HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Tuesday, September 21, 1971*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Finally, brethren, be of one mind, live in peace: And the God of love and peace shall be with you.—II Corinthians 13: 11.

O Lord, our God, to whom we are indebted for life and breath and all things, quicken in us all that is good, noble, and true that with pure motives and high ideals we may measure up to our faith and in its spirit transact our business and manage our relationships.

We thank Thee for the growing interest in peace and most fervently pray that it may continue to grow until it permeates the spirit of every nation and possesses the heart of every person. At peace with one another, may we use our resources to lift the lot of man and enable all men to live with self-respect, understanding, and good will.

In the spirit of Christ we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 7048. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to establish a Federal-State Joint Board to recommend uniform procedures for determining what part of the property and expenses of communication common carriers shall be considered as used in interstate or foreign communication toll service, and what part of such property and expenses shall be considered as used in intrastate and exchange service; and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 84–689, appointed the following Members on the part of the Senate to attend the North Atlantic Assembly to be held in Ottawa, Canada, September 23 through September 28, 1971: Mr. SPARKMAN (chairman), Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SPONG, Mr. COOPER, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. STEVENS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
September 20, 1971.

The Honorable The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope from the White House, received in the Clerk's Office at 4 p.m. on Monday, September 20, 1971, and said to contain a message from the President transmitting the 25th Annual Report of United States participation in the United Nations.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS, *Clerk,*
House of Representatives.

THE 25TH ANNUAL REPORT OF U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 92–81).

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 Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my pleasure to transmit to the Congress the 25th annual report of United States participation in the United Nations, covering events during calendar year 1970.

In my address to the United Nations on the occasion of its 25th anniversary ceremonies, I said that the United States "will go the extra mile in doing our best toward making the United Nations succeed." This has been true of the United States ever since the Charter was signed in San Francisco in 1945, and it will continue to be the case.

If the United Nations is to succeed, I believe that we must now work diligently to make it more effective and more responsive to the demands of today's world. It is clear, for instance, that we must improve the techniques for international cooperation as well as introduce greater efficiency in the operations of the UN system as we conduct more of our foreign affairs through multinational institutions. We achieved significant progress last year in this regard, and we intend to move rapidly now to accelerate the process.

In July, 1970, I established a Commission for the Observance of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations and asked it to reappraise the organization's potential and to make recommendations which would strengthen the organization and improve the effectiveness of U.S. participation. The thoughtful and comprehensive report which the Commission has recently submitted will help us form a fresh view of the capabilities and limitations of the United Nations, and its recommendations are now being given careful attention.

Much of what transpired in the United Nations and its related agencies during 1970 was of direct interest to the United States. For example, on October 24, 1970, the U.N. General Assembly adopted an International Development Strategy that charts an orderly course for multilateral assistance during the Second Development Decade, which began on January 1 of this year. Early in December, 1970, the Assembly adopted an American-initiated resolution calling for the humanitarian treatment of prisoners of war. The Assembly also overwhelmingly endorsed the establishment of a UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and appealed to members to join together in seeking the means to control the spread of drug addiction throughout the world. And on December 16 the International Civil Aviation Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, made progress toward controlling the crime of air piracy by adopting in The Hague a convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft. The United States and 49 other nations signed the convention on that day. The United Nations also took significant action to deal with other world concerns such as population control, the protection of our environment, and the use of the seas and seabed. We expect much more to be done.

In its peacekeeping role during 1970, the United Nations played a major part in encouraging better relations among the states of the Middle East, including an agreement to a new cease-fire which has been vital to maintaining the peace in that critical area of the world. UN forces and observers also continued to help keep the peace in the troubled areas of Cyprus and Kashmir. As the search continued for better methods of preserving the peace, the General Assembly on the last day of the 25th anniversary commemorative session, approved by acclamation a Declaration on Friendly Relations among States.

These were only a part of the broad spectrum of developments and accomplishments during 1970. It is gratifying, therefore, to add this volume to the record of U.S. participation in the United Nations.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 20, 1971.*

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 to file certain privileged reports.

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

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the dilemma I am faced with right now is that I was just up at the Committee on Rules and asked that a rule not be granted on the OEO bill this week because the Senate has passed an OEO bill with a Child Development Act in it. The House Committee on Education and Labor has not met and reported a child development bill. So if a rule is granted on the OEO bill, we will be faced with this dilemma of going to the Congress with a piece of legislation on which the Members never worked their will.

For that reason I feel now constrained to object, and I will be glad to talk to the gentleman from Mississippi about it after.

Mr. COLMER. Will the gentleman yield to me on his reservation?

Mr. QUIE. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

Mr. COLMER. I would like to say in reply to my friend from Minnesota that it was not the intention of the Committee on Rules to have a hearing on this bill to which he addresses himself. However, certain complications arose which brought about the necessity, in order for the House to have something to do this week, because of postponing of the bill scheduled for this week, the equal rights amendment, to have some other legislation to consider. I might add this was in order to accommodate one of our colleagues on the gentleman's side of the House whose wife died. That gentleman, Mr. WIGGINS of California, could not be here. We thought it was only fair to him that we should, since he was taking the lead in this equal rights amendment, let the matter go over. So, after a conference with the Speaker and Mr. WIGGINS and I might mention also the distinguished minority leader, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, we decided that we would schedule the OEO bill for this week and consider it in the Committee on Rules today.

The committee is in the process, as the gentleman knows, of hearing the application for a rule on the OEO bill. Now, I do not know what the committee is going to do. We are going back into session at 2 o'clock to resolve this matter. Whether the rule will be granted or not, frankly I do not know.

As the gentleman knows—and I am not declaring my position on it—I am not enthusiastic about the bill under consideration, and I have great sympathy with the position taken by the gentleman from Minnesota. But, what the committee will do, I do not know.

I merely submit this request in the event that the committee should see fit to report a rule making that bill in order. If it does, then it would be in order to take it up tomorrow.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. First, let me express my appreciation to the gentleman from Mississippi, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, for working with the leadership on both sides of the aisle in expediting the approval of this rule.

This does present a somewhat unique situation, and I can understand the dilemma of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Would it be possible, if I might ask the distinguished majority leader, that we take up the poverty bill this week and then hold sending it to conference pending consideration of the Child Development Act at some future date, hopefully in the very near future?

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield to me?

Mr. QUIE. Yes; I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. BOGGS. First, let me reiterate the point that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules has made; namely, if we do not get a rule on this bill there is very little legislative business for this week.

As the gentleman knows, we have been trying as hard as we know how to complete the work of this Congress at a reasonable time so that Members can go home. So, this week, if the work is light or practically nothing, it means at least a week's delay in the adjournment of the Congress.

The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor is not here. I presume he was before the Committee on Rules this morning and I presume he asked for this rule. He certainly wants the rule, although I cannot speak for him, but insofar as I am concerned and I think insofar as the leadership is concerned, we will certainly have no objection to the request which has been made by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD).

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, in view of that, and if we can have the assurance that we will not go to conference on the OEO bill until the child development bill has passed the House, I will withdraw my objection.

I know that the gentleman from Louisiana cannot make that commitment for the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor because he is not here, but I understand that the Speaker appoints the conferees and, therefore, does have control over the matter.

Could I, then, consider this as an assurance that we will not go to conference on the OEO bill until the child development bill has passed the House?

I again reiterate what I said earlier that the Senate has already passed the OEO bill with the Child Development Act contained in it.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. QUIE. I yield further to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. BOGGS. I appreciate the gentleman's statement and his position. I realize as well the significance of the Child Development Act. I would be very happy to give the gentleman that assurance.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

TO REPEAL THE EXCISE TAX ON FARM TRUCKS

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

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the economy of this Nation is in a sad state. This fact has been recognized by experts and nonexperts alike. The President has taken bold and forthright action in an attempt to stabilize the economy and stem the horrible rate of inflation. But when one looks closely at the President's package—one begins to wonder if the President and his advisers have considered all the possibilities.

The President announced to the Nation on August 15 that he was asking this Congress to repeal the excise tax on passenger automobiles in an effort to stimulate the economy. Mr. Speaker, I believe that any effort to stimulate the economy must begin with an effort to revive the heart of the economy, and that is the agriculture of this Nation.

It appears that the farmers have been ignored again. One of the most vital items in the farm operation is the farm truck—but the administration did not ask that the excise tax be removed from these trucks. In addition to being a vital part of his operation—the pickup truck is also the basic means of transportation for many farmers in the Second District of Georgia, and indeed, across this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the administration seems to be saying, if you can afford a new Cadillac, you are chopping high cotton; but if you are only a dirt farmer, then you have got a hard row to hoe.

Mr. Speaker, on August 20 I contacted the President, asking that he include pickup trucks in his proposal to the Congress. As of today, I have received no reply. Mr. Speaker, I do not mind being ignored by the President, but I believe the time is past due when the President and this administration must stop ignoring my farmers.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 10765, which would repeal the excise tax on farm trucks. I would invite all Members who desire equity for the American farmer to join me in sponsoring this legislation.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is the day for the call of the Private Calendar.

The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

MRS. ROSE THOMAS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2067) for the relief of Mrs. Rose Thomas.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

MRS. FERNANDE M. ALLEN

The clerk called the bill (H.R. 5318) for the relief of Mrs. Fernande M. Allen.

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

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

There was no objection.

MARIA LUIGIA DI GIORGIO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2070) for the relief of Mrs. Maria Luigia Di Giorgio.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

WILLIAM D. PENDER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5657) for the relief of William D. Pender.

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

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

There was no objection.

JOHN BORBRIDGE, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5900) for the relief of John Borbridge, Jr.

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

H.R. 5900

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John Borbridge, Junior, of Anchorage, Alaska, is relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of $1,639.61, representing the amount of costs erroneously paid by the United States to move the said John Borbridge, Junior, his dependents, and his household goods in 1967 from Juneau, Alaska, to Anchorage, Alaska, the said John Borbridge, Junior, having made such move to accept a civilian position with the Public Health Service after having been erroneously advised that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had authority to pay such costs. In the audit and settlement of any accounts in regard to such liability, full credit shall be given for the amount for which liability is relieved by this Act.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said John Borbridge, Junior, the sum of any amount received or withheld from him on account of the liability referred to in the first section of this Act.

(b) No part of any amount appropriated under this section 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 is unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike "$1,639.61" and insert "$1,584.61".

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.

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of an identical Senate bill (S. 504) for the relief of John Borbridge, Jr.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the distinguished gentleman from Alabama if this bill is identical to the House passed bill?

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

Mr. HALL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FLOWERS. To reply to the gentleman's question, it is identical.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

S. 504

An act for the relief of John Borbridge, Jr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John Borbridge, Jr., of Anchorage, Alaska, is relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of $1,584.61, a representing the amount of costs erroneously paid by the United States to move the said John Borbridge, Jr., his dependents, and his household goods in 1967 from Juneau, Alaska, to Anchorage, Alaska, the said John Borbridge, Jr., having made such move to accept a civilian position with the Public Health Service after having been erroneously advised that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had authority to pay such costs. In the audit and settlement of any accounts in regard to such liability, full credit shall be given for the amount for which liability is relieved by this Act.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said John Borbridge, Jr., the sum of any amount received or withheld from him on account of the liability referred to in the first section of this Act.

(b) No part of any amount appropriated under this section 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 is unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed $1,000.

The Senate 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.

A similar House bill (H.R. 5900) was laid on the table.

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

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6100) for the relief of Janis Zalcmanis, Gertrude Jansons, Lorena Jansons Murphy, and Asja Jansons Liders.

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

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

There was no objection.

MRS. ANNA MARIA BALDINI DELA ROSA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3713) for the relief of Mrs. Anna Maria Baldini Dela Rosa.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

SALMAN M. HILMY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6998) for the relief of Salman M. Hilmy.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

MRS. ELEANOR D. MORGAN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7569) for the relief of Mrs. Eleanor D. Morgan.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

LOUIS A. GERBERT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2408) for the relief of Louis A. Gerbert.

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

H.R. 2408

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Louis A. Gerbert (United States Naval Reserve) of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is relieved of liability to the United States in the amount of $820.75, representing certain excess shipping charges arising in connection with the shipment, in 1966, of certain personal and other property from San Diego, California, to Grand Rapids, Michigan, at a time when said Louis A. Gerbert was on active duty with the Navy. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States, credit shall be given for amounts for which liability is relieved by this section.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Louis A. Gerbert an amount equal to the aggregate of any amounts paid by him, or withheld from sums otherwise due him, with respect to the indebtedness to the United States specified in the first section of this Act.

(b) No part of the amount appropriated in subsection (a) of this section 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 such claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

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.

CHARLES COLBATH

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4310) for the relief of Charles Colbath.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unani-

mous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

MRS. CARMEN PRADO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6108) for the relief of Mrs. Carmen Prado.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

RENE PAULO ROHDEN-SOBRINHO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5181) for the relief of Rene Paulo Rohden-Sobrinho.

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

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

There was no objection.

AMOS E. NORBY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2118) for the relief of Amos E. Norby.

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

H.R. 2118

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the effective date of the separate maintenance allowance granted to Amos E. Norby, in connection with his employment with the United States Army Engineer Group, Tokashiki Island, Kerama Islands, is hereby changed from February 20, 1964, to March 11, 1962, the date of his assignment to duty on Tokashiki Island. The said Amos E. Norby shall be paid, out of applicable appropriations available for payment of separate maintenance allowances, the amount of the separation allowance to which he would have been entitled from and after March 11, 1962, to February 20, 1964, in connection with his assignment to duty on Tokashiki Island, if such allowance had originally been granted on March 11, 1962.

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.

ESTELLE M. FASS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4485) for the relief of Estelle M. Fass.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

CAPT. CLAIRE E. BROU

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6503) for the relief of Capt. Claire E. Brou.

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

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

There was no objection.

CATHERINE E. SPELL

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7312) for the relief of Catherine E. Spell.

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

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

There was no objection.

STEPHEN H. CLARKSON

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7829) for the relief of Stephen H. Clarkson.

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

H.R. 7829

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 is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $20,768 to Stephen H. Clarkson in accordance with the opinion in the case of Stephen H. Clarkson against the United States, Congressional Reference Case Numbered 5–68, filed on April 13, 1971. The payments provided for in this Act are to be made in full and final satisfaction of all claims against the United States of the said Stephen H. Clarkson for the failure of the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time during which improvements were required to be made on the desert land entry described in the Congressional Reference Case Opinion.

No part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 20 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.

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.

FLORE LEKANOF

The Clerk called the bill (S. 47) for the relief of Flore Lekanof.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

MR. AND MRS. ARVEL GLINZ

The Clerk called the bill (S. 415) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Arvel Glinz.

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

S. 415

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 is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. Arvel Glinz of Eldridge, North Dakota, the sum of $3,521.26, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for reimbursement for legal expenses paid by the said Mr. and Mrs. Arvel Glinz from March 13, 1961, through April 1, 1966, in defending the title of real property transferred to them by a receiver's deed, dated March 25, 1960, such property having been bought by the said Mr. and Mrs. Arvel Glinz at a judicial sale which was held to satisfy tax liens of the United States: *Provided,* That 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.

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.

DOROTHY G. McCARTY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1810) for the relief of Dorothy G. McCarty.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

FRANK J. McCABE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1862) for the relief of Frank J. McCabe.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

DONALD L. BULMER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1994) for the relief of Donald L. Bulmer.

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

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. This completes the call of the Private Calendar.

EMERGENCY SCHOOL ASSISTANCE AND CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1971

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

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill en-

titled "the Emergency School Assistance and Construction Act of 1971" in an effort to provide a practical legislative alternative to mass busing of schoolchildren in my district and others throughout the country. At the same time, this bill would help improve the quality of our public educational system by authorizing Federal funds for a variety of specialized educational programs.

Mr. Speaker, for several months I have been searching for some answer to the crisis in our public education system which has resulted from the recent court decisions involving the mass busing of schoolchildren to carry out integration requirements. Like other Members, I have been confused and puzzled by conflicting statements on busing by the President, top officials of the administration, interpretations and reinterpretations of court decisions on the issue, and the vast difference in the way these fuzzy guidelines have been applied in different parts of the country by different lower Federal courts.

I have followed the action of the Senate earlier this year in passing legislation to assist school districts in the carrying out of desegregation orders. My concern about this busing crisis has also caused me to follow closely the work of the House Education and Labor Committee in its efforts to find a workable legislative approach to the school busing integration dilemma.

The city of Nashville and surrounding Davidson County in my district is, like many other areas in all parts of the country, operating under a Federal district court order that imposed a massive cross-town busing plan. When public school opened this month in Nashville, almost 14,000 more children were added to the 33,500 children bused to school last year. This means that more than 47,000 children are forced to leave their homes and neighborhoods to ride buses to schools many miles away. The number of children bused this year is about half the total number of children enrolled in the public school system in Nashville. Aside from the obvious inconvenience caused to the children, their parents, and teachers, massive cross-town busing plans can only be a disruptive force in the lives of the schoolchildren and the community as a whole. It thus makes quality integrated public school education in a stable, neighborhood environment virtually impossible to attain. This massive busing also imposes an unwarranted financial burden on local communities whose citizens are already heavily taxed and struggling to finance other vital public services.

Mr. Speaker, it would be easy for Members of Congress from areas faced with such court-imposed school busing orders to sit back, avoid the controversy, and instead blame others for the destruction of our public school system. But that would be an irresponsible abandonment of our duties as representatives of our people, as well as jeopardizing the future of millions of schoolchildren who are the innocent participants in this legal and moral struggle.

The bill I am introducing today combines what in my judgment is the most workable and realistic features of the measure already acted upon by the Senate in April and several bills currently under consideration by the House Education and Labor Committee. I am not an expert on educational matters as is my friend, the able committee chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS) and my other distinguished colleagues on that committee, but I earnestly hope that in their deliberations of various alternative approaches to this serious problem they will study several practical provisions of my bill that may help break the impasse in the busing-integration crisis.

Mr. Speaker, the costs of busing—the acquisition of vehicles, salaries of busdrivers, fuel, maintenance, and other related expenses—are a wasteful and useless dissipation of public funds so desperately needed to upgrade the quality of our public school system. My bill would use such wasted funds for lasting and meaningful improvements in the school system while making it possible to reduce the required amount of busing and to preserve the historic values of the neighborhood school in our American society. My bill provides a reasonable method for furnishing quality integrated public education for all our children, whether they live in the inner city or the suburbs. It fully meets the current legal and constitutional requirements.

In addition to authorizing $1.5 billion Federal funds over a 2-year period for a variety of general and specialized educational programs that would improve the quality of public education, the bill would also provide a major new program to assist school districts involved in integration and busing crises. Section 18 of the bill would establish a new unit in the U.S. Office of Education called the Emergency Education Facility Bureau.

This Bureau would expedite applications from local communities to facilitate school integration plans and would be authorized to make special grants to eligible school districts to help construct new school facilities or to renovate, consolidate, or convert existing facilities suitable for educational use. It would also finance the costs of special surveys, conducted by local officials, to help develop plans that would assure, as nearly as possible, contiguous neighborhood schools having a racial balance and stable attendance areas, thus minimizing the amount of busing required to comply with integration guidelines of the courts. Expanded vocational education facilities are provided by the conversion of some existing school buildings which would be replaced under this plan. The new section 18 construction program would be carried by a separate authorization of $100 million in Federal funds for this fiscal year and an additional amount as need was demonstrated to the Congress for each of the next 5 years.

Mr. Speaker, the schoolchildren of our Nation are entitled to the best education we can possibly help provide. The Federal Government has a grave responsibility to these children, regardless of race, because they are our most precious and important asset—the future of America. These children are entitled to learn in a stable neighborhood environment—free of conflict, tensions, and fatigue from wasted hours on buses to and from school. My bill seeks to provide a different type of legislative approach to help carry out our responsibilities to America's children. I sincerely ask that those who serve on the committees of Congress having the immediate jurisdictional responsibility in the field of education to consider this bill, to perfect it or modify it as may be necessary so that we may more adequately deal with this complex and controversial problem that threatens the very existence of our public educational system.

OUR UNHEALTHLY EXPORT TRADE

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

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, few of us, I firmly believe, are aware of the precarious foundation on which our export trade rests. If I said that nearly half of our exports consists of machinery and transport equipment—automobiles and aircraft—I would be saddled with a credibility gap.

Yet, in the first 7 months of 1971 no less than 45 percent of our total exports consisted of these two items, or $11.6 billion.

If I said that this volume was more than double the value of our total agricultural exports—$4.4 billion—this too would be greeted with incredulity. Lastly, if I should say further that the exports of machinery and transport equipment exceeded total exports of all other manufactured goods, I would perhaps be thought guilty of careless exaggeration.

Nevertheless all our exports of iron and steel, textiles, footwear, paper and paper products, copper and aluminum products, and anything else in the long list of our exports, do not reach a total value half the level of our exports of machinery and transport equipment. Before 1958 we were in a strong export posture in steel, textiles, and many other items in which we are now in a defiicit position.

Mr. Speaker, this comes very close to putting all our eggs in one basket. Economically it adds up to a very weak foundation for our world trade position.

These facts have been uncovered in a brief analysis made by O. R. Strackbein, whose revealing analysis of the uneven impact of the 10-percent supplemental duty on imports I recently placed in the RECORD.

Because of its vital bearing on the whole question of our trade policy, which is in the process of reexamination and offer Mr. Strackbein's analysis of our extremely poorly proportioned export trade for the RECORD at this point, in the hope all will read it who are concerned over our obsolete trade policy:

LOPSIDED U.S. TRADE DEPENDENCE

(By O. R. Strackbein)

The export trade of the United States has fallen on evil days. This fact has long been concealed by the deceptive trade statistics issued by the government, more particularly, the Department of Commerce.

Until the past few months these statistics indicated an import surplus from year to year, from a high of $7.8 billion in 1964 to a low of $1.4 billion in 1968. The 1970 export surplus was shown as $2.7 billion.

During the first seven months of 1971 a deficit of $600 million has been incurred, even as reported by the Department of Commerce. On a basis of private competitive exports, stripped of governmentally assisted shipments to other countries, and imports reported on their cost landed in this country, rather than on their foreign value, as is the practice, the deficit was over $3 billion.

The mere fact of a deficit, however, tells only a part of the story. Of much greater significance is the composition of both our exports and imports. It is when the statistics are examined in that light that the true proportions of our distress come to light.

In the first seven months of 1971 nearly half or 45% of our total exports consisted of machinery and transport equipment (automobiles and aircraft). This was more than *twice the value* of our total *agricultural* exports, and 2½ *times as high as our exports of all other manufactured goods!* The latter include textiles and apparel, iron and steel, footwear, paper and manufactures, tires and rubber articles, manufactures of copper and aluminum, nuts and bolts, tools, cutlery, glass pottery, scientific apparatus, cameras, musical instruments, toys, sporting goods, books, printed matter, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures, optical goods, furniture, phonographs, tape recorders, plastic articles, etc.—which is to say, the whole gamut of manufactures from A to Z.

In 1950 machinery and vehicle exports were less than a third of our total exports, or 31.9% compared with 45% in 1971. As late as 1965 the percentage was only 37.1.

The great stimulus to these exports was, of course, our foreign investment expansion and the great technological leap of the other industrial countries, which created a strong demand for our machinery and equipment. Since 1965 we have exported $60 billion of machinery exclusive of automobiles and aircraft, $35 billion of it since 1968, and thus boosted foreign productivity at a lively pace.

All of this means that but for the heavy outflow of American capital into foreign branch plants, or joint ventures, plus the feverish efforts of other industrial countries to catch up with us on the technological front by installing modern machinery, our export balance would have been highly negative during the past decade, in fact, intolerably so.

Unfortunately now that the other countries have moved far forward in meeting our productivity, their dependence on us for the most productive machinery is declining. Indeed our imports of machinery have been increasing more rapidly than our exports. Our machinery exports, exclusive of transport equipment increased 154 percent from 1960 to 1970. Imports during the same period increased 267 percent. Since 1965 our exports of machinery—exclusive of transport equipment—through 1970 increased 64 percent compared with an import increase of 198 percent.

In other words, while on an absolute basis our machinery exports still provide us a big surplus, that surplus is shrinking unmistakably. This is to say that the mainstay of our trade structure itself is being eroded. Other countries need no longer look to us as the principal source of their own capital structure and will soon challenge our lead in this sector perhaps as successfully as in other fields of export. Their advantage will then be virtually complete. The vision of our world trade lead in "high technology" goods as held in official quarters, is illusory. So long as the wage-productivity gap remains the chasm it is, so long will our position continue to be untenable.

As for imports, those of finished goods have far outstripped the more moderate increase in our imports of raw materials. Since finished goods incorporate the fullest complement of labor the impact on employment in this country from imports is at its highest.

CONCLUSION

Our abject dependence on the exportation of machinery and transport equipment as the only hope of avoiding a complete foundering of our trade, is intolerable and can no longer be hidden in support of a trade policy that is absolute and highly counterproductive economically.

APPENDIX

The following table shows our exports of machinery and vehicles—more recently titled "transport equipment"—since 1950:

EXPORTS OF MACHINERY AND VEHICLES

[Dollars in billions]

Year	Machinery and vehicles	Machinery only	Total U.S. exports	Percent machinery and vehicles	Percent machinery only
1950	$3.225	$1.776	$10.142	31.9	17.5
1955	5.424	2.837	15.390	35.4	18.4
1960	7.131	4.317	20.300	35.1	21.2
1965	10.016	6.920	27.003	37.1	25.6
1970	17.875	11.371	42.593	41.9	26.7
1971 (1st 7 months)	11.619	6.801	25.820	45.0	26.3

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States 1961, 1970; F.T. 990, U.S. Department of Commerce, December 1970.

NEW TREATMENT FOR HARD DRUG ADDICTION

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

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, during the past 2 months I have been made aware of a medical development which may mean the very survival of our Nation.

We are all too aware that hard drug addiction has reached epidemic proportions throughout the land and among our servicemen abroad.

No teenage American is safe from it. Few parents are not anguished by the thought that their children may become victims.

The cost in human lives and human misery cannot be counted.

Crime is out of control. More than half of it stems from hard drugs.

An ancient civilization in this hemisphere flourished for thousands of years and mysteriously vanished. The reason, we are now told, was the infusion into the culture of a hard drug akin to opium. It took but 60 years for the civilization to die. We could be starting to repeat that experience.

But there may be hope.

Dr. Albert A. LaVerne, senior psychiatrist at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and currently on leave from that institution, one of the moving forces in internal medicine and psychiatry in the United States and the world, has applied to hard drug addicts a clinical treatment known as the carbon dioxide rapid coma technique. Dr. LaVerne is the discoverer and developer of this new and generally unknown carbon dioxide procedure.

A very high degree of success has been reported by Dr. LaVerne. Particularly impressive are the percentages when one adds together those who had no return to drug addiction and those able to abstain from narcotics simply through weekly CDT maintenance therapy. Both categories were rehabilitated to function fully.

By comparison, methadone merely substitutes a drug thought to be less damaging than the previous one and permits the patient to function in society, but at a lower than normal capacity. More specificially, methadone produces no clinical cure. It requires maintaining the patient on that drug for many months or years with repeated relapses, whereas with the CDT of Dr. LaVerne his clinical experience appears to produce effective clinical remissions, restoring the patient to the community drug free and fully functional in a relatively short period of time.

The CDT coma-inducing therapy sounds a bit awesome. I have been assured that it is not. It is reported to be thoroughly safe. As a matter of fact, Frank Manson of my staff took one of the treatments three weeks ago. Mr. Manson, of course, is not an addict of anything except hard work.

