

"Clergy of all denomination have cooperated to give all the help and consolation they can," he said.

A ministerial group in Attica met Saturday morning to plan a spiritual program for the next day.

At St. Vincent's, Father LaRusch arranged a special rosary service and Mass for 7:15 p.m. Sunday which was later canceled because of a curfew imposed on the town.

The regular 5:15 p.m. Sunday Mass was offered for the intention of the Attica institution, the men and their families, and the Blessed Sacrament was exposed from noon until 5 p.m. Sunday.

Rosary services and Masses also were scheduled for Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

FOUR DEAD WERE IN PARISH

Four of the men who were killed in the insurrection were members of St. Vincent's parish. They were: William Quinn, who died Saturday as a result of injuries suffered Thursday; Elmer Hardie, Edward Cunningham and John G. Monteleone, all hostages.

"There has been a very prayerful atmosphere in the town," Father LaRusch reported. Besides good attendance at the special Masses, "many people were seen saying their rosaries during the day.

"Over these days especially when the problem began to become more acute people were in and out of the Church," he said.

"I was up at the prison practically every day," Father LaRusch added, repeating that Father Gene never left the institution.

"When the list of hostages was given out, I did contact their families and visited some of them. Yesterday I visited the wives of the men who died and tried to give all the consolation I was able to give them."

The pastor had special praise for members of various Attica organizations, including the Lions Club, the Salvation Army and his parish Altar and Rosary Society.

"All the organizations turned out to give all the help they could"—mainly providing coffee and sandwiches for the persons keeping the long vigil just outside the prison gate.

"The village was trying to work together," he said. "It was united. Members of all denominations joined in prayer. Clergy of all denominations have cooperated to give all the help and consolation they can."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, September 27, 1971

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: For Thou art with me.—Psalms 23: 4.

Our Heavenly Father, who art waiting to receive and to answer each sincere prayer, we come to Thee in our sorrow praying for light in our darkness, strength for our weakness and deliverance from our doubts and fears.

We commit to Thy loving care our beloved JOHN C. WATTS. We thank Thee for him who so faithfully and so truly lived—for his integrity of mind, his sincerity of heart, his kindly thoughts, and generous deeds, his courage to stand firm for what he believed, his untiring devotion to his country, his State, and his district, his love of home and church and for the great ideals which motivated his quiet spirit.

Sustain his family in their bereavement and comfort us in our sorrow by a confident faith in Thy living and loving presence. Teach us to live as those who are prepared to die and eventually to die as those who are prepared to live, that nothing may separate us from Thy love which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. 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 joint and concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.J. Res. 782. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to issue a proclamation to announce the occasion of the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution and to designate and to set aside

September 26, 1971, as a special day to honor the scientific and cultural achievements of the Institution

H. Con. Res. 319. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of 2,000 additional copies of the hearings before the Select Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Education and Labor entitled "Comprehensive Preschool Education and Child Day-Care Act of 1969";

H. Con. Res. 320. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of 600 additional copies of the hearings before the Select Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Education and Labor entitled "Environmental Quality Education Act of 1970";

H. Con. Res. 337. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of 500 copies each of parts 1 and 2 of the hearings before the Select Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Education and Labor entitled "Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969"; and

H. Con. Res. 359. Concurrent resolution to provide for the reprinting of the prayers offered by the Chaplain.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 365. Concurrent resolution to print as a House document the Constitution of the United States; and

H. Con. Res. 367. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the pocket-size edition of "The Constitution of the United States of America" as a House document, and for other purposes.

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

S. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution providing for a deletion in the enrollment of H.R. 4713.

PERMISSION FOR ALL MEMBERS TO EXTEND THEIR REMARKS IN THE EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS SECTION OF THE RECORD TODAY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, without establishing a precedent, all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks in the Extensions of Remarks section of the Record today.

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

There was no objection.

CHANGE IN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce that the District bills scheduled for today will be scheduled at a later date to be announced. Also, Mr. Speaker, the suspensions scheduled for today will be rescheduled for Monday next, which is a suspension day.

REQUESTING SECRETARY OF STATE TO FURNISH COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO VIETNAMESE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Mr. MORGAN reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 595) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

H. RES. 595

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish the House of Representatives within one week after the adoption of this resolution with the complete text of all communications pertaining to the forthcoming Vietnamese presidential election between the Department of State and the United States Embassy in Saigon and between the United States Embassy in Saigon and Messrs. Thieu, Ky, and Minh since January 1, 1971.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize Members for extensions of remarks and unanimous-consent requests that do not involve speeches.

THE WILLIAMS FAMILY—A GREAT AMERICAN LEGEND

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, one of America's truly great family legends has to do with the Williams and their kin in west Florida. They are the best known family group in Florida's first and finest district—not only for numbers but for their contributions to leadership and progress. Their activities are not limited to west Florida. They have a good name throughout the State, and in fact, throughout much of the Nation.

It all started many, many years ago. In the year 1806 three brothers, John,

David, and Owen Williams, left Duplin County, N.C., with their families and possessions and headed for Florida. It took them 11 months to make the journey because they had to stop over in South Carolina and make a crop before moving on. They stopped at what is now known as Campbellton, Fla., and John and Owen Williams settled there. David went on to Santa Rosa County.

Jackson County was created in 1822, and John and Owen Williams wasted little time in exercising their duties as good citizens. They seem to appear first in the public records by serving as jurors in the April term of the U.S. district and superior court in 1824 at Big Spring in Jackson County. They were paid \$2.50 each for serving, plus \$10 each for mileage traveled. The record indicates that they were each credited with 50 miles of travel, from the Campbellton-Graceville area and back home again.

Later, Owen moved with his family to Texas, where he settled just west of Fort Worth. He died there in 1874.

Among John's children was a son named Andrew Elton, who was born May 23, 1800, in Duplin County, N.C. Andrew Elton, as a 22-year-old cattleman, married Patsie Britt in Campbellton, Fla., near where they settled.

They became the parents of 10 children—John, William, Mary, Joseph, Henry, Creacy, George, Martha, Owen, and Rebecca—and these children, in turn, married and became the parents of a combined total of 50 children.

Andrew Elton moved with his family in 1845 to the Holmes Creek Settlement in Washington County, where his wife died. He married Melissa Underwood a year later, and they lived for a while in Holmes County before returning to Jackson County. To this couple were born 13 children—Jasper, Wesley, Sarah, Ellen, Jencie, Emily, Ann, Aaron, Melesie, Tom, Council, Jefferson, and Wiley—and they, in turn, became the parents of a known combined total of 95 children.

Thus, Andrew Elton Williams was the progenitor of 23 children and at least 145 grandchildren. He set for his children an example of deeply religious conviction, frontier frugality, love of family, and country, and hard work. He thus, with the help of his equally God-fearing and hard-working wives, set the tone and molded the character for one of Florida's—and the Nation's—great families.

In 1903 the children of Andrew Elton and David Williams' children decided to hold a family reunion at Reddick's Mill which is 6 miles west of Graceville, Fla. They wanted to have it in the fall of the year, after they had gathered their crops. They checked the almanacs and found that it had not rained on the first Thursday in October for 50 years prior to 1903, so they had the first Williams family reunion on that day. Furthermore, it did not rain on the first Thursday in October until 1963. The delightful and time-honored custom of holding a family reunion once each year has been carefully observed since 1903. The meeting place is near the original family home in western Jackson County. Galilee is one of several churches in which the pioneer family

played a prominent role in establishing.

A large tabernacle has been built on the grounds to provide a meeting place and shelter in case of rain, since the church sanctuary is far too small to accommodate the crowd.

Each family brings boxes of food, representing some of the Nation's finest home cooking, to be spread on long tables under the shade of giant oaks. Then, following a prayer of thanksgiving, the Williams and their kin and friends gather around the tables under the oaks to share a bountiful picnic-style lunch.

The meeting is indeed a festive occasion, but the joy of seeing loved ones and friends is often tempered by the knowledge that the ranks of the older kinsmen are being thinned. Prayers are always given for the departed, after their names are called. Special recognition is given to the older members present, and distinguished guests are introduced.

A member of the family is designated each year to give an inspirational address. The speaker seldom fails to pay tribute to the family's pioneer ancestors and to reaffirm faith in the lofty principles they exemplified. They often remind younger members of the family of their Christian heritage and of their responsibilities for keeping the faith.

On occasion they have been reminded that "what we enjoy today did not come by the labors of our own hands," and they have been warned against looking to the Government for problem answers—for fear of compounding the problems.

The annual reunion is many things—fellowship, feasting, praying, and singing together, visiting, reminiscing, but it is perhaps mostly a day of family thanksgiving. It is a wonderfully fine custom, one that commends itself to the Nation at a time when family ties seem to be weakening instead of being made stronger.

Someone has estimated that the descendants of Andrew Elton Williams and their kin in Florida alone today number more than 25,000. Although most of them remain in west Florida, hundreds of them live elsewhere in Florida, in many other parts of the Nation, and abroad. They are represented in virtually all walks of life, including the professions, and in many positions of responsibility, leadership, and influence.

In Florida alone, this family has produced scores of county and city officials, members of the judiciary, including State appeals court and Supreme Court Justices, at least one member of the State cabinet, numerous members of the Florida House and Senate, one or more candidates for Governor, and business, civic, and professional leaders. They say that when there's something going on in Florida that is worthwhile, you just look around and you will find a Williams helping with it. One cousin, Henry Williams, helped to select the site for the capital at Tallahassee. Another was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1865 to 1866. They had to call on several Williams to help get the men to the moon. Last but not least there are many outstanding ministers that come from this illustrious family.

I am happy to state that in 1947 one Bob SIKES was made an honorary member of the Williams family and when the roll is called on the first Saturday in October at the Williams family reunion he nearly always is there to answer—present.

WHY OBJECT TO MR. THIEU'S ELECTION?

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I wonder about the concern which is expressed so often in America because President Thieu's reelection in Vietnam is unopposed. This is, after all, the business of the Vietnamese. Originally there were three announced candidates for President. Two of them have seen fit to drop out or failed to qualify. This would seem to indicate there is no strong demand for a contested election.

