Minutemen in new hardrock silos proved more costly than the Navy's plan for a new ULMS missile-carrying submarine replacement for the Polaris, also unflawed granite formations are hard to find.

It is now very clear that past estimates that landbased ICBMs were cheaper than any seabased missile systems were wrong. Counting the short-lived Atlas, Titan, Thor and Jupiter, the Minuteman and the cost of protecting the latter with the Sentinel ABM, plus proposed new hardened silos, would make the overall cost of landbased missile systems exceed our comparable seabased missile systems.

ULMS now has a strong appeal to Pentagon leaders, although it has received little funding. For one thing, ULMS would be much cheaper to operate and maintain than current missile submarines. Weapons, power plants and other major parts would be modularized so that the missile ships would spend little time in port.

Moreover, probably fewer of the ULMS would be needed to replace the 41-boat Polaris-Poseidon fleet. The proposed new craft probably would have missiles of ICBM range—perhaps 6,000-8,000 miles—they could lurk in any area of the world ocean to avoid detection, or even be fired from ports in the United States in an emergency. So they always would be, in effect, operational on station, and they are expected to be slower, quieter and much bigger nuclear submarines than Polaris-Poseidon, and probably could carry more missiles.

Continued opposition to the ABM, plus belated new support for a seabased missile deterrent from former White House security advisor McGeorge Bundy, and many of the more liberal commentators, seems to increase the prospects of Poseidon and ULMS.

Another equally, if not more important, advantage of the seaborne missiles is that they do not and would not attract nuclear missile attack against the United States. Russia can disperse its missile throughout its vast landmass. Our great geographical advantage is our ability to put our missiles to sea, which covers three-quarters of the globe.

There is one other major issue. If it is true, that by 1973-74 Russia will have a great force of SS-9s operational, as U.S. intelligence predicts, the United States could be in grave danger. Our Minutemen might well be obsolete, and while our Polaris-Poseidon submarine force could respond to an all-out attack, making any such missile war self-destructive, the United States might be subjected then to diplomatic blackmail.

In deciding what to do, the nation should think about the inexorable facts of lead-time. We cannot build an effective land-deployed ABM defense, a hardened or mobile Minuteman system or a new ULMS by 1973-74. But there are two things we can do. One is to move swiftly, with some acceleration of the Poseidon MIRV program.

The Nation should give much thought to the possibility of arming American surface warships with long range ballistic missiles. This protection could be made operational quickly, before the Russians get their SS-9 missiles ready. It would be an emergency program; it is not now contemplated; but it is practical and should be weighed in judging the vital short range security of the United States.

Having seen a dramatic shift in strategic thinking toward mobility in seabased offensive deterrent forces, the next step must be to provide strategic systems that capitalize on the oceans for defense. The more we expand and rebuild our landbased offensive and defensive missile systems the more missiles our adversaries aim at our homeland. The hour is late, but the Commander-in-Chief can reverse an unsound landbased strategy by a command decision to move to sea.

CONSERVATIONISTS OPPOSE TIMBER RAID BILL

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, as we near House floor action on H.R. 12025, the so-called national timber supply proposal, a calculated effort is being made to cloud the widespread opposition to it in conservation circles. An example of this appeared in a widely circulated newsletter, which said:

Supply of lumber will be more plentiful after Congress ok's a law allowing stepped-up timber cutting in national forests. Conservationists seem to be appeased by concessions in the bill, so passage is likely.

Nothing could be less factual.

Conservationists were so aroused by this misrepresentation they joined together to denounce it. Their opposition was made quite clear in a telegram which I received. The message said:

Hon. JOHN P. SAYLOR,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Contrary to news reports conservationists are strenuously opposed to H.R. 12025, National Timber Supply bill. Proposal threatens America's national forests, scuttles historic multiple-use practices and undermines prospective parks, wilderness, open space and recreation areas. Bill sacrifices national forests to maximum timber cutting and excessive road-building without regard for protection of watershed, fish and wildlife, grazing, scenic and recreation values. Its adverse impact on watersheds alone contradicts our entire national effort to clean up America's lakes and rivers. Housing shortage is not caused by timber supply, but by other factors. Forest Service already has full authority to improve forestry practices given sufficient Congressional appropriations. This environmentally destructive bill, H.R. 12025, is contrary to the public interest.