Mr. Speaker, 2 days ago I learned that one of the Nation's leading medical institutions, the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, has determined that the LaVerne discovery for treatment of heroin addicts is worthy of immediate scientific evaluation by that institution through a program involving 200 patients. Commencement of the scientific evaluation awaits only the completion of the detailed specifications, which should be ready in a few days, and assembly of the necessary resources, including financial. Preliminary findings on the scientific evaluation and analysis may be available within approximately 90 days after the program starts.

In terms of the immeasurable costs of the spread of heroin addiction, and in terms of money already being spent on heroin treatment, the immediately needed funds are quite modest—less than $1 million.

Private foundations and other potential donors will be contacted this week.

I hope that these sources will respond favorably and quickly. I hope also that the Federal executive will make an immediate supportive grant out of funds already appropriated by this Congress and do so without delay.

I have conveyed this recommendation by telegram to the President. One day—even 1 hour's delay is unconscionable. The public and private sectors must join together in an all-out effort to find a cure for hard drugs—looking into every possible avenue—specifically and immediately into the promising work soon to be launched by Dr. LaVerne through the superb staff and existing excellent inpatient psychiatric facilities of Hahnemann, which has made such great strides in open heart surgery, kidney transplants, microbiological research and many other fields. Hahnemann is one of the major medical college research centers and hospitals in the United States.

To all Americans who have beloved ones who are victims of the dread heroin epidemic which has engulfed our Nation, I ask you to join me and communicate directly to the President your urge that this vital program be supported in order to enable Hahnemann to conduct its evaluation of Dr. LaVerne's treatment. I also ask my fellow Americans to support Hahnemann in any way possible so that it may initiate its research immediately.

Just think, fellow Americans, if indeed Hahnemann by its scientific evaluation validates Dr. LaVerne's clinical findings, then your beloved ones shall be salvaged and you will have helped to establish the world's first cure for heroin addiction.

I include the following in the RECORD:

First, an outstanding article by Mr. Jerry Finkelstein, chairman of New York City Democratic Party, and publisher of the New York Law Journel, which eloquently calls for an all-out national assault on the hard drug epidemic—New York Times, September 11, 1971.

Second, a first draft of the proposed research study by Dr. Albert A. LaVerne, which includes:

A brief description of the treatment;

A list of published articles on Carbon Dioxide Therapy, Rapid Coma Technique by Dr. Albert A. LaVerne;

A Blue Shield letter of July 20, 1971, finding the therapy safe and eligible for coverage for Blue Shield members;

"Carbon Dioxide Therapy—A More Effective Rapid Coma Technique for Psychiatric Disorders" by Albert A. LaVerne, M.D.—Behavioral Neuropsychiatry June–July 1970, graphs and illustrations omitted;

Sample random interviews of patients treated; and

Draft protocol for scientific evaluation.

The material follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 11, 1971]

UNHOOKING ADDICTS

(By Jerry Finkelstein)

An astronaut, back from the moon, displays symptoms of an unknown disease. The disease spreads, killing many and permanently disabling most of those who contract it. What comes next?

Any science fiction fan knows that the President declares a national emergency and appoints a czar with plenary powers to meet the threat.

Men, money and materials would be coopted.

Redtape would dissolve.

All who could conceivably contribute to solving the problems would do so, willy-nilly.

The Manhattan Project, the New Deal and the space program would be dwarfed by comparison. And the finest minds, backed by the resources and power of our country, would solve the problems. The threat would be overcome.

That is fantasy. But is reality better? We have our own mutating Andromeda Strain in the opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines and hallucinogens. Cocaine has re-emerged and laboratories are inventing synthetics and derivatives faster than they can be outlawed. Instead of infection we have addiction.

Our present Andromeda Strain did not come from the moon or outer space. It comes from the poppy fields of Turkey via the laboratories of Marseilles, the hemp fields of Mexico, the chemical laboratories of great universities and from dozens of other sources. It is spread by human rats and lice rather than more primitive vectors. It does not kill quickly and cleanly nor disable neatly and tidily. It also degrades.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the scope of the drug crisis. Anyone who needs to be convinced that there is a drug epidemic must be a newly trained translator in Peking.

What do we actually have to meet the drug crisis? Piecemeal programs and minuscule financing. Temporizing statements and dangerous panaceas.

The lack of basic research is frightening. We know more about moon rocks than marijuana. Is it dangerous or not? Should we legalize it or class it with the hard drugs? Ironically, the only answer given as to why marijuana and other hallucinogens should not be legalized comes not from science but from history. Only two societies tolerated the widespread use of hallucinogens: the Arab, which then managed to turn the most fertile part of its world into a desert; and peyote-chewing tribes, whose noblest hour came as their hearts were ripped out as human sacrifices to foreign gods.

As to hard drugs, a current palliative is methadone, which, like heroin, is a derivative of opium. Even as a palliative, this is inadequate; and we must heed the nagging memory that the original use for heroin, as the authority Hindesmith notes, was "as a non-habit-forming substitute for opium or morphine or as a cure for drug addiction."

What is urgently needed is a strongly financed, well-coordinated mobilization of the nation's resources to develop a comprehensive program to put an end to this national disaster and disgrace.

The United States has attacked many difficult problems and found solutions through massive injections of money and talent. Drug abuse should be approached in the same manner.

Why haven't the obvious steps been taken?

Cost should be no consideration. The Manhattan Project produced the atomic bomb—and radioactive isotopes are a mainstay of modern medicine.

The space program put men on the moon—and whole industries produce undreamt of products (including advanced prosthetics) as a result.

Can one conceive of the potential by-products of the war on addiction? Wholly apart from the heartbreak tragedies prevented, the crime and corruption uprooted, and the malaise of fear eliminated, we can predict priceless discoveries in biochemistry, psychology and many other fields.

Who would oppose any remotely reasonable steps taken?

Industrialists with billions lost annually from lowered productivity, absenteeism and theft?

Unions with their members fearful for their children?

Farmers with the infection now spreading to the most remote communities?

Churches?

Blacks?

Judges and lawyers?

Physicians?

Shopkeepers?

Liberals?

Conservatives?

Only organized crime would oppose a war on addiction.

How old are your daughters and granddaughters? I have two granddaughters and hope for more. I would revere any man who could wipe out addiction—and so would you.

Polio crippled, but it did not debase. Cancer kills, but it does not degrade.

We honored Drs. Salk and Sabin for conquering polio. A greater mantle awaits the conquerer of cancer.

Why has no one made a name for himself as Mr. Anti-Addiction? Is it because the job of making any serious impact is too great for anyone but the President of the United States?

The President has a unique opportunity Already, with the freeze, he has established that he has the capacity for taking drastic action, together with the ability to accept ideas from others regardless of party. I pray that he will use his great powers against the common enemy of mankind and start to vanquish drug addiction now. We can't wait.

PROPOSED RESEARCH STUDY: CARBON DIOXIDE THERAPY—RAPID COMA TECHNIQUE FOR TREATMENT OF HEROIN ADDICTION

(Submitted to Hahnemann Hospital and School of Medicine, August 24, 1971, by Albert A. LaVerne, M.D., New York, N.Y.)

CARBON DIOXIDE TREATMENT OF HEROIN ADDICTS

Fifty heroin addicts were treated with Carbon Dioxide Therapy (CDT) of the Rapid Coma Technique. All had previously received conventional treatment methods as methadone, various psychiatric treatment, hospitalization, with no success and were considered to be hard core refractory patients. CDT results were effective and lasting in 48% (24) with no return to drug addiction for 1 to 5 years follow-up. 22% (11) relapsed but were able to abstain from narcotics when placed on weekly CDT maintenance therapy. 30% (15) were treatment failures. There were no adverse effects from CDT.

The treated group varied from ages 17 to 28. The majority of patients were male. Two-thirds were from low income families. One third were middle and high income families. Acute patients were hospitalized for a period of 2 to 4 weeks, then discharged for ambulatory CDT. Twenty percent of the group were treated with CDT while on methadone which was tapered off, discontinued, and CDT completed.

Observations

There is a dramatic loss of craving for heroin or methadone soon after CDT is initiated. An intense transference develops in the patient after only a few CDT treatments, associated with a strong motivation and genuine desire to abandon drug usage. Many of these patients begin, for the first time, to show a quality of compassion and concern for their family, friends, and people. What once was a self-centered, pleasure oriented individual, now becomes a kind, loving

person with a social, personal and family conscience. The patient becomes a cooperative subject for rehabilitation with renewed hope and the will to develop his underlying potentials. Frustration level and the capacity for sustained effort become high. Most patients look forward to the next treatment and are eager to recruit their friends to join the CDT group.

There is a personality as well as a metabolic change. Sleep, eating habits are enhanced. Personal hygiene, health and mental functioning in all areas are improved, and there is an overall sense of well-being.

Grateful parents of these patients begin to demonstrate a genuine renewed interest in their children whom they had once given up as incurable and lost. There soon develops wholesome family ties and relationships with one another. Some of these families now become active in community affairs seeking to help others who might be similar victims of the scourge of drug addiction.

PUBLISHED ARTICLES ON CARBON DIOXIDE THERAPY, RAPID COMA TECHNIQUE

1. LaVerne, Albert A., and Herman, M.: Carbon dioxide inhalation therapy, *Disease Nervous System*, 14: No. 7, 1953

2. LaVerne, Albert A.: Rapid coma technique of carbon dioxide inhalation therapy, *Disease Nervous System*, 14: No. 5, 1953

3. LaVerne, Albert A., Variations in rapid coma technic of carbon dioxide inhalation therapy, *Disease Nervous System*, 14: 269–274, 1953.

4. LaVerne, Albert A., and Herman, M.: An evaluation of carbon dioxide inhalation therapy, *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 112: No. 2, 1955

5. LaVerne, Albert A., and Herman, M.: Carbon Dioxide maintenance therapy in neuroses and alcoholism, *Disease Nervous System*, 14:10, 1953

6. LaVerne, Albert A., contributor: Carbon dioxide therapy, Charles C. Thomas, 1958, pp. 269–294.

7. LaVerne, Albert A., Carbon Dioxide Therapy, Healing and Air Pollution—A More Effective Rapid Coma Technique. *Behavioral Neuropsychiatry*, Volume 2, No. 3–4, June–July 1970

8. Other Articles Available

BLUE SHIELD,
New York, N.Y., July 20, 1971.

Re Blue Shield Coverage for *Carbon Dioxide Therapy Rapid Coma Technique (LaVerne Technique)*.

ALBERT A. LAVERNE, M.D.
New York, N.Y.

DEAR DR. LAVERNE: Thank you for your letter of July 2, 1971, in which you requested consideration by United Medical Service of New York for your *Rapid Coma Technique*.

After investigation of this modality of treatment, along with the most recent data submitted by the Institute of Carbon Dioxide Therapy, our Medical Staff has found this to be a safe and effective mode of treatment that is superior to previously used Carbon Dioxide techniques. Therefore, coverage for Blue Shield members who are receiving the LaVerne Rapid Coma Technique has been approved.

A definite answer as to what is a reasonable allowance for this treatment under the various UMS contracts, will be decided by the Medical Policy Committee when they discuss the LaVerne Technique on their agenda. For the time being, rates will be consistent with other Biological treatment modalities.

We are pleased that we are now able to include this modality of treatment as an accepted and useful method in medicine.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY LAGANO,
Medical Policy Coordinator,
Medical Staff.

[From Behavioral Neuropsychiatry, June–July 1970]

CARBON DIOXIDE THERAPY: A MORE EFFECTIVE RAPID COMA TECHNIQUE FOR PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

(Graphs and illustrations omitted)

ABSTRACT

High concentrations of carbon dioxide (over 40%) and oxygen mixtures to induce rapid coma (Rapid Coma Technic) were first reported by LaVerne in 1952. More than 200,000 such treatments have been safely administered, and been found therapeutically more effective and less anxiety-producing than the lower carbon dioxide concentrations used by the prolonged coma (Meduna) method previously used by others. The new method used in this study, a modified Rapid Coma Technic, consisted of first aerating the patient by inhalation of 100% oxygen for 10–20 min; then, without allowing breathing of room air and while the patient is fully conscious, he is instructed to breath deeply 4–10 breaths of a mixture of 75% carbon dioxide-25% oxygen. The face mask is then removed while the patient is still frequently conscious. Immediately thereafter, he lapses into unconsciousness and hyperventilates with the return to full consciousness several minutes later. He may then abreact by narrating a dream experience which he may describe as unpleasant, pleasant, or exhilarating. Treatments are administered three times weekly for a series of 20 or more treatments. This new method of treatment has been found to be both safe and clinically effective in 35–45% of a group of 250 patients in acute and chronic psychiatric disorders of the neurotic and psychotic variety. Clinical improvement appears to be significantly greater if the patient is administered pollution-free air for 10–20 min immediately post-treatment. Control patients failed to manifest significant clinical changes. A hypothesis and rationale, re: Air Pollution vs. Healing and inferences, are postulated.

INTRODUCTION

Although carbon dioxide inhalation therapy (CDT) was first introduced in psychiatry over 40 years ago, it has never quite come into vogue as a proved scientific tool for the psychiatrist. Composed of substances (CO_2 and O_2) which are natural to the metabolic, physiological, and biochemical processes basic to life itself, and possessing the capacity to induce profound changes in these processes, CDT has repeatedly aroused the scientific curiosity of investigators. They in turn attempted to establish and renew interest in the use of CDT in their untiring search for a safe, effective, and lasting method for the alleviation of the mental and emotional ills of man. As a result, numerous modifications of CDT have been proposed and enthusiastically proclaimed by proponents as breakthroughs. However, such enthusiasm was frequently not shared by other investigators who could not duplicate comparable clinical results. For this reason and others, its popularity declined and CDT withered on the vine. The author has at one time or another been both an enthusiastic proponent and/or a disenchanted investigator. However, imagination and constructive effort are not the sole ingredients required in research. The investigator must also possess the qualities of humility, diligence, and perseverance. He must continue his search for truth via the principles of scientific logic combined with an intuitive approach that may perhaps eventually be productive of genuine results and success. * * *

In 1937, Kerr (23) first reported the use of 30% carbon dioxide in oxygen mixtures on anxiety states in neurotics. In 1948, Meduna (42) reported the use of 20–30% CO_2 in O_2 mixtures on a larger variety of neurotics. Subsequent modifications of Meduna's method, by others (38, 41, 49, 60) utilized subcoma doses or introduced pure CO_2 into the breathing bag after 15–20 breaths of the 20–30% mixture to an undetermined and unknown concentration of CO_2 in order to produce a deeper coma. The technics used by the aforementioned workers may be described as slow coma technics. The CO_2 concentration is not higher than 40%, and the patient breathes the gas for 20–50 consecutive breaths, which produces gradual and prolonged physiological changes lasting from induction phase through coma, and finally, to the return of full consciousness. For example, Meduna's multiple breath technique of a 30% CO_2 in O_2 mixture (40) requires an average of 3 min for 30 consecutive breaths to produce coma; the return to full consciousness requires 2 min, for a total of 5 min.

In contrast, the rapid coma technics, which were first reported by LaVerne (25) in 1952, consist of a higher concentration of carbon dioxide, above 40%, usually 70–80% CO_2 in O_2 mixtures. These high concentrations of CO_2 are introduced to the respiratory tract suddenly, so that rapid changes of brief duration are produced leading to subcoma or coma levels and then to the return of full consciousness. For example, a single breath of 70% CO_2 in O_2 mixture (single breath technic with breath holding) (27), is forcibly inhaled by the patient, producing unconsciousness in 8 sec and a return to full consciousness in 22 sec, for a total of 30 sec. Eight breaths of a 75% CO_2-O_2 mixture (rapid coma multiple breath technic) (27) produces a level of coma (anesthesia) comparable to that produced by 20 breaths of Meduna's 30% CO_2–70% O_2 mixture, producing unconsciousness in 15 sec and a return to full consciousness in 75 sec.

RATIONALE OF CDT AND RAPID COMA TECHNIC

Physiological Effect on the Brain

The mechanism of action of CO_2 is unknown. Various physiological and endocrinological mechanisms have been suggested. In Rapid Coma Technic, the following mechanisms have been postulated:

I. According to Gellhorn, (17), high concentrations of CO_2 reduce the excitability of the hypothalamic-cortical system, which may account for the reduction of emotional tension in the psychoneurotic.

II. According to LaVerne (30), the high concentrations of CO_2 suddenly introduced into the respiratory * * *

The adaptive stress reaction is both psychic and physiological. Psyschic stress consists of three phases: (a) apprehension prior to the treatment; (b) fear of becoming unconscious; and (c) excitement experienced during anesthesia with CO_2 during Stage II and the subsequent abreaction. It is the latter phase (c) with which we are primarily concerned in psychic stress.

Physiological stress involves endocrinological and neurophysiological mechanisms. It is assumed that by repetitive CO_2 treatments, the stress organs, which were previously in a state of hypofunction or malfunction, will become conditioned to function more effectively and eventually bring the patient into a clinical remission. There is suggestive experimental evidence that CO_2 therapy stimulates the stress organs (17,28,30,52). It is necessary to buffer the psychic stress to an optimum and to maintain adequate threshold levels of physiological stress in order to achieve satisfactory clinical results.

It can be stated that in concentrations above 20%, CO_2 acts as an irritative anesthetic inhalant with considerably less than 50% effectiveness. Its greatest disadvantage is its prolonged excitement phase in transition from consciousness to unconsciouness; that is, from Stage II to Stage III of anesthesia

(30). In the deeper levels of CO_2 anesthesia, there is inhibition of cortical control with subsequent subcortical release. This results in the abreaction which is peculiar to CO_2 therapy. The reverse neurophysiological effects occur as the CO_2 is blown off. Experiences of the Stage of excitement, namely Stage II of anesthesia, and the subcortical abreaction are replete with emotional pain for the patient. It is the recollection of the acute and crude pain on the cortical and subcortical areas that is responsible for treatment failures and treatment anxiety so frequently encountered in all forms of CO_2 therapy. It is imperative that the therapist reduce as much as possible the intensity and duration of cortical and subcortical registration of pain.

Seventy-five percent CO_2 as used in Rapid Coma significantly reduces the interval of excitement to a duration of 2–5 sec, and more quickly carries the patient into the next Stage of anesthesia, Stage III (unconsciousness). This pharmacological property presents a desirable advantage over 30% CO_2 as used in Slow Coma which has a considerably longer period of excitement with a duration of 10–25 sec. (Table I)

In order to reduce the intensity and duration of cortical and subcortical registration of emotional pain produced by CO_2, it became necessary to employ an induction anesthetic agent which would buffer these undesirable effects. Meduna (40) recognized this problem and in 1952 introduced undiluted nitrous oxide as induction anesthesia prior to CO_2 therapy. * * *

Such premedication is necessary to obtain successful clinical results and to smooth or enhance induction. It may also potentiate the CDT effect, and is invaluable for the proper clinical management of the patient. CO_2, above 15%, depresses cerebral electrical activity. On an electroencephalogram tracing (19,39) this may even approach the zero point (54), and as the CO_2 is blown-off via hyperventilation, the following sequence of electrophysiological phenomena ensue (Table II):

1. A resumption of innate neuronal activity.

2. The neuron so sensitized by the CO_2 is extremely susceptible to the intra- and extraneuronal chemical milieu, particularly the premedication or other extraneous agent administered to the patient.

This is readily demonstrated when photic stimulation is applied over the patient's eyes at this point. If the flicker frequency is substantially less than the patient's natural alpha frequency, the post treatment clinical response is often adverse resulting in irritability, confusion, insomnia. This superimposed flicker is the equivalent of a photic driving effect as the quiescent nueron reestablishes its electrical activity.

CO_2 above 15% is the most potent cerebral vasodilator known (53). It also induces unique and profound depression of electrical activity of the neuron (19) far below the resting state potential rendering the neuron relatively quiescent. Then depending upon the pharmacological cellular milieu combined with preexisting innate factors, electrical activity of the neuron is resumed as the CO_2 is blown off via hyperventilation generally establishing a healthier cortical-subcortical circuitry. Then follows a rebound period of neuronal hyperexcitability as described, lasting 15 min to several hours. Physiological rebound involves different mechanisms such as the pituitary-adrenal axis resulting in heightened physical and mental function for the first 2–4 days resulting in improved generalized functioning associated with a lowering of inhibitions, euphoria. Then on the fourth or fifth day, mild mental and physical lassitude and fatigue diminishing toward normal activity by the seventh day.

According to Lorente de Nó (36) CO_2 produces the following changes in the central nervous system: increase in membrane potential, increase in the threshold of stimulation, increased ability to release energy, decrease of fatigability. * * *

According to Schmidt (53), CO_2 has a specific vasodilator effect on cerebral vessels. Of a large variety of agents which have been found capable of dilating cerebral vessels, CO_2 produces the maximal intracranial dilatation.

Schaefer (52) has demonstrated stimulation of the pituitary and adrenal glands in animals when exposed continuously to higher concentrations of CO_2.

RATIONALE OF PRETREATMENT AERATION (100% OXYGEN) AND POST-TREATMENT AERATION (PURE AIR) IN CDT

Pretreatment aeration with 100% oxygen in all types of CDT should always be administered to avoid excess stimulation of chemoreceptors, neurogenic mechanisms, regulatory and other body mechanisms which may lead to occasional irreversible adverse cardiorespiratory reactions of prolonged apnea, fibrillation, and cardiac arrest, as described in published literature by this author (28,59) and in unpublished reports by others. Adequate pretreatment aeration with 100% oxygen saturates the vital medullary and other CNS centers including the myocardium. This serves as a buffer, provides essential reserve oxygen, and facilitates the recovery of biochemical, electrochemical, and physiological processes of the CNS and autonomic nervous systems involved in the recovery from Stage III of anesthesia to Stage I and consciousness. Oxygenation with pure oxygen and aeration with pure air removes intra- and extra-cellular toxins or pollutants, and renders tissues pollution-free or decontaminated, eliminating nociferous toxins from metabolism of body reactions. Pretreatment aeration may also create greater differentials in pH, emzyme reactions, and electrochemical voltage of neurons (19). As treatments progress, there develops a cumulative therapeutic effect comparable to a "resetting" of the normal brain rhythm and extinction of pathological reverberating circuits which may be responsible for the neuropsychopathology and the clinical symptoms of the illness. The patient will frequently describe a subjective feeling of physical well being, improved mental functioning, and rejuvenation.

METHODOLOGY

The patient lies down or sits in an upholstered chair. Patients who tend to move excessively during treatment, require restraints for their own protection. This, however, is rare.

At the initiation of CDT, the patient is instructed to always keep the mouth open, breathe deeply and slowly at all times, and to inhale and exhale fully. Reassurance is important. The patient must be told that he will be breathing more oxygen during the CO_2 treatment than there is in room air, that the CO_2 gas is pungent as "the bubbles of soda water that occasionally sting his nostrils." This is strictly a voluntary type of treatment in which the patient is "in charge." Instruct him to raise his hand as a signal if breathing becomes difficult or for any reason, and that the therapist will immediately remove the mask and stop the treatment.

The therapist must be patient, reassuring, and comforting. Most patients develop confidence and overcome fear of the treatment. The patient will eventually learn to breathe properly and deeply in order to obtain maximal benefits of treatment. Pre-treatment consists of administering 10–20 minutes of pure oxygen. Then without allowing breathing of room air, the patient is given 4–10 breaths of a mixture of 75% carbon dioxide—25% oxygen and lapses into unconsciousness (CO_2 coma) for less than a minute. Immediately thereafter, he is given 10–20 minutes of pure air, with the return to full consciousness. Face masks and gases are interchanged rapidly to avoid infiltration of room air. For the refractory patient and for more effective clinical response, use the longer duration of pre-oxygenation and post-aeration.*

Shallow breathers require more CO_2 inhalations to induce adequate coma. Those who manifest increased sensitivity or a low threshold of reaction will require fewer breaths. Instruct the patient to count each inhalation by finger counting. This prevents therapist from inadvertently overtreating.

Do not overtreat the patient with too many breaths of CO_2 that will induce too deep a coma. Observe respiratory movements via the patient and the apparatus. The optimum number of breaths or minimal effective dose (M.E.D.) is that required to produce a physiological electrochemical response of coma (unconsciousness), frequently manifested by soft clonic body movements—the equivalent of a minor seizure—lasting 3–8 sec. The patient will always be able to know that he has "passed out." Such CDT seizures are never associated with skeletal injuries or fractures.

The clinical effects of CDT must not be interpreted by brief post treatment intervals, but rather by longitudinal observations of months. Parameters of functioning in the occupational, mental, familial, and social spheres are the all important determinants of clinical improvement. The therapist must be aware that the cumulative therapeutic effects of CDT are reflected in the patient's overall behavioral patterns.

The average number of treatments is a series of 25–50 or more. Treatments are administered three times per week for the first 12 to 20, then twice weekly to once weekly as clinical improvement progresses.

The criterion for clinical improvement, in evaluating results of CDT, was the alleviation of primary symptoms to a sufficient extent, so that the patient was no longer incapacitated for at least 6 months. All patients received oral premedication 1½–2 hr prior to treatment.

Part I—Patients pretreated with 100% oxygen for 10–20 min, 4–10 breaths of 75% CO_2-25% O_2, then awaken in normal polluted environment.

Part II—Patients pretreated with 100% oxygen for 10–20 min, 4–10 breaths of 75% CO_2-25% O_2, then 10–20 min of pure air (pollution free environment).

Double blind studies were performed on random selected groups of 20 for Parts I and II.

Have patient participate in the treatment by counting with his fingers. This is especially important for shallow breathers and enables the therapist to avoid overtreating. Patient can perform this finger count for the first 4 breaths, thereafter respirations deepen and become reflex, automatic, and visible. Have all the bags filled prior to administering the treatment.

Sterilization of apparatus

1. *Wash face piece with 70% alcohol sponge for each patient and dry.* This is an added precaution to avoid transmittal of infectious organisms.

2. *Humidifiers may be eliminated to avoid the spreading of infectious organisms,* incubating more readily in the moist culture medium inside the bags and tubes since they are difficult to disinfect fully. Breathing the gases dry causes slightly more irritation on the mucous membranes, producing a sensation of coughing and choking, so that the patient tends to inhale less CO_2. If sterilizing facilities and several sets of apparatus are not available, omitting the humidifiers will become necessary. If so, encourage the patient to breathe the CO_2 slowly and deeply to ensure minimal effective dose of CO_2.

*Conversely, 5 min pre-oxygenation and 5 min post-aeration may suffice.

Premedication

Each patient requires minimal effective dose of each drug and some variations of medication for optimal therapeutic effects of CDT. Those who show considerable apprehension require more CNS sedation to induce moderate drowsiness before CDT administration. Those who show prolonged cerebral hyperexcitability lasting several hours or days post treatment may be given: Diphenylhydantoin 0.1–0.4 gm additionally as premedication, and 0.1 gm BID in between treatments. Patients should not be excessively drowsy or ataxic prior to CDT. For patients with hypo- or hyperactive autonomic CNS syndromes, there are two groups:

1. Those with symptoms of anxiety, tension, fatigue, bradycardia, sweating, etc.

2. Those with symptoms of apathy, catatonia, tachycardia, blocking, etc. The following premedication has been effective, respectively: *

Group 1: Anticholinergic agent or cholinesterase reactivator as pralidoxime chloride (Protopam) 250–500 mg tablet.

Group 2: Cholinergic agent as ambenomium chloride (Mytelase) 5–10 mg tablet, or pyridostigmin bromide (Mestinon) 90–180 mg timespan.

Children and geriatrics require smaller doses of all medications.

Dusser de Barenne, McCulloch, and Nims (*14, 51*) found as did Lorente de Nó (*36*) that a low pH of the cortex caused by CO_2 is associated with both decreased electrical activity and excitability of the brain cortex. McLennan and Elliot found that lowering the brain pH destroys acetylcholine. Consequently, CDT creates a transient depletion of acetylcholine. Premedication with cholinergic agents therefore may in some patients facilitate clinical recovery, especially those who manifest apathy, catatonia, fatigue.