If we are so much concerned about contested elections, let me suggest that we give first thought to insuring competition in the elections in Communist countries. One-man elections are the rule there and the election is openly a farce. Yet I do not hear protests in our country about the fact that only one slate of candidates is offered. Instead of trying to manage the affairs of our friends, would it not be more productive for America's emissaries to encourage opposition candidates in these countries and to make speeches about the fallacy of the Communist system? We seem to make an especial effort to offend those who want to be our friends and we prate them about the kind of government they should have. They could very well remind us that we are not doing as well as we should with our own. When will we show sense enough to let well enough alone and to appreciate the friends we have? We need friends too much to offend them needlessly.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

(Mr. FLOWERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I have on occasion before, taken the floor of this House to denounce the deception practiced by this administration in the matter of excessive interference in public education. If it happened only now and then, such action might be excused as bureaucratic bungling—the left hand not knowing what the right one was doing, if you will—but the overwhelming evidence points to a systematic approach.

While issuing statements, proclamations and press releases telling the Nation how much the Nixon administration believes in local control of local institutions and insisting further that never will the Departments of Justice or Health, Education, and Welfare press for more than the constitutional requirements, what has actually been happening? Mr. Speak-

er, the letter that follows from a responsible and respected public official in my district, Hon. Fred Ramsey, superintendent of Marengo County schools, reveals clearly disruptive and unreasonable actions that speak louder than words:

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
MARENGO COUNTY,
Linden, Ala.

HON. JOHN MITCHELL,
U.S. Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MITCHELL: Will you please, for once and all, give me yours and Mr. Nixon's position on school desegregation? Is this administration really concerned about the educational program and the welfare of the local people, especially the children? Has political expediency become the chief concern of this administration, even if it destroys public systems and causes turmoil and strife among the local people?

Mr. Mitchell, the Marengo County Board of Education operated under a plan of desegregation this past year which the local people, both Black and White, accepted and supported. There was no complaints, boycotts, demonstrations, court suits or any other form of opposition, whatsoever. However, the Justice Department for some unknown reason appealed this plan and the Marengo County Board of Education was ordered to operate under another plan. The Justice Department was requested to meet with the Local Board so that we might improvise a plan whereby we could operate a public school system and at the same time get the Justice Department to stop harassing and intimidating us. (No one gives this Board any trouble except the Justice Department). It took a second and third request before we finally got an attorney from the Justice Department to meet with us and then it was just before our schools opened on August 30. Your Justice Department was of little help as the Attorney had no recommendations whatsoever, but did say that we had a ten percent chance of having our proposed plan being accepted.

The Marengo County plan was submitted and approved by District Judge Daniel Thomas and schools were opened in a quiet and peaceful manner. People, as a whole, accepted the plan but, lo and behold, here comes your Justice Department again filing a notice of appeal. I assume you would like to tear our schools apart and rearrange them here after schools have started to achieve some kind of racial ratio so that you might use it for some kind of political propaganda and to hell with the educational program. In the meantime, adjoining school systems operating under the H.E.W. and Justice Department's school plans are having riots, demonstrations, personal injuries and even people getting killed. Is this what your Department wishes? I always thought the Justice Department served to protect people not destroy them.

Again, Mr. Mitchell, just what are you trying to do or wish to do? I will appreciate a personal, direct answer from you.

Sincerely,

FRED D. RAMSEY,
Superintendent, Marengo County Schools.

OF BASEBALL AND GREED

(Mr. VAN DEERLIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I am today offering legislation to end the anti-trust exemptions enjoyed for the past half century by organized baseball. As events of the past few weeks have so abundantly demonstrated, the concept of professional baseball as our "national

pastime," deserving of special treatment, has become a ludicrous anachronism. Baseball is clearly a business—the most hardheaded, self-serving kind of business—and should be regulated as such.

The immediate cause of my personal discontent is the cynical and secretive effort of a group of Washington officials and media barons to grab the San Diego Padres, now that Bob Short is taking the Senators to Dallas-Arlington-Fort Worth.

"Did that blackguardly boy, Bob Short, steal all our marbles and take them to Texas?" asks columnist Tom Dowling in the Washington Star. "Well, then, we'll turn around and steal San Diego's marbles, or San Francisco's."

It is this type of public-be-damned mentality that is most characteristic of the big league moguls, as well as their allies and kindred souls in the upper echelons of the news business.

After all the bleeding and bleating about the callous circumstances of the departure of the Senators in the Post, the Star, and the Daily News, and on Washington TV, it is doubly upsetting when the proprietors of these same organs gather secretly to plot doing the same thing to San Diego. Particularly so in the case of the eminent local broadcasters, licensed, ostensibly, to serve the public interest.

Likewise, the District of Columbia Armory Board seems to play fast and easy with its public trust. How else can we explain flexibility of these worthies, in hinting at a sweeter deal for whatever club owner might be prevailed on to follow Mr. Short as summer tenant at District of Columbia stadium? Who paid for this stadium, anyway—or has the Armory Board conveniently forgotten?

In the eyes of the law, baseball itself has enjoyed preferential treatment since a 1922 court decision that it was essentially the "national pastime" instead of a for-profit business.

That decision might have made sense a half century ago, when owners were seemingly more serious about their civic responsibilities. But with club owners giving the back of their hands to fans all over the country, it makes no sense today.

My legislation, which would apply provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Act to organized professional baseball, is identical to a bill introduced last week by our distinguished colleague, BERNIE SISK.

Similar proposals have been made in the past, but have foundered on the reluctance of many Congressmen to risk antagonizing club owners in their cities. But even this reservoir of good will may at last be dried up by widespread revulsion to the tactics of arrogant owners.

At this point, I am including Mr. Dowling's column plus a news account, also from yesterday's Washington Star, of the secret meeting Saturday to plot the theft of another team to replace the Senators:

OF BASEBALL AND GREED
(By Tom Dowling)

Baseball is a boy's game played by kids and grown men alike.

Thus, the Senators' departure has released a full measure of pouting and raving, even the infantile fantasy that everything will turn out all right. Did that blackguardly

boy, Bob Short, steal all our marbles and take them to Texas? Well, then, we'll turn around and steal San Diego's marbles, or San Francisco's.

The American League owners are ruthless businessmen devoid of principle. That is all the more reason to stand with San Diego's fans and not against them. We share a common enemy and only a united front can roll back the damage already done; prevent it from happening again.

The chief fantasy the American League owners have foisted upon the land is the notion that Tuesday's meeting in Boston was convened to seriously debate the future of the Washington franchise. Multi-million dollar business decisions are not just made on the spur of the moment.

DOLLARS-CENTS THINKING

After all, Joseph Danzansky was offered a chance to buy the Senators a full six months ago. Neither Danzansky nor Short are fools. Both knew that a Washington franchise is worth \$9 million at most, that a Dallas-Fort Worth franchise is worth \$12 million for starters. The American League owners are not a whit less long-headed.

If one of their number fell asleep at the Boston meeting, as has been reported, it was not the act of a decrepit simpleton, but the natural reaction of a busy executive bored to slumber by the charade being enacted behind closed doors. The Texas decision was made months ago and it was a money decision.

Characteristically, the owners produced two fantasy figures to becloud their manipulations. Bowie Kuhn was sent wandering up and down the hotel corridors to boast of his valiant efforts to save the Senators. Danzansky, the "Savior," was pulled out of the hat at the last minute to confer the appearance of hope where none existed.

In the fantasy world of childhood, every villain must be counterbalanced by a hero. There are villains aplenty in the pre-scripted fall of the Senators, but no heroes. Giant food shareholders may regard their president as a heroic publicizer of their corporation, but Danzansky, quite properly, acted throughout as a sensible, hard-headed businessman with no taste for acquiring a costly lemon on unfavorable terms.

The American League owners understand the Kafkaesque business parameters of baseball.

PARABLE EXAMINED

For example, let's examine the parable of B.S. the baseball owner and J.D. the potential buyer. B.S. bought his team back in 1969 for \$9 million. The assets involved in this transaction are (1) the franchise, which consists of the right to play ball in certain American cities (2) the contracts of his ballplayers (3) the right to any radio-TV contract (4) scouting reports on any future prospects (5) an existing lease with a stadium and (6) contractual arrangements with farm clubs.

Of these six assets only the franchise which has an unlimited life, is non-depreciable. After bargaining with the Internal Revenue Service, B.S. conceivably will emerge with around \$7½ million in depreciable assets. His players alone will probably constitute a \$7 million tax write-off spread over a five-year period. Thus B.S. has a tidy \$1.4 million annual write-off to apply against his income tax for five years. Since B.S. is in the fifty-percent tax bracket or above, his depreciated ballplayers save him \$7,000,000 in unpaid taxes annually.

Unhappily, B.S.'s other businesses turn sour and his income drops, leaving him no large profit from which to subtract his \$1.4 million in annual player depreciation. No matter; if B.S. can restore his other enterprises to prosperity he can carry forward his depreciations for from five to 10 years beyond the purchase date of his ball club.

Still, the future is uncertain. His creditors are pounding at the gates. His franchise is only worth the \$9 million he paid for it, unless he moves it to another city, where increased gate attendance, an attractive package of concessions and new media contracts can increase the value of the franchise to \$12 million or more. This will allow B.S. to pick up as much player depreciation as the law allows and sell the franchise for a handsome capital gain, although he will have to pay IRS for some recapture of prior depreciation.

Fortunately, B.S. has no roots or business interests in the city he plans to desert, so there can be no local consumer reprisal against him for the move.

Enter J.D. He and his partners are all men with taxable personal income of several hundred thousand dollars a year. J.D. will buy B.S.'s ball club, liquidate the old corporation and set up a partnership, a subora Chapter 5 corporation that will allow him and his associates to subtract that \$7 million of depreciable assets from their own income tax.

But, unlike B.S., J.D. is stuck with keeping his ball club put, since his local business holdings depend on consumer goodwill.