SIGNERS

Michael McCloskey, Executive Director, Sierra Club.
Frank C. Daniel, Secretary, National Rifle Association.
Charles H. Callison, Executive Vice President, National Audubon Society.
Stewart Brandborg, Executive Secretary, The Wilderness Society.
Robert L. Herbst, Executive Director, Izaak Walton League of America.
Daniel Poole, President, Wildlife Management Institute.
Ray Kotrla, Washington Representative, Trout Unlimited.
Dr. Spencer Smith, Secretary, Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

The Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, National Audubon Society, Izaak Walton League of America, National Rifle Association, Wildlife Management Institute, Trout Unlimited, and Citizens Committee on Natural Resources all joined in refuting the statement that they are "appeased" by H.R. 12025. I have been assured by these organizations and others in the conservation movement that they are unalterably opposed to H.R. 12025, as their statement clearly indicates.

Mr. Speaker, we are in the first days of the 1970's, described by President Nixon and others as the "decade of the environment." It is incredible that the first environmental bill to be considered by Con-

gress in this decade of the environment is one that will denude major watersheds and rape our great national forests. All the years that have gone into management of national forests for sustained yield will be wiped out in this "decade of the environment," if H.R. 12025 is enacted. We cannot let proposals like H.R. 12025 set the tenor for dealing with our environmental problems in this decade. I agree with my friends in the conservation movement that—

This environmentally destructive bill, H.R. 12025, is contrary to the public interest.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. PETTIS (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD) for the balance of the week on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. MIKVA) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.
Mr. FLOOD, for 60 minutes, February 19.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. PRICE of Illinois, and to include extraneous material.

Mr. GROSS, and to include extraneous material.

Mr. ALBERT, and to include extraneous material.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CAMP) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. LUJAN.
Mr. McEWEN in two instances.
Mr. KEITH in three instances.
Mr. MESKILL.
Mr. GUBSER.
Mr. SCOTT.
Mr. HASTINGS.
Mr. HALL.
Mr. BROTZMAN.
Mr. QUILLEN.
Mr. MORSE.
Mr. HOGAN.
Mr. ESCH.
Mr. McCLORY.
Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.
Mrs. MAY.
Mr. SCHERLE.
Mr. BURKE of Florida.
Mr. BUCHANAN.
Mr. WYMAN in two instances.
Mr. BERRY.
Mr. SCHWENDEL.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MIKVA) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. CLAY in six instances.
Mr. MONAGAN in two instances.
Mr. TEAGUE of Texas in two instances.
Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey in two instances.

Mr. FLOOD in two instances.
Mr. HUNGATE in six instances.
Mr. PODELL.
Mr. MONTGOMERY.
Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.
Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts.
Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia.
Mr. ALBERT.
Mr. RARICK in three instances.
Mr. ROONEY of New York in two instances.
Mr. NICHOLS.
Mr. MIKVA in six instances.
Mr. EDMONDSON in two instances.
Mr. DONOHUE.
Mr. MAHON.
Mrs. GRIFFITHS in two instances.
Mr. DANIEL of Virginia.
Mr. JACOBS.
Mrs. SULLIVAN in four instances.
Mr. JOHNSON of California in three instances.
Mr. KEE.
Mr. KOCH.
Mr. GRAY in two instances.
Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON.

SENATE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2116. An act to provide for the inspection of certain egg products by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; restriction on the disposition of certain qualities of eggs; uniformity of standards for eggs in interstate or foreign commerce; and cooperation with State agencies in administration of this Act; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2707. An act to consent to the interstate compact on air pollution between the States of Ohio and West Virginia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. Con. Res. 53. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the National Estuarine Pollution Study as a Senate document; to the Committee on House Administration.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 888. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning February 13, 1970, and ending February 19, 1970, as "Mineral Industry Week";

H.J. Res. 1051. Joint resolution designating the week commencing February 1, 1970, as "International Clergy Week" in the United States, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 1072. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1970, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 4, 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:

1598. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed revisions of his original 1970 appropriation request for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (H. Doc. No. 91-218); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1599. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on funds obligated in the chemical warfare and biological research programs and certain programs heretofore administratively combined with them, covering the first 6 months of fiscal year 1970, pursuant to the provisions of section 409, Public Law 91-121; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1600. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Foreign Military Sales Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1601. A letter from the Acting Director of the Peace Corps, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1602. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1603. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting a report summarizing actions taken with respect to positions in grades GS-16, 17, and 18 under 5 U.S.C. 5108(a) during the calendar year 1969, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5114; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1604. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation 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; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1605. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1606. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