Basic Premedication Regime—CDT

One and-a-half to two hours prior to treatment the patient is administered the following medication orally:

Phenobarbital, 0.1–0.2 gm (1½–3 gr)
Pentobarbital, 0.05 gm. (¾ gr)
Atropine, 0.01 gm–0.02 gm
Ascortic Acid, 0.5 gm
Nicotinic Acid, 100–300 mg
Pyridoxine, 50–150 mg-(optional)

APPARATUS

1. The 75% CO_2–25% O_2 mixture is commercially prepared within 2% accuracy by weight. At tank pressures above 500–700 lb. the CO_2 liquefies settling to the bottom. However, it is preferable to order this prepared mixture at this pressure.

A large cylinder (H size) will last 200 treatments costing $0.08 per treatment (in New York), including preparation and delivery. Such a tank sells retail at $16 per tank. If 100% bone dry carbonic acid and 100% oxygen are drawn from separate tanks, the therapist can utilize a mechanical gas mixer and via a "y" tube hookup, titrate his own mixture. This would reduce the cost to about $0.03 per treatment but requiring more time of the therapist in being certain of the accuracy of the mixture and the initial expense of setup. When the commercially prepared mixture is used, the tank in cold weather should initially be placed horizontally at room temperature for 24 hr before usage to avoid liquefaction of CO_2 thereby impairing the desired CO_2–O_2 gaseous ratio.

2. Pure air is available commercially and obtained either from low pollutant areas or by chemical synthesis. The latter, although slightly more expensive, is preferred.

The finally prepared mixture should contain less than a total of 2 parts per million of toxic pollutants such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxides, oxides of nitrogen, methane, hydrocarbons. Harmless pollutants are xenon, krypton, argon, neon. The pure air mixture contains 19.95% oxygen, 80% nitrogen, 0.05% carbon dioxide. The latter component, if eliminated, reduces the cost of preparation of synethic air, but the advisability of its use must be further clinically evaluated, especially if it is to be breathed by a patient for many hours at a time. A small room or cubicle can be rendered pollution free by the use of pure air compressed into tanks, then installed into an area that is scaled to prevent external infiltration. A one way exhaust fan installed at the opposite end of the room or cubicle will, with a humidifier, increase efficiency and quality of the pure air diffusion.

3. 100% oxygen is readily available in large (H) cylinders and retails at $6–$16 per tank.

4. The CO_2 breathing bag should be preferably an 11 liter custom-made bag. If not available, then an 8 liter bag may be used provided the valve delivering the gas will deliver at least 30 liters of gas per minute since after the second breath, the demand for the gas rapidly increases due to reflex hyperpnea. If an 11 liter bag is used, apply mild pressure to minimize rebreathing by the patient.

5. The preoxygenation bag may be a 5 or 8 liter bag and should flow under continuous mild positive tank pressure of 10 liters per minute.

6. The post aeration bag should be an 8 liter bag and should provide a positive tank pressure of initially 40 liters for the first minute, then gradually reduce to 20 liters for the remainder. Connecting tube is standard corrugated 1 in. diameter, 18–24 in. long, from the breathing bag to the 3-way valve attached to the face piece. A ¼ in. diameter tube, 2–3 ft long, connects the breathing bag to the humidifier attached to the reducing flow liter valve attached to the tank. (Note: Liter flow is less without humidifiers.)

7. The humidifier should be able to moisten the gases efficiently and should be similar to the variety used in hospital oxygen tents. Dry gas is slightly more difficult for the patient to breathe, dries the mucous membranes, and then becomes more difficult for the patient to breathe the high concentration CO_2 mixture. One disadvantage is the possible growth and transmittal of microbes from one patient to another. This can be minimized or obviated by heat sterilizing all of the respiratory apparatus carrying humidified gas for each patient or once a day if not too many are treated daily. Heat tends to eventually dry out the rubber components unless made of plastic. A small quantity of a broad spectrum antibiotic (as 10 mg tetracycline) may be added to the tap water (dawn from the hot water faucet) within the humidifier and may be used prophylactically. Sensitization is unlikely to occur with the minute quantity of antibiotic inhaled. However, it is preferable to omit use of humidifiers, if possible.

8. The valve attached to the tank should have 2 meters—one for tank pressure and one for liter gas flow. In order to adapt the valve to deliver larger gas volumes per minute, the pinhole exit at the terminal portion of the valve may be enlarged by a drill.

9. The face piece should be preferably large size, as a dental anesthetic mask, constructed of a transparent plastic with a soft rubber margin that touches the patient's face rendering the mask air tight, comfortable, and permitting visibility of the mouth.

A patient with small facial features will require a smaller size mask.

10. All sensory stimuli induce a profound CNS effect during the critical reversal phase of anesthesia. It is useful and perhaps beneficial for the patient *not to hear room sounds* such as air conditioner noise, the noise of the gas issuing from the tanks under pressure, etc., which though minute, are roaring sounds to the patient during this critical phase. The use of *sound filters* (*mufflers*), similar to the kind personnel use at airports, are applied *over the ears prior* to treatment. These sound mufflers may be used after the first several visits and when the patient has adjusted to treatment.

INDICATIONS FOR USE OF CDT RAPID COMA TECHNIC

Rapid Coma Technic is most effective in the neurotic disorders. Types of illnesses include anxiety states, obsessive compulsive states, conversion hysterias, phobias, neurotic depressions, reactive depressions, psychosomatic disorders, stammerers, neurotic homosexuals, and neurotic alcoholics. Rapid Coma is not as effective in schizophrenias, manic depressive, and involutional psychoses. Mixed type of schizophrenics have been enabled to function on an acceptable level of community adjustment, requiring weekly or biweekly maintenance treatments. Epilepsy is not a contraindication for CDT. Some types of alcoholics and drug addicts may benefit from CDT.

SIDE EFFECTS OF THE NEW MODIFIED RAPID COMA TECHNIC

A persistent unpleasant quality of CDT is the fact that in high concentrations (above 20%) the gas is a local irritant upon contact with the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. This effect is directly proportional to the percent concentration of CO_2. After inhalation of a few breaths there inevitably develops "suffocation anxiety" or "air hunger" which becomes more pronounced if transition from Stage I to Stage III (induction) of anesthesia is prolonged. Below 40% CO_2 mixture this "suffocation anxiety" is enhanced. At 75% CO_2 mixture this undesirable effect is minimal or absent. With all concentrations above 20% CO_2, after the depressed (anesthetic) phase of brain activity, there follows a rebound period of hyperexcitability which may last from minutes to hours and, if cumulative, for days. All of the aforementioned physiological effects induced by high concentrations of CO_2 (above 20%) frequently produce an undesirable side effect of "treatment anxiety" that seriously interferes with treatment, either negating initial clinical improvement or superimposing adverse symptoms of severe anxiety, apprehension, and even terror, requiring cessation of treatment. It is such "treatment anxiety" that is primarily the cause of treatment failure and/or serious adverse reactions with all techniques of CDT. It is also the foremost reason for abandonment of CDT by either the therapists or the patient.

Do not overtreat. Too many inhalations of CO_2 may cause treatment anxiety and *rarely* adverse physiological reactions, consisting of first respiratory apnea, then myocardial instability and fibrillation. The therapist is cautioned to stop a particular treatment if involuntary prolonged apnea develops. Management of prolonged apnea: secure a patient airway, extend the chin, administer oxygen, intubate if necessary. Subsequent treatments require fewer inhalations for the particular CO_2 concentration and the therapist should record the number of breaths so that he will avoid this side effect.

Transient apnea of short duration (1–3 sec) is innocuous and frequently disappears as the patient improves, develops more confidence, and learns to breathe deeply and slowly. This should not be confused with transition apnea which occurs at the initiation of the first CO_2 breath, nor with hyperventilation apnea which may occur momentarily at termination of CO_2 inhalations. *Management of certain side effects* of CDT is imperative in order to obtain adequate clinical results.

Side effects involved are: (1) treatment anxiety, (2) apnea, (3) hyperexcitability, and (4) rebound phonomenon.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Contraindications are severe hypertension, active pulmonary tuberculosis, cardiovascu-

* Note: Use cautiously, only occasionally. May induce exacerbation of underlying pathological traits.

lar heart disease, severe emphysema, prolonged apnea, hypersensitvity, or idiosyncrasy. Occasionally allergic manifestations are caused by premedication requiring the process of elimination by the therapist and substituting the offending drug for one that would produce a comparable pharmacological effect.

OBSERVATIONS

The use of 100% oxygen immediately post treatment seems to create depression and other adverse symptoms for reasons unknown. On the contrary, experimentally, it was found that administration of 5–10% CO_2 in oxygen, for 1–3 min, immediately post treatment overstimulates the patient, creates hyperactivity, insomnia, and treatment anxiety, but occasionally it is beneficial in the sluggish patient. In the critical reversal phase of anesthesia, in most instances, the patient should breathe normal atmospheric air for best clinical results. These and other post treatment stimuli such as photic stimulation of specific frequency, and cholinergic vs. adrenergic premedication, which produce pronounced different clinical responses, suggest a high susceptibility of the cerebral neurons during the critical reversal phase of CDT anesthesia to specific metabolites and chemical agents in the protoplasmic and intracellular milieu of cerebral neurons. In effect, it appears that the *cerebral* clock or electrochemical rhythm may be readily reset or altered. This opens to the investigator a broad avenue of research that may uncover many, as yet unknown, mechanisms of brain and CNS function.

PROGRAMMING

Carbon Dioxide Therapy causes neurophysiological effects on the brain, endocrine system and in general, on all systems. This is manifested by an observable effect on the electrical and chemical function of the cell unit that causes it to charge, discharge and recharge. Any afferent impulse (stimulus) available to that cell unit serves as a programming effect during the recharge stage of recovery. If the programming is positive, a favorable clinical response will become manifest subsequent to the recovery phase. This is easily demonstrated during the pre-coma stage or anesthetic stage when an adverse afferent stimulus such as painful pinching of the skin of the abdomen by the therapist will produce upon awakening, profound irritability, apprehension, hostility and other adverse reactions in the patient, which may last for an entire week. Then if another Carbon Dioxide Therapy treatment is administered without a painful stimulus, there results a restorative and favorable clinical response in the patient. Similarly, any painful afferent stimulus prior to recovery such as loud unpleasant sounds transmitted through the auditory nerve or any other sensory afferent system, including unpleasant thoughts by the patient, will serve to program the patient in a negative response and obviate clinical recovery.

RESULTS

Part I—Patients pretreated with 100% oxygen and post treatment of normal air (polluted environment)

Two hundred and fifty patients were treated with CDT Rapid Coma Technic. About 100 of these, or 40%, had previously received some form of psychiatric treatment unsuccessfully. One hundred and fifty-two (60%) were females. The age range varied from 10 to 74 years of age. The average age was 33 years.

(1) Seventy-nine patients (45%) of the psychoneurotic group improved. Twenty-eight (35%) of these were anxiety states whose symptoms were markedly alleviated. Ten (12%) showed moderate improvement of conversion hysteria. Nineteen (24%) depressions improved mildly to moderately. Twelve (15%) of phobic and obsessive compulsives improved mildly to moderately. Six (8%) had psychosomatic disorders which improved moderately. Three (4%) were stammerers who improved mildly. Two (2%) were alcoholics who improved mildly and required weekly maintenance treatment to obtain sobriety.

(2) Thirty (12%) of the psychoneurotic group discontinued because of treatment anxiety or poor motivation and did not return to complete their series of treatments.

(3) Seventy-seven (43%) psychoneurotics failed to improve. Four of this group manifested a worsening of their symptomotology.

(4) Seventy-five of the experimental group were psychotics. Sixty (80%) were schizophrenics. Of this latter group, 21 (35%) showed mild to moderate improvement.

(5) Five (7%) manic depressives showed mild to marked improvement. One was a treatment failure.

(6) Nine (12%) involutional depressives showed mild improvement.

(7) One organic psychosis showed no improvement.

Part Ia. Twenty psychoneurotics and psychotics comparable to Part I category were pre-treated with 100% oxygen and post-treated with normal polluted air as double blind controls. Neither patient nor personnel knew the nature of pre- or post-treatment aeration. Ten psychoneurotics showed 42% clinical improvement, and ten psychotics improved 33%.

Part Ib. Twenty psychoneurotics and psychotics comparable to Part I category were pre-treated with 100% oxygen and post-treated with pure air (pollution free), as double blind controls. Neither patient nor personnel knew the nature of pre- or postreatment aeration. Ten psychoneurotics showed 62% clinical improvement, and ten psychotics improved 43%.

Part II—Patients pretreated with 100% oxygen and post treatment with pollution free air

Sixty patients comprised this group chosen at random from comparable categories of Part I patients who were previously treated as Part I experimental group. The total was 60 of which 30 were of the psychoneurotic variety and 30 were of the psychotic variety.

(1) Twenty-one (70%) of the psychoneurotic group improved moderately to markedly. They comprised anxiety states, depression, obsessive compulsives, conversion hysteria, psychosomatic disorders.

(2) Fourteen (56%) of a variety of schizophrenics showed mild to marked improvement.

(3) Of the schizophrenics, 35 who improved as experimental patients in Part II, 28 (80%) were less improved as experimental patients in Part I. They therefore served as controls in themselves.

An experimental group of 20 random selected patients of both categories of neurotic and psychotic varieties were treated with CDT with only post aeration. The mean average percentage of improvement was 32% (Fig. 5). A similar group was treated with CDT without pre- or postaeration. The mean average percentage of improvement was 22%.

SUMMARY

In summary, Rapid Coma Technic of CO_2 therapy has been simplified to one perferred technic. Extensive clinical experience reveals it to be safe, curative, and, in the opinion of the author, a useful tool n the armamentarium of the psychiatric therapist.

Rapid Coma is most useful in the anxiety states, obsessive compulsive disorders, reactive depressions, phobias, psychosomatic and conversion hysterias. It is less effective in the neurotic alcoholics and drug addicts, but enables these patients to function on a higher plane in the community when treated on maintenance therapy. It is least effective in the endogenous depressions, psychopathic and psychotic categories of patients. A significant proportion of ambulatory schizophrenics has improved sufficiently to permit their functioning on a more effective level. Rapid Coma has proved greater effectiveness in a larger variety of psychiatric illnesses than Slow Coma Technics.

An understanding of the pharmacology and physiology of CO_2 therapy justifies the utilization of premedication. This consists of atropine, sedative doses of barbiturate, ascorbic acid, and other adjuvant medications. A mixture of 75% CO_2-25% O_2 induces CDT anesthesia. Pretreatment oxygenation and posttreatment aeration with pollution free air enhances therapeusis. With this new method of Rapid Coma there is no possibility of anoxia at any time during treatment, and it has proved safe and effective in a larger variety of psychiatric disorders than any other method of CDT used by the author.

The diagnosis of treatment anxiety, a side effect, and its management is essential for the successful use of CO_2 therapy. Other side effects of CDT are apnea, hyperexcitability, rebound phenomenon, and CO_2 hypersensitivity, or idiosyncrasy. Most of these side effects are manageable and innocuous. Some require contraindication and discontinuance of CDT.

TABLE I.—PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CARBON DIOXIDE ON THE PATIENT

Number and agent	Anesthetic effectiveness	Type of inhalant	Transition stage I to III of anesthesia	Stage II (excitement) of anesthesia	Reflex excitability	Cerebral cortical registration of pain
1. Nitrous oxide undiluted 100 percent.	15 percent anoxia	Nonirritant	Smooth, rapid, 45 to 60 seconds.	Absent	Rare	Absent.
2. Carbon dioxide 30 percent (slow coma.)	Unknown 15 percent plus, no anoxia.	Irritant	Stormy, long duration, 10 to 25 seconds.	Moderate excitement, prolonged.	Great	Very severe.
3. Carbon dioxide 70 percent	do	do	Stormy, short duration, 2 to 5 seconds.	Moderate excitement, short	do	Extremely severe.
4. Nitrous oxide diluted with 20 percent oxygen.	15 percent minus, no anoxia	Nonirritant	Smooth, slower, 90 to 120, seconds.	Minimal	Rare	Absent.
5. Induction with nitrous oxide undiluted carbon dioxide 30 percent (slow coma).	15 percent plus, no anoxia	Irritant	Stormy, prolonged durations 10 to 25 seconds.	Moderate excitement, prolonged.	Great	Severe.
6. Induction with nitrous oxide diluted with 20 percent oxygen premedication carbon dioxide 70 percent (rapid coma).	15 percent plus, no anoxia	Slightly irritant	Stormy, short duration, 2 to 5 seconds.	Minimal excitement, short	Minimal	Minimal.

Note: Nitrous oxide is no longer used with rapid coma technics.

The clinical results of Rapid Coma were superior to those achieved with Slow Coma Technic. The superiority of Rapid Coma Technic may have been due to the following: the physiological effects, pharmacological effects, pre- and postaeration, premedication, and the higher concentration (75% CO_2-25% O_2) of the gas. The different pharmacological effects are presented in Table I.

CDT—both Slow and Rapid Coma Technic—induce side effects. These effects and the management of the undesirable side effects are presented in Table II.

After perusing the data offered in Tables I and II, I recommend the following points for consideration:

(1) Carbon dioxide above 20% is an irritant inhalant. This peculiarity is a double edged sword: (*a*) it initiates the physiological stress, chemical and bioelectric reactions that render it therapeutic, (*b*) it presents unfavorable complications and side effects with all technics which must be adequately controlled in order to achieve clinical results.

(2) Premedication is recommended for all CO_2 technics. It is routinely used in anesthesiology even for minor procedures, for the following reasons: (*a*) reduces Stage II excitation; (*b*) reduces reflex excitability. Most anesthetic accidents occur at this level; (*c*) potentiates induction anesthesia; (*d*) increases margin of safety of inhalant since less is required.

(3) Anoxia should be avoided at all stages of the CO_2 procedure. Preoxygenation saturates the brain and myocardium preventing adverse reactions, and may enhance clinical improvement. Postaeration with pollution free air may enhance therapeusis by facilitating more effective and sustained homeostasis during the critical recovery phase.

(4) Sedative doses of barbiturate with CO_2 is a safe combination, and when used properly does not depress respiration. Over 100,000 such treatments have been successfully administered at Bellevue Hospital. In very excitable patients it would be unsafe to administer CO_2 without premedication.

(5) The new Rapid Coma Technic utilizes the desirable pharmacological and physiological principles of CO_2 therapy and minimizes the unfavorable side effects.

(6) Oxygenation with pure oxygen and aeration with pure air removes intra- and extra-cellular toxins or pollutants, and renders tissues pollution-free or decontaminated, eliminating nociferous toxins from metabolism of body reactions.

TABLE II.—THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CARBON DIOXIDE ABOVE 20 PERCENT ON THE PATIENT

Number and organ	Effect	Evidence	Management
1. Respiratory tract	Local irritation, histamine release, Hyperventilation transition apnea. 70 percent CO_2 (rapid coma) produces greater irritation and transition apnea than 30 percent (slow coma).	Erythema mucous membrane, harsh, pungent odor, difficult to breathe, apprehension.	Sedative premedication. N_2O induction produce analgesia. Antihistamine premedication neutralizes histamine. Apnea after completion of 1st CO_2 breath or prolonged and persistent transition apnea is contraindication for treatment.
2. Brain-cortical and subcortical:			
(A) Sensory areas	(A) Pain registration—psychic pain of stage II and the abreaction. Inhibition of cortical control results in subcortical motor release and the abreaction.	(A) Clinical observation	Phychic pain must be kept minimum to avoid treatment anxiety: (1) Premedication sedative barbiturate and N_2O induction. (2) Reduce intensity and duration stage II.
(B) Hypothalamus	(B) Reduced excitability of hypothalamic-cortical system—reduces emotional tension	(B) Gellhorn	Avoid overtreatment.
3. Stress organs: (A) Pituitary, (B) Adrenal.	Adaptive repetitive stress	Schaefer—animals; La Verne—17—ketosteroids.	Minimal effective dose is therapeutic. Avoid over treatment.
4. Myocardium	Transient arrhythmias are harmless—15 percent with slow coma, 18 percent with rapid coma. CO_2 per se does not increase ventricular irritability. Serious complications rare: (1) Excess adrenalin sensitizes myocardium. Irritant inhalant may induce ventricular fibrillation. (2) Vagus overstimulation via reflex of pulmonary alveoli and carotid sinus. (A) Bradycardia. (B) Cardiac arrest. Above complications directly proportional to reflex excitability of patient and stormy induction stage II. Incidence of occurrence about same in all CO_2 techniques.	Clinical, Goodman and Gilman, EKG studies—La Verne.	The following premedication is recommended for all CO_2 techniques: (1) Sedative doses barbiturate reduce reflex excitability and stage II excitement. (2) Atropine minimizes reflex vagus overstimulation. (3) Adrenergic blocking agent prevents ventricular fibrillation. If serious cardiac arrhythmias persist, treatment is contraindicated.
5. Autonomic nervous system:			
(A) Sympathetic	(A) Adrenergic predominance produces: Tachycardia, BP increase, flushing, pallor, palpitations, somatic tension, anxiety, panic, "raw, naked nerves."	Clinical observation	(A) Premedication with adrenergic blocking agent prevents overstimulation. (B) Premedication with cholinergic blocking agent (Atropine) prevents overstimulation. There is a delicate balance between sympathetic and parasympathetic—requires clinical use of both adrenergic and cholinenergic blocking agents—doses determined empirically. Their purpose is not to paralyze the automatic elements but to prevent overexcitation.
(B) Parasympathetic	(B) Cholinergic predominance produces: Bradycardia, irritability, restlessness, agitation.		

Note: Nitrous oxide is no longer used with rapid coma technics.

CONCLUSIONS

(1) Carbon Dioxide Treatment is not a panacea. It is, however, in the author's experience safe, significantly therapeutic, in a large variety of mental and emotional illnesses.

(2) This new Rapid Coma Technic of CDT should be used more frequently by physicians for its indications for use, and is more effective than slow coma methods.

(3) Many thousands of acute and chronically ill patients may thereby benefit from its administration and be spared both hospitalization and its prohibitive expense, cost of pharmaceuticals currently in vogue, the tremendous loss to society of occupational man-hours, and the traumatic impact upon the immediate family.

(4) The actual cost of the gases is low, and any physician can easily learn this new Rapid Coma Technic of CDT.

(5) CDT, the New Rapid Coma Technic, warrants further study and investigation.

(6) The use of pretreatment oxygenation significantly enhances the safety of CDT and appears to produce better clinical results.

(7) Oxygenation with pure oxygen and aeration with pure air removes intra- and extra-cellular toxins or pollutants, and renders tissues pollution-free or decontaminated, eliminating nociferous toxins from metabolism of body reactions.

(8) The use of post treatment aeration with nonpolluted air seems to increase clinical efficacy. However, the scientific validity of this modification has not yet been established, and further research is recommended.

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CARBON DIOXIDE THERAPY—RAPID COMA TECHNIQUE TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION; SAMPLE RANDOM INTERVIEWS

INTERVIEW WITH BOB, 18 YEARS OLD

B. I started using drugs about four years ago, amphetamines for energy playing sports, and then I started smoking marijuana, then I started shooting speed, then I got into hallucinagenics and then I went into cocaine and heroin. I was doing about fifteen bags a day.

N. How much is that? Is that a $40 habit or a $50 habit?

B. That's a $75 habit in Norwalk. I would have to do fifteen bags in order not to be sick, but if I had two half a loads I would do thirty, if I could get that much dope. I wouldn't get high doing fifteen bags a day—that was just so I wouldn't get sick. In order to obtain it I would pull burglaries; I've held people up. The girl I was going with—I used to sell her on the street and I used to deal, and this was all while I was in high school. This is the year and a half before I got out of high school.

My normal procedure in the morning when I woke up would be shooting eight or nine bags so I could wake up, so I could go to school. I'd have to get high again about five or six hours later, and then I'd have to do it before I went to sleep at night, and if I didn't I just couldn't function. I didn't think it was any type of addiction until I was shooting heroin.

N. What made you start that?

B. Well, when I was into shooting speed I would take barbiturates at night so I could go to sleep and I figured I was shooting speed and I didn't like taking all the pills anyway, so I'd shoot heroin at night to depress it down and I'd be able to go to sleep. So eventually I'd wake up and wanted to shoot and eventually I was just doing it every day.

N. Didn't you know what this was doing to your body?

B. Yes, I did.

N. But you still went on and did it.

B. I didn't realize where I was headed until I was physically addicted and then the reason I kept doing it was because I didn't want to go through withdrawal. I didn't want to become sick and I would do anything so I wouldn't be sick.

N. Well, tell me about the CO_2 treatment, I understand you've been coming here for four months.

B. Yes, I've been coming four months, and since I've been coming here I'm sleeping better at night, I'm able to function better during the day, I have no urge to shoot dope, and I don't want it anymore and I finally have realized where it was, where I was at, when I was doing it. It's just unique because nothing else ever worked for me.

B. I was in a live-in. I was in two live-ins and an out-patient three or four different times. None of them even did any good for me but this is the only thing that has ever worked, and this is the best thing I've come across.

N. Now about your mental attitude? Your attitude toward life and toward other people?

B. I'm very happy now. Before I was a very treacherous person whereas if you would look at me wrong I would just kill anybody for five dollars just to get money. I didn't care about anybody else at all, including myself. I was very sour toward everybody. Like even my father—I didn't want to talk to him. My mother I just told to stay away from me, you know? My house was like I'd go home, sleep, wake up, go out. It was like a place I'd sleep and eat, and that was it. I wasn't close to my parents at all after I started taking drugs. I was sour toward everybody and didn't have one friend. For three years I didn't have one friend. Dope fiends don't have friends. Would you consider someone who steals your pocket book a friend of yours?

N. No, of course not.

B. Well, I'll give you an instance. We're all getting high, right? We're all getting high together and this kid is with us. He has a lot of dope and he's dealing. He has seven, eight half loads of it. Now he hits off. He's shot about six, seven bags and he dies, just passed right out on the floor. Now we didn't look to see if he was dead or not. The first thing we did was take his dope and his works and his money and his watch and everything we could. Then we threw him in a garbage can out in back of his house.

N. Did you know he was dead?

B. We didn't care.

N. Then you have no capacity to care.

B. You don't care about anything but yourself, about the dope, the habit. The thing about this (CO_2) as compared to the drug program, rehabilitation center, live-in, people that go there usually find out why they shot dope and why they want to shoot dope, and all they do is learn how to live with the miserable feeling they have and live with their different hang-ups, but this kills completely your urge to get high.

N. The treatment?

B. Yes. I was a dope fiend for a while and I was shooting a sufficient amount of dope so you could say I was hooked, and I don't have any urge at all to shoot dope anymore.

N. But when you were clean before, when you went off it and didn't have the support (of CO_2)?

B. Oh. I was miserable. I couldn't have money.

N. You mean you wouldn't trust yourself?

B. No, I couldn't go out of the house. If I walked out of the house and went into the center of town to see what was happening, before I'd know it I would be shooting dope, but now I even see junkies on the street and on a few different occasions I could have gotten high for nothing, but I didn't do it because I don't want it anymore. I know where it's going to bring me.

N. And now you have a steady job.

B. Correct.

N. And you didn't before.

B. No, I didn't work at all before. I didn't go to school. I was completely non-productive.

N. Enjoy your golf—

B. I play a lot of golf now.

N. You smile. The world looks good—

B. That's right. Life is a lot better now.

N. That's wonderful. Well, thank you very, very much.

INTERVIEW WITH BOB'S MOTHER, MRS. R.