NO LOSERS ALLOWED

Thus, J.D. knows that \$9 million is a sound deal; anything higher a potential disaster. So J.D. bids \$9 million, \$6.5 million in non-recourse loans, knowing full well that B.S. can get \$12 million elsewhere. The offer is ludicrous. But, it is always remotely possible that four American-League owners will surprise everyone by voting against greed and Texas.

The way baseball is structured, neither the B.S.'s nor the J.D.'s are allowed to lose. It's called the business ethnic, and it's played by grown men and not boys.

These grown men are protected by immunity from Federal antitrust legislation. This immunity was granted years ago on the proposition that baseball is an asset to the community, a sort of public trust.

The Congressional intent and the public trust have been violated repeatedly by the baseball businessmen. This is no time to compound the disgrace by stealing San Diego's team. In the long run the Nation's Capital can live without a baseball team, if it must. The public interest transcends the games that boys play and men connive at.

A Dallas-Fort Worth franchise shrinks to financial insignificance when compared to a loss of antitrust immunity. The owners, being tough businessmen, know that. And now it is up to the Congress to determine whether the baseball owners are bigger than the public interest.

AN EMISSARY TO SAN DIEGO (By Morris Siegel)

Edward Bennett Williams, president of the Washington Redskins, has been named a special emissary to acquire a major league baseball team for the Nation's Capital.

Williams will go to San Diego early this week to sound out Buzzie Bavasi on what possible interest the president of the Padres might have to move his team to Washington to replace the Senators.

Williams was chosen for the job by Mayor Walter Washington at a private meeting of D.C. government and leading officials in the communications business. The mayor hosted a meeting of leading citizens at the Shoreham Hotel, hopeful of enlisting their aid to find a major league team for the city.

Williams, on his trip to San Diego, also will confer with C. Arnholt Smith, chairman of the board of the Padres.

Both Bavasi and Smith indicate they will listen to all proposals, "out of politeness alone," according to Bavasi, who said the Padres have received several bids to move to other cities.

The Padres are in their third year in the National League and attendance is yet to

reach 700,000 for any of the three expansion seasons. It is extremely remote that the Padres are interested in moving here.

But the object of Williams' trips is not to make a flat offer to the Padres to move here. He has no outright proposals to make. Instead, he will try to find out if San Diego is interested in moving for the 1972 season and then will report back to the mayor's committee.

In addition to Mayor Washington and Williams, others attending the meeting were John Kauffman, president of The Evening Star Newspaper Co., Katherine Graham, president of the Washington Post Co.; Ray Mack, publisher of the Washington Daily News; Richard Stakes, general manager of The Evening Star Broadcasting Co.; Larry Israel, president of the Washington Post Broadcasting Co.; Bill Sanders, general manager of Radio WWDC; Francis Kane, chairman of the Armory Board; Arthur (Dutch) Bergmann, manager of the Armory Board; Gilbert Hahn Jr., D.C. council chairman and Joseph Danzansky, the president of Giant Food who finished runner-up to Texas at the American League meeting last week which sent the Senators to Dallas-Forth Worth.

It was learned that the Armory Board's handling of its negotiations with Short came in for severe criticism from several persons, including the mayor, at the meeting.

WILL THE U.N. BLUNDER ON SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, the reliable and well-informed columnist, James J. Kilpatrick, has just called to our attention a very dangerous situation that is developing with regard to United Nations and international policy toward South-West Africa. His views on this situation appeared in the Sunday, September 26 edition of the Washington Star.

I ask that his column be included as a part of my remarks and strongly commend its reading and consideration to my colleagues and high authorities in the Department of State.

The situation, as outlined by Mr. Kilpatrick, follows:

WILL THE U.N. BLUNDER ON SOUTH-WEST AFRICA?

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA.—In undertaking to identify the greatest blunder in the history of the United Nations, one ought to take pause for reflection. A dozen incidents compete for the nomination. But every dismal failure of the past will be eclipsed in the next few weeks if the Security Council pursues a suicidal course in the matter of South-West Africa.

The impending crisis is not of large interest to Americans. Few persons know the background; few are concerned with the fate of a largely primitive land, thousands of miles away. Yet the implications are fateful; and the explosive consequences of folly could undo the work of generations and see Africa in flames.

South-West Africa is twice the size of California, but its population probably numbers no more than 750,000. It lies south of Angola on the west coast of Africa. A former German colony, it became a mandated territory under the League of Nations after World War I. For the past 50 years it has been administered by South Africa; for all practical purposes, it has been a part of South Africa; but for the past 15 years, the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations, egged on by the Commu-

nists, has been trying vainly to snatch it away. Now that unlawful and irresponsible effort is coming to a head.

The matter cries out for understanding. Most of us tend loosely to think of the U.N. as "the successor to the League." Historically this is true enough. As a matter of law, it simply is not so. The very charter of the U.N. makes this clear. Yet for purposes of punishing South Africa for its internal racial policies, both the General Assembly and the World Court (in an outrageous advisory opinion last June) have chosen recklessly to ignore the law.

Under the charter, the General Assembly has no substantive powers whatever. It can discuss and recommend—that is all. This provision of law has been equally disdained. On its own arrogant motion, the Assembly has undertaken to revoke South Africa's mandate over the territory; the Assembly has in fact given the territory a new name of "Namibia," and created a paper commission to run it. The Assembly has ordered South Africa to get out—and South Africa, for excellent reasons, has paid no attention whatever to these toothless assaults.

Now the Afro-Asian bloc, with Somalia as front man, is demanding action by the Security Council leading to "Namibian independence." This could mean sanctions and ostracism, in the futile fashion of Rhodesia; it could see South Africa expelled from the U.N.; conceivably, it could mean U.N. troops as a peacekeeping force—in one of the most peaceful areas of the world! Under the bogus fiction of "self-defense," some of the Communist-backed African nations could embark upon naked aggression.

These are the grim prospects. What of the facts? South West Africa is not a "nation" in any conceivable sense of the word. A part of it—the part inhabited by the seven Ovambo tribes—might possibly make it, with massive help from South Africa. As for the rest? The rest embraces 19 tribes, among them Bushmen and Hottentots still clinging to a Stone Age civilization. The land has come a long way under South Africa's patient mandate—a long way in terms of roads, water supplies, sanitation, medical care—but persons who have not visited this wild corner of the dark continent cannot fathom the darkness there.

To South Africa, the territory is a mixed burden and asset. Mostly it is burden. All the revenues produced by South West Africa are ploughed back into its development, plus heavy infusions of capital from South Africa itself. There is some diamond mining, some commercial fisheries, almost no industry. The asset is strategic: South Africa could not possibly permit this vast coastal area to pass into Communist control. South Africa will fight for its rights—and God help Africa, and the U.N., if this is not understood.

The Nixon administration can prevent this catastrophe. The United States can, and should, veto any extreme resolution presented to the Security Council; and the United States ought then to extend a friendly and helping hand to South Africa—a great and greatly troubled nation seeking earnestly to solve what may be insoluble problems.

REPRESENTATIVE EVANS OF COLORADO INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO ENABLE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION TO MONITOR THE COSMETICS INDUSTRY

(Mr. EVANS of Colorado asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I shall shortly introduce a bill to enable the Food and Drug Administration to

monitor the cosmetics industry more effectively. This bill will attempt to close serious gaps in the present law regulating cosmetics.

Cosmetics are legally defined as—

Articles, intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, and . . . articles intended for use as a component of any such activities; except that such term shall not include soap.

In other words, cosmetics are used by almost every man, woman, and child from the day they are born to the day they die. Yet, in fact, there are virtually no controls on their safety.

The Food and Drug Administration in the justification of the budget admitted this fact noting that:

Hundreds of new cosmetic products are introduced each year. Even though these products come in contact with the skin and sensory organs, there is no legal requirement for cosmetic manufacturers to obtain premarketing clearance for their products. As a consequence, consumer complaints are the primary source of information about hazardous cosmetics. American insurance companies report that cosmetics are the basis for the second largest group of personal injury claims.

Thus, in the pungent words of Representative LEONOR SULLIVAN, the public becomes the "guinea pig" to test the safety of cosmetics.

In this regard it is interesting to note that the National Commission on Product Safety has reported that cosmetics injure 60,000 persons annually, with injuries ranging from skin eruptions, to loss of hair, severe allergic reactions, burns, itching, and lacerations.

While drugs must be proven to be safe before they are marketed, and all ingredients used in food products are now subject to premarket checks, the \$6 billion cosmetic industry is free from meaningful controls.

Particularly disturbing is the fact that there is no requirement that the cosmetic industry open their complaint files to FDA inspection. The FDA is seriously short handed in the cosmetics area, allocating less than \$2 million to regulate this \$6 billion industry. Therefore, it is imperative that FDA immediately be alerted when complaints about a product are received by a cosmetic company.

Apparently, Commissioner Edwards realizes the critical nature of this need for he has been quoted as stating that—

At this time, the FDA receives only a fraction of the total number of cases of adverse reactions. The feedback simply must be greater, and the industry can help by opening their complaint files to us. I do not see any workable alternative if we are going to establish a valid base for preventive actions.

Unfortunately to this moment the industry has not voluntarily agreed to open up its complaint files. Clearly if voluntary agreement is not quickly reached a legislative remedy will be required.

These facts alone would require action, but recently a whole new rash of problems have made the need for strong remedial legislation urgent. For example, mercury, an extremely toxic substance,

was found to be utilized in a number of cosmetics as a preservative. The Food and Drug Administration has now recommended that mercury be replaced with less toxic substances, while Representative MINK with 53 cosponsors has introduced a bill to require that cosmetics containing mercury be required to state this fact on its label. Representative MINK emphasized that—

Since mercury is a highly poisonous substance, it is imperative that consumers be given the right to decide on the basis of content labelling whether they wish to expose themselves to the risk of using products containing these ingredients.

But certain other experts have begun to believe that the mercury problem is only the tip of the iceberg. Esther Peterson, President Johnson's consumer adviser, has strongly argued that—

If there is any cosmetic item which contains anything which can hurt you or me then I say the manufacturer shouldn't be allowed to sell it without at least a clear warning.