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. HANLEY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 13008. A bill to improve position classification systems within the executive branch, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 91-823). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SISK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 816. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 14810, a bill to amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as

amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs (Rept. No. 91-824). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MATSUNAGA: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 817. Resolution for consideration of S. 2214, an act to exempt potatoes for processing from marketing orders (Rept. No. 91-825). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. YOUNG: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 818. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 3786, a bill to authorize the appropriation of additional funds necessary for acquisition of land at the Point Reyes National Seashore in California (Rept. No. 91-826). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 819. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 15165, a bill to establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future (Rept. No. 91-827). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE 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. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2047. A bill for the relief of Roseanne Jones (Rept. No. 91-811). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2950. A bill for the relief of Edwin E. Fulk (Rept. No. 91-812). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALDIE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3558. A bill for the relief of Thomas A. Smith; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-813). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALDIE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4480. A bill for the relief of John W. Watson, a minor; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-814). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALDIE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 8470. A bill for the relief of 1st Lt. Jackie D. Burgess; with amendments (Rept. No. 91-815). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SANDMAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 12176. A bill for the relief of Bly D. Dickson, Jr.; with amendments (Rept. No. 91-816). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FLOWERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 12887. A bill for the relief of John A. Avdeef; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-817). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COUGHLIN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 15354. A bill for the relief of Anthony P. Miller, Inc. (Rept. No. 91-818). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENNIS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 11578. A bill for the relief of Patricia Hiro Williams; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-819). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 324. Resolution to provide for sending the bill H.R. 8568, with accompanying papers, to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims. (Rept. No. 91-820). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1678. An act for the relief of Robert C. Szabo (Rept. No. 91-821). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MANN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2566. An act for the relief of Jimmie R. Pope (Rept. No. 91-822). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 15671. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to correct certain inequities in the crediting of National Guard technician service in connection with civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 15672. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Yakima Tribes in Indian Claims Commission dockets Nos. 47-A, 162, and consolidated 47 and 164, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 15673. A bill to provide for the partition of the assets of the Confederated Tribes of Colville Indians located in the State of Washington between the withdrawing and remaining members, for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the withdrawing members thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Mr. VANIK, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. FRASER, and Mr. BRADEMAS):

H.R. 15674. A bill to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Memorial Institute for the Social Sciences to be located in the District of Columbia, to function primarily as a national center at which individuals of outstanding ability will pursue studies anticipating, identifying, and isolating social problems in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. ROGERS of Florida, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. ANNUNIZO, and Mr. BIAGGI):

H.R. 15675. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make loans to associations of fishing vessel owners and operators organized to provide insurance against the damage or loss of fishing vessels or the injury or death of fishing crews, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 15676. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.R. 15677. A bill to amend chapter 81 of title 5 of the United States Code to provide for the exemption of certain persons from the limitations on the right to receive compensation for injuries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 15678. A bill to amend section 6321 of title 5, United States Code; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HUNGATE:

H.R. 15679. A bill to amend the act of June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), relating to the preservation of historical and archeological data; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 15680. A bill to provide for the establishment of not less than 11 regional law enforcement academies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 15681. A bill to prohibit the sale or shipment for use in the United States of the chemical compound known as DDT; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 15682. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to protect the navigable waters of the United States from further pollution by requiring that synthetic petroleum-based detergents manufactured in the United States or imported

into the United States be free of phosphorus; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 15683. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:

H.R. 15684. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. NEDZI:

H.R. 15685. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to establish standards of conduct for military officers dealing in an official capacity with defense contractors, to prohibit employment of retired officers by defense contractors unless such officers have been certified as not violating such standards during their service careers, to establish a board to make such certifications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STUCKEY:

H.R. 15686. A bill, Cumberland Island National Seashore; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama:

H.J. Res. 1074. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to authorize Congress, by two-thirds vote of both Houses, to override decisions of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 1075. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring that Federal judges be reconfirmed by the Senate every 10 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. WIGGINS, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. WEICKER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. REES, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. VANIK, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM):

H. Res. 813. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. WYDLER, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. CULVER, Mr. SCHADEBERG, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. OBEY, Mr.

POFF, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. WINN, Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. KING, and Mr. KEITH):

H. Res. 814. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. Res. 815. Resolution providing expenses for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LOWENSTEIN:

H.R. 15687. A bill for the relief of Piedad V. Montesdeoca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 15688. A bill for the relief of Dr. Stuart Tsau-Shiong Chen and his wife, Yeh Jung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE LATE DISTINGUISHED MAYOR
JOHN SMITH OF BECKLEY

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1970

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I was indeed shocked yesterday morning to learn of the unexpected death of the Honorable John Smith, the distinguished mayor of the city of Beckley, W. Va., located in Raleigh County.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor Smith has provided unsurpassed leadership not only to his home city of Beckley, but also to the County of Raleigh and the entire State of West Virginia. Mayor Smith gave every ounce of energy to bring about his noble objectives and it was my privilege to work closely with this most distinguished public servant. During our association, I always found that he enthusiastically took that extra step for the benefit of his home city. I have lost a most wonderful personal friend and I extend my sympathy to his widow in Beckley.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the enclosed article which appeared in the Raleigh Register on Monday, February 2, be included at this point in my remarks:

MAYOR JOHN SMITH DIES

Beckley Mayor John Wesley Smith, serving his second term as chief executive of the city, died in a local hospital at 2:30 a.m. today.