N. I've spoken with your son several times and I think he's a delightful boy. I understand it hasn't always been quite like this. We'll let you tell us about it.

R. Robert has changed quite a bit since he's had this treatment. He was a very moody person. You couldn't talk to him, but now you can talk to him and he's willing to sit down and discuss his problems, which was hard to do before. I do think he's really come a long way on this treatment. I'm very happy with it. We're grateful to Doctor LaVerne because he's really helped Robert quite a bit.

N. Was Robert able to get off the drug with other treatments?

R. He tried, but he wasn't successful. It was like a nightmare, really. You don't realize what it's all about until it actually happens to you, to someone in the family. It was just awful. I didn't know whether I'd be able to take it but now, thank God, he seems to be doing real great.

N. Then when he came to Doctor LaVerne was he still on heroin, or trying to kick it?

R. He was trying to kick it, yes. He really has changed. Before he was always looking for extra money you know. You know right there that that's what he was going to do with it.

N. And did you know this, or have a funny feeling about it?

R. Yes. And you know you have that feeling inside you. You can't help but get that out of your system. But now I sit down and talk to him about it and say, "Now Robert, you know . . ." And he says, "I know, Mom. I'm not going to do that anymore. I don't even care about it." So it's really the treatment that's helped him along.

N. How long after he started the treatment did you notice the difference?

R. I'd say about after his third treatment.

N. That soon?

R. Yes. He started, you know, to change.

N. He told me first of all he began to sleep better.

R. Yes, that's true. He was very nervous, but he's calmed down an awful lot.

N. And he seems to be motivated now because he has a steady job.

R. Yes.

N. I understand he has short hours in the summer so he can play golf.

R. Yes. Right. And that's what he likes.

N. Your men are all golfers.

R. Yes.

N. About three weeks after he started the treatment you noticed a difference in his attitude toward you?

R. Yes. His general attitude changed about everything.

N. Was he hostile before, when he was on the drugs?

R. I would say so, yes. I said to him the other night, "You know, I think Grandma's chairs need to be fixed" cause that's the kind of work he does. He says, "Well, I'll call her right up and I'll go down and get them and fix them for her" where before, you know, if you said anything to him he'd go, "Well what do you want me to do about it?" Right there you can see that there is quite a bit of change in him. He eats very well now and of course me being a chef, they have plenty of good things to eat. And he sleeps good, and when you call him in the morning that he has to go to work, he gets right up. Before he would give me a terrible time. He wouldn't get up, and when he did he would start yelling at you. Now he's quiet, he gets up and he gets washed and comes out to the kitchen to eat breakfast, and goes to work.

INTERVIEW WITH JAY, 18 YEARS OLD

N. How old are you, Jay?

J. I'll be eighteen June 25th.

N. How long have you been coming to Doctor LaVerne?

J. About two and a half months, three months.

N. How often do you come?

J. Once a week.

N. What was your reason for coming?

J. Well, you see, originally it was my mother. She was very frightened because I was doing very poorly in school and I was smoking a lot of pot.

N. Were you involved in anything besides pot?

J. No, just pot.

N. What do you mean by a lot, Jay?

J. Anywhere from three to four times a day, and my marks were falling, of course. My whole world, life, was very bad because I was very slowed down. I couldn't think properly. My mother and my father and I had a very big discussion and my father had come to Doctor LaVerne several times before, just to talk, you know, and he said for me to come in, and finally I agreed and everything worked out pretty well. That was my biggest reason, though, pot smoking.

N. Tell me about the weight. How much do you weigh now?

J. About 250, a little over 250. I started about 300 pounds—over 300 pounds.

N. When you came to Doctor LaVerne?

J. Yes.

N. Had you tried to lose before?

J. Yes, but no success at all.

N. Are you in school now?

J. Yes, I'm graduating.

N. Wonderful. How are you doing?

J. Well, passing everything. Some cases I'm doing very well. Some I'm just passing it. The point is before CO_2 I wasn't making it, you know. I was failing English and I was doing poorly in history. I was just barely passing those subjects but now I'm passing those and getting 80's and 85's in my other subjects, which is pretty good for me.

N. Have you noticed any other changes since you've been coming to Doctor LaVerne?

J. Oh so many. My whole attitude about life is different. It's freer. I used to be very tense. I had a very big problem in the morning when I'd get up. I used to jump right down my mother's throat, or my father's, or whoever happened to be around at the time.

N. Was this before pot or during pot?

J. No, this was all my life. And since I've been going to Doctor LaVerne it's completely out—it doesn't happen anymore. I can control myself in the morning. I don't feel so tense. Also what happened last Friday night as Doctor LaVerne told you, I had a very bad drug experience. Some crack-pot—I guess that's the only word—evidently put some L.S.D. in some wine and I had drunk it not knowing what I was drinking, and I was hallucinating, and I was really frightened and climbing the walls just about. I didn't know what to do with myself and I finally went to sleep and when I woke up I felt o.k. I suppose if it weren't for the CO_2 going on all this time, I might never have woken up. I might be in a hospital now. Because normally when something like that happens and you get frightened, it takes weeks and weeks of therapy to come back, but with me I went to sleep and I woke up and I was fine.

N. Before you were smoking pot, even, what was your relationship with your parents? Was it as good as it is now?

J. No, but it was better than it was when I was smoking pot, but it's never been this good. It's never been where I could talk to my parents about anything openly. Never been this good. I can relate to people a lot better, also, since I've been taking CO_2. You know when you meet somebody new there's always a shield you put up immediately, and I find I can drop that shield a lot quicker when I'm talking to somebody lately since I've been under CO_2.

N. Another thing that I wanted to ask you—Do you feel that you're happier? Is life more . . .

J. Yes, it's a lot freer, you know, where you can just walk down the street and not see all the bad things I used to see when I was into the big dilemma with pot. My whole life was sort of very pessimistic at that time, and now I feel everything is a lot better. I feel that I can just understand things better.

PROTOCOL

Re: Carbon Dioxide Therapy-Rapid Coma Technique in the treatment of heroin addiction. This research project is to be conducted at Hahnemann Hospital utilizing the Medical School staff, laboratories, personnel and supervised by Albert A. LaVerne, M.D., under the auspices of Hahnemann University School of Medicine.

Research funds shall be made available for this study via grants, details to follow.

Due to the epidemiology of heroin addiction among American Troops and among civilians throughout the United States, every effort shall be made to expedite the launching of this project initially in the form of a pilot study utilizing:

(1) Alternate Ten (10) G.I. heroin addicts.

Because of the interest of the Veterans Administration in testing Carbon Dioxide Therapy-Rapid Coma Technique as quickly as possible to determine effectiveness in heroin addiction, arrangements shall be made with the Honorable Donald E. Johnson, Administrator of the Veterans Administration, to provide ten experimental and ten control G.I.'s for our study.

(2) Alternate Ten (10) civilian heroin addicts.

This group to be provided by the Hahnemann staff.

STAGE I

All patients shall be housed for the first month at a facility under the control of Hahnemann. If the G.I.'s are from a local Veterans Administration hospital, then they can be housed at the Veterans Administration hospital and transported three times weekly to the treatment clinic at Hahnemann. It will be necessary to house only twenty (20) civilian drug addicts at Hahnemann for one month.

STAGE II

All Hahnemann Hospital patients shall now be treated on an out patient ambulatory basis three times weekly for one month. The Veterans Administration patients shall be housed at the VA hospital which shall serve only as a domicile, allowing them privileges to be absent during the day and weekends and to report three times weekly for out patient Carbon Dioxide treatment at Hahnemann.

STAGE III—REHABILITATION AND MAINTENANCE

The objective shall be adjustment in the various spheres, such as familial, social, and

occupational under the guidance of medical and paramedical personnel. This group shall be administered weekly maintenance Carbon Dioxide Therapy treatments for a period of one month.

STAGE IV—DISCHARGE AND FOLLOW-UP

This group will report to the clinic weekly for follow-up and urine samples tested for opiate derivatives. This period should be three-six months.

PERSONNEL

Two psychiatrists selected from the Hahnemann resident training staff who shall assist the supervising research psychiatrist, Dr. LaVerne, in administering Carbon Dioxide Therapy and interviews, including three nurses.

One social worker and one psychologist from the Hahnemann staff.

All medical and laboratory studies shall be performed by the Hahnemann staff and facilities.

A full time secretary to assist the supervisor, Dr. LaVerne.

Extensive interviews of each patient shall be conducted before and during treatment and after discharge.

ALBERT A. LAVERNE, M.D.

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Diplomate, Pan American Medical Association, Psychiatry and Neurology

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President, Carbon Dioxide Research Association 1956–57

Executive Vice President, Society of Medical Psychiatry 1957–58

Executive Secretary, American Society of Medical Psychiatry 1958–64

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New York State Committee on Compensation Board

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Biographical sketch in "Who's Who in American Education." and "American Men of Medicine." and the Marquis "Who's Who in the East."

Author of numerous articles in leading medical journals, newspapers, and magazines, Co-Author in books on subjects dealing with criminal psychiatry, alcoholism, drug addiction, juvenile delinquency, and bio-chemical research in medicine and psychiatry.

Alumnus of Fordham and Georgetown Universities.

Editor, Journal of Neuropsychiatry

Recipient of Gold Medal and Award for Outstandnig Achievement in Medical Research, 1958

Recipient of Encaenia Award, Fordham University, 1961

Editor, Compendium of Neuropsychopharmacology

Editor, Physicians' Drug Manual

Recipient of Gold Medal Award by College of Pharmacists, Puerto Rico, November 27, 1965, for elevating standard of World Health in Drug Research and Therapy.

FORCED SCHOOL BUSING: A TRAGEDY FOR ALL AMERICA

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

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the lead editorial in a recent issue of the Washington Star says that busing of children to achieve racial integration may produce outcomes more nettlesome than any other public policy ever imposed in this country. The editorial points out that black separationists do not want their children bused to the detriment of black interests and that Chinese Americans in San Francisco fear that busing will lessen the cohesiveness of their community. All Americans may well fear that enforced busing may produce a bland, totally homogenized society. This would be a tragedy for America.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point the Star editorial which brings out facts and considerations supportive to the basic purpose of House Joint Resolution 651, of which I am a sponsor.

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

There was no objection.

The editorial referred to follows:

SAVING A CULTURE

The busing of children to achieve desegregation may *produce aspects more numerous, peculiar and nettlesome than any public policy ever imposed in the country.* Anything that can make militants of the Chinese-Americans is quite a social temblor, for they have always been about the most un-militant, law-respecting citizens imaginable.

They are also, however, respecters of their own cultural heritage, which dates thousands of years further back than the civilized beginnings of other Americans. This Chinese culture exalts the sanctity and authority of the family, hard work without complaint, maximum personal development and a strict code of conduct. It has been one of the most successful folkway transplants from the old world to the new. And its amazing resiliency to the homogenization swirling all about is due to the fact that many Chinese-Americans have studiously kept apart from the mass culture, though they are devoted to the national principles.

But now, in San Francisco, law is colliding with culture, and there is anguish in Chinatown. Under a court-ordered desegregation plan, Chinese-American children are to be bused out of that locality to other parts of the city, and their parents are strenuously objecting. The youths receive special instructions in Chinese culture after school, but parents fear that there will be no time for that with long busing, and that the cherished cohesiveness of the Chinese community will start dissolving.

Their protestations have come to naught; they've gotten the word from Supreme Court Justice Douglas that the plan must stand. The law knows no distinctions. So Chinatown residents are planning a public-school boycott which quite likely will be unprofitable for them and their city if they carry it out.

For in the cold eye of the law, their case isn't dissimilar from that of the Southern Bourbons who considered their segregated culture the finest ever conceived, descended directly from Periclean Athens. Or *the black separatists of today, who don't want their children bused to the detriment of black culture.* The Chinese can argue that their culture was mature and stable long before others emerged from the barbaric mists, but apparently that isn't enough.

This dispute points up *the enormous difficulty of setting down a busing rule that will apply fairly to all districts in the land.* It also reminds how difficult it is to be different anymore, and that the disappearing distinctions aren't all offensive. The great mixing bowl, the inexorable blender so admired in our national youth, continues its work, speeded up by the law and technology.

We can *only hope that it doesn't finally produce a bland, totally homogenized society.* The Chinese-Americans can do us all a service by finding ways to preserve the best of their culture, which has taught us so much of civility and rectitude.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT

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

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, today I am privileged to introduce legislation forwarded by the Department of Justice pursuant to section 519 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970. Section 519(b) requires that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration submit recommendations for legislation to assist in the purposes of this title with respect to promoting the integrity and accuracy of criminal justice data collection, processing, and dissemination systems funded in whole or in part by the Federal Government, and protecting the constitutional rights of all persons covered or affected by such systems.

This provision was offered by the senior Senator from Maryland who distinguished himself in this body as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. The provision was retained in conference and was signed into law on January 2, 1971.

The right of privacy increases in importance in direct proportion to Government's ability to collect data. The growth of our population and the mobility of our people make data collection essential. Yet this should be done in a way that does not expose everyone's life to public scrutiny. On the other hand, the data cannot be kept so secret that it is not useful for its purpose. The individual about whom the information is collected must have access to such information so that he might insure its accuracy and completeness.

The proposed legislation would strike that balance. The information "may be used only for law enforcement purposes or for such additional lawful purposes necessary to the proper enforcement or administration of other provisions of law." In other words, the criminal justice data may only be used for law enforcement purposes; it may not be made available to anyone else—such as a prospective employer or a news reporter—unless required by a Federal or State "law." I would hope that "law" would be limited to Federal or State statutes and would exclude local ordinances lest there be a proliferation of exceptions.

The proposed legislation would affect only those systems funded in whole or in part by LEAA. Thus, the impact of the proposed legislation would be felt almost exclusively at the State and local level. However, principles embodied in this legislation are capable of wider application. I believe that in considering this

legislation, we would do well to investigate the possibilities of broadening its scope.

In introducing this legislation, I am pleased to be joined by my Republican colleagues on Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary—Mr. POFF, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. MCCLORY. This is necessary legislation. I ask your support.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the section-by-section analysis of the bill prepared by the Department of Justice in the RECORD at this point:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Sec. 1 is the enactment and title clause.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

(1) "Criminal justice information system" is defined to include those systems for the collection, processing or dissemination of criminal justice information that are funded in whole or in part by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Any system receiving LEAA support would be subject to the Act in its entirety, including any Federal participation. With respect to the term "equipment" in section 2(1), whenever equipment, such as central computer facilities, is shared with non-criminal justice systems, the term includes only those portions of the shared equipment which are used in the criminal justice system.

(2) "Criminal offender record information" is defined to include records of arrests and dispositions of criminal offenders. This information would include data necessary to identify individual offenders and provide a complete history of their involvement with the criminal justice system including arrest, arraignment, trial, detention, parole and release. Intelligence and investigative reports are not included in "criminal offender record information".

(3) "Criminal intelligence information" includes investigatory information related to law enforcement and indexed or retrievable by individual name. Information from public sources is excluded so as to avoid the imposition of the Act's civil and criminal penalties for the dissemination or use of information that could be obtained from the newspapers or other public sources.

(4) "Criminal justice information" includes both criminal offender record information and criminal intelligence information.

(5) The definition of "law enforcement" is taken from section 601(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

(6) "Law enforcement agency" includes only agencies that are principally engaged in law enforcement activities. This would include police forces, responsible for enforcement of the general criminal law, prosecutorial agencies, courts with criminal jurisdiction, correction departments (including probation), parole commissions, and governmental agencies that are engaged principally in the collection and provision of criminal justice information. The definition would exclude railroad police, harbor police and other agencies that are not principally concerned with enforcing general criminal laws although they may have some limited law enforcement responsibilities.

Sec. 3. Access and Use.

Subsection (*a*) provides that only law enforcement agencies shall have direct access to systems covered by the Act and that information obtained from the system may be used only for law enforcement purposes or additional lawful purposes prescribed by the Attorney General by regulation. It is intended that agencies that use criminal justice information for valid non-law enforcement purposes, as for example, counterintelligence, personnel suitability, or security, may continue to do so, but they must obtain the information through a law enforcement agency.

Subsection (*b*) permits secondary dissemination for research purposes, under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General. Such regulations must establish procedures to assure data security and to protect individual privacy.

Subsection (*c*) permits an individual to review and copy his criminal offender record file upon proof of identity and compliance with published rules concerning time, place, fees and the like. This right to individual access does not apply to criminal intelligence information.

Sec. 4. Security, Updating and Purging.

Subsection (*a*) provides that all covered systems shall, unless exempted by regulations, be used only for law enforcement purposes and be under the management control of a law enforcement agency. This is designed to prevent commingling with non-law enforcement data and to reduce the possibility of unauthorized disclosure. To be "dedicated" to law enforcement, an information system, including all equipment and facilities, must be limited to the function of serving the criminal justice community and fully independent of non-criminal justice information systems. "Management control" means the authority to set and enforce policy concerning system operation and use, including the authority to employ and discharge personnel engaged in operating the system.

It is recognized that many State and local law enforcement agencies that may wish to participate in a covered system cannot now provide system facilities, such as computers and related equipment and facilities, that are dedicated solely to law enforcement purposes. The bill therefore permits the Attorney General to prescribe regulations exempting such agencies from this requirement.

Subsection (*b*) requires system procedures designed to minimize unauthorized disclosure and to assure regular and accurate updating of offender record information.

Subsection (*c*) is designed to assure that offender record information is removed from the active records after the passage of a sufficient period of time to indicate that the individual is no longer active in the criminal justice system—that is, deceased or rehabilitated. It would also assure that record information which is required by Federal or State law to have limited accessibility, such as on juvenile offenders, is maintained separately or is removed from the active records. Purged information would be available only to agencies having a specific need for it based on statute. An example of statutory need is found in the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968, under which a prior felony conviction, however remote, is the basis for criminal violations. See, e.g., 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(1).

Subsection (*d*) is designed to insure that existing State statutes limiting access to and use of records of juvenile offenders are not superseded by this legislation.

Sec. 5. Civil and Criminal Penalties.

Subsection (*a*) provides for civil damages for willful unauthorized maintenance, disclosure or use of criminal justice information, either offender record information or intelligence information.

Subsection (*b*) provides criminal penalties of one year in jail or $1,000 fine, or both, for willful and knowing violations of the Act.

Subsection (*c*) provides that public officials and agencies shall not be subject to penalties for the dissemination or use of information that could be obtained from public sources. The purpose of this provision is to avoid the imposition of penalties for dissemination or use of information that is not in any way confidential, sensitive or peculiar to a covered system, but which could be easily obtained from public sources by anyone desiring it.

Subsection (*d*) provides a complete defense against any civil or criminal action for any law enforcement officer acting pursuant to the Act or applicable State laws, or to regulations issued thereunder. Thus, an officer could not incur a penalty for a disclosure or use of information in the course of performing his duties in good faith reliance upon rules or procedures adopted by his agency under the Act or laws and regulations thereunder.

Sec. 6. Regulations. This section authorizes the Attorney General to establish rules, regulations and procedures to implement the Act, after consultation with appropriate persons. Such regulations could cover such matters as the content of criminal offender record files (excluded offenses, data elements and format, for example), controls on the use of criminal intelligence information, the use of criminal justice information for other than law enforcement purposes, the use of such information for research purposes, procedures for granting access to individuals to examine and copy their criminal offender record files (including procedures for verification of identity), and exemption of participating agencies from the requirement that system equipment must be dedicated exclusively to law enforcement purposes. It is contemplated that in appropriate cases a partition or segment of a centralized computer will be permitted to be dedicated to a criminal justice system, provided that the personnel responsible for the use of the partition or segment are under the management control of a law enforcement agency.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE SEFERIS OF GREECE

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

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to a distinguished poet, George Seferis, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1963.

Mr. Seferis was both a distinguished poet and an outstanding diplomat.

I insert at this point in the RECORD an article about Mr. Seferis from the New York Times of September 21, 1971:

GEORGE SEFERIS DIES AT 71; POET WON 1963 NOBEL PRIZE

ATHENS, September 20.—George Seferis, Nobel Prize-winning poet, died tonight in a hospital here. He was 71 years old.

According to the hospital director, the immediate cause of death was pneumonia aggravated by a second stroke following surgery for a bleeding duodenal ulcer seven weeks ago.

George Seferiadis, the veteran Greek diplomat and scholar who as George Seferis the poet won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1963, was a liberal thinker who inherited a strong democratic tradition from his family.

For the last four years under the Greek military rule, Mr. Seferis felt oppressed and refused to publish poetry under what he considered censorship. His last poem, "The Cats of St. Nicholas," was contributed to an anthology of anti-dictorial prose and verse published by a group of anti-regime intellectuals.

In a statement issued in March, 1969, Mr. Seferis said the military junta had caused a "state of enforced torpor in which all the intellectual values are being submerged in a swamp."

"MY OWN VOYAGES"

To those who asked him the message of his poetry, Mr. Seferis would reply:

"What is the central point in Homer's

Odyssey? Ulysses' travels in the world. Well, my poems are my own voyages over the world."

And, he said, "because there is nothing human which is pure there are no pure poets.

An example of Mr. Seferis's work, taken from "The Collected Poems of George Seferis, 1924-1955," as translated by Edmund Keeley and Philip Sherrard and published by Princeton University Press, follows:

Three years
we waited intently for the herald
closely watching
the pines the shore and the stars.
One with the plough's blade or the keel of the ship,
we were searching to rediscover the first seed
so that the ancient drama could begin again.
We returned to our homes broken,
limbs incapable, mouths cracked
by the taste of rust and brine.
When we woke we traveled towards the north, strangers
plunged into mists by the spotless wings of swans that wounded us.
On winter nights the strong wind from the east maddened us,
in the summers we were lost in the agony of the day that couldn't die.
We brought back
these carved reliefs of a humble art.

Educated in Athens and Paris, where he studied law "and a lot of literature," Mr. Seferis wrote his first verse at the age of 14. In 1931, after publishing translations of French poetry in Athens and composing his own verse, he won his place among Greece's leading poets when the critics acclaimed his collection "Stofe" ("The Turning Point.")

A consular assignment to London influenced the evolution of his work and marked the beginning of a lifelong friendship and association with T. S. Eliot, whose works he translated into Greek. He also translated the works of Ezra Pound.

In the mid-thirties, Mr. Seferis composed "Epiphany," a collection of poetry from which the Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis was 20 years later to cull songs that became among the country's most popular.

Among American poets, Mr. Seferis reserved his greatest admiration for Archibald MacLeish, whose "Letter From America" Mr. Seferis also translated. Mr. MacLeish dedicated to Mr. Seferis his "Hercules." Mr. Seferis also admired the work of Richard Lowell and Theodore Roethke, a friend.

Through all the years of shifting diplomatic assignments and wartime upheaval, Mr. Seferis continued to compose his own works and to record his experiences.

PUBLIC RECOGNITION

The first public recognition of his outstanding contribution to Greek poetry came in 1947, when he was awarded the Palamas Prize. While in London in 1960, he was awarded an honorary degree in philosophy at Cambridge.

The announcement of the Nobel Prize for his poetry was made in October, 1963, and Mr. Seferis received the prize personally in Athens that December. A year later, he was made an honorary Doctor of Literature at Oxford, and the following year Princeton awarded him an honorary degree.

In 1966, Mr. Seferis became a foreign honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In December, 1966, he published a new collection of poetry under the cryptic title "Three Secret Poems," which was soon translated into Italian and Spanish. His poetry has been translated into most European languages and into Chinese.

Mr. Seferis began his diplomatic career in 1926 as an attaché in the Greek Foreign Ministry. In 1931 he was posted to London as a consul, and in 1936 was serving in Albania.

Two years later, his work took him to Athens as press chief for the Foreign Ministry. An early foe of dictators, Mr. Seferis reacted against the dictatorship of Gen. Ioannis Metaxas in 1930 by printing what then seemed to be subversive poetry, and distributing it only * * *

When the Nazis invaded Greece in 1941, Mr. Seferis and his wife, Maria, fled with the Greek Government to exile in the Middle East. After the war, he was asigned to Ankara, and then to London.

Becoming a minister in 1953, Mr. Seferis was posted to Arab countries and became involved in the Cyprus problem. This special knowledge weighed on his appointment as Greek Ambassador to London in 1957, during the most crucial phase of the dispute. When agreement was finally reached in 1959, it fell to him to try to mend cracks in traditional Anglo-Greek friendship; he did well.

AN HONORARY ENVOY

After leaving the Foreign Service, Mr. Seferis was named an honorary ambassador for life. He and his wife lived in a beautiful island-style home behind the all-marble stadium of Athens.

To his frequent visitors he would say, "I am tired of traveling; I have had too much of it." But when the Athens regime refused to grant him a diplomatic passport he was entitled to as an honorary ambassador, he put up a fight and won. The ban on his exit lifted, he went on a trip last year to western Europe. The ban had been a reprisal for his public declaration against the regime in March, 1969, when he said:

"We all know that in dictatorial regimes, the beginning may seem easy, yet tragedy awaits, inescapably, at the end. It is this tragic ending that consciously or unconsciously torments us, as in the ancient choruses of Aeschylus."

Mr. Seferis, son of a French-trained lawyer, was born in Smyrna (Kizmir), Turkey, on a date that exists no more: Feb. 29, 1900.

When the switch from the Julian to the present Gregorian calendar took place in the 1920's, this extra day on the century's first leap year, was eliminated. The poet, who was amused by this, celebrated his birthday anniversary once every four years.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM—VANIK TO OFFER TAX REFORM AMENDMENTS IN WAYS AND MEANS

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

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, since the Ways and Means Committee will substantially adopt the basic elements of President Nixon's economic program, my efforts will be directed toward eliminating tax loopholes involved in the investment credit and to preserve Treasury revenues to permit increased benefits to the individual taxpayer. I will either propose or support amendments to provide:

First, termination of the business asset depreciation range—ADR—system as of its effective date;

Second, as an alternative, denial of the investment credit to any taxpayer who elects to compute depreciation under the liberalized ADR system;

Third, to prevent the investment tax credit from being used as a shelter for other income, the credit would be denied to an individual who buys all or part of an airplane or other depreciable property and leases it to a third person—unless leasing of such property is the individual's principal business;

Fourth, denial of the credit for any investment in plants or animals, such as orange groves and race horses;

Fifth, since the mineral resource industry already receives tax aids through depreciation allowances and intangible drilling expenses, the investment credit should not be added to existing tax benefits;

Sixth, to avoid trafficking in unused investment credits, the law must provide that the unused investment credit of one corporation cannot be acquired by another corporation. This will prevent a company with a large tax liability from acquiring companies with large tax credits solely for the purpose of reducing the acquiring company's tax payments;

Seventh, permit the investment tax credit only to the extent the cost of the machines and equipment purchased during the year exceeds the average annual purchases during the 4 taxable years preceding the current year. This will insure that the loss to the Treasury will only finance true expansion rather than just normal business replacement;

Eighth, limit the investment credit to goods or the portion thereof produced in the United States; the purpose of the tax credit is to create jobs in the United States;

Ninth, eliminate the Domestic International Sales Corporation—DISC—proposal: a billion dollar loophole;

Tenth, as an alternative, limit the tax advantages of DISC to the increment or increase of a company's exports above the export level established during a suitable base period; and

Eleventh, utilize the Treasury savings from the preceding amendments, establish a personal exemption of $750 per individual and a standard deduction of 15 percent effective for 1971 rather than in 1972. This will spur the economy through increased purchases and resulting increased production and employment.

SIXTH INSPECTION TRIP TO SOUTH VIETNAM

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate being given this opportunity to discuss my sixth and most recent inspection trip to South Vietnam and Laos. I would like to make a few brief comments after which I will be happy to discuss in detail any of the points covered in the report which I have sent to all Members of the House. I would also like to express thanks to those of my colleagues who are present this afternoon.