A similar position has been taken by Virginia Knauer. Mrs. Knauer stated:

I find it difficult to understand why commonly occurring ingredients aren't listed on cosmetics labels to facilitate the purchasing decisions of consumers, a fraction of whom may be sensitive to particular ingredients.

Dr. Alexander Fisher, the author of an important text on contact dermatitis, has written to me in the same vein urging that—

All cosmetics, whether labeled hypo-allergenic or not, should be required to provide testing results and be required to label their ingredients so that sensitized individuals can be advised as to what cosmetics to avoid. Such labeling should be made mandatory and would be of great aid to physicians. Labeling, particularly of photosensitizing chemicals in soaps or other cosmetics should be a "must". Many photosensitized patients become "persistent light reactors" and have to avoid sunlight for months or years even though they no longer come in contact with the offending cosmetic.

Dermatological and allergic reactions, however, are not the only serious problems associated with cosmetics. Dr. Louis A. Wilson, in a study of ocular cosmetics, found that many of these cosmetics after a period of use become contaminated with bacteria and fungi in high density. One of the contaminants he found was *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, which when it infects an eye can cause permanent corneal damage within 48 hours. Dr. Wilson concluded:

Considering the high density of this cosmetic contamination, and their daily application about the outer eye, we feel a clear and present danger exists for infection to occur.

Dr. Wilson in a letter to me was very cautious in drawing definitive conclusions from this original study, but he did note that he now had been able to document a number of cases of corneal infections due to contaminated makeup. Dr. Wilson went on to conclude that—

Simply put, the preservative system employed in most of these cosmetics is inadequate to do the job. It is our contention that government regulations regarding the preservative system in cosmetics to be ap-

plied about the outer eye may be necessary in order to insure continued use of a safe product by the user.

A look at the FDA recall files for fiscal year 1971 shows that bacterial and particularly *Pseudomonas* contamination has been the primary cause of recalls. An interesting example of the potential danger was FDA's recall of a toy shaving lather kit for children contaminated with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. It was feared that the children might be careless and get the lather in their eyes potentially leading to serious infection.

Another area of growing concern is whether there should be greater controls on the use of hexachlorophene. The number of products containing hexachlorophene has increased drastically in the last 20 years. Hexachlorophene, for example, is found in soaps, underarm deodorants, acne creams, hand and body lotions, shampoos, makeup, mouthwash, and feminine hygiene deodorant products.

Despite this widespread use, recent scientific studies have raised serious questions about the indiscriminate utilization of hexachlorophene by the general public. It has been known for some time that hexachlorophene is acutely toxic. But in the past it was felt that the main danger was from the direct ingestion of hexachlorophene in large quantities. However, recently it has been learned that hexachlorophene is dangerous in other ways.

It has been found, for example, that severely burned infants, when washed with hexachlorophene develop a response referred to as burn encephalopathy, manifested by convulsions and brain seizures, which may be fatal.

Furthermore, it has recently been proven that hexachlorophene can be absorbed through intact and uninjured human skin into the blood stream. Curly and his fellow researchers who carried out this study for the Environmental Protection Agency concluded:

These data raise questions about the safety of hexachlorophene when it is allowed to accumulate on the skin without rinsing and suggest that the technique of washing infants with hexachlorophene be re-evaluated. It would seem advisable to rinse the skin carefully after the application of hexachlorophene.

This conclusion dovetails with the findings of Renate Kimbraugh who carried out an independent analysis of the toxicity of hexachlorophene published in the Archives of Environmental Health. After detailing that hexachlorophene ingested by rats leads to progressive paralysis and brain degeneration, Dr. Kimbraugh went on to assert that—

At the present state of our knowledge, the use of concentrated hexachlorophene preparations should be curtailed, and residues on food products should be reviewed and restricted when appropriate.

No one knows whether those who use large numbers of products containing hexachlorophene over long periods of time may be absorbing sufficient quantities to seriously endanger their health. Clearly studies must be undertaken immediately by FDA to determine safety criteria for hexachlorophene. In the in-

terim, all products containing hexachlorophene should be so labeled and contain a clear notice indicating the potential toxic nature of the contents and suitable information as to its proper utilization. Furthermore, all unnecessary uses of hexachlorophene in soaps and cosmetics should be eliminated.

Thus, though the safety record of cosmetic companies has been generally good and though the cosmetic industry has recently taken some useful voluntary steps, there are clearly sufficient problems to warrant more stringent regulation. I hope in the coming weeks comprehensive hearings will be held to draft legislation to give greater protection to the American consumer in this area.

IT IS TIME TO RECONSIDER BASEBALL'S REPUTATION AS "THE NATIONAL PASTIME"

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

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, despite dwindling enthusiasm, baseball has continued to enjoy a reputation as "the national pastime." But the removal of professional baseball from the Nation's Capital—the center of a large and fast-growing area—should make us wonder if that reputation is appropriate.

It certainly was, at one time. There were games on every corner lot and strongly supported and strongly community-oriented teams. You could name a major city and, automatically, its baseball team sprang to mind. The community supported its team through thick and thin, and the team remained wedded to the community and its institutions.

But that is not the case today, when millionaire owners pick up their teams—like the spoiled kid who would take his ball home if he did not get to pitch—and move those teams again and again in search of ever sweeter deals. The American people have been turned off by this capacity of baseball's owners to forget community and forget sport—and remember only the business ethics of the 19th century.

Today, basketball appears to be the sport of the neighborhood. Professional football appears to attract the spectators. Meanwhile, active adults are boating and swimming, bowling and skiing, playing golf, tennis. You have to get on a waiting list these days to buy a fine bicycle.

People are fishing and hiking—and playing the first American game, the Indian's lacrosse. Americans are showing a pluralism in their sport, as in other aspects of their lives. It is time to wonder if there is anything that can be called "the" national pastime, and time to doubt, in particular, if that is baseball.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, in a recent edition of *Library Journal*, Mr. George H. Siehl, formerly of Johnstown, Pa., a

member of the staff of the Environmental Policy Division, Legislative Reference Service, of the Library of Congress, has provided us with an updated review of the environmental literature which has flooded the country over the past few years. As one who has tried to keep pace with this material, I can assure you that the compilation of such a review is no small task.

Mr. Siehl places the "environmental scare books" which have captured a great deal of the public's attention in their proper perspective. While he does not discount the necessity—and value—of this type of book, considering the magnitude of the environmental problems facing the Nation, he does offer "leavening" in the notice and review of more substantive and potentially more important works. He cites specifically a paraphrased quote from an essay of Benjamin DeMott which all of us would do well to remember:

Tonal extremism, in the defense of truth, can be an incitement to skepticism.

The Siehl article, "Literature Subsequent to the Environmental Nova," is one of the best guides through the maze of published environmental material that it has been my pleasure to read. I say that knowing I could be accused of favoritism because Mr. Siehl is a former constituent, but I am sure our colleagues will be impressed with the completeness and the fairness with which the author treats his huge topic. His comments on the "anthologizing" of various environmental articles was particularly welcomed by one who must read selectively in this field. I have long thought that the publishers of these books would better serve the cause of making the public aware of the problems facing the Nation and the world by printing the works of more authors, with more opinions, and on more—limited—subjects, rather than concentrating on the "big names" in the movement and on the so-called big picture. Perhaps when Mr. Siehl writes a third "update," we will find that the environmental publishing industry has found experts dealing with more detailed problems, thus encouraging more citizens to become interested and involved in environmental problem solving.

I am sure our colleagues will find the current article of value, but in order to make the series complete, I have included Siehl's earlier article on the same subject, "Our World—and Welcome to It."

The articles follow:

[From *Library Journal*, July 1971]

LITERATURE SUBSEQUENT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL NOVA

(By George Siehl)

The brightness grew steadily, with periodic flashes, until all the Nation basked in the brilliance of Earth Day—April 22, 1970. Within weeks the intensity vanished and the environmental issue was stabilized at a level somewhat above its pre-explosive glow. The great display, though brief, marked the environment's place in the world's galaxy of problems.

Such was the course of America's Environmental Nova.

George Gamow wrote of novae in *Matter, Earth, and Sky* (Prentice, 1959): "These violent stars were given the name, *novae*, i.e., 'new ones,' because it was originally believed

that they were not in the sky before they were first seen. However, later observation proved that these 'new stars' were actually not new at all, but rather old stars which, because of some catastrophic process, suddenly increased their luminosity."

A year ago, *Library Journal* carried a rather broad-brush review of "the literature of the environmental crisis" (April 15, 1970, p. 1443-47). In preparing that review, it was not surprising to find a veritable mountain of literature because the article traced the history of man's concern with his environment. It was a surprise that the 1970 contribution to the environmental literature should be almost as voluminous as all that went before. If a slight amount of exaggeration can be excused, the experience does certainly justify all that is being said about the information explosion.

One area of omission in last year's review is that of wildlife conservation, particularly the conservation of species whose existence is threatened. The oversight is corrected herewith, and thankfully with several excellent books which have appeared in the last year or so.

No American animal is more symbolic of the vanishing natural heritage of our continent than is the wolf. No other animal is so deeply embedded in our folklore and fairy tales as is the wolf.

Dr. L. David Mech in *The Wolf* (Natural History Pr., 1970) has provided the most authoritative and readable account of a major endangered predator. The book is based on years of field experience in conducting research on Isle Royale National Park in Lake Superior; and in the forests of Northern Minnesota. Mech's Isle Royale work was previously published in the National Park fauna series as *The Wolves of Isle Royale* (GPO, 1966). The present work, however, covers a much broader range.

Mech admits to a bias in favor of the wolf, but adds that "I have tried throughout this book to regard the animal objectively. It is my firm belief that such a view is not only much more enlightening than the usual unfounded and mythical view of the creature but also is much more interesting."

A reader of *The Wolf* is likely to come away questioning the subtle shaping force of fairy tales and fantasy on young minds. The wolf, as Mech presents it, is much more interesting.