The mayor had been hospitalized since Wednesday but was believed to be in satisfactory condition Sunday, according to a member of the family who said his death apparently was caused by a cardiac arrest.

Smith was known to have suffered from diabetes since the end of World War II in which he served as a Navy transport pilot for four years. Smith also was a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve with the rank of lieutenant.

His career in public life began with his appointment to City Council in 1953 and his subsequent election to two four-year terms

on the Council prior to his election as mayor in 1963. He was re-elected in 1967.

Tributes have poured into the newspaper offices from a shocked constituency and associates in government.

Former Governor Okey A. Patteson said, "I regret to hear of the untimely death of my good friend Mayor Smith. His loss will be keenly felt by his host of friends. His untiring efforts and accomplishments on behalf of the city of Beckley make him hard to replace. The city of Beckley and the entire area have lost a truly dedicated leader. My heartfelt sympathy goes out to his wife and family."

Smith was a cousin of another former governor, Hulett C. Smith who was overwhelmed by shock and grief.

City Recorder-Treasurer, Larry F. Stover, who will serve as acting mayor until Council holds a special meeting to appoint a successor, said he has "lost not only a fine leader but also a close personal friend."

The special meeting is expected to be held the latter part of the week. City Attorney E. M. "Ned" Payne III explained that the city charter provides that Council may appoint "a member of Council or any qualified person" to fill the mayor's post until the next regular election in June, 1971. The newly elected mayor will take office July 1, 1971.

"The city has lost a fine, courageous mayor who did a great deal for the city of Beckley," Payne said. "He gave of himself unselfishly and there is no question he did only what he thought was right and best for the city even though this was not always the easy and popular course. He added improvements and contributed to the city's growth bringing reform and improvements to administration.

"From the family standpoint," Payne said, "we have lost a friend and neighbor, a great personal loss."

Senator Jennings Randolph said "I share with citizens of the Beckley area and our state a genuine sadness and loss in the passing of mayor John Wesley Smith. He was a dedicated and able public servant, who worked diligently for the betterment of the community and its citizens. There is tangible evidence in Beckley of his accomplishments and his constructive leadership. I was privileged to cooperate with Mayor Smith on many programs and projects. It was always a pleasure working with him.

"I join with the many people of the Beck-

ley area in extending sympathy to Mayor Smith's wife and daughters, his mother and other members of his family."

The mayor of Charleston, Elmer Dodson, worked with Mayor Smith in the West Virginia League of Municipalities and attended a National Cities League convention with him. "I was impressed with Smith," Dodson said, "in his quiet way he did as much or more than most of us. I have lost a friend."

The executive director of the State League of Municipalities, William E. Ross of Morgantown, commented on the strong support Smith gave the League and his diligent work.

Another man who knew Smith well through activities in the Democratic Party, 1968 gubernatorial candidate James Sprouse, called Smith "one of the outstanding leaders of West Virginia who personified in many ways the type of new leadership that I had been seeking in my public activities. I extend my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Smith and his daughters, Anne and Joan."

"The mayor had a wonderful facility for always looking on the bright side of things," Raleigh County Delegate and House Finance Chairman Lewis N. McManus observed, "I will miss him personally and I'm sure the community will not soon forget him."

Members of Council were equally dismayed and saddened by Smith's death. Councilman-at-large J. S. "Syd" Larrick, who had served in municipal government for 10 years with Smith, hailed him as "thorough, and in my opinion one of the best mayors the City of Beckley ever had."

Another councilman-at-large, Ross Irie, who had known Smith, "since boyhood," said he admired "his judgment and energy and interest in Beckley."

He instituted many new programs and had plans for more improvements in the future."

The city's only Republican councilman, Bill Wilbur, said he was "deeply saddened by the loss of a man I have worked with and considered a friend for many years."

"He was a good man and a good mayor," Councilman Al Ellison said. "He had the people's interests at heart and this is a better city, a better place to live because of his programs."

One of Smith's duties as mayor was to head the City Sanitary Board. When he entered his first term he uncovered gross neglect in billings over a period of years and instituted steps to collect thousands of dollars due the city.