The comments follow:

REPORT OF CONGRESSMAN G. V. MONTGOMERY ON SIXTH TRIP TO SOUTH VIETNAM

GENERAL SITUATION

America, as well as her Allies, are continuing to withdraw ground and air combat troops from South Vietnam. Hopefully this task will be completed by the end of this year or the middle of 1972 at the very latest. The troop withdrawal program is proceeding to the point where we only have two ground combat divisions stationed in South Vietnam, which is the same number of divisions stationed in South Korea until just a few months ago. I can foresee the need to maintain Air Force and Navy air support through the end of 1972 in order to protect the last Americans withdrawn and to give the Army of

the Republic of Vietnam needed insurance to repel a possible North Vietnamese offensive once our withdrawal is complete and final. I also look upon air power through the end of 1972 as needed back-up support for the return of our prisoners of war and complete information on those listed as missing in action.

One aspect of our disengagement policy with which I was particularly pleased was the return of American equipment. This equipment for the most part is stored at Cam Ran Bay and consists of military equipment, as well as heavy construction and road building equipment. Some of the equipment has already been returned to the States and I was assured that all that is usable and not needed in South Vietnam would be returned. It is my firm hope that we would be able to reduce our military procurement expenditures in future fiscal years in direct relation to the dollar value of the equipment being returned. I am also pleased that this modern and sophisticated equipment will be made available to the National Guard and Reserve in order that they might become proficient under the Department of Defense's Total Forces Approach.

In summation, I would say that withdrawal is proceeding in an orderly fashion and as quickly as is logistically possible. Even though I am probably in the minority, I feel the South Vietnamese will be able to hold their own once we leave. In talks with General Abrams, he noted that he was also stationed in South Korea during our disengagement from that country. The General said he felt the South Vietnamese are much more advanced and better equipped to repel further aggression than the South Koreans were at the same time. If the South Vietnamese really want freedom from Communism, it is up to them from now on.

DRUG PROBLEM

The use of drugs by U.S. servicemen was more serious than I had anticipated or had found to be true on my previous trips to South Vietnam. I find myself in general agreement with the findings reported by Congressman Morgan Murphy and Congressman Robert Steele on May 27, 1971.

The use of drugs is most prevalent among those servicemen between 18 and 25 years of age with ranks of E1 to E5. As has been noted so many times before, one of the significant contributing factors to drug abuse is the easy access to marihuana and heroin and the relatively inexpensive purchase price. (A drug addict in America spends as much as $50 a day to satisfy his craving whereas the same amount of drugs can be purchased for $1.50 to $2.50 a day in South Vietnam.)

The drug urinalysis detection program has been successful up to a certain point. The test can successfully detect a drug user provided the drugs have been used by the serviceman within the last three days. In my estimation, among those servicemen tested thus far in South Vietnam, 5% of those in the Army have yielded positive tests. The figure for the Air Force is 2% and for the Navy 1%. I believe if the tests were conducted at random in the field, the tests would probably increase by 1% for each branch of the Armed forces. Another interesting statistic is that 30% to 40% of those servicemen with positive tests had experimented with or were drug users as civilians before being inducted into the Armed Forces and assigned to South Vietnam.

It should be interesting to note that the heroin available in South Vietnam is much purer than that which can be purchased in the United States. Heroin bought from pushers in America is roughly 4% to 12% pure compared with a purity of 94% to 97% in South Vietnam. Because of this high purity, the heroin can be sniffed or smoked in South Vietnam in order to reach a state of euphoria compared to the mainlining method used in the States. The high state of purity also makes detection harder and almost impossible even when one is in the presence of those partaking of heroin at the time, plus there are no tell-tale needle marks on the arms or legs of the user.

The enforcement, or rather the lack of enforcement, of drug laws in South Vietnam is most discouraging and almost nonexistent. The laws are on the books, but law enforcement efforts have been nil. This is due mainly to the lack of trained manpower and to the absence of drug abuse among the Vietnamese themselves except for a few opium smokers among the older men. Within the last three months, South Vietnamese officials have been taking more strenuous actions, but much more needs to be done. One area in which we could possibly provide assistance is to teach the Vietnamese the techniques of investigative police work.

Laos has passed legislation to stop the flow of heroin from their country. Thailand still needs to take the proper action. However, the major source appears to be Burma and I would strongly urge that the State Department "lean" on the Burmanese government to stop the drug flow in the best interest of all concerned.

I was pleased with the steps being taken by the military in the areas of drug education and the amnesty program. Even though much remains to be done, both of these programs have been of vital help in making the serviceman realize the harm he is doing to his physical well being, as well as the danger to his future once he is discharged.

In summation, I would say that the drug problem is being brought under control as quickly as possible and for the most part the efficiency of the military has not been affected. The real problem lies ahead for all of us when these young men return home, especially those who still have the drug habit. The drug legislation from the Veterans' Affairs Committee which was passed by the House will go a long way toward rehabilitating these men so they might become productive members of society. It is in the best interest of our Nation that any and all servicemen using drugs be detected and given the benefit of the detoxification program and further rehabilitation in a military or VA hospital if necessary.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION

On August 15th in Vientiane, Laos, I had the opportunity to meet with the Chargé d'Affaires at the North Vietnamese Embassy for approximately 90 minutes. During the meeting I renewed three proposals which I had first advanced last December. They are as follows: (1) I be given a complete and updated list of all prisoners of war and any possible information on those servicemen we list as missing in action; (2) I be allowed to go to Hanoi to visit with a representative group of POWs; and (3) One or more sick or wounded prisoners be released to my custody in order that I might return them to America or some neutral nation.

The Chargé told me that the most complete list available as far as they were concerned was given to employees of Senators Fulbright and Kennedy last year. I was told that my other two proposals had been sent to Hanoi for consideration, but no reply had been received as of yet. From the tone of his conversation, I really do not expect to receive a favorable response, if indeed I receive any response at all.

In the course of our discussion, I requested that he look in to the matter of a decreasing amount of mail being allowed to flow between the prisoners and their families since the first of this year. He said he would look into the matter and at the same time he pointed out that they had not changed their policy on the exchange of mail or treatment of prisoners.

The Chargé spent most of his time trying to "sell" me on the seven proposals advanced by Madame Binh at the Paris Peace talks. He stated that he saw no way for my proposals to be approved or to release any prisoners until the U.S. agrees to all the proposals of Madame Binh in toto. He stated that it was his feeling that President Nixon would be pressured by the American people into accepting the proposals. My reply was that he was misreading public opinion in America on the prisoner of war issue.

There is no doubt that the North Vietnamese are using the prisoners as their trump card until we have completed our withdrawal. I believe it is time to take a hard-nose approach on the prisoners of war or else we will never be able to secure the release of all of them and it is highly unlikely that we will ever obtain any information on those men listed as missing in action.

I would be less than honest with myself if I did not admit that any usefulness I might have contributed to the prisoner of war issue has come to an end, as far as discussions with the North Vietnamese are concerned. This is mainly due to my conservative philosophy. I can see where those of my colleagues who have been anointed with the title of "liberal" or "dove" could possibly serve a useful purpose in maintaining the pressure on the North Vietnamese for prisoner release. I would also recommend that future discussions take place in Vientiane, as opposed to Paris, since they can be conducted in a more informal atmosphere and without the glare and amplification of the press. Moreover, I feel that it is highly likely that if and when the prisoners are released, they will be flown from Hanoi to Vientiane for repatriation.

VIETNAMESE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

I share with my colleagues the frustration over the dark shadows that have been cast over the South Vietnamese presidential election. I feel that it is most important that President Thieu have a true opponent in October and not just a "straw man." In my talks with the Vietnamese living in the small hamlets and villages, it was impressed upon me that they want to have the opportunity to make a choice. I am most discouraged over the seemingly high-handed political tactics President Thieu has taken to discourage the candidacies of General Duong Van Ming and Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky. There appears to be very little support for Vice President Ky, but Gen. Minh did appear to have an outside chance for victory.

The overriding consideration is that the elections be conducted in a manner that will be a true test of the democratic processes. Upon my return to Washington, I sent a telegram to President Thieu requesting that he accede to the wishes of his people and do what he can to insure two or more legitimate candidates, even if it means he has to postpone the elections for a short time or resign and hold entirely new elections. I would urge my colleagues to take similar action. I feel there is also some merit to the proposals that we take a hard look at our aid to South Vietnam if its government leaders continue on their present course of action.

The only redeeming feature of the South Vietnamese elections is the hotly contested races for the National Assembly—both the House and Senate. The Vietnamese people are very proud of the privilege of voting and show it by turning out in large numbers on election day. When I was in South Vietnam, there was evidenced much interest in the House elections held August 29. Placards for the numerous candidates were displayed throughout the countryside and those seeking office were very much in evidence in their attempts to win the support of the people they sought to represent.

Turning back to the presidential election, I feel that the American people, rightfully or wrongly, and the people of South Vietnam have paid too dear a price to bring freedom to that country to let it be destroyed because of one man using whatever means at his disposal to remain in power. It is time for blunt talk from our State Department officials in Saigon. I would even suggest that

President Thieu might consider being a one term president, thereby leaving no doubt that the presidential election will truly be free and open.

AIR STRIKES IN LAOS

I realize there will always be questions and doubts in the minds of some over the charges that the United States has indiscriminately bombed defenseless villages in Laos. I also feel sure that some will continue to believe that we did so no matter what I or others may report on the situation. I respect the right of others to continue to hold whatever views they may wish, but I would offer my own personal opinions on the matter following my most recent trip.

There is no doubt some Laotians have been killed or wounded accidentally by U.S. air strikes. I firmly believe this has been the exception rather than the rule and that such instances have been few and far between. In fact, I believe once the entire story is known it will be shown that such incidents have been fewer than one would ordinarily expect during times of military conflict.

I could find no evidence that our Embassy officials did not always follow the most painstaking procedures before ordering air strikes that had been requested by the Laotian government. These procedures were followed in order that innocent people were not harmed and needless air strikes approved.

I had an opportunity to talk with a representative group of Laotians in three different refugee camps. In almost all instances, the refugees had fled south to escape the approaching North Vietnamese army. Even though they regretted having to leave their homes, they expressed a happiness in being able to come to an area which was controlled by the Royal Laotian Government.

There was evidence of wounded refugees in the camps. In the vast majority of the instances, the wounds were the result of land mines and booby traps set by North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces and not U.S. air strikes.

As I noted earlier, I feel sure the foregoing will not settle the argument of air strikes in Laos, but I did feel it was necessary for me to investigate the matter while I was in Southeast Asia and report my findings. Of course, the best way to settle any personal doubts is to make an inspection tour of the situation on a firsthand basis.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this occasion today to publicly express my gratitude for the efforts undertaken to date by my colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY), in behalf of America's prisoners and missing in Southeast Asia. Ever aware of our needs for more information regarding the prisoners and missing, Mr. MONTGOMERY afforded us the opportunity to conduct in our behalf whatever feasible factfinding investigation that we might desire.

Having worked closely with the POW/MIA families in the Ohio's 10th Congressional District, I asked my colleague to request information during his conference with North Vietnamese delegates in Vientiane, Laos, regarding the status of Ohio servicemen.

Though his inquiries, unfortunately, proved fruitless, I know that the families of these men, nevertheless, appreciate knowing that efforts continue—at every level—to track down information relating to the well-being of their loved ones.

We too have worked hard, and I am pleased that the Congress has been mindful of its responsibilities in this problem. But until the matter is fully resolved, we cannot lessen the intensity of those efforts—whatever format they might take. For whatever political barrier must yet be hurdled our interest and actions must first and foremost be conducive to the speedy return and a complete accounting of Americans held captive and missing in Indochina. Another Christmas cannot come and go without some movement to bring the prisoners home.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order.

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

There was no objection.

RAISING THE BOOKKEEPING PRICE OF GOLD: A WAY OUT OF OUR DILEMMA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MATHIS of Georgia). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, over a month has now elapsed since the President announced his new economic program. The outstanding departure from previous international economic policies was a decision to suspend dollar-gold convertibility and let the dollar float in international exchange markets. Despite the imposition of a 10-percent import surcharge, intended to induce our trading partners to agree promptly upon the exchange rate changes needed to restore a strong U.S. balance-of-payments position, shifts in currency values have been quite modest.

European currencies have generally risen only 1 or 2 percent above their dollar values prior to August 15. The Japanese yen has been revalued upward by slightly more than 6 percent. Market interventions by these countries continue to prevent an appropriate currency realinement. None of these changes is adequate to expand the U.S. goods-and-services surplus sufficiently to restore a healthy balance-of-payments position.

The first order of business, therefore, is to agree with our major trading partners on a set of exchange rate changes that will assure the restoration of a sound U.S. balance of payments.

Our principal trading partners have made us an offer—essentially, a realinement combining a modest devaluation of the dollar with appropriate revaluations of their currencies.

The six—France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—outlined their position on September 13 as follows:

TEXT OF MONETARY ACCORD IN BRUSSELS

The Council of the European Community again examined the problems raised following the measures taken by the United States Government on Aug. 15, 1971.

It considers that the fundamental problem is that of reconstructing an international economic and monetary system on the basis of the institutions which have hitherto looked after it (the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and bearing in mind the needs of developing countries.

The Council considers it necessary for the countries of the Community to adopt a common position in this respect, in close collaboration with the candidates for membership.

1. The Council, having taken note of the work of the [E.E.C.] monetary committee and the committee of central bank governors, as well as the commission's communication to the Council of Sept. 9, 1971, agreed that a joint Community position in the Group of Ten and in the I.M.F. should be based on the following principles:

All Reforms of the international monetary system should respect the principle of fixed parities, which should be modified as soon as it is seen that they are no longer realistic. Such a system is necessary for the security of trade transactions and the expansion of exchanges, in which the Community, the world's leading commercial grouping, is particularly interested.

A satisfactory balance in international payments relations founded on the above-defined principles will only be established if there is a differentiated realignment in the party relation's of industrialized countries. Such a realignment should include the currencies of all the countries concerned, including the dollar. It should be done in conditions such that the sharing out of the burden of the adjustment takes account of the relative economic situation of these countries and of their foreseeable development.

(B) The orderly functioning of a thus reformed international monetary system demands that measures be put into effect concerning international capital movements. These could include a limited widening of exchange fluctuation margins, so as to lessen the effects of different interest rates, as well as appropriate measures to discourage destabilizing short-term capital movements.

(C) International liquidities will continue to be made up of gold and, in growing part, of reserve instruments collectively created and managed internationally. This implies the adaptation and development of the system of Special Drawing Rights combined with a gradual decrease of the role of national currencies as reserve instruments.

(D) The new equilibrium of international payments will only be maintained if in future all countries or organized groupings of countries respect without exception the obligations and constraints of the process of adjusting their balance of payments and put the appropriate internal policies into effect.

In the framework of a reformed international monetary system, the authority and scope for action of the I.M.F. should be strengthened in all fields where its competence applies. Member states of the Community will try to adopt common positions in this institution.

Noting that the operations of the I.M.F. are made more difficult by recent events, the Council considered it indispensable that the activity of this institution should be able to continue normally, thanks to internal arrangements relative to transactions in the main currencies used by the Fund. The continuance of this activity is of interest not only to industrialized countries but, even more, to developing ones. It would in addition be indispensable to the proper functioning of an exchange system specific to the Community.

2. The Council also examined how the situation had developed in the foreign-exchange markets of the members of the Community. It noted that the proper functioning of these markets had not hitherto been seriously perturbed and took note with satisfaction of the collaboration established between Community central banks, which it wished to see continue.

Realizing that if the present monetary difficulties continued too long, they would raise undoubted dangers for the good functioning of the Community, particularly the

common agricultural policy, the Council asked the commission to draw up a special report on the consequences of the present situation on the functioning of the agricultural common market and confirmed the mandate given on Aug. 19 to the monetary committee and the committee of central bank governors to seek as soon as possible methods enabling a stabilization of the Community's exchange relations.

3. The Council underlined the gravity of the United States decision to introduce a 10 per cent surcharge and internal investment and export tax incentives. These measures prevent the formation of realistic exchange rates. They are an obstacle to the readjustment of parities. Moreover, they can provoke serious perturbations in international exchanges. The Council therefore calls for the suppression of these measures.

The other members of the Group of Ten—Japan, Canada, Great Britain, and Sweden—have adhered to this offer, as has Switzerland. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, IMF managing director, has indicated his general support of this offer.

But at the Group of Ten meeting in London last Wednesday and Thursday, September 15 and 16, Secretary of the Treasury Connally, according to press accounts, held to his we will never devalue the dollar position, and refused to budge one iota.

True negotiations will presumably begin only when the Governors of the International Monetary Fund convene here for next week's annual meeting.

In striking a bargain, it is unclear to what extent the Treasury is willing to accept a greater decline in the foreign exchange value of the dollar as a substitute for either larger foreign contributions to mutual defense or the reduction of foreign barriers to the purchase of U.S. goods. All three are means of strengthening our external position, and all three have been consistently mentioned in Treasury statements. I wrote Secretary Connally last week in an effort to obtain some clarification on this point:

SEPTEMBER 18, 1971.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: You and other Treasury spokesmen have repeatedly emphasized that in exchange for removal of the 10 percent import surcharge imposed as part of the President's new economic program, we expect exchange rate realignment, a redistribution of the costs of mutual defense, and the reduction of foreign barriers to the purchase of imports from the United States.

A willingness on the part of foreigners to accept substantial exchange rate changes, however, could substitute for the immediate elimination of foreign trade barriers in any program to strengthen the U.S. balance of payments. Similarly, military burden-sharing might best be discussed in terms of a willingness of the United States to station troops abroad as influenced by the disposition of foreigners to raise armies for their own defense, and to bear equitably our foreign-exchange costs.

I have suggested that the United States should lift the surcharge if our industrial trading partners agree to sufficiently large exchange rate changes and if they give us their full assurances to negotiate promptly on (1) international monetary reform, (2) the ground rules governing international commerce, and (3) relative contributions to the cost of mutual defense.

I am uncertain, and statements by yourself and Under Secretary Volcker have not clearly indicated, whether the United States will insist upon immediate progress in all three areas of negotiation mentioned above before the surcharge is abolished. Would immediate exchange rate changes of sufficient dimensions plus a formal agreement to negotiate the other issues be adequate to secure the removal of the surcharge?

I would most appreciate an early response to eliminate my confusion.

Sincerely,

HENRY S. REUSS,
Member of Congress.

It is clear, nevertheless, that any solution to the U.S. balance-of-payments problem must include a substantial realinement of exchange rates. The representatives of the other major industrial nations have unanimously agreed that if exchange rates are to be substantially altered, the United States must share in the mechanism of these changes by increasing the dollar price of gold. Secretary Connally apparently refuses to include dollar devaluation as part of any bargain the United States might be willing to consider.

Neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the President, of course, has the authority to change the dollar value of gold. The Bretton Woods Agreement Act of 1945 states:

Unless Congress by law authorizes such action, neither the President nor any person or agency shall on behalf of the United States . . . propose or agree to any change in the par value of the United States dollar under Article IV, Section 5 . . . of the Articles of Agreement of the Fund.

The first section of article IV of the Bretton Woods Agreement specifies:

The par value of the currency of each member shall be expressed in terms of gold as a common denominator.

At this point, I insert the remarks I made in this body on December 12, 1967, to the effect that only the Congress has the authority to increase the dollar price of gold. At that time, my colleagues, WILBUR MILLS, HALE BOGGS, and CARL ALBERT asked that they be associated with my remarks:

NOTE TO FOREIGN GOLD SPECULATORS: ONLY THE U.S. CONGRESS CAN RAISE THE PRICE OF GOLD, AND CONGRESS IS NOT ABOUT TO DO IT

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, gold buying is heavy on the London market again. Accompanying it is a well-authenticated rumor that Algeria has turned in $100 million for U.S. gold.

All this is as serious as it is ridiculous. Here we have the sheiks of the Middle East—some in white burnooses, some in white piping—egged on by President De Gaulle, endangering the free world's monetary system.

The gold raiders have had a relatively easy time of it. The U.S. monetary gold stock—the only stock available for exchange—is now down to something over $12 billion. Even were our international payments completely in balance, our stock would be vulnerable to huge drafts from outside the monetary system. We make it easy for the speculators by conveniently providing them with the London gold pool, and by guaranteeing them against loss by putting a floor under the price of gold.

If we go on like this, we invite a monetary panic. Worse, as we lose gold, we lessen the credibility of our commitment to supply gold to those foreign central banks and monetary authorities who have accumulated dollars, at least in part, because of our commitment. Foreign official dollar holdings are now around $15 billion. As our stock of monetary gold diminishes, our ability to validate this commitment made by three Presidents lessens.

The gold raiders are gambling on their hunch that the President will be induced in the future to raise the official price of gold, in an effort to increase U.S. reserves. I have confidence that the President means what he says when he says that we will not increase the price of gold.

But I have a word for the gold speculators. That word is this—even if he wanted to, the President of the United States cannot increase the price of gold. Under section 5 of the Bretton Woods Agreement Act of 1945, only the Congress can do that. And this Congress is never going to increase the price of gold and thus reward the speculators for their attack on the dollar.

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

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. MILLS. I would like to join the gentleman from Wisconsin and associate myself with the statement he has just made.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. I should like also to associate myself with the gentleman's statement.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. I also wish to commend the gentleman and associate myself with his remarks.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, there are a variety of ways open to the free world to make sure that foreign gold speculators in the end will be left holding the bag.

One way is to "pedigree" gold—to keep the present $43 billion of gold now in the hands of central banks, and to provide that members of the International Monetary Fund will purchase or sell gold only from or to each other, and not from or to the private market. The price of gold on the outside market can then fluctuate up or down, probably down when some of the banks call their margin on present private gold hoarders, and when it is realized that speculators have to fear a decline in the price of gold below $35 an ounce. The speculators, now gloating over the "overhang" of dollars, should ponder the "overhang" of hoarded gold—many billions' worth that could come on the market once the $35 an ounce support price is abandoned.

Another way is to "dethrone" gold. The United States could announce that all foreign monetary authorities holding dollars—which they have at least in part acquired as a result of the U.S. commitment to turn them into gold—have a set period of time in which to demand gold. This announcement should be accompanied by an announcement that the United States no longer agrees to buy gold at $35 an ounce, and will not make gold available for official dollar holdings to be acquired in the future. In all likelihood, only a small fraction of the roughly $15 billion in official dollar holdings would be presented for gold—because the future of the gold price would become extremely dubious, and because most foreign official dollar holdings are necessary either for current transactions or will be held because their holders have confidence in the dollar, and wish to take advantage of the interest rate that is payable on dollar holdings. The present parity values of the dollar would then be supported, under International Monetary Fund rules, not by gold but by exchange operations, just as all other exchange rates are now maintained. If we maintain an economy aimed at full employment without inflation, there is no reason why the current exchange value of the dollar with other currencies cannot readily be maintained. If France, for example, thinks that the dollar should be devalued, let it press its position within the International Monetary Fund. I doubt very much that it would wish dollar devaluation, since this would simply cut down on American tourism into France, and on the sale of

French wines and perfumes in this country. If the free world in the future wants to change its system from one of fixed exchange rates to one of flexible exchange rates, that is a question to be argued out in the future.

The point is that only Congress can increase the price of gold. Congress will never do so. And there are many ways open to the free world, particularly now that the foundations for special drawing rights as a supplement or substitute for gold have been laid out in the International Monetary Fund, to take the wind out of the sails of the gold speculators.

I also insert an exchange of correspondence between myself and Secretaries of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler, Joseph W. Barr, and David M. Kennedy. In this exchange, these officials, both Democratic and Republican, confirmed that the authority to establish the dollar price of gold is vested in the Congress and the Congress alone:

JANUARY 2, 1968.

Hon. HENRY H. FOWLER,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Department of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I wish to ask you a question concerning the legal intricacies of changing the price of gold. My impression is that when one considers the various laws relating to this subject, including the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, the Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945, the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, and our commitments thereunder, it becomes clear that the power to change the price of gold is placed in the Congress of the United States.

I hope that you can confirm to me that my impression that only Congress can change the price of gold is correct. I would add that it is my determination—one that I believe is widely shared in the Congress—never to authorize an increase in the present price of gold, since to do so would not only break the faith with those who have expressed confidence in the dollar, but would unjustly reward those speculators who might seek to undermine confidence in the dollar.

Sincerely,

HENRY S. REUSS,
Member of Congress.

THE UNDER SECRETARY
OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., January 28, 1968.

Hon. HENRY S. REUSS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. REUSS: This is in reply to your letter of January 23, 1968, in which you state that when one considers the various laws and international obligations relating to gold, it becomes clear that the power to change the price of gold is placed in the Congress of the United States.

The use and price of gold in the International Monetary System is governed by a complex of provisions of United States laws and international obligations. These include the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, the Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945, the Articles of Agreement of this International Monetary Fund, and our commitments thereunder. The basic fact is that the United States has communicated to the Fund a par value of $35 per fine troy ounce of gold. This par value may not be changed without legislation by the Congress, and it is the par value of the dollar which effectively fixes the price at which the United States may buy and sell gold. While the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to buy and sell gold on terms and conditions he deems advantageous, as a practical matter he cannot do so at a price other than $35 because of our commitments under the Fund Articles which have been approved by the Congress and which cannot be changed without Congressional action.

I am pleased to note that it is your view, and that of others in the Congress, that we must maintain the price of gold at $35 per ounce. As you know, this Administration has reiterated time and time again our determination to maintain the soundness of the dollar and to keep gold at its present price. As recently as last week in his State of the Union Message, President Johnson stated: "We have assured the world that America's full gold stock stands behind our commitment to maintain the price of gold at $35 an ounce. We must back this commitment by legislating now to free our gold reserves."

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH W. BARR.

JANUARY 28, 1969.

Hon. DAVID M. KENNEDY,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Department of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KENNEDY: I enclose an exchange of correspondence between myself and the Treasury of January 22 and 23, 1968, in which the legal opinion of the Treasury is set forth that the power to change the price of gold is lodged in the Congress alone.

I should appreciate your reviewing the correspondence, and indicating to me whether the Treasury position remains the same. For obvious reasons, I hope that it is.

I look forward to the opportunity to sit down with you when you have a moment to discuss the continuing problem of our international monetary relations.

Sincerely,

HENRY S. REUSS,
Member of Congress.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., February 6, 1969.

DEAR MR. REUSS: I have reviewed the correspondence which you had with the Treasury Department in January, 1968. I am advised by counsel that there has been no change in the law since that time, and that the letter signed by Under Secretary Barr correctly states the legal situation.

I, too, look forward to an opportunity to discuss with you our international monetary relations.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID M. KENNEDY.

Therefore, any resolution of the present crisis that includes an increase in the dollar price of gold must ultimately be approved by the Congress.

In the past, I have consistently and resolutely opposed any increase in the price of gold. But the decision of central banks in March 1968 to stop intervening in the private gold market, and the August 15, 1971, decision by the President to close the gold window and let the dollar float, have caused me to reevaluate my position. As part of an appropriate solution to the current international economic problems of the United States, I believe—given adequate safeguards regarding the future role of gold—that it may now be wise to increase the dollar price of gold by a modest amount.

In the interests of American industry and workers, we must seek the earliest possible resolution of the current impasse.

I suggest we strike a bargain with our major trading partners that includes the following provisions:

First. A real realinement of the foreign exchange value of the dollar by an amount sufficient to enable the United States to terminate balance-of-payments deficits, as measured on the official settlements basis, within the next year, by a combination of an increase in the dollar price of officially held gold, and appropriate decreases in the yen, mark, Swiss franc, and other foreign currency prices of gold—in other words, by a combined devaluation of the dollar and revaluation of other major currencies.