In his conclusion, Mech discusses those who see the wolf only as "dirty killers." In one paragraph, he manages to condense a philosophy of man's behavior toward man; the means to achieve environmental victory through the political process; and his innermost feelings toward the real—but vanishing world. He wrote:

"These people cannot be changed. If the wolf is to survive, the wolf haters must be outnumbered. They must be shouted, outfinanced, and outvoted. Their narrow and biased attitude must be outweighed by an attitude based on an understanding of natural processes. Finally their hate must be outdone by a love for the whole of nature, for the unspoiled wilderness, and for the wolf as a beautiful, interesting, and integral part of both."

With all the environmental problems facing the world, or just with the matter of all the animals facing extinction, it may seem strange to dwell at such length on one book about one species. Perhaps it is that in the plight of the wolf, with whom we have shared much of our existence, we find some reflection of the plight of man.

The pace of extinction for earth's creatures has been quickened by man's activities. Some animals will probably be eliminated before we know they are (or were) even here. Conservationists have made the seriousness of the problem well known in recent years. As a result, legislative efforts have been made to save the species known to be endangered.

The United States Congress, for instance, passed a law late in 1969 which prohibits the importation of animals or parts of animals (i.e., spotted cat pelts) deemed to be endangered. It was under the provision of that act that Walter Hickel carried out one of his last acts as Interior Secretary. Eight species of whales were placed on the endangered species list by Hickel, thus preventing the importation of their oil, meat, and other products. The United States is the largest single market for whale oil, and with the elimination of that market after the current harvest is sold, commercial hunting pressures on the remaining whale populations are expected to decline.

The efforts to save the world's wildlife suffered a tragic loss late last year with the death of James Fisher. Two major works in which he played a key role were published before his death, however.

The first, *Wildlife in Danger* (Viking, 1969), was done with Noel Simon and Jack Vincent. The book is based on information in the files of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the prestigious organization which publishes the official world list of endangered species. That list is known as the Red Data Book. *Wildlife in Danger* is arranged in encyclopedic fashion, providing a capsule of information on each of the animals listed.

The second book was prepared in collaboration with His Royal Highness Prince Philip. It is *Wildlife Crisis* (Coward, 1970) and is highlighted by three chapters written by Prince Philip and a number of his outstanding wildlife photographs. There follows a discussion of the animals considered in danger of extinction, but they are discussed by geographical groupings rather than appearing in alphabetical or Linnean order. The text also provides background and interpretive material.

Both books contain fine illustrations in black and white and in color. Both are also similar in that proceeds from their sale go toward the protection of world wildlife. If a choice had to be made between the two, Fisher's excellent introduction to *Wildlife in Danger* might tip the scales. He summarizes "the erosion of the variety of wild life" since 1600, and catalogs the pressures which now threaten to eliminate several other species.

Fisher described the tenor of the book in this way in his introduction:

"This book has been compiled from I.U.C.N files as dispassionately as its compilers could find possible. Confronted with a list of species on the verge of extinction, and the high likelihood that three-quarter of them have become so because of man (and thus avoidably), a certain amount of rage might seem justified. Rage, however, does not cure. We hope that we can arouse righteous indignation with the accounts in this book, which are as true as we, and our many helpful naturalist friends and correspondents, have been able to make them."

World Wildlife: The Last Stand (Scribner's, 1970) was written by the United States Ambassador to Norway, Philip Kingsland Crowe. He is a longtime conservationist and one of the founders of the World Wildlife Fund. This book, like his previous *The Empty Ark* (Scribner's, 1967) is based on his personal observations of the animals of which he writes. Last August, when *World Wildlife* was published, Crowe was in Spitsbergen observing polar bears in their natural habitat. Intermingled with his comments on the animals are numerous observations on the country he is visiting and its history, economy, and politics. Crowe is probably the only author capable of providing an assessment of many national leaders' feelings for wildlife conservation. Such personal concerns, particularly in the less developed nations, are often the key to success in conservation programs.

Much of what was written about the environment shortly before Earth Day was emo-

tionally charged. There was a message to be delivered and little was spared to ensure its delivery. This approach was continued throughout the year, but at a significantly lower frequency. The change in tone was caused partly by the realization that the message had been delivered—the public was aware, finally, of the danger of environmental deterioration.

Having attracted public notice with the emotional, the hard-hitting, the just-plain-scare approach, many environmentalists realized that any effective follow-through would have to be based on a more rational approach.

Man's Impact on the Global Environment (M.I.T. Pr., 1970) is probably the outstanding example of the change in technique. The book is the report of a month-long interdisciplinary panel on Study of Critical Environmental Problems (SCEP). The study acknowledged that "Some concerned individuals, including well-known scientists, have warned of both imminent and potential global environmental catastrophes." To assay the validity of those warnings, the study was based on these questions:

What can we now authoritatively say on the subject?

What are the gaps in knowledge which limit our confidence in the assessments we can now make?

What must be done to improve the data and our understanding of their significance so that better assessments may be made in the future?

What programs of focused research, monitoring, and action are needed?

What are the characteristics of the national and/or international action needed to implement the recommendations of the Study?

The study deflates many of the environmental monster balloons paraded out last year. Global oxygen starvation was considered so unlikely in view of scientific evidence that it was dismissed as a "non-problem."

The study did not find that all is well, however. Doubts about the effect of the supersonic transport (SST) on the stratosphere were voiced by the group. As a result, the Department of Transportation agreed to further research designed to remove those doubts.

In summary, *Man's Impact on the Global Environment* shows scientists working as scientists to relate their specialized skills to a major social problem in a responsible way. Any bookshelf that contains some of the environmental "scare" books should also contain the SCEP report—for leavening.

Another source of scientific data on global environmental problems comes from a symposium held at the 1968 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. S. Fred Singer has edited the symposium papers for publication as *Global Effects of Environmental Pollution* (Reidel, Dordrecht, Holland, 1970). This is not a book for light reading. It is a compilation of scientific papers which examine various measurable aspects of the pollution problem. The audience to which it is best directed is composed of scientists or other serious researchers.

STATING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY

Max Nicholson has drawn upon his extensive global travels and his training as an ornithologist and ecologist to create *The Environmental Revolution* (McGraw, 1970). It is, at once, a history of conservation in America and in Britain, and a philosophical reflection on the course of environmental consciousness. Nicholson, after reviewing some of man's continuing abuses of the environment, is able to view the future optimistically. He states, "The 1970's will mark the first moment during man's tenure of this earth when the nature and conduct of

his stewardship will be continuously under critical scientific scrutiny, not too far separated from the seats of power and from the enforcement of accountability."

Nicholson believes the new age will develop through conservation "leaving behind the period of missionary exhortation and protest, and of assuming a responsible and constructive share in the management of the planet."

There is no place like the mountains or the sea to reflect on man, life, and cosmic meanings. Rolf Edberg recorded his thoughts developed while hiking and sailing in his native Scandinavia during 1966. *On the Shred of a Cloud* (Univ. of Alabama, 1969) is now available to Americans. Many will find the concerns Edberg expresses all too familiar—overpopulation, pollution, toxic chemicals loose in the environment. What is unique is the skillful weaving of these somber threads into the brighter tapestry of Scandinavian land and seascape.

Revelations granted and philosophies created amid Scandinavian splendor is not the lot of most Americans. Theirs must be, most often, a glumly accepted recognition of existence, reinforced daily by the pressures of one megalopolis or another. *Challenge for Survival* (Columbia Univ. Pr., 1970) offers some assistance in formulating a bit more positive approach. Pierre Dansereau has edited these proceedings of a 1968 symposium concerned with "land, air, and water for man in megalopolis." The fact, theory, and stimulating ideas contained in the book make for interesting reading. Particularly enjoyable were the contributions of Frank Egler and David Lowenthal in the "Land" section.

Lynton Caldwell in *Environment: A Challenge to Modern Society* (Natural History Pr., 1970) traces the emergence of the philosophy of environmental protection into the realm of public policy. The book is much more than a history, however. Caldwell views the administrative acceptance and application of "ecologically sound ethics" as far from complete. The author is without peer in his grasp and presentation of the subject—the book is a landmark on the environmental scene.

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

Librarians have probably discovered that the high school debate topic for this academic year is "How can our physical environment best be controlled and developed?"

The Environmental Policy Division of the Congressional Research Service compiled the basic document for the debate. *A Collection of Excerpts and Bibliography* was printed as Senate Document No. 91-66 (GPO, 1970), and is now available only from the GPO.

The debate may be considered in simplistic terms as pitting environment vs. economics. Newspapers, especially the *Wall Street Journal*, have provided a respectable file of articles on this topic in the last year. The common chain of events in these articles seems to be the establishment of pollution control standards by state or local government; a response from the offending plant that reduction of the pollution emission to desired standards is too expensive, coupled with a threat to close the plant. The result varies from instance to instance, but often the governmental unit sticks with the designated standards—and the industry complies or closes.

Environmental Side Effects of Rising Industrial Output (Heath, 1970), edited by Alfred J. Van Tassel, provides a wealth of information. Plenty of statistics and references on a wide range of industries are included. Researchers should find this an extremely useful tool.

One of the three lectures by Henry Ford II under the title *The Human Environment and Business* (Weybright, 1970) is also germane. His remarks to the Harvard Business School touch on the role of the auto industry

in reducing air pollution, as well as dealing with other social problems.

A pro and con treatment on "The Question of the Federal Role in Pollution Control" was included in *Congressional Digest*, the August-September 1970 number. Information on federal actions to stop the increase in pollution is included, as are statements from a number of congressional members.

The point of view of an important industrial component—the oil and gas industries—is contained in *Current Key Issues Relating to Environmental Conservation* (National Petroleum Council, Washington, D.C., 1970).

Current History devoted its June, July, and August 1970 issues to an in-depth examination of America's environmental problems. The debaters should find the material as useful as the general reader will find them interesting.

Several bibliographies that should prove helpful are: *Environment and Man* (National Press Bks, 1970) by Robert Durrenberger; *Natural Resources in the Governmental Process* (Univ. of Arizona, 1970) by David Paulsen; and *Bibliography on Environmental Affairs* by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C. The latter two bibliographies are annotated.

A Complete Handbook on Environmental Control (National Textbook Co., 1970) is certainly worth considering inasmuch as it is identified as "a reference manual for debaters." The authors are Thomas McClain and David Zarefsky.

THE ESTABLISHMENT AS AUTHOR

The year 1970 saw the establishment of the Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President. One of the first tasks facing the three-man council was the preparation of the first annual report on the state of the American environment. *Environmental Quality* (GPO, 1970) was transmitted to the Congress in August. As a first effort in "getting it all together" for environmental problems, the report does a good job. It was criticized in some quarters for not providing more solutions and for advocating the President's proposals.

Ocean Dumping: A National Policy (GPO, 1970) was issued by the Council in October. Ocean pollution through use of the sea as a dump for sewage, garbage, industrial and radioactive wastes, dredge spoils, and unwanted munitions has resulted in increasingly severe economic losses to commercial fishermen. Recreational use of beaches and of the sea itself have been reduced. In some cases threats to human health have developed as a result of ocean dumping. *Ocean Dumping* details the kinds, quantities, and locations of wastes disposed of at sea. The report also offers alternate means of dealing with the wastes, both on an interim and a long-term basis.

In February 1971, the Council on Environmental Quality began publication of the *102 Monitor*. It is a listing of statements filed by federal agencies with regard to the environmental impact of any proposed action by that agency. Such statements are required by section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act, hence the name *102 Monitor*. Availability of the information allows interested citizens to voice their comments and thus exert an influence on the project in its formative stage. For all too often in the past, conservationists and other interested groups have been confronted with a *fait accompli*.

The Council states that the *Monitor* will be published monthly, and "available on request with preference given to those representing groups with a continuing interest in the 102 process not restricted to a single project."

The Congress issued a large number of hearings, reports, and other documents which are concerned with the environment. To list all of those publications would require too much time and space, and besides, there is a happy alternative. *Environmental Af-*

airs of the 91st Congress (GPO, 1971) was prepared by the Environmental Policy Division, Congressional Research Service. Congressional activities in over two dozen areas of environmental concern are discussed in this Committee Print issued by the Senate Interior Committee. Each section provides details on legislation passed, legislative proposals which did not secure final action, a review of recent reports of interest, and a listing of pertinent events in each subject area.

GUIDES TO CITIZEN ACTION

The condition of our environment is of more than academic interest. No amount of reading, listening, or television watching is going to improve the situation. It is what the citizen does, with the information he has received and the motivation he has developed, that matters. The obvious question then becomes, "What is the environmentally concerned citizen to do?" An evaluation of his actions as a consumer is a good place to start. Do those actions add unnecessarily to the environmental burden? He may volunteer to serve on committees or governmental bodies, or even run for office.

The list could go on at length, but the concerned citizen might prefer to read a book about what he can do. If he wants to get a few of his neighbors to help him, *Community Action for Environmental Quality* (GPO, 1970) may prove useful. This guidebook was prepared by the Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality and provides information on how to organize and follow through on action projects. Included are a list of federal and state agencies, private organizations, and publications which can provide assistance.

The Sierra Club's *Ecotactics* (Ballantine, 1970; Trident, 1970) also provides suggestions for individual involvement, including accounts of successful efforts and some interesting essays. The emphasis is on youth involvement, but Sierra Club executive director McCloskey cautions, "Changes are made only when the controlling institutions are forced to make them through the political process."

The American Association of University Women has provided a sourcebook for environmental activists in *A Resource Guide on Pollution Control* (AAUW, Washington, D.C., 1970). For each type of environmental problem the guide provides a directory of public agencies and private organizations concerned with that particular problem. Some background information is provided, along with a bibliography, in each section.

The National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C., annually publishes a *Conservation Directory* which gives information on the location and staff members of governmental and private organizations dealing with the broad range of conservation topics. That broad range is what we now include under the term "environment."

When all else fails the citizen can always combat pollution by following the advice of environmental lawyer Victor Yannacone—"Sue the bastards."

A new and useful guide to suing the environmental "bad guys," whatever their parentage, is Joseph L. Sax's *Defending the Environment: A Strategy for Citizen Action* (Knopf, 1971). Sax cites a number of case histories in the emerging field of environmental law. He includes a copy of the environmental protection bill which his own state of Michigan has adopted.

On the specific matter of clearing the air, *Your Right to Clean Air* is a "manual for citizen action," published by the Conservation Foundation, Washington, D.C., 1970.

READINGS—WE'VE GOT READINGS

Books of readings on ecology, pollution, or the environment are proliferating. Many of them tend to reprint the same authors and frequently the same articles that have appeared in other books of readings.

It is nearly to the point where, if you've seen one book of reprinted environmental articles, you've seen them all. If the trend last year was for authors to "outscare" one another, the trend this year seems to be for editors to "outreprint" their counterparts. It is disheartening to think that some of those who are publishing on the environmental crisis are doing so only for personal financial gain.

There are a few bright spots, however. One bright spot is *The Crisis of Survival* (Morrow, 1970) which is basically a hard cover edition of the April 1970 issue of *The Progressive*. Added to the magazine articles were several brief essays, including one by Benjamin DeMott, "Ecology and Self-Scrutiny: A Cultural Overview." It should certainly be included in the next round of environmental anthologies. He notes that "everywhere pseudoevents are laid on for electronic newsmen (car burials, Earth Days, and the like)" and cites the danger of overripe rhetoric; "Tonal extremism, in the defense of truth, can be an incitement to skepticism."

In paperback, *The Arthur Godfrey Environmental Reader* (Ballantine, 1970) also draws, in part, on some less overworked sources. The appeal of this book lies, perhaps, in its departure from crisis and foulness to catch a glimpse of beauty. The selections from Victor Scheffer's *The Year of the Whale* and from Henry Beston's *The Outermost House* provide those glimpses.

The following three readers are available in paperback editions:

Eco-Crisis (Wiley, 1970) is a collection of readings selected by Cecil E. Johnson. One of the best selections is Garret Hardin's "The Economics of Wilderness." The usefulness of the book is reduced because nearly one-third of the pages are devoted to environmental problems following nuclear or chemical and biological warfare. Certainly such problems would be severe, but they do not fall within the context of most discussions of environmental pollution.

Glen and Rhoda Love have included a few nonstandard selections in their *Ecological Crisis* (Harcourt, 1970) "The Fog" by Berton Roueche recounts the Donora, Pennsylvania air pollution disaster, and an excerpt from William O. Douglas's *A Wilderness Bill of Rights* outlines the functions of a proposed office of conservation.

A volume which presents previously unpublished material is *The Environmental Crisis* (Yale, 1970), edited by Harold Helfrich. It consists of the lectures delivered in the Yale School of Forestry symposium on Issues in Environmental Crisis, held in 1968-1969. A number of the "standard" environmental names are included, along with some authors less frequently heard although they have something interesting to say. Among the latter is Charles Ross, former member of the Federal Power Commission, who discusses the role of federal government as an "Inadvertent Advocate of Environmental Degradation."

Protecting Our Environment (H. W. Wilson, 1970) is one of "The Reference Shelf" series. Editor Grant McClellan has done a fine job of selecting good material from a broad environmental range.

Walt Anderson has similarly selected generally interesting and relevant material for *Politics and Environment* (Goodyear, 1970). The section on the urban environment is weak, however, with only a Lewis Mumford piece to save it.

In future readers which endeavor to deal with the urban environment, *Superhighway—Superhoax* (Doubleday, 1970) is a certain candidate for inclusion. Author Helen Leavitt faced eviction from her Washington, D.C. home at the hands of the highway builders, but turned the tables on them to stop the District's freeway program by going to court. Her report on the role of the highway in contemporary America is critical and hard-hitting. Mass transit could get a

healthy boost from this book—and that would transform the urban environment faster than a whole year's crop of sociologists.

IN CLOSING

The Diligent Destroyers (Doubleday, 1970) catalogs some of the many single-minded activities by both federal agencies and private enterprise which have resulted in lasting, serious disruption of the natural environment. The Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, federal and state highway agencies, and the strip miners all appear. Laycock writes strongly in opposition to much that these agencies do. He does not merely criticize; he offers suggestions whereby broader considerations could determine the fate of individual projects, considerations which include protection of wildlife, landscape, and the condition of the world we pass along to the next generation.

Third Pollution (Praeger, 1971) makes surprisingly interesting the process whereby one small step for the consumer becomes an uphill treadmill for the garbage collector. William Small's book on the problem of solid wastes has already been tagged in a *Library Journal* review (January 15, p. 200) as "essential for libraries." The casual tossing of an item into the trash can, when multiplied by the population of the United States, leads to a bill of \$4.5 billion every year. The book details some of the pending changes in management and technology designed to reduce that bill and return much of the waste material to use.

Gordon Taylor surveys the "future of the human race" in the light of our broad scale environmental assault upon ourselves in *The Doomsday Book*. His cases are of the frightening variety, and his prognosis not particularly hopeful.

A broad survey of environmental issues and the Congressional treatment of those issues is contained in *Congress and the Environment* (Univ. of Washington Pr., 1970). The book is based on research papers prepared by graduate students at the University of Washington, and is edited by Richard Cooley. It can serve as a guide to others interested in pursuing similar studies. The chief criticism of the book has been of its lack of depth, a factor stemming in large part from its extensive reliance on secondary sources.

The sensational is still with us. It does serve a purpose, but that purpose—raising an alarm—has by now been largely accomplished. This review has, by and large, been confined to those books and authors who have moved to the second stage. It is at that second stage that we examine the facts, establish priorities, and begin the job of cleaning up our planet.

This review is far from being a complete listing of all the good sources which became available during Year One of America's Environmental Decade. In fact, five more likely candidates for inclusion on the list were dropped on my desk as I typed this conclusion. I'm glad. It means that there are, as Benjamin DeMotte in his *Crisis of Survival* essay described them, "many spokesmen for the ecological cause [who] say their piece moderately, coolly—yet nevertheless press just as firmly the point that mankind cannot have known an equivalent crisis before."