Second. At no time in the future will free convertibility between the dollar and gold be reestablished; the Treasury's gold window will remain closed.

Third. The March 1968, two-tier gold price agreement should be strengthened such that the aggregate physical quantity of gold reserves held by the International Monetary Fund and the member countries remain constant at the current level with no further purchases by monetary authorities from gold producers or in the free market.

Fourth. The band within which the exchange value of each currency is permitted to fluctuate should be widened to permit greater fluctuation on either side of parity.

Fifth. The governors of the IMF should instruct the managing director and executive directors to assume the responsibility of recommending exchange rate changes to industrial, as well as developing countries, to prevent the entrenchment of persistent payments disequilibria. These recommendations would have the sanctions of refusing to loan to deficit countries that fail to follow the recommendations, and of invoking the scarce currency clause against recalcitrant surplus nations.

Sixth. The other major industrial countries should give their assurances that they will negotiate promptly and constructively on the mutual reduction of tariff and nontariff trade barriers.

Seventh. Japan and the members of NATO similarly should agree to negotiate an appropriate redistribution of the costs of mutual defense. In these negotiations the principle that no country's balance of payments should either benefit or suffer from its contribution to the mutual defense should be observed.

I have shifted my position because the conditions of the proposed agreement I have just outlined, if accepted, would restore order to the international monetary system.

Moreover, the adverse effects of an increase in the price of gold—an increase that I have always opposed—would be absent from the purely bookkeeping gold transaction proposed.

In the past I and numerous others have listed a variety of arguments against any increase in the dollar value of gold. Let me review these arguments and explain why, under my proposal, they are no longer relevant.

First. It has been argued that any increase in the price of gold would bring unwarranted profits to South Africa, the Soviet Union, and gold hoarders. But, if the agreement I have outlined is adopted in its entirety—which is the only way I believe we should accept it—the increase in the price of gold would be limited strictly to gold monetary reserves already in a sealed, self-contained international monetary system. No new gold would enter, the total number of ounces held as reserves would remain constant, and the United States would not be obliged to purchase vast amounts—or

any amount from hoarders and producers, as we were in the 1930's.

Second, it has been argued that an increase in the price of gold would be inflationary. Such criticisms normally assume a doubling or even a tripling in the dollar value of gold. Under the formula I have suggested, however, the dollar value of an ounce of gold would increase by no more than a dollar or two or three. Besides, which is more inflationary: the continuation of U.S. deficits that annually pump billions of dollars into the coffers of foreign central banks, or a modest increase in the dollar price of gold? Although the President has let the dollar float, exchange rates have shifted only marginally since August 15, and the 10-percent import surcharge is expected, according to the Treasury to reduce U.S. imports by only $2 billion. Thus, U.S. deficits have not ended yet. The increase in the dollar value of existing gold reserves resulting from any modest dollar devaluation would not be much more than special drawing rights distributions in recent years. They would be substantially less than the increases in official dollar holdings this year and in 1970.

Third, it has been argued that any increase in the dollar value of gold would fuel further speculation based on the expectation of another price rise in the future. Under my proposal, no further gold would be permitted to enter the system, and the future role of gold would be circumscribed. Recently the free market price of gold has been about $42 per ounce. An increase in the official dollar price of the dimensions I am suggesting would still leave the official value well below the current free market level. Instead of fueling speculation, the solution I am recommending could very well defeat it, and result in lower free market gold prices. Given a secure position for the dollar in the foreseeable future, no prospect for another increase in the value of gold, and no purchases of nonmonetary gold by the IMF or member countries, demand for gold would depend entirely on its utility in industrial and medical applications and its desirability for jewelry. Speculation in gold based on expectations of a substantial increase in its monetary value and role would collapse.

Fourth. It has been argued that any increase in the price of gold would tend to reinforce its importance as a reserve asset, and therefore minimize the function of special drawing rights as a source of international liquidity. The solution to the present crisis that I have suggested would end U.S. official settlements payments deficits and prevent any increase in the total number of ounces of gold reserves. Therefore, the sole source of additional reserves would be distributions of special drawing rights.

Fifth. It has been argued against any increase in the dollar price of gold that we would be breaking faith with those nations that over the past decade and more have accumulated large stocks of dollars, and have refrained from presenting these at the Treasury for conversion into gold. In fact, however, the largest official dollar holders—in terms of absolute amounts—are among the group of other industrial countries that is now urging a modest increase in the dollar value of gold. Thus, we need not be concerned about wealthy industrial countries holding dollar reserves. On the other hand, we should not overlook the developing nations that have accumulated virtually no gold and have preferred to keep their reserves in the form of dollars. By and large, these nations have preferred dollars because of the interest earnings they could obtain from bonds or deposits in commercial banks. If such countries had held gold as an alternative, they would in a year or two have lost more in foregone interest income than they will lose by modest dollar devaluation. Moreover, to the extent that their payments for imports and to service outstanding debt are normally made in dollars, they will not suffer. They will experience losses only if they are large customers or debtors of industrial nations, such as Germany and Japan, whose currencies are slated to rise substantially relative to the dollar. The President's emergency program includes a 10-percent cutback in foreign aid. Probably the best restitution the United States can make to developing nations that might suffer some reserve losses as a result of our devaluation would be, as soon as our balance of payments has strengthened, to increase U.S. development assistance to the level we ought to be contributing.

In short instead of opposing the offer of the Group of Ten/IMF, we should accept it and start working out the details. Now is no time for false pride, for quibbling that we will never "devalue" when all the world knows that devaluation is in fact occurring.

We should not make the mistake of thinking that imposition of the 10-percent import surcharge, the proposed investment tax credit which discriminates against imported capital goods, and the suggested establishment of Domestic International Sales Corporations will solve the U.S. balance-of-payments problem. Even if the latter two measures are enacted, payments data for the third and fourth quarters of this year will amply demonstrate that our problems are still continuing.

The United States vitally needs, for the health of our own domestic economy and for the preservation of equitable trading and monetary relationships internationally, quick agreement on a set of exchange rate changes sufficient to once again establish a strong U.S. balance of payments. The failure to reach an early agreement on exchange rate realinement and the unreasonable continuation of the import surcharge, imposes totally useless and fruitless sacrifices on American industry and workers.

First. A substantial decline in foreign exchange value of the dollar would stimulate sales of merchandise exports and services abroad. Obviously the greater these sales, the more employment in the United States will increase.

Second. An appropriate realinement would check the flood of undervalued imports we are now experiencing. Since the average exchange rate change required is more than the 10-percent surcharge now in effect, even with the surcharge, imports are larger than they would be in the event of successful exchange rate realinement.

Third. The surchange has absolutely no effect upon international purchases and sales of services. Thus in the absence of the exchange rate changes that are needed, the present course of action encourages American tourism abroad and the use of foreign-owned airlines and ocean shipping companies. Similiarly, foreign tourists are discouraged from visiting the United States.

Fourth. The maintenance of an unreasonably high external value for the dollar discourages foreign portfolio and direct investment in the United States. Given an adequate shift in exchange rates, Wall Street would find its business nicely stimulated by a revival of foreign interest in the purchase of U.S. stocks and bonds. As long as the cost of building a factory and purchasing capital goods in the United States remains above its true level, foreigners will postpone any commitment to make direct investments in the United States. A higher level of foreign direct investment could help reduce unemployment and bring the benefits of foreign-developed technology to this country. The assumption that America is and will always be technologically superior in all respects helped instill the complacency that led us to today's sorry state.

Fifth. The maintenance of untenably high dollar exchange rates reduces the cost of, and thus encourages, U.S. direct investment abroad. Thus American technology is transmitted to other nations more rapidly than it might otherwise be, and U.S. citizens are deprived of jobs.

Sixth. The longer the surcharge is retained, the greater is the threat of retaliation from other nations. The surcharge is clearly illegal under the GATT. Thus, if other nations do resolve to introduce retaliatory measures, the United States will have no legal alternative but to passively accept these punitive actions. Retaliation would also curtail American sales abroad and thus depress domestic employment.

The import surcharge was introduced under the rationale of producing early concessions from foreigners on the problems that the administration believes have been crucial in weakening the international economic position of the United States. If an agreement is not reached soon, the rationale for this measure will have collapsed. In the meantime, the protectionist package of the surcharge, a discriminatory investment tax credit, and DISC is hardly a benefit to American industry and labor.

Collectively these measures would further impoverish low-income Americans, and do less to ease the domestic problems resulting from international economic disequilibrium than would a substantial realinement of exchange rates. As a consequence, domestic output lags, the capabilities of our businessmen and industrialists are not fully exercised, and employment fails to receive the stimulus it would from a rational solution for our international economic ills. Under the guise of doing something to help American industry and labor, the administration has produced something that hurts American industry.

The increase in the dollar price of gold I have suggested as a means of breaking the current impasse is—because of the

accompanying conditions—merely an accounting manipulation. But, if this concession can help to break the deadlock and bring the benefits of significant exchange rate realinement to American businessmen and workers, this is the least we can do.

Ultimate responsibility to establish the dollar value of gold resides, of course, with the Congress. Before the Congress acts, I would want to see agreement upon all of the points included in the package outlined above. In the event of such agreement, I believe the Congress would be willing to give its assent without delay. I have discussed the matter with Speaker ALBERT, Majority Leader BOGGS, and Ways and Means Committee Chairman MILLS. I believe they share my views.

I urge the Treasury to promptly reopen its discussions with our major trading partners and quickly secure an agreement on the program I have outlined. Next week's IMF meeting here in Washington offers the proper participants, time, and place.

By making the dollar price of gold negotiable, we can obtain a satisfactory compromise without delay, and lift the burden of disequilibrium exchange rates from U.S. industry and labor. If our representatives apply themselves diligently to the task, they should be able to reach an agreement by the conclusion of next week's International Monetary Fund meetings.

THERE IS A FUTURE IN LOBSTER FARMING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, fish farming has become almost a major industry in some sections of the hinterland of America. It is a bit ironic that some areas where cotton once reigned as "king" now produce commercially "farmed" catfish. It is a bit more than ironic that comparable efforts have not been made to "farm" our coastal waters.

The potential for such coastal water "farming" was made apparent in a most informative article which appeared, in December 1968, in Ocean Industry magazine, published by Gulf Publishing Co., Houston, Tex. The article was titled, "Grow Your Own Lobsters Commercially." It was written by Mr. John T. Hughes of the Lobster and Research Station, Department of Resources, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

With lobster harvests having declined, and prices having soared, this article is more valuable today than on the day of its publication. It is based on findings and recommendations stemming from the experience of 20 years at the lobster hatchery and research station, located on the island of Martha's Vineyard off Cape Cod in the 12th Congressional District which I am privileged to represent.

Since establishment of that unique station, several million lobsters have been reared and released into coastal waters. Biologists have experimented with various techniques of growing lobsters from the egg—with attention to selective breeding and special diets. Mr. Hughes summarized this 20-year effort thusly:

From this experience has grown a wealth of valuable data ranging from biological details of mating to indications of the most productive methods of raising lobsters in commercial hatcheries.

I commend this article and its vital information to my colleagues and to all persons and institutions concerned with the Nation's supply of food—particularly from the sea. I do so because, as Mr. Hughes' article concludes:

The "lobster"—like the cattle ranch and the chicken farm—is a definite possibility.

The article follows:

GROW YOUR OWN LOBSTERS COMMERCIALLY

(By John T. Hughes)

Of all the seas' delicacies, the lobster is one of the most popular. Yet surprisingly, harvesting of these delicious *decapods* in recent years has declined generally. Meanwhile, prices for them have soared.

An obvious reason for the decline is the fact that lobstermen still harvest their quarry in the old-fashioned ways of the early settlers. Today's technology has had little effect on the lobster industry, and the lobstermen continue to mine the ocean instead of farming it. The seeming deficiencies coupled with potential opportunities raise these questions: Is the technology available for someone to begin raising lobsters commercially? What is necessary and what pitfalls might be encountered?

In searching for some of the answers, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts established a lobster hatchery and research station on the island of Martha's Vineyard off the heel of Cape Cod. Since 1951, several million American or Maine lobsters (*Homarus americanus*) have been hatched, reared and released in coastal waters—hopefully to benefit the commercial fishery. During this time, biologists have experimented with various techniques of growing lobsters from the egg—with attention to selective breeding and special diets. From this experience has grown a wealth of valuable data ranging from biological details of mating to indications of the most productive methods of raising lobsters in commercial hatcheries.

SOME LOBSTER BIOLOGY

Because the lobster wears its skeleton on the outside and the meat (muscle) on the inside, growth is accomplished only when the lobster sheds, or molts, its hard outer shell. Molting occurs up to 10 times during the first year of life and less frequently thereafter. We and others have observed 1-lb. lobsters molting only once or twice a year—depending somewhat upon water temperature and the amount of food available. At each molt, the lobster will grow some 15 percent in length and up to 50 percent in weight. The entire shell—large claws, antennae, carapace (bony shield covering back), mouth parts, gills, stomach, eye casings—is discarded. In fact, the discard looks exactly like a live lobster.

In the natural ocean environment, nearly six years is required for the lobster to reach the 1-lb. size, which is also when it reaches sexual maturity. Unlike fishes, lobsters reproduce via physical contact much like mammals. From the moment of a successful union, it takes up to 18 months until the eggs finally are hatched.

The female is receptive to male advances only within 48 hours after she molts, according to our observations. After copulation, however, the sperm does not take the usual route directly to the ovaries; instead, the sperm is stored in the female's seminal receptacle for nine months while the eggs prepare for fertilization. At that time, she extrudes up to 60,000 eggs and cements them to the nonplumose hairs of her swimmerets (under the tail). As the eggs are extruded, sperm is released to fertilize them. Then the eggs remain glued to her swimmerets for the last nine months while cell division and embryo development take place.

Early in the summer, some 18 months after copulation, the lobster larvae hatch from under the female's tail and float away. At this point, they look more like shrimp or mosquito larvae than lobsters. However, after four moltings in a period of about three weeks, the lobster fry look like what they are.

During the first three stages (molts), the larvae live in a free-swimming state and are unable to sink to the bottom. Bunching up near the surface, they are easy prey to birds, fish, and each other—the lobster is cannibalistic. In addition, while living near the ocean's surface, the lobster fry also are affected by tides and currents, which carry many of them out to sea to perish.

Most estimates say that fewer than 0.1 percent of the larvae reach the fourth stage and become bottom crawlers. These lucky few now are no longer attracted by light but seek dark places, lead a nocturnal life, and acquire the defensive instincts of the adult lobster.

LIFE IN A LOBSTER HATCHERY

Since the critical time in a lobster's life seems to be the first three weeks—during which most of the fry are lost and only a maximum of 60 lobsters will survive from a potential of 60,000 siblings—it is evident that man might be able to improve upon nature. And so we have, in most respects.

At the state hatchery, egg-bearing female lobsters are gathered from lobstermen and placed in hatching tanks that are 10 ft. long by 4 ft. wide by 1 ft. deep, supplied with continually running sea water. "Eggers" bearing brown eggs are kept—i.e., those caught in the spring that will hatch their eggs before the end of summer. (By contrast, the so-called "green eggers" carry eggs of dark green coloration and will not hatch them until the following summer.)

Eggs are not removed from the female but are allowed to hatch naturally. During this waiting period, the expectant mothers are fed either shellfish—clams, quahaugs (American clam), or bay scallop viscera—or fish, primarily alewives. The diet depends upon what is more readily available.

Hatched lobster fry are gathered in lots of 3,000 as they drift helplessly in the circulating water and become entrapped on a fly-screen box. From there, they are placed into special rearing tanks until they grow to the bottom-crawling stage.

REARING TANKS

Cubical in shape, these tanks measure 16 in. on a side. Because the lobster fry feed on each other, circulators are used to keep the water moving evenly throughout the tank and prevent accumulations of larvae in corners. As an added precaution, tank corners are lined with triangular pieces of wood to prevent possible eddies. The circulators are plastic cups—one to a tank—perforated with twenty-eight 1/16-in. holes around the circumference and are fitted over the inlet pipe at the tank's bottom. Water drains from the surface through an overflow pipe—also fitted with perforated plastic cylinder—that prevents escape of the larvae. In this instance, as well as with the adult lobster tanks, we have found that tanks made of, or coated with, fiberglass are far superior to wooden ones because of rapid destruction of the latter by the wood-eating shipworm, *Teredo navalis*.

During their stay, the lobster fry are fed finely ground clams or frozen adult brine shrimp. The meat is mixed with seawater, and one tablespoon of the mixture is provided each tank every three hours, 24 hours a day, depending upon the rate of consumption. (By way of warning, overfeeding results in clogging of the circulator strainer and contributes to growth of an unhealthy coating of slime on the tank walls.)

Using these techniques to protect the lobster larvae from themselves and keeping them from their other natural enemies, up to 30 percent of the fry will survive. Over a period of 11 years, for example, approximately 6.6 million larvae were hatched at the Massachusetts hatchery. Up to last year, some 1,480,000—roughly 22 percent—survived. This percentage has risen recently since we substituted plastic for metal piping and quahaug meat for ground liver. One season, the record survival rate went to 42.6 percent.

Other causes of the still-high mortality rate are varied. Air leaks in the circulating system on the suction side of the pump may cause supersaturation of the water with dissolved nitrogen, which leads to a fatal gas disease. Metal parts in the piping system or elsewhere that contain copper may be lethal as copper ions are extremely toxic to lobsters. Copper or lead-based paints also are suspect. And of course insecticides used in the vicinity of the tanks could be lethal—not only to lobsters but to all *arthropods*.

At this point—when the lobster fry reach the fourth molting stage—the hatchery biologists release the fry in selected areas along the coast of Massachusetts. Little is known of how they fare or to what extent they contribute to the fishery. The primary reason for this impasse is that no satisfactory method of marking or tagging juvenile lobsters for future identification has yet been developed. (The very next molt would eliminate the lobster's entire skeleton, which would then be eaten.) Consequently, we have no way of estimating what percentage of the commercial catch is composed of hatchery-reared lobsters, nor is there any way to estimate the rate of natural mortality among lobsters so reared.

SOME DATA ON ADULT LOBSTERS

A commercial enterprise engaged in raising lobsters to maturity for sale in quantity would more than likely be interested in the *decapod's* life beyond the fourth stage. And we have compiled some interesting data on that phase too.

We have kept several hundred fourth-stage lobsters from each year's hatch for experimental purposes and year-class comparisons—some for as long as 10 years. Each lobster is kept in a separate container to guard against the ever-present problem of cannibalism. A wooden trough—10 ft. long by 6 in. deep—is partitiond off at 6-in. intervals. These compartments will serve until the lobster attains two years of age; then they are transferred to larger tanks.

GROWTH RATES

It is evident that considerable variation in growth rate exists among individual lobsters. In addition, there is no definite indication that this rate varies with sex. Although there has been an observed trend for males to grow slightly more rapidly than females up to the seventh molting stage, the number of observations has been too small to be significantly conclusive. However, two different lobsters from the same hatch will grow at different rates—some twice as fast as the others. This seems to indicate genetic differences, and—as with beef cattle—selective breeding of fast-growing lobsters could prove beneficial. Albino lobsters have been mated in the hatchery, for example, and the progeny carried the odd color characteristics of the parents.

WATER TEMPERATURE INFLUENCES

Controlled temperatures definitely influence the metabolism of the lobster in a positive way, and the lobsters can reach marketable size in shorter periods of time. In nature, we have observed that molting—and thus growth—reaches a peak at temperatures between 60° to 68° F and seldom occurs at below 50° F. However, at the hatchery, we have heated incoming sea water during the winter months in certain tanks. The results were that the heated lobsters grew faster, and eggs from heated females hatched three months earlier than normal. In addition, some of our lobsters have adapted to temperatures as high as 85° F.

DIFFERENT FOODS

We believe that certain foods or special diets can hasten the growth of individual lobsters; however, it is too early to report any growth differences resulting from these experiments. Special foods made from trout pellets (used in fish hatcheries) and cat and dog foods have been fed to the lobsters because they contain fish meal, meat meal, soy bean meal, milk products and cereals. The lobsters eat these special diets readily. Normally, they are fed fresh fish and shellfish (food that is not fresh will be rejected by the lobster). During late spring, summer and fall, feeding activity is high and the lobsters are fed daily only what they can consume in one day. During winter when they are sluggish, feeding is done once a week. (The sluggishness and slow feeding, of course, are coincident with lowered water temperatures—as indicated previously.)

BREEDING IN CAPTIVITY

One of the most important breakthroughs pertaining to potential commercial hatcheries involves producing second generations by hatchery-reared adults. Until recently, none of the successfully mated females produced fertilized eggs. We have since discovered, however, that the simple expedient of deepening the female's tank to allow coverage of at least 18 in. of water makes all the difference. She apparently requires this much depth for egg-laying, although the reasons remain obscure. In laying and fertilizing her eggs, the female lobster forms herself into a tripod—underside up—by supporting her inverted body on two claws and the tip of her tail. The eggs then fall into a natural depression, are fertilized, and then cemented under the tail. To date, three hatchery-reared red lobsters already have been successfully bred and have hatched swarms of red lobster fry.

OTHER FACTORS

The state hatchery is located in what appears to be an ideal spot, indicating other important factors to consider. Here the water temperature is relatively moderate, salinity is high and stable (from 30 to 31 0/00), and industrial and domestic pollutant materials are absent.

By employing these techniques in raising *Homarus americanus* larvae to adulthood, we have seen hatchery lobsters reach legal size in little over three years—compared to six years in the ocean. Given these advantages over current antiquated "mining" methods, it would seem that the commercial lobster farming entrepreneur could well profit handsomely. The "lobstery"—like the cattle ranch and the chicken farm—is a definite possibility.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a nation. Nearly 48,000 teachers in 17,000 United States and Canadian junior and senior high schools are using newspapers regularly as textbooks in their classrooms, keeping students aware of current events.

IF THE BIA KEEPS MESSING AROUND THE BATTLE OF LITTLE BIG HORN WILL LOOK LIKE A TEA PARTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STEIGER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the startling and almost unbelievable resurgence of life in the Bureau of Indian Affairs has recently been the subject of numerous optimistic newspaper and magazine articles commenting on the excellent manner in which Commissioner Bruce and his Indian executive team moved to translate the President's words into realities for Indian people. They did this by changing the Bureau from a management to a service organization to augment self-determination; by offering Indian tribes the option of contracting with the Bureau to operate programs for tribal benefit—programs now operated by the Bureau staff; by changing the attitude of the Bureau of Indian Affairs from a lethargic and benign protector to an effective and forthright advocate for Indian tribes in national forums; and, by attempting to increase Federal career opportunities for educated Indians to be of service to their people.

Commissioner Bruce has interpreted self-determination to mean local Indian solutions to local Indian problems—he has redefined the role of the Federal Government. Under the Indian self-determination policy, the Government must assist tribes in making a choice between the various options available to them. One such option is to enter into contracts with the Government to perform the services the Government has performed so poorly for them.

During the past 15 months, there have been two events of monumental importance to the future of American Indian tribes. Both events are related because of their resolute indication of increasing impatience by the American people as a whole with the shoddy treatment American Indians have been accorded and reflect an increasing awareness on the part of American Indian leaders of the specifics of problems that are barriers to change.

First, on July 8, 1970, President Nixon delivered his now famous message to the Congress outlining his administration's policies and proposals for resolving the problems this Nation has created for the Indian tribes. Courageously and with candor, President Nixon stated the problems and underscored the tragedy of non-Indian administered Indian affairs, institutional conflicts of interest within the Department of the Interior that does not allow that agency to singularly advance or protect the Indian interest in natural resources against hostile anti-Indian interests, and finally the archaic policies that contribute to the problems rather than offer alternative resolutions. President Nixon summarized his message by stating:

The recommendations of this Administration represent an historic step forward in Indian policy. We are proposing to break sharply with past approaches to Indian problems. In place of a long series of piecemeal reforms, we suggest a new and coherent strategy.

The Indians of America need Federal assistance—this much has long been clear. What has not been clear, however, is that the Federal government needs Indian energies and Indian leadership if its assistance is to be effective in improving the conditions of Indian life. It is a new and balanced relation-

ship between the United States government and the first Americans that is at the heart of our approach to Indian problems. And that is why we now approach these problems with new confidence that they will successfully be overcome.

Almost overnight, a change was dictated for the Bureau with the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner and the ascendancy of various advisers and technicians in the Department of the Interior chain of command who stand between the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Bruce:

STEIGER, DECEMBER 8, 1970, COMMITTEE COMMENT

Mr. STEIGER. I thank you for yielding. I for one member of the Committee want to sincerely congratulate you for coming forward with what I think is the most constructive effort in the fifty-plus years of the BIA construction. I say that very sincerely and not in a partisan manner. I am convinced you have struck the heart of the problem. You are trying to make the BIA responsive, as I see it, to the Indian triba' needs and not on the basis of some wholesale Washington-oriented program. For that reason, I think it's remarkable.

I think it's remarkable all the more because you knew the flak that you were going to get as you would from any bureaucracy in which you were going to invoke a rather dramatic change. But there is no more entrenched bureaucracy than the one you are dealing with, that of the BIA area office and superintendent relationship structure. I have been around it now for almost twenty years and I never cease to marvel at its strength. It can overcome the most constructive logical criticism invoked. It can repeat failure. It can stack failure upon failure with no results, and it is the only thing that emerges triumphantly in the bureaucratic structure. I congratulate you and urge that you remain firm, because you are right.

I would only point out that all of the objections—and they are very properly raised by the gentleman from Oklahoma because they have been raised by his constituents—can be answered very logically by your program. The idea that you hadn't consulted or were not acting in the best interests or to the wishes of the Indians simply isn't valid because the Indian—and all of us, I think would stimpulate to this—have stated that the program is not good the way it is. There are lots of theories as to why it is not good, but in the main the program is not good. I happen to believe that the program is not good because of this awesome strength of this very small group that you have attacked head on.

The gentleman from Washington, Mr. Meeds, has raised the rather logical question that it seemed unfair to have an arbitrary five-year limit. I would suggest to the gentleman from Washington that without some kind of arbitrary limit you are never going to break the stranglehold that these people have. The arbitrary limit, as far as I am concerned, is generous. I recognize it is not in true democratic tradition. I recognize that it does fly in the face of objective. But you can't afford to be objective, Mr. Commissioner, because you have to deal with this at the very pragmatic level. It's very tough to tell an area director that you want these changes invoked and you know that he is going to turn around and tell his Indian friends that he has managed to gather over the years that it's no good. He has to go through the motions and whatever is born here dies in the area office. I have seen it happen in my own limited experience many times.

I would tell you that it seems to me that the theme of your program is that you are going to make the BIA responsive to the Indian, whether the BIA wants it or not. I know that you are going to have nothing but grief as far as the bureaucrats are concerned, and they are capable of generating lot of support here in the Committee.

I would tell you that this member of the Committee—and not on a partisan basis—is very excited about your program, that this member of the Committee endorses it wholeheartedly. I think that in your own modest manner you have understated the real benefits. Perhaps if I were in your position I couldn't say the things that I have said because I recognize that it just would open the wound further.

Until you shake this outfit up, until you make it clear that the days of muscle at the bureaucratic level are over, we are not going to have any progress. We can devise the most elaborate schemes and so forth and it's going to die in the offices of these people who you are changing.

I congratulate you there. I think the one understated option that you mentioned—which I think is tremendously valuable—is the option in which the tribe, upon adoption of a resolution, may employ their own field administrator, superintendent, manager, whatever you want to call him, and you will continue to fund that office. I think that is something that perhaps many of our colleagues haven't caught the significance of. This is the way to make Indian programs meaningful. There is no panacea.