[From *Library Journal*, April 1970]

OUR WORLD—AND WELCOME TO IT!

(By George H. Siehl)

Cartoonist John Monroe gets a half-hour in which to solve the familiar human problems which exist in his Thurberesque world every Monday evening.

Scientists give us about a half-century to solve the familiar environmental problems which exist in our world. At stake in solving those problems is the survival of the human race.

The exact number of years may vary some-

what, depending upon which scientific jermiad one listens to. The range seems to be from about 30 to 100 years before mankind succumbs to the lethal combinations of solid, liquid and gaseous waste products. To quibble over the precise time remaining is simply to engage in a morbid hair-splitting contest. Something obviously is wrong, and dealing with that wrong is considerably more important.

The earliest recorded instance of man suffering the consequences of abusing his environment deals with a young couple who made excessive use of the natural productivity of their garden in a place called Eden.

Since then, we have gained the capability of massively degrading the environment to the point where the reaction threatens to become physical, rather than theological. Before examining the current situation in some detail, it may be useful to trace briefly the evolution of the man-environment theme.

Perhaps the outstanding work of scholarship in tracing the origins of man's attitude toward the natural world is that of Clarence J. Glacken in *Traces on the Rhodian Shore* (Univ. of Calif. Pr., 1967). His account carries from the time of the ancient Greek philosophers until the end of the 18th Century. It is certainly the most difficult period in which to identify the threads of environmental concern. Most research leads back only to such early conservationists as Thomas Jefferson and Edmund Ruffin of Virginia. The contributions of Ruffin and his predecessors are detailed in U.S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 449, "Early American Soil Conservationists."

Man and Nature, by George Perkins Marsh (Harvard Univ. Pr., 1965), first published in 1864, is one of the best expositions on the part man played in adversely modifying the landscape. No broad national action program to correct the abuses he identified was to follow for many years—indeed, until the close of the 19th Century.

The "first wave" of conservation in America began with a growing national concern over the need to protect our natural resources. It is Teddy Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, and, perhaps, Steve Mather of the National Park Service that we associate with the first conservation era. The federal government was then structured to deal with the management of our resource base. In addition to the Park Service, which was established in 1916, the Forest Service was created in 1905 and the Geological Survey even earlier, in 1879.

Then, as now, the relationship between man and the natural world was not to be arbitrated solely by bureaucrats. Many of the major conservation organizations active today were founded in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The Sierra Club was established by John Muir and his friends in the Sierra Nevada in 1892. The Audubon Society started in 1905, the National Parks Association in 1919, the Society of American Foresters in 1900, and the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners in 1902.

The broad outlines and some interesting detail of this seminal period are contained in Stewart Udall's *Quiet Crisis* (Holt, 1963).

The hallmark of conservation's first wave was protection of natural resources. The second wave, in the 1930's, was characterized by efforts to restore a battered land—a parallel to the social and economic programs of the day.

The Soil Conservation Service, Tennessee Valley Authority and the Civilian Conservation Corps must stand as the outstanding conservation components of the second Roosevelt's "alphabet soup" administration.

World War II diverted the nation's attention from resource problems. The end of that war was followed by an orgy of growth in population, industrialization, housing—and environmental deterioration. The abuses,

however, were ignored or excused by all but a few traditional conservationists both in and out of government.

Henry C. Hart expressed the fundamental changes which had taken place in man's relationship with the world. In a brief, but pivotal, essay in *Perspectives on Conservation* (John Hopkins, 1958), a book keynoted by the former director of the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service, Ernest Griffith, Hart wrote: "Nature made the world Theodore Roosevelt's Americans lived in; men made ours." The men obviously did not prove as skilled in fitting their handiwork together into a smoothly functioning system as did nature.

An international symposium was held in Princeton, New Jersey in 1955 to discuss the man-land relationship. The proceedings of the symposium *Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth* were published in 1956 by the University of Chicago Press. The book, organized to treat the subject in major sections no "Retrospect," "Process," and "Prospect," is a rich mine for researchers.

Traditional conservation organizations devoted their energies largely to the protection of a single resource such as wildlife, forests, parks, or wilderness. By closely monitoring and, when necessary, resisting the activities of governments or industries, the conservationists have achieved a high degree of success in their protective efforts. These groups have also performed a vital service in educating the public to the threats as they developed, and to the importance of the resource involved. This is a role which will continue to be of importance in the future.

Even though many of these conservation groups have been widening their areas of concern, the environmental crisis calls for a holistic approach and the involvement of large numbers of people who would not ordinarily become involved with specific resource issues.

Conservation has written the prologue to the environmental crisis.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS

The term "environmental crisis" is a convenient—and not overstated—means of referring to the deteriorating quality of the natural world. The environmental crisis stems from the fouling of some environmental components and the monumental consumption of others. The contributors to the crisis may well be characterized as the three "P's"—Population, Pollution and Progress.

Population is the most sensitive topic of the three. Discussion of the need to curtail the population growth rate is greeted in some quarters with cries of "racial genocide," and in other quarters as an intolerable infringement of religious liberty. Anyone who has participated in the great search of our time—for a downtown parking space—or held his children aloft behind 15 ranks of fathers doing the same thing to provide a view of Old Faithful, is probably willing to concede that *someone* had better stop breeding. Library patrons who find, as a matter of course, that the book they want is "not on shelf" may also be prone to feelings that the population level should have been stabilized some time ago.

The impact of growing population levels on a fixed resource base is continually under review. *Resources in America's Future* (Johns Hopkins, 1963), prepared by Resources for the Future, is one such review. A more recent, and less sanguine, assessment is *Resources and Man* (Freeman, 1969). It was prepared by the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Resources and Man, chaired by Preston Cloud. In his preface, Cloud states: "Serious dangers beset us already, and greater ones loom in the future. People are in trouble, even around the North Atlantic—in large part because there are too many of them."

Garrett Hardin has assembled a number of controversial ideas in *Population, Evolution and Birth Control* (Freeman, 1964).

A source of continuing information is the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Especially useful as a guide to further information is their *Sourcebook on Population*, which contains an extensive bibliography as well as a guide to other population organizations and programs.

Two recent titles which enjoy wide circulation are Paul Ehrlich's *The Population Bomb* (Ballantine, 1968), and Gordon Taylor's *The Biological Time Bomb* (NAL, 1969).

POLLUTION

Pollution is a much more obvious problem, and not nearly so controversial as population. Billowing plumes of smoke, debris-clogged rivers, and beaches strewn with poisoned fish are visible indicators of environmental damage. There are equally serious, but obscure, pollutants to be considered also, such as the increasing levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and various stray chemicals such as lead and asbestos in the atmosphere. Chemical fertilizers rich in nutrients wash from the soil into rivers and streams where they foster rapid growth of algae, upsetting the normal balance between plants and animals. The return to a river of water which has been used for cooling purposes, and thus warmed, also alters the ecology of the receiving water body.

To identify pollutants, trace them through the environment, and evaluate their effects requires considerably more sophistication than does dealing with smoke or trash.

In terms of dealing with the complex problems of pollution in a broad, coordinated sense, the period from November 1965 to August 1966 has assumed considerable significance. In that time four key reports dealing with environmental quality were issued.

The first, *Restoring the Quality of Our Environment*, was prepared by a panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee. It consists of a brief report, a series of recommendations, and over 250 pages of appendices which provide a basic background on a wide range of pollution problems.

The second report, *Waste Management and Control*, also treats pollution in comprehensive fashion. It was prepared under the direction of Athelstan Spilhaus for the National Academy of Sciences (Publication 1400, 1966).

In June 1966 the oceanography panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee issued its report *Effective Use of the Sea*. Pollution is considered in this report, but is not the dominant theme. The consideration of a management program for 70 percent of the earth's surface has great environmental significance.

The August 1966 report is *Alternatives in Water Management* (National Academy of Sciences Publication 1408). The scope is greatly reduced from the other three reports, but the treatment is nonetheless environmentally oriented.

These four reports, carrying the common theme of environmental protection, and appearing in quick succession, had a considerable effect in stimulating the growing public interest in improving the quality of the environment.

Beyond these basic information sources, there has been a literature explosion on the topic of pollution which outstrips the general growth of information. A survey of entries in the *Congressional Record* for a several month period last year showed the environment to be second only to Viet Nam in number of occurrences.

The popular press is devoting a great amount of space to environmental problems at the moment. A more reliable source of continuing information is *Environmental Science & Technology*, published monthly

by the American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C.

To determine just what the effects of pollution are, some idea of what is "normal" is necessary to provide baselines from which change can be measured. Unspoiled types of anything in the natural world are hard to find these days. Antarctic penguins have been found to contain traces of DDT although none was ever used in that area. Thor Heyerdahl, on his recent transatlantic raft voyage, found trash and sewage floating in mid-ocean. The list is depressingly long.

Ecology is the science which attempts to discover in the planetary wreckage the "normal" relationships between living things and their physical surroundings. Several ecology textbooks are Eugene P. Odum's *Fundamentals of Ecology* (Saunders, 1959), and G. K. Reid's *Ecology of Inland Waters* (Reinhold, 1961), Paul Shepard and Daniel McKinley have assembled a fine group of ecological essays in *The Subversive Science* (Houghton, 1969).

A more direct treatment of pollution is found in *Air Conservation* (American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1965), and The League of Women Voters' *The Big Water Fight*. (Stephen Greene, 1966).

PROGRESS

Progress, the third "P," is here broadly defined to include the harvesting of resources, construction of dams and highways, and the innovations provided by advanced technology, such as the supersonic transport. Clearly, some of each of these categories must continue; the problem is how much.

An examination of progress as a contributor to the declining quality of our environment often moves quickly into the center of an emotionally charged argument. This is the arena in which traditional conservationists have been battling for nearly a century.

The early fights had all the complexity of a barroom brawl. Conservationists won a few—saving the egrets and the bison from extinction at the hands of commercial hunters. Exploitation has come out on top in some cases, too—building the Hetch Hetchy reservoir in a California valley deemed by many to be more beautiful than Yosemite Valley, which is now a National Park; and the construction of a steel mill on the Indiana Dunes of Lake Michigan serve as examples.