I resent terribly the implication that all Indian problems are similar. Indians are just as dissimilar as non-Indians. Indian tribes are just as dissimilar as non-Indian communities. The idea that somehow we can apply some standard that is going to apply to all their needs is sheer nonsense. It's comfortable for people who want to solve the Indian problem, so-called, but it just doesn't get it done. You have recognized that and you have made it very clear that you are going to provide that which that tribe needs.

To me you are performing really a tremendous service and you are doing it at no small personal cost to yourself. I know. The criticism that you are going to get is going to come from some rather surprising places. But be of stout heart because you will go down as the man who had the guts to do what needed to be done, and I congratulate you.

I have no questions, Mr. Commissioner.

The second event occurred 10 days ago in Window Rock, Ariz. Peter MacDonald, chairman of the Navajo Nation, in a speech that is being hailed in Indian country as one in the tradition of the warrior chiefs, expressed the feelings of disillusioned Indian tribal leaders with an astonishing call to arms which specifically reported the events that have transpired in the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs as directed by a misguided group of technicians who have closed ranks to protect the BIA bureaucracy from Indian self-determination. They are on the verge of rendering the President's message on Indian affairs a fraud and a series of empty promises.

It is abundantly clear that the decision reached by the tribal leaders present in Window Rock and the stand taken by Chairman MacDonald and others was inevitable. The institutional conflicts of interest within the Department of the Interior not only taint the ability of the United States to faithfully execute its responsibility to the Indian tribes, but also the day to day administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

On this very subject President Nixon said:

The United States Government acts as a legal trustee for the land and water rights of American Indians. These rights are often of critical economic importance to the Indian people; frequently they are also the subject of extensive legal dispute. In many of these legal confrontations, the Federal government is faced with an inherent conflict of interest. The Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General must at the same time advance both the national interest in the use of land and water rights and the private interests of Indians in land which the government holds as trustee.

Every trustee has a legal obligation to advance the interests of the beneficiaries of the trust without reservation and with the highest degree of diligence and skill. Under present conditions, it is often difficult for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice to fulfill this obligation. No self-respecting law firm would ever allow itself to represent two opposing clients in one dispute; yet the Federal Government has frequently found itself in precisely that position. There is considerable evidence that the Indians are the losers when such situations arise. More than that, the credibility of the Federal government is damaged whenever it appears that such a conflict of interest exists . . .

At present, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports to the Secretary of the Interior through the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management—an officer who has many responsibilities in the natural resources area which compete with his concern for Indians.

These conflicts of interest make legal representation of Indian tribes by the United States at best difficult. These same institutional conflicts also place the weighting of equities and the resolution of problems in administrative decisions and implementation of policy at a disadvantage because of the divided loyalties of decisionmakers in the Department of the Interior and of those who would run the Bureau of Indian Affairs from Departmental posts. It is these same institutional conflicts of interest that render advocacy on behalf of Indians a dangerous exception rather than an ordinary part of the BIA operation. The relative autonomy of the BIA and a singular concern with advancing the interest of Indians will not and cannot be met because the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has too many masters in the Department of the Interior.

The two legislative proposals the President proposed in his message to resolve these conflicts of interest—a new Assistant Secretary for Indian and Territorial Affairs and the creation of an independent Indian Trust Council Authority—have not been acted upon by the Congress. These proposals were also decided upon during a time when the Indian tribes had gone on record opposing the removal of the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Department of the Interior. In over a year since the President's message, it has become abundantly clear to the Indian tribes that the only recourse and the only sound, long-term solution to the majority of the problems of Indian administration is to place Indian affairs in the Executive office of the President, to elevate the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Cabinet status and proceed forthwith to establish the independent Indian Trust Council Authority. This method may very well be the only way President Nixon can salvage his enlightened Indian policy. Unless the BIA bureaucrats are sufficiently spooked by this threat to get out of Commissioner Bruce's road.

These institutional conflicts of interest

as they relate to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian tribes, and the Department of the Interior has frustrated the Indians, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and now seemingly the President of the United States in attempts to keep the accent in Indian affairs on the Indians.

Almost a year ago in November 1970, Commissioner Bruce and members of his staff were present at a hearing before the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to discuss the new policies being proposed and put into action by Commissioner Bruce. At that time I congratulated Commissioner Bruce on his courage and the constructive efforts he and his Indian executive team were putting into the process of making the Bureau of Indian Affairs responsive to tribal needs and not on the basis of some wholesale Washington-oriented program. I was certain that the Commissioner must have courage to propose dramatic changes because there is no more entrenched bureaucracy than the Bureau of Indian Affairs as it is maintained and nurtured through the area director-superintendent relationship and their consequent influence on the Indian tribes they work with or against whatever may be the case. I have seen this relationship endure the most logical criticisms and dash all reform efforts. It has repeatedly failed to deliver any result other than failure stacked on failure and its own protection. The area director-superintendent stranglehold on the Indian tribes has always emerged triumphant as it is protected by the indifference of most of the congressional committees and the lack of awareness of the public. The new policies the Commissioner proposed had the theme that his program was going to change the Bureau of Indian Affairs, whether the Bureau of Indian Affairs wanted to be changed or not. It is very difficult to tell an area director or a superintendent that you want a change in policy with full knowledge that he is going to immediately tell his Indian friends that the policy is without merit. I have frequently seen what is born here die in the area offices.

Chairman Peter MacDonald in another famous speech in Kansas City, Mo., spoke on this very subject warning the assembled Indian delegates that many area directors and superintendents were about to counsel their Indian constituents out of their first and possibly last chance to exercise true self-determination.

From all appearances the area director-superintendent axis has triumphed in the Department of the Interior with victories for all-line bureaucrats, Wilma Victor and her henchman, John Crow. The policies of understandable and effective change to strengthen the Indian tribes have been for all practical purposes abandoned and they are dead. The area directors and superintendents have emerged as the victors with one of their own emerging as Commissioner Bruce's overlord. Miss Victor was removed by Commissioner Bruce and Area Director Graham Holmes as superintendent of the Intermountain Boarding School in Utah because of increasing reports of brutality, handcuffing, and questionable use of a powerful drug, thorazine, to control allegedly intoxicated Indian students. All of the problems with the Intermountain School including discrimination against Indian employees in employment are part of a lawsuit filed by Intermountain students. Miss Victor was then proposed to be the Bureau of Indian Affairs director of education programs but was rejected as unsuited for the post. Oddly enough, Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton had served in the U.S. Army with Miss Victor and on that basis appointed her to be his special assistant for Indian affairs—Commissioner Bruce's watchdog. Miss Victor was now in a position to get even with members of the Commissioner's new executive staff.

The corporate body politic—area director-superintendent relationship—was then in a position through Miss Victor to reject new ideas. It is from this turmoil and shake-up of the traditional, entrenched Bureau of Indian Affairs that the "Super BIA" in the Department of the Interior emerged to crush innovation, Indian self-determination, and the new policies proposed by the Commissioner and his Indian executive staff.

Area Directors Can and Artichoker and aging patriarch of the bureaucrats, former Phoenix area Director Wade Head, met with Wilma Victor to place John Crow, who was rejected by former Commissioner Robert Bennett as unresponsive to change and Indian needs, into the revived position of Deputy Commissioner to patrol Commissioner Bruce and put the clamp on the Indian executive staff who had riled the area directors and superintendents with attempts to diminish their bureaucratic authority and displace authority to the Indian tribes.

John Crow and Wilma Victor were not proposed to the Indian tribes for any consultation but were summarily placed into these positions. The stage was then set for the "super BIA" in the Department of the Interior to take control of Indian affairs and destroy the policies of Commissioner Bruce in the name of good management.

On the "super BIA," Navajo Tribal Chairman Peter MacDonald said:

First, we are on a collision course with the Department of the Interior. We thought we had one real and permanent victory when Commissioner Bruce and his new team took charge of the Bureau. It is now clear that as soon as Indians gain control of the Bureau, that the Department of the Interior created a super BIA operating out of the Secretary of the Interior's Office by the Secretary and William Rogers and Wilma Victor. The dominant interests in that Department represented by the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife have interests which are hostile to Indian interests. These Bureaus and these interests are once again in control of the Department and is able to stop the Bureau in its efforts to protect Indian rights and to assist the Indian people to achieve self-determination.

In the name of good management those who opposed the President's policies have killed contracting with Indian tribes. Since Calvin Brice and Harold Cox have captured contracting—more than 3 months ago—no Indian self-determination contracts have been approved nor processed. These self-determination contracts were an elemental part of the President's message to Congress. Over a hundred have lain unread and untouched gathering dust in the Bureau of Indian Affairs contract office.

While the tribes were told they were being worked on for eventual processing. Ladies and gentlemen, we all know the power and durability of the BIA bureaucracy and I am showing you how it conspiratorially is acting to defeat not only the President's policies but the wishes of the Indian people it is authorized by Congress to serve.

Chairman Peter MacDonald astutely stated:

There has been no contracting out to Indian tribes since May. A couple months back I was told at the White House that a temporary hold had been put on the policy until they were reviewed by Bill Rogers and adequate administrative controls were provided to prevent mismanagement. It would appear that the so-called bad administrators produced more contracts than the good administrators who have produced none at all. And that seems to have been the real purpose of the management review by Bill Rogers: To create an administrative way to kill the contracting out policy despite the fact that President Nixon committed himself to that policy. Commissioner Bruce and his team moved to implement that policy as rapidly as possible. They may have made a mistake or two. But if good management is incapable of writing any contract, then maybe management Indian-style is better. At least it gets results.

The proponents of the good management of "Stop the contracting" theory usually cite recent audit reports done by the Department of the Interior Office of Survey and Review, but fail to tell us if these reports refer to contracting as it was before Commissioner Bruce took over the BIA.

In the name of the good management myth, William Veeder, an acknowledged expert in the esoteric field of Indian water rights and an unchallenged advocate of Indian rights, was to be moved from the Washington office to the Phoenix area office to participate in what Veeder calls the destruction of the Western Indian reservations. John Artichoker, Phoenix area director and an avowed opponent of Commissioner Bruce's policies, was to be Veeder's jailer. Veeder's transfer was rescinded pending a Departmental review last Friday, September 17, 1971, after bitter tribal opposition and heavy pressure from the daily press. The Veeder episode is not over.

In his message to the Congress, President Nixon stated:

It is long past time that the Indian policies of the Federal government began to recognize and build upon the capacities and insights of the Indian people. Both as a matter of justice and as a matter of enlightened social policy, we must begin to act on the basis of what the Indians themselves have long been telling us. The time has come to break decisively with the past and to create the conditions for a new era in which the Indian future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions.

On the Indian preference policy which has been held up in the Bureau by Harold Cox and Calvin Brice, of contracting

fame, as part of a good management review.

Chairman MacDonald on this subject stated:

A major attempt to improve BIA employment policies has been stopped dead in its tracks. The legal ground work for this major change has been done by Browning Pipestem in a widely publicized paper proving that the Indian Preference Act applied to promotions and historically was intended to give Indians a special opportunity to rise to top positions within the Bureau. His analysis of the law, the legislative history and his discovery of a forgotten Solcitor's Opinion written in 1946 proved conclusively that the Indian Preference Act should have been applied to promotions. Instead, we now have Indians at the bottom of the heap and non-Indians at the top within the Bureau. That is how it has been as long as any of us can remember with the exception of Bruce and his team. Statistically, the record indicates consistent discrimination against Indians who sought promotions within the Bureau. Now a new major change was to come about. Meetings were held: the research was checked; the legal theories were debated. Everything was ready to move. Then, all of a sudden, comes Wilma Victor, John Crow, and Bill Rogers and the new policy gets frozen. Mysteriously, the new policy has not even been sent to the Solicitor's Office officially. Indian Preference applied to promotions is dead. The attempt to make a bold new breakthrough has been killed by this new super Bureau run out of the Secretary's Office. By contrast, the Indian Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which is governed by the same Indian Preference Law has issued a policy extending the Indian Preference to promotions. The Department of the Interior apparently has its own special version of Indian Preference. Its name is Wilma Victor.

What bitter irony that this long overdue policy on the Indian preference was delayed by Associate Commissioner Cox, Harold Cox, who came to the Bureau a little over a year ago from the Office of Education in HEW and enjoyed a two-grade promotion from a GS–14 to a GS–16 by means of the Indian preference. And Cox has recently announced publicly that he has been removed from the Creek tribal rolls and is now a white man. Good management applies apparently only when it is not in someone's self-interest to invoke it.

Also in the name of good management Indian innovators and supporters of the Commissioner, Ernest Stevens, Alexander MacNabb, and Leon Cook have been demoted by Deputy Commissioner Crow and non-Indian Cox continued in his position backed by Wilma Victor and the Oklahoma congressional delegation. Non-Indian Calvin Brice, of contracting and Indian preference fame, a non-Indian, trained by former Phoenix Area Director Wade Head took responsibility for contracting from Alexander MacNabb under the direction of William Rogers, non-Indian member of the "Super BIA." Calvin Brice functions as the General Counsel for the "Super BIA."

In the name of good management, Indian water rights champion, Leon Cook, was unceremoniously and without consultation with the Indian tribes booted out of his post as Director of Economic Development to be replaced by non-Indian William Freeman, a political appointee and a personal friend of Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, Harrison Loesch, to whom Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis Bruce directly reports. This was done despite Loesch's promise never to put Freeman ahead of Cook.

In the name of good management, the employment assistance program, formerly the relocation program delivering Indians to urban areas, was taken from the capable hands of Indian Ernest Stevens on the eve of its destruction. The employment assistance program was one of the principal mechanisms of the termination policies of the past to remove Indians from their ancestral lands. The employment assistance program is also one that is heavily politicized, because of the favors the field employment assistance offices have to pass out in the form of training and contracts and jobs. Stevens was attempting to return the accent of this program back to the Indian reservations and to allow Indian companies and associations to provide the training and social services for program participants in line with the President's avowed policy to wipe out the last vestiges of the old termination policy.

The untrusts, the half trusts, the misguided policies, the broken promises and treaties, the mistakes of the past have a disconcerting way of being telescoped into the present as part of never-ending problems we as a people have posed for American Indian tribes. Many of the past problems and the injustices have been perpetrated in the name of good management. Manifest destiny, the allotment of Indian lands, and other infamous governmental policies were part of good management.

Today, we face the prospect of having the most enlightened and forthright Indian policy ever developed subverted by the spiritual descendants of ancient bureaucrats. President Nixon's Indian policy is on the verge of being completely compromised by the most impregnable lobby in the United States—the 16,000 self-perpetuating Bureau of Indian Affairs bureaucrats. The heart of this bureaucracy area director-superintendent phalanx who have seemingly triumphed over President Nixon, as they have other Presidents. It is a bitter irony to see these policies destroyed in the name of good management. Several months ago, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis Bruce and Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton convened a high level interagency task to review BIA management. The findings of that task force headed by Mr. Edward Preston, Assistant Commissioner of the IRS for Administration, were briefly reviewed with the National Tribal Chairman's Association and a tentative outline of the report was discussed. A promise was made to review the complete report when finished. Now complete, this report is being treated as a top secret document locked in the drawer of the Secretary of the Interior and shared only with members of the Super BIA, John Crow, and their general counsel, Calvin Brice. This report is being kept from all Indian members of the Commissioner's new executive team, the Indian people, and the Members of Congress. I demand that this document be made public so that the Indian people may judge how their moneys are being used or misused. The day of secret Indian diplomacy is over. Self-determination begins with honesty. The Indian people whose moneys are appropriated by Congress and which are spent to support the bureacracy are entitled to any and all management reports which bear upon the use of these funds. It is necessary to wait for another Johnson-O'Malley scandal before the BIA releases what might be called the Indian Pentagon papers.

LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CREATE PERMANENT MECHANISMS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF EMERGENCY RAIL AND AIR DISPUTES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HARVEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, with the resumption of hearings last week by the Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, this Congress again stands on the threshold of historic legislation—legislation that would create permanent mechanisms for the settlement of emergency rail and air disputes.

Since 1963, Congress has been required to pass temporary ad hoc legislation seven times to settle rail strikes that were threatening the national health and safety. Just last month, yet another rail strike threatened the economic well-being of our Nation. This strike was settled not by the existing laws, nor by congressional intervention, but by a new weapon—the selective strike. Clearly, that the United Transportation Union had to resort to such measures indicates that the existing law—The Railway Labor Act of 1926—has failed. To strengthen this act and to assure that Congress will no longer face the need for ad hoc legislation to settle rail disputes, I have introduced a proposal that offers a permanent solution to the problem of emergency rail and air strikes. Today, I am reintroducing this bill with nine new sponsors, bringing the total to 70.

At the same time, I am beginning a series of statements designed to demonstrate the tremendous need for permanent legislation of this kind. To illustrate my position, I plan to use the disastrous effects of the recent UTU selective strike on both the local and national economy. In this first installment, I plan to include the editorial comment of some of the most respected newspapers in the country. In subsequent statements, I plan to show how the UTU strike affected certain industries, including America's heavy industry, the agricultural community, and the forest products industry.

During the 19-day strike, editorial opinion was unanimous in its cry that Congress act to create permanent legislation to resolve emergency transportation disputes. Said the Detroit Free Press on July 31:

What the nation's railroads need now, is not a spot-welding job, but a thorough overhaul of the National Railway Labor Act. . . .

As the Dallas Morning News observed on August 3:

The rail strike had produced . . . situations described by the governors as ranging from "critical to disastrous."

And Congress should focus on those mechanisms that would provide permanent results.

With the settlement of the strike and the immediacy of the crisis having passed, many papers feared that Congress would once again forget the need for permanent legislation. The Wall Street Journal remarked on August 4:

Congress, which hasn't exactly been setting speed records on proposed rail labor law revision, may now move even more slowly.

Such a situation, the Minneapolis Star said on August 3:

Would be distressing, because if Congress continues to drag its feet in reforming the act that governs bargaining in the rail and airline industries, it will be inviting more emergencies and crises in these critical areas.

I include below for the consideration of my colleagues the full text of several of the leading editorials on this very important subject. We, in Congress, must act soon on permanent legislation before, as the New York Times stated on June 12:

A fresh crisis forces the lawmakers to improvise yet another back-to-work mandate.

The editorials follow:

[From the Detroit News, July 29, 1971]

RAIL STRIKE CURB REQUIRED: PUBLIC IS THE VICTIM

The war between the nation's railroads and various rail unions has been raging, off and on, since 1959—and, invariably, the American public has suffered most of the casualties. We are long past the time for protecting the interested bystander and controlling the combatants.

Consider the present situation. The United Transportation Union is striking four railroads and plans to extend its strike to six more roads tomorrow, to five additional carriers on Aug. 6 and to three more on Aug. 11. Already, the movement of Western vegetables, Midwestern wheat, Southern poultry and Appalachian coal has been curtailed. There will, surely, be more bad news to come for producers, shippers, merchants and consumers.

Moreover, the UTU has so far shown a dedicated intransigence in negotiation. Along with three other rail unions that struck briefly last Dec. 10, it has reached agreement with management on a 42 percent wage increase spread out over 42 months. But, unlike the other unions, the UTU is unwilling to accept changes in work rules—to promote efficiency—that were proposed by a White House panel and advocated by railroad officials.

In this context, and with negotiations stalled, Labor Secretary Hodgson asked both sides Tuesday for responses to his suggestion that a three-member panel of "distinguished neutral experts" be selected to impose a binding settlement of the dispute.

The results could have been anticipated. The union, in scathing terms, rebuffed Hodgson within two hours. The railroads didn't even reply in sufficient time to indicate interest.

This kind of turmoil, so visible for so long, is no longer tolerable in a vital national industry. And if the negotiating parties themselves can no longer resolve their disputes, as history seems to show, then some other way must be found to promote agreement, railway peace and public expectations of necessary service.

One way may well be the legislation the Nixon administration proposed to Congress earlier this year. Among other things, the proposal would allow creation of a neutral three-member group to impose a binding settlement of a railroad dispute by accepting either the final offer of labor or the final offer of management.

Such a system of settling rail disputes would rest, in the final analysis, on compulsory arbitration, a labor device distrusted by both management and unions as an erosion of free and collective bargaining. Indeed, this newspaper has often defended collective bargaining and viewed binding arbitration only as a last resort—and only in labor disputes involving services vital to the national tranquility and well-being.

The present strike, it seems to us, is such a situation. It is even arguable that arbitration in such a case, or the threat posed by an available arbitration process, might rehabilitate the processes of collective bargaining. Surely final offers by both management and labor would be more reasonable, and less one-sided, if the possibility existed that the opponent's final offer might be selected as the terms of settlement.

[From the Des Moines Register, July 30, 1971]

BLAMES "LABOR-ORIENTED" CONGRESS FOR RAILROAD STRIKE DILEMMA

(By Richard Wilson)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The stubborn, labor-oriented attitude of committees of Congress has prevented any progress at all on new methods of handling strikes that damage the whole country. So another rail strike wends its weary way toward another emergency congressional enactment requiring it be ended.

Little is being done to protect the public against inconveniences, hardships and economic stagnation which can come any time again from rail, airline, maritime and trucking stoppages.

So far as the public is concerned, the Railway Labor Act is an out-of-date flop. Since its passage 45 years ago emergency provisions have been invoked 187 times, or an average of four times yearly. Actual work stoppages after the 60-day period in which a settlement is supposed to have been reached to protect the health and safety of the nation have averaged one a year.

This poor record has cost the nation greatly in lost time and lost business and presently is closing down mines, slowing auto production and the distribution of essential commodities and raw materials.

DIFFICULT TO PASS

Earlier this year, ranking Republican and Democratic members of the House Commerce Committee informed the Rules Committee that it would be difficult to pass remedial legislation, and there the matter seems to rest, although hearings are being held on some 16 proposals.

President Nixon pledged early in his Administration that he would submit new legislation for dealing with national emergency disputes, and he has done so—without arousing any significant response from Congress except a proliferation of counter-proposals.

The President's proposal sounds too much like compulsory arbitration to labor-indebted members of Congress, and they shy away from it, just as the president of the United Transportation Union does in rejecting Labor Department proposals for binding arbitration in the latest dispute.

Administration studies have concluded that the Railway Labor Act does not work because it actually discourages genuine collective bargaining. Most of the bargaining which does take place is a stage-setting for the arrival of the feds on the scene in the form of an emergency board to determine the facts and make a recommendation.

Both sides in the dispute thus take extreme positions on the assumption that the final outcome will fall somewhere in the middle and then will be enforced by a congressional enactment, of which there have been three over the years.

NOT ECONOMIC BARGAINING

This may be bargaining on a political basis but it is not economic bargaining. Nixon wants to abolish the Railway Labor Act procedures and make the Taft Hartley Act apply to the railroads and airlines as it does now to maritime, longshoremen and trucking disputes. There would be a 80-day cooling-off period, a fact-finding inquiry and recommendation then if no settlement resulted, the President would have a greater flexibility than going to Congress for special legislation.

He could extend the cooling-off period for 30 days, or require partial operation of the struck industry, and finally he could impose a kind of arbitration called "final offer selection."

Three "neutrals" would be named to hold formal hearings and determine between the final offers made by management and labor to end the dispute. The disputants would be required to accept whichever final offer was chosen by the neutral board.

ATMOSPHERE HAS CHANGED

The procedure actually is more complicated than the foregoing, but it does have the merit of promoting more actual bargaining than is possible under present circumstances. In the end, however, the whole matter might end up in the courts or Congress, but the settlement period without a strike would at least have been stretched out considerably.

The foot is in the door on what might prove in the future to be disastrous and prolonged strikes in essential industries where they are not supposed to happen—postal strikes, police strikes, federal government employe strikes, transportation strikes.

The national atmosphere which made such strikes unthinkable or unlikely in the past has changed. Congress needs to adopt new and more workable procedures for handling such paralyzing events.

[From the Los Angeles Times, July 30, 1971]

STRIKES AGAINST THE PUBLIC

The railroad strike's cutoff of chlorine shipments threatens to contaminate public water supplies. Farmers are losing crops at the rate of $2.8 million a day. The $700 million-a-month volume of California trade is jeopardized by the closure of Pacific Coast ports.

It is a shocking inventory of what the public is paying for new disputes over wages, working conditions and work rules in the transportation industry.

And yet, there has not been a single meeting between management and the unions since the strike of longshoremen began four weeks ago. And in the spreading railroad strike, there has been only a zig-zag course between negotiations, appeals for arbitration and threats of legislation; and now the White House has stepped in.

There is no doubt that this is a time of painful readjustments in both the shipping and rail industries. Railroad employment has been declining. There are difficult decisions to make, weighing automated cargo handling in the ports and efficient work rules on the railroads against the social question of full employment.

But there are overriding questions of the public interest. There is the necessity of maintaining a working rail system as a method of moving goods that does less to pollute the atmosphere than trucks. There is the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of citizens which depends on keeping ports and railroads operating.

The strategy of labor and management in the port and railroad strikes is clear. They are using the traditional leverage of economic pressure in a game calculated to

bring victory on their own terms, regardless of the impact on the public.

In the port strike, the absence of any direct negotiations is irresponsible.

In the railroad strike, the union is using the new weapon of selective strikes to try to block management's moves to push the whole matter into Congress for an imposed solution. No end to this kind of nonsense is likely until Congress writes new rules in which the public interest comes first.

[From the Detroit Free Press, July 31, 1971]

AS WE SEE IT: UPDATING OF LABOR LAWS CRUCIAL IN RAIL DISPUTE

For the third time in eight months, the Nixon administration is reported to be considering legislation to end a railroad strike, in this case one which began July 16 and is gradually spreading to create national chaos.

Having passed two laws, Congress seems reluctant to take up the cudgels again. And considering the lack of anything but temporary relief granted before, Congress has a right to skepticism.

What the nation's railroads need now is not a spot-welding job, but a thorough overhaul of the National Railway Labor Act, which was written 46 years ago and the Taft-Hartley Act, passed in 1947. As the railroads seem at last to be learning, times have changed somewhat since then.

It can well be argued that much of the problem with the railroads, including the present strike, belongs to management for not having noticed a changing world until it had changed. Certainly not until they were in trouble did railroad negotiators recognize that they were in the competitive transportation business. Yet some of the industry's work rules date back to the turn of the century.

Now the issue focuses mainly on two outmoded rules—the 100-mile district and the job rights of yard crews.

The 100-mile district rule says roughly that a day's work on a freight car is hauling the freight 100 miles. When the rule was written that was indeed a full day's work. Now it takes about 2½ hours, and the striking members of the United Transportation Union are resisting any change. The UTU represents some 190,000 brakemen, switchmen and other crewmen, excluding engineers.

The yard rule essentially means that only yard men can move trains in railroad yards. To oversimplify, a freight crew might bring a train in on Track 29 and take another out on Track 28 a half-hour later. But it takes a different crew to move the locomotive one track over.

These rules, and many others, are subject to negotiations under the present law, and despite an offer of a 42 percent wage increase over the next 42 months, the unions have rejected any changes.

In the past, a presidential emergency board has recommended a compromise and Congress has enacted it. But the law runs out when the contract runs out and the whole process must be repeated.

Given the competition railroads face, their economic plight and the fact that the rules are grossly obsolete, it seems past time for a major change. If Congress is unwilling to give the railroads the right to bring their rules up to date by decree, then it must certainly be willing to enact President Nixon's proposed labor bill with its built-in scare tactics, including an imposed settlement.

If not, as Secretary of Labor James Hodgson told a House Committee, Congress must "get ready to go into the dispute-settling basis on a massive scale." That is, as the old cliche goes, a helluva way to run a railroad.

[From the New York Times, July 31, 1971]

OFF THE RAILS

It is the considered view of at least half the governors of the United States that the current railroad strikes are having a "critical to disastrous" impact on the economy. The language may sound alarmist, but it would be foolish to belittle the effect of these strike actions, which have already shut down ten of the country's railroads.

Wheat is piling up in the streets of Nebraska towns; poultry are on the verge of starvation for lack of grain in the Southeast. Coal miners are threatened with imminent layoffs in West Virginia and Kentucky. Fast-ripening fruits and vegetables in the West may have to be plowed under for lack of transport. And this is only the beginning.

What gives the situation an air of total irrationality is the nature of the gap between the United Transportation Union and the carriers. Wages are not the issue, as both sides have agreed on a huge 42 per cent increase over the next 42 months. The impasse is over archaic work rules and the protection of those who might be seriously affected by changes in them. By far the most stubbornly contested of these changes would end the absurdity of limiting a train's crew to 100 miles a day. Out of respect for a tradition that arose in the days when steam engines hauled freight at about that speed, crews of the Metroliners between New York and Washington are allowed to make that whole 230-mile trip only if they get two-and-a-half days' pay for a run that takes three and a half hours.

Seeking an end to such arbitrary divisions, the carriers want the right to eliminate useless intermediate terminals, forcing trainmen who live near them either to move or to take longer getting to work or to be away from home for longer stretches. Some might even lose their jobs. The problem is real but the railroads' offer, already accepted by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, includes five years' pay for those discharged, moving allowances for others and even the purchase of homes from employees unable to get a fair price.

Apart from the merits of these concessions, the number of people involved would be extremely slight compared with the vast damage the strike is doing to millions of innocent bystanders. Certainly that damage is not warranted by the small difference which further arbitration would probably leave between the contending parties.

Collective bargaining has not been working well in many important areas of the economy, as evidenced not only by the rail strike but by the threatened shutdown tonight of the nation's steel industry. Now if ever is the time for organized labor to show the kind of vision that will permit a voluntary settlement through the collective bargaining process. Otherwise, as far as the rails are concerned, the only recourse is for Congress to mandate without further delay the reasonable proposals made last November by the emergency board, and to impose them on this incredibly shortsighted rail union by force of law.

[From the Dallas Times Herald, Aug. 1, 1971]

WITHOUT MORE DELAY

With more walkouts and threats of walkouts in the spreading "selective" railroad strikes, Congress is rapidly approaching the time when it must act once again to halt this danger to the nation's economy.

That is, it will have to act unless President Nixon can exert enough influence on the two sides to reach a settlement. Barring that possibility, which seems an unlikely one, Congress will have to take a direct hand once more in the crisis.

And again, as it has done numerous times previously, Congress will wait until the national economic emergency becomes acute—a state which it is rapidly approaching—then will enact hastily prepared temporary legislation halting these particular strikes but making no provisions for settling future disputes short of strikes.

Congress, in fact, has enacted four laws in 15 months to keep the trains running. But none of these contained the provisions necessary to prevent future strikes.

This, too, despite the fact that the lawmakers have repeatedly considered legislation setting up permanent legal machinery for settling management-labor disputes in the transportation industries and at the same time forbidding walkouts.

That this kind of dissembling will never do was emphasized last week by Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson in testimony before the House Transportation subcommittee. Congress, he told the panel, must soon write new legislation dealing with transportation labor problems "or get ready to go into the dispute-settling business on a massive scale."

In reply, Commerce Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers told Hodgson that "we've been asked for some permanent legislation . . . it's going to be a little bit hard to come up with some kind of answer."

And it is going to be hard. But despite the acknowledged difficulty, Congress must "come up with some kind of answer" and that without further undue delay.

[From the Cleveland Press, Aug. 2, 1971]

THE INDISPENSABLE RAILROADS

If there had been any doubt about the key role railroads play in the national economy (and therefore the public welfare) it surely was resolved by the railroad strike.

The walkout by a single union, applied to only 10 of the railroads, crippled the economy to an increasingly serious degree, disastrously in some respects.

The pressing problems of inflation and unemployment were enormously aggravated. Food prices soared, crops were lost, poultry and cattle supplies were endangered, thousands were thrown out of work.

For nearly two years, President Nixon has been trying to get Congress to pass a law which would make it possible to settle railroad (and other transportation) disputes without strikes. There has been one day of hearing by a Senate committee.

Now that the railroad strike finally has been settled, Congress should not use this as an excuse to continue to ignore legislation that would allow such disputes to be handled without damaging work stoppages.

[From the Dallas Morning News, Aug. 3, 1971]

THE TOUGH CHOICE

The steel industry, under the gun and facing a strike that would cripple the entire economy, signed a wage contract its negotiators called "inflationary."

According to the industry the 30 per cent wage increase granted to steelworkers will boost the cost of making steel 15 per cent in the first year alone. Those costs undoubtedly will be passed on to the steel industry's customers and, in turn, to the customers' customers. The extra cost will finally come to roost on the budgetary doorstep of the consumer, as usual.

In short, the boost saves us from a strike emergency but it increases the steady climb in the prices of the many products in which steel is a major component.

The rise in cost of living will not, however, particularly bother the steelworkers themselves. In addition to the wage increase, the union also won the right to unlimited cost-of-living increases—as inflation boosts prices, the steelworkers will automatically receive extra money to cover the higher cost of living.

Most Americans, unfortunately, have no

such protection. And that means that the next round of inflation due to the steel settlement will translate into more budget trouble for the average householder.

The outlook is just as grim for the steel industry, if not more so. The American steelmakers face the prospect of boosting prices for their product at a time when they are already losing customers not only to other nations' steel industries but to the manufacturers of competitor materials.

At the time the steel industry chose to grant a costly wage hike rather than face a ruinous strike, in another bargaining crisis the railroads and the public were grappling with the other side of the choice—the rail strike had produced in 25 states situations described by the governors as ranging from "critical to disastrous."

Administration economists had estimated that the schedule of gradually escalating strikes would lop $50 billion off the nation's gross national product if it ran on through August. Needless to say, the main victim in such an economic disaster would be the innocent bystander, the public.

As matters now stand, many wage disputes present the management side with a choice between two unpleasant alternatives—a sudden work stoppage or an inflationary settlement that boosts costs and prices. This dilemma could be regarded by the public as all in the game—except that it is upon the public that both the costs and the inconveniences of either alternative fall.

It is time for Congress to provide the public with protection from economic damage caused by bargaining disputes in critical industries. Certainly the American people deserve better than to be cast always in the role of hostage in confrontations between labor and industry.

The right to collective bargaining is a valued one, but like any other right, when the exercise of that right begins to injure others the time has come to ask whether the right is being abused.

[From the Minneapolis Star, Aug. 3, 1971]

A High Price for Labor Peace

One unnecessary strike is over, and another has been averted. The news that an agreement has been reached ending the selective strikes against 10 railroads is welcome, as is the last-minute agreement, without a strike, on a labor contract for the steel industry.

The price that will have to be paid for those settlements is something else again, however. The steel contract, calling for an inflationary 31 percent wage increase for three years, plus a cost-of-living escalator clause, was hardly announced before the industry began increasing prices. It was a classic example of cost-push inflation: As labor cost rise, prices are pushed up. Neither move was unexpected, but aside from a perfunctory jawboning effort that included a call for a "constructive settlement," President Nixon did nothing to head off these inflationary steps.

The selective railroad strikes, conducted by the United Transportation Union, were unnecessary because the settlement terms on work rules changes were almost identical to those recommended months ago by a White House board. The strikes, although brief, brought layoffs to thousands of workers in industries dependent on railroads, and resulted in shortages of foodstuffs and higher prices, particularly for fresh produce. Those prices, which rose quickly, will be a long time coming down.

The rail strike proved two things: that selective strikes work, and that unless the obsolete Railway Labor Act is overhauled, there will be more of the same. If Congress continues to drag its feet in reforming the act that governs bargaining in the rail and airline industries, it will be inviting more emergencies and crises in these critical areas.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 3, 1971]

Good Sense on the Rails

The Administration has won handsomely its gamble that it could persuade both sides in the long battle over modernizing railroad work rules to settle their dispute without a fresh recourse to Congress for no-strike legislation.

The agreement worked out yesterday after marathon negotiations presided over by that new ironman of industrial troubleshooters, Assistant Secretary of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., means a resumption of normal operations on struck roads that carry half of all the nation's railway freight.

But, much more important, the pact provides a formula for resolving once and for all the interminable wrangle over abolition of the division points that have limited the standard work day on the railroads to the time it takes a train to run a hundred miles—something under two hours on a fast freight or a passenger train. If standing committees on each carrier do not agree on mutually acceptable revisions within ninety days, a tripartite task force will make binding decisions on new standards.

The settlement involves a few retreats on the admirable reforms recommended eight months ago by a Presidential fact-finding board, but these are far outweighed by the clearance finally given for bringing railroad work practices into the twentieth century before both the century and the industry follow the Iron Horse into oblivion.

The sound precedent set by the decision of the United Transportation Union to join the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and other rail unions in updating rules should now be extended to the last major holdout area, the continued refusal of the U.T.U. to close out the dispute over firemen with no fires to tend. A formula for settling that issue has been available for many months. It is time to implement it.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 4, 1971]

Limited Relief for the Railroads

The agreement between the United Transportation Union and the railroads ends the dreary series of "selective" strikes and promises the railroads some relief from the union's costly make-work work rules. The settlement, however, does little to improve the outlook for the industry and its tangled labor relations.

Included in the pact, of course, was the 42% wage increase over 42 months, a huge increase in labor costs for an industry already deep in financial trouble. Added to this will be the expensive aid to workers who are laid off or moved to lower-paying jobs because of adoption of more reasonable work rules.

Even if the industry can absorb these costs, its labor future looks far from rosy. The UTU itself is still insisting that the industry recreate jobs for many firemen displaced years ago when it was apparent—to everyone but the union—that the jobs were no longer needed. Beyond that, the fragmented labor structure of the industry insures that one or more of the many unions will be back soon with new, and heavy, demands.

Some observers in Washington seem to think that the latest episode proves that collective bargaining, under persent laws, really can work on the railroads. As a consequence Congress, which hasn't exactly been setting speed records on proposed rail labor law revision, may now move even more slowly.

In the circumstances, such a reaction appears a little silly. In the latest dispute the provisions of the Railway Labor Act were exhausted last year. After extended legal maneuvers won the union the right to stage selective strikes, union officials did agree to talk, but only after the industry agreed to substitute a committee of railroad presidents for its usual bargainers.

While it's true that Congress this time did not have to pass a special law to settle the dispute, agreement was reached only after extended administration intervention. Somehow it's hard to see either the process or the product as proof of a revival of traditional collective bargaining.

As Labor Secretary James Hodgson said, "The kind of severely damaging strike to the nation's commerce that we have had as a result of the recent rail stoppages certainly dictates that Congress must come to grips with legislation to preclude these kinds of strikes."

THE SHARPSTOWN FOLLIES—XXXVI

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Gonzalez) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, when Frank Sharp bought the National Bankers Life Insurance Co., he needed $7.5 million to carry out the deal. He got the money by borrowing $4 million from his Sharpstown State Bank, and then by undertaking some financial magic that took the rest of the purchase price out of the insurance company itself.

Will Wilson is the man who negotiated that deal. He claims that he did not know then and does not know today where Frank Sharp got the money to buy that insurance company. On the other hand, Sharp says that Wilson was one of this two principal advisers. Now this raises an interesting question. If Wilson is lying, he has no business being an Assistant Attorney General. If Sharp is lying, he has committed perjury.

If Sharp has perjured himself, the Government has a duty to prosecute him, and also to request that Sharp's immunity order be lifted. The Government has a star witness in Sharp, and to get him, they granted him immunity. If Sharp is lying about the financing of that deal, he is no good as a witness in any case.

As for the $4 million Sharp borrowed from the Sharpstown State Bank, that amount was a million dollars in excess of the bank's legal lending limit.

Wilson was at that time general counsel for the Sharpstown State Bank. By his own account he is pretty much a wizard at analyzing financial statements. It is too much to believe that the bank's general counsel was not informed about a loan that far exceeded the bank's lending limit, or that a man of Wilson's self-proclaimed talents and scruples could not have discovered and denounced it.

A letter from Wilson introduced in a Dallas court hearing a few days ago indicates that Wilson approved at least one crazy National Bankers Life financing scheme, and I think that this is the same scheme that he denied having any knowledge of.

Somebody besides Frank Sharp knew how he financed the purchase of National Bankers Life, and knew that he was doing it by taking out illegal loans from his bank, and by using the company's own money to finance its purchase. Sharp says Wilson knew. Wilson says he did not. One of them is a liar, and I think that the public has a right to know which

one. If it is Wilson, he should resign. If it is Sharp, the Government ought to lift his immunity order and prosecute him for perjury as well as his many other crimes.

PICKUP TRUCK EXCISE TAX REPEAL BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. RUNNELS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. RUNNELS. Mr. Speaker, since August 15, I have been listening and reading about the Nixon administration's tax proposals with a good deal of interest. As a New Mexico Congressman, I have attempted to determine how my constituents will be affected by the various measures submitted to Congress for consideration. During the period I have served in Congress, I have come to be somewhat wary of measures which will allegedly be of benefit to consumers or the public in general. It often happens that action must be taken to insure that these proposals will benefit my New Mexico constituents.

President Nixon's proposal to repeal the excise tax on passenger automobiles is a case in point. In going over President Nixon's and Secretary Connally's remarks, I find that this proposal refers exclusively to passenger automobiles. It does not cover pickup trucks. In New Mexico, approximately two out of every seven registered vehicles are trucks. A major portion of these trucks are small pickups which are used for everyday purposes in place of passenger automobiles. The typical New Mexican who owns a pickup truck does not use it in his business. He drives it to work, to the supermarket, and to our many recreation areas. More and more New Mexicans are spending their weekends in campers carried on pickup trucks. Certain New Mexico political figures even pride themselves on their campaigns from one end of the State to the other in pickup trucks. In short, the pickup truck is to many New Mexicans what the station wagon is to many Californians.

The inequity of excluding pickup trucks from legislation which would repeal certain motor vehicle excise taxes is obvious. It is my hope that this represents nothing more than an inadvertent error made as administration planners worked through the night on their new game plan. I doubt if Mr. Nixon intended to discriminate against those Americans who drive pickup trucks instead of sports cars or limousines.

Today I am introducing the Pickup Truck Excise Tax Repeal Act of 1971. This bill would repeal excise taxes on trucks having a gross vehicle weight of not more than 10,000 pounds. It would make floor stock refunds to pickup manufacturers and would grant purchaser refunds on all pickups bought after August 15, 1971. In effect, this bill would benefit the pickup purchaser to the same extent and in the same direct way as President Nixon's proposal will benefit the purchaser of a passenger automobile.

Should any of my colleagues question the equity involved here, I suggest they contact their State department of motor vehicles to determine exactly what portion of their constitutency owns pickup trucks.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. WIGGINS (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for the balance of the week, on account of death in family.

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. FISH), to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KEITH, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARVEY, today, for 5 minutes.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RUNNELS), to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, today, for 10 minutes.

Mr. RUNNELS, today, for 10 minutes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FISH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SCHERLE in 10 instances.

Mr. MCKINNEY.

Mr. QUILLEN.

Mr. SPRINGER in two instances.

Mr. WHALLEY.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. MORSE.

Mr. CARTER.

Mr. BAKER.

Mr. TEAGUE of California in two instances.

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

Mr. SCHMITZ.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RUNNELS) and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUNGATE in two instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. WALDIE in six instances.

Mr. BEGICH in five instances.

Mr. FRASER in five instances.

Mr. DRINAN.

Mr. FOUNTAIN in six instances.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI in three instances.

Mr. HAGAN in three instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HAMILTON in three instances.

Mr. LONG of Maryland in two instances.

Mr. FAUNTROY in five instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of California in three instances.

Mr. FLOWERS in three instances.

Mr. RUNNELS.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. BINGHAM in three instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in two instances.

Mr. JOHNSON of California in two instances.

Mr. ROSENTHAL.

Mr. ROONEY of New York.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on September 20, 1971, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 234. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment of detention camps, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RUNNELS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 22, 1971 at 12 o'clock noon.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE

APRIL 1, 1971.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXVII (see rule on page 7), I, CHALMERS P. WYLIE, move to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 191) entitled "A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings," which was referred to said committee January 22, 1971, in support of which motion the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives affix their signatures, to wit:

1. Chalmers P. Wylie.
2. John E. Hunt.
3. John Ware.
4. Clarence E. Miller.
5. C. W. Bill Young.
6. J. Irving Whalley.
7. Paul Findley.
8. Ken Hechler.
9. Tom Bevill.
10. Tim Lee Carter.
11. Fletcher Thompson.
12. Jack Brinkley.
13. Philip M. Crane.
14. Edwin D. Eshleman.
15. William Lloyd Scott.
16. Edward A. Garmatz.
17. James G. Fulton.
18. Walter S. Baring.
19. Kenneth J. Gray.
20. Albert W. Johnson.
21. Thaddeus J. Dulski.
22. Ben B. Blackburn.
23. John G. Schmitz.
24. William J. Keating.
25. G. William Whitehurst.
26. Robert L. F. Sikes.
27. Joseph P. Addabbo.

28. Harold R. Collier.
29. Carlton J. King.
30. Bill Nichols.
31. John M. Ashbrook.
32. Lawrence G. Williams.
33. Samuel S. Stratton.
34. Charles Thone.
35. G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery.
36. John Buchanan.
37. J. Kenneth Robinson.
38. Harold D. Donohue.
39. Elford A. Cederberg.
40. James H. (Jimmy) Quillen.
41. Durward G. Hall.
42. Donald D. Clancy.
43. John Kyl.
44. Richard G. Shoup.
45. Joseph M. Gaydos.
46. Thomas E. Morgan.
47. John H. Dent.
48. John H. Terry.
49. Elwood Hillis.
50. John J. Duncan.
51. William G. Bray.
52. Alton Lennon.
53. William L. Dickinson.
54. Walter E. Powell.
55. John N. Happy Camp.
56. John J. Flynt, Jr.
57. LaMar Baker.
58. Frank A. Stubblefield.
59. Clement J. Zablocki.
60. James A. Burke.
61. Bill Chappell, Jr.
62. Joe D. Waggonner, Jr.
63. James A. Byrne.
64. M. G. (Gene) Snyder.
65. Barry M. Goldwater, Jr.
66. William L. Springer.
67. Earl F. Landgrebe.
68. Robert H. Michel.
69. Keith G. Sebelius.
70. Robert N. C. Nix.
71. Wayne L. Hays.
72. Richard H. Ichord.
73. Charles S. Gubser.
74. John Y. McCollister.
75. Charlotte T. Reid.
76. Ed Jones.
77. Lawrence J. Hogan.
78. Louise Day Hicks.
79. James M. Hanley.
80. J. Herbert Burke.
81. James C. Cleveland.
82. George W. Collins.
83. Earl B. Ruth.
84. John M. Zwach.
85. J. William Stanton.
86. R. Lawrence Coughlin.
87. Walter B. Jones.
88. Manuel Lujan, Jr.
89. Charles W. Sandman, Jr.
90. Joseph P. Vigorito.
91. William H. Harsha.
92. Gus Yatron.
93. James A. Haley.
94. John Melcher.
95. Ray Blanton.
96. James M. Collins.
97. William A. Barrett.
98. Leonor K. (Mrs. John B.) Sullivan.
99. Charles E. Bennett.
100. G. Elliott Hagan.
101. James R. Grover, Jr.
102. Garner E. Shriver.
103. Norman F. Lent.
104. Alvin E. O'Konski.
105. Robert C. McEwen.
106. Teno Roncalio.
107. Wilmer (Vinegar Bend) Mizell.
108. O. C. Fisher.
109. John W. Wydler.
110. Guy Vander Jagt.
111. George W. Andrews.
112. Louis C. Wyman.
113. John Jarman.
114. Tom S. Gettys.
115. Walter Flowers.
116. Herman T. Schneebeli.
117. Dan Kuykendall.
118. Joel T. Broyhill.
119. Robert B. (Bob) Mathias.
120. Vernon W. Thomson.
121. Joseph M. McDade.
122. James R. Mann.
123. Frank J. Brasco.
124. James A. McClure.
125. Larry Winn, Jr.
126. Jamie L. Whitten.
127. John R. Rarick.
128. Harley O. Staggers.
129. Robert H. Mollohan.
130. William H. Natcher.
131. Bob Wilson.
132. George E. Shipley.
133. Jack Edwards.
134. Don Fuqua.
135. Ray Roberts.
136. H. R. Gross.
137. Robert Price.
138. Sherman P. Lloyd.
139. Carl D. Perkins.
140. Alexander Pirnie.
141. John Dowdy.
142. Craig Hosmer.
143. Richard H. Fulton.
144. Wm. J. Randall.
145. Louis Frey, Jr.
146. James F. Hastings.
147. Jack H. McDonald.
148. Ancher Nelsen.
149. John Paul Hammerschmidt.
150. Philip E. Ruppe.
151. William R. Anderson.
152. Mario Biaggi.
153. Richardson Preyer.
154. David N. Henderson.
155. Ella T. Grasso.
156. Don H. Clausen.
157. W. S. (Bill) Stuckey, Jr.
158. Mendel J. Davis.
159. Robert H. Steele.
160. Paul G. Rogers.
161. L. H. Fountain.
162. Nick Galifianakis.
163. Shirley Chisholm.
164. Jack F. Kemp.
165. Patrick T. Caffery.
166. James Kee.
167. Frank E. Denholm.
168. Omar Burleson.
169. Earle Cabell.
170. William R. Roy.
171. Torbert H. Macdonald.
172. Floyd Spence.
173. Harold Runnels.
174. W. C. (Dan) Daniels
175. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
176. Roy A. Taylor.
177. William B. Widnall.
178. J. Edward Roush.
179. Otto E. Passman.
180. Fred. B. Rooney.
181. Sam Steiger.
182. Wright Patman.
183. Bill Alexander.
184. Seymour Halpern.
185. Frank M. Clark.
186. Ralph H. Metcalfe.
187. Charles M. Teague.
188. Martha W. Griffiths.
189. John M. Slack.
190. John H. Rousselot.
191. John L. McMillan.
192. Dawson Mathis.
193. Roman C. Pucinski.
194. Peter A. Peyser.
195. John C. Kluczynski.
196. James J. Howard.
197. Tom Railsback.
198. William S. Broomfield.
199. Tom Steed.
200. William J. Scherle.
201. Silvio O. Conte.
202. Wendell Wyatt.
203. Donald W. Riegel, Jr.
204. Watkins M. Abbitt.
205. Thomas N. Downing.
206. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.
207. Fernand J. St Germain.
208. Robert O. Tiernan.
209. Charles Raper Jonas.
210. Speedy O. Long.
211. Thomas G. Abernethy.
212. Jackson E. Betts.
213. George A. Goodling.
214. Samuel L. Devine.
215. Joe L. Evins.
216. Jerry L. Pettis.
217. Floyd V. Hicks.
218. Charles J. Carney.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1151. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to facilitate prosecutions for certain crimes and offenses committed aboard aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1152. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to facilitate and regulate the exchange of criminal justice information and to insure the security and privacy of criminal justice information systems; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1153. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the eighth annual report of activities under Public Law 87-839, providing for the promotion of foreign commerce through the use of mobile trade fairs, pursuant to section 212(d) of the law; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

1154. A letter from the Comptroller General of the Untied States, transmitting a report on the limited use of Federal programs to commit narcotic addicts for treatment and rehabilitation, Department of Justice and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1155. Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the environmental and economic problems associated with the development of Burns Waterway Harbor, Ind., Corps of Engineers (Civil Functions) of the Department of the Army, Environmental Protection Agency, and National Park Service of the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BENNETT. Committee on Armed Services. H.R. 2566. A bill to authorize the Sec-

retary of the Army, or his designee, to convey to the State of Texas certain lands at the Fort Bliss Military Reservation in exchange for certain other lands (Rept. No. 92–482). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DULSKI. Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. House Resolution 596. Resolution disapproving the alternative plan, dated August 31, 1971, for pay adjustments for Federal employees under statutory pay systems (Rept. No. 92–483). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 608. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 10351, a bill to provide for the continuation of programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 92–484). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 609. Resolution providing for the consideration of 9166, a bill to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended (Rept. No. 92–485). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 10774. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, so as to provide educational assistance at secondary school level to eligible widows and wives, without charge to any period of entitlement the wife or widow may have pursuant to sections 1710 and 1711 of this chapter; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 10775. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to entitle widows of persons who die of service-connected disabilities incurred in Vietnam to educational assistance for courses pursued by correspondence; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 10776. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an itemized deduction for certain wages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10777. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to disallow deductions from gross income for salary paid to aliens illegally employed in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 10778. A bill to amend section 4492 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the tax on the use of civil aircraft, antique aircraft which received their type certificates before 1941; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 10779. A bill to assist school districts to meet special problems incident to desegregation, and to the elimination, reduction, or prevention of racial isolation, in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10780. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARVEY (for himself, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. FISHER, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HUNT, Mr. NELSEN, and Mr. WARE):

H.R. 10781. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act to provide more effective means for protecting the public interest in national emergency disputes involving the railroad and airline transportation industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 10782. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code relating to highways to provide that all sections of the officially designated National System of Interstate and Defense Highways shall become toll free for public use; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HORTON (for himself, Mr. BARING, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. NICHOLS, and O'NEILL):

H.R. 10783. A bill to incorporate Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNGATE (for himself, Mr. LINK, and Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia):

H.R. 10784. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Election Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.R. 10785. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEE:

H.R. 10786. A bill to amend title XI of the National Housing Act to authorize mortgage insurance for the construction or rehabilitation of medical practice facilities in certain areas where there is a shortage of doctors; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. DANIELSON, and Mr. HOLIFIELD):

H.R. 10787. A bill for the relief of Soviet Jews; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KYROS:

H.R. 10788. A bill to authorize the President, through the temporary Vietnam Children's Care Agency, to enter into arrangements with the Government of South Vietnam to provide assistance in improving the welfare of children in South Vietnam and to facilitate the adoption of orphaned or abandoned Vietnamese children, particularly children of U.S. fathers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McCULLOCH (for himself, Mr. POFF, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. MCCLORY):

H.R. 10789. A bill to facilitate and regulate the exchange of criminal justice information and to ensure the security and privacy of criminal justice information systems; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 10790. A bill to facilitate the amendment of the governing instruments of certain charitable trusts and corporations subject to the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, in order to conform to the requirements of section 508 and section 664 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as added by the Tax Reform Act of 1969; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 10791. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Sickle Cell Anemia Institute; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATMAN (for himself, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. WIDNALL, and Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON):

H.R. 10792. A bill to amend the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.R. 10793. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the investment credit will be available for certain research and experimental expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 10794. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10795. A bill to encourage national development by providing incentives for the establishment of new or expand job-producing and job-training industrial and commerical facilities in rural areas having high proportions of persons with low incomes or which have experienced or face a substantial loss of population because of migration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUNNELS:

H.R. 10796. A bill to exempt low income wage earners from wage controls issued under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 10797. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on certain light duty trucks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 10798. A bill to amend certain provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to the Mexican border period; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.J. Res. 881. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the year 1971 as "A Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.J. Res. 882. Joint resolution authorizing the President to designate the first week in March of each year as "National Beta Club Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H. Con. Res. 405. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the American Baseball League assuming responsibility for any loss in revenues for the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium that may occur if the franchise for the Washington Senators baseball team is moved from the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H. Res. 606. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. Res. 607. Resolution to provide additional funds to the Committee on Education and Labor to study welfare and pension plan programs; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. GUBSER introduced a bill (H.R. 10799), for the relief of Mrs. Myrella Majluf, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

135. The SPEAKER presented petition of Romualdo A. Maturan, Dumaguete City, Philippines, relative to payment of the claims of members of the Philippine resistance army in World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.