Those simple conflicts are still taking place. A copper company wants to mine in an unspoiled area of the Cascade mountains of Washington; biologically rich and essential wetlands in Maryland are given away by the state to land developers. These battles will probably last until there is nothing left to develop.

The defense of the environment has become much more difficult in recent years because of the adverse effects of advancing technology. As Pogo has said, "We have met the enemy, and they is us!"

Scientist Barry Commoner has observed, "The moral issues of the modern world are embedded in the complex substance of science and technology. The exercise of morality now requires the determination of right between the farmers whose pesticides poison the water and the fishermen whose livelihood may thereby be destroyed." (*Science and Survival*, Viking, 1967).

In his previously noted essay, Henry C. Hart expressed much the same thought, writing, "The modern issue is seldom conservation versus exploitation; it is often prudent exploitation for one purpose against prudent exploitation for another."

Our technology permits us to do things we have never done before; there are so many of us that we do these things on a mammoth scale, unaware of the consequences of our actions until tragedy strikes.

Rachel Carson in *Silent Spring* (Houghton, 1962) forcefully brought to public at-

ention the fact that science and technology are not unswerving benefactors of man. Her account of the unforeseen side effects of pesticides could serve as a model for the analysis of other problems of progress.

A recent examination of another area of technology finds the nuclear power program, sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission, severely criticized by Sheldon Novick in *The Careless Atom* (Houghton, 1969). The health hazards associated with nuclear reactors and the overall safety of such facilities are the reasons for Mr. Novick's concern.

Much additional information on health, safety, and the environmental pollution aspects of nuclear reactors may be found in the various printed hearings of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States.

The Congress, by the way, is probably unsurpassed as a source of information on the many aspects of environmental quality. Among the committees and their areas of environmental involvement are: The House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committees, which deal with matters pertaining to parks, recreation, minerals, public lands, and water and power resources. (It was in the Senate Interior Committee that the environmental quality act originated); the Public Works Committees, which deal with pollution, flood control and highways; and the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which are responsible for environmental legislation as it pertains to fish and wildlife; and on the Senate side with problems related to the automobile.

Both the Carson and Novick books are generally assigned to the "scare" category, but this should not be allowed to discredit the important questions which they raise. Many scientists are becoming more outspoken in their public comments because of the great threat they see in environmental pollution problem, and similar major issues. Thus, important decisions, which would have been quietly accepted in the past, will increasingly be called into question.

Young people can be expected to maintain the strong pressure for questioning those decisions which they have exhibited in recent years. One of the topics they plan to concentrate on is the environment.

April 22, 1970 has been designated "Earth Day" and will be the occasion for a nationwide teach-in on the environment. This is one more indicator of the deep student concern with environmental ills, a concern which many observers feel is well on its way to replacing the war in Viet Nam as the focus of student unrest.

Campus librarians may rest a bit easier if a crowd of the bearded ones starts moving toward the library—they may be looking for information. Burning the building is considered very bad form—air pollution, you know.

Two additional references in closing. First is an outstanding review of natural history and conservation literature by Richard G. Lillard (*Wilson Library Bulletin*, October, 1969). Second is *The Environmental Handbook* edited for Friends of the Earth by Garrett De Bell (Ballantine, 1970). The *Handbook* consists of an environmental anthology and, more importantly, suggestions for individual and group action to improve the quality of the environment. This is most likely to be what the students are looking for.

Two forthcoming sources of environmental information should also be mentioned. The Scientists' Institute for Public Information, 30 East 68th St., New York City, plans to have available by April 1, 1970 a series of eight *Environmental Workbooks*, each of which will deal with a single area of environmental concern. Among the titles are: air pollution; water pollution; pesticides; hunger; environmental costs of electric power; envi-

ronmental education, 1970. Each workbook will consist of a nontechnical essay, some reprinted articles, accounts of successful local initiatives and in some cases, bibliographies.

The Senate Interior Committee is also planning to issue a series of Committee Prints which document the evolution of the environmental protection concept. Heavy emphasis will be made of the involvement of the Congress.

It's hazardous to drink the water or breathe the air, the elbow room is getting scarce, but it's our world—and welcome to it!

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AMENDMENTS

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

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, this week we will consider the Economic Opportunity Act amendments.

Prior to our consideration of this measure, I would like to call to my colleagues' attention, an article which appeared in the Washington Star on September 16, 1971. This article indicates that the Office of Economic Opportunity has awarded a \$1,019,761 Federal grant to the Urban Law Institute to aid in establishing a new Antioch School of Law.

LAW INSTITUTE GETS MILLION FOR SCHOOL (By Fred Barnes)

A \$1,019,761 federal grant was awarded to the Urban Law Institute today to aid it in setting up the new Antioch School of Law here.

The law school, affiliated with Antioch College in Ohio, is scheduled to open in September 1972 and will emphasize the "clinical" approach to legal education which allows students to learn by participating in a variety of public interest legal cases.

The grant from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, which has financed the law institute's activities in the past, was announced at a press conference by D.C. Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy and Jean Camper Cahn, director of the institute.

"The money will be used to plan the school and to begin to pull its curriculum together," Mrs. Cahn said. It will also "let us keep on with our current client services," she added.

Among other things, the institute is bringing in well-known legal figures as consultants to help in planning the law school. "It's the most exciting venture I've ever been involved in," Mrs. Cahn said.

The school is expected to have an entering freshman class of about 125, plus about 30 or 40 second-year transfer students. An ultimate enrollment of about 400 is anticipated.

From the time of its inception in 1963, the institute was sponsored by George Washington University Law School. The university channeled more than \$1 million in OEO funds to the institute.

But Robert Kramer, dean of GW law school, decided to terminate sponsorship last July, contending that GW shouldn't be involved in "the direct practice of law" and that the institute "was evolving into a large public interest law firm over which the university has no control."

Under the clinical type of legal education pioneered by the institute, GW law students worked on many cases, including a suit against the Federal Communications Commission for renewing the broadcast license of WMAL-TV and one charging that Anacostia residents were short-changed in the allocation of city services.

The institute has also developed a series of courses in poverty law and related fields, and

many of these have been adopted by other law schools.

These courses, plus some new ones in the same field, will be taught at Antioch School of Law under the clinical teaching system, Mrs. Cahn said.

The progressive law school will probably have a different set of entrance tests than the normal law boards, she said, adding that the boards "test whether you'll be a good law student, not whether you'll be a good lawyer."

And a new application process will be used, with prospective students being asked "questions that no law school has ever asked before," she said.

The GW faculty made one effort to retain the institute, urging the creation last spring of a nonprofit corporation that would maintain a loose affiliation between the university and the institute. But Mrs. Cahn rejected this, saying she would "create" a new law school to carry on the institute's activities.

Mr. Speaker, I call this article to the attention of my colleagues because I question the wisdom of allowing a Federal poverty agency to fund the founding of a new law school, particularly when, as in this case, the George Washington University Law School as recently as July of this year terminated sponsorship of the Urban Law Institute. One cannot help but wonder if OEO program directors even investigated this grant request, or if they inquired as to why the GWU Law School terminated its sponsorship of the institute, or even if the more than \$1 million in OEO funds already channeled into the program under GW's sponsorship was wisely spent.

Mr. Speaker, if the Office of Economic Opportunity is not going to investigate these kinds of grant requests, perhaps it is time that the Congress do so. For this reason, I would urge my colleagues to look closely at the OEO bill which is coming to the floor this week. Many Americans question the spending of their tax dollars in this way.

THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN C. WATTS, OF KENTUCKY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS).

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, rising in this Chamber to note the death of a colleague is always a sad occasion, but for me it is doubly distressing to remark upon the passing of a good and close personal friend, Representative JOHN WATTS, of Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who have been privileged to serve with JOHN WATTS over the last two decades know what a tower of strength he has been. He was not a showy Member, but a very effective Member. He was a Congressman's Congressman. He was a worker in his committee, a quiet effective man who knew how to get things done.

Mr. Speaker, I talked with JOHN for the last time at a political dinner in Louisville a week ago this past Saturday night. He obviously was not feeling well, but, nevertheless, he kept on going. He was never an individual to complain about anything.

I first became acquainted with JOHN nearly a quarter century ago, when he was majority leader of the Kentucky House of Representatives, and I was

counsel to the State highway department. The friendship that began there did, I am proud to say, last as long as he lived.

Over the years, I came to rely on his counsel and his sound judgment, and never failed to marvel at the breadth of his knowledge.

JOHN WATTS gave of himself unstintingly during a long career of public service. He was a farmer, a lawyer, and a banker. His first public service was as police judge of his hometown of Nicholasville, Ky., more than 40 years ago. He was subsequently county attorney of his home county, Jessamine, for a dozen years from 1933 to 1945. After his service in the Kentucky Legislature, JOHN was appointed commissioner of motor transportation in the administration of Gov. Earle C. Clements, who had left this House in 1947 to seek the governorship. JOHN was serving in the motor transportation commissionership when he was elected in a special election to fill the unexpired House term of Thomas Underwood, who had been in 1951 appointed to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate.

JOHN was familiar with the workings of government on all levels, and that knowledge was put to use.

Mr. Speaker, his colleagues on the Committee on Ways and Means will miss JOHN WATTS and the vast store of his knowledge and his efficient service. He will be missed by his friends both from his home State as well as elsewhere across the Nation. His wise and patient counsel was often sought and never denied.

I am sure the entire House joins me in expressing the deepest sympathy to his wife Nora and his daughter Lillian.

The likes of JOHN WATTS will not come this way again.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to our distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOGGS).

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky yielding to me. I feel particularly sad, standing here this morning, to say farewell to a man who was one of my dearest friends.

I sat next to JOHN WATTS on the Committee on Ways and Means for at least 10 years, maybe longer. When I first came to know him when he arrived here in Washington I was impressed with his grasp of the problems that confront us day by day; by his hard work, by his tenacity, and, as the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky has said, by his quiet effectiveness.

But as I sat with him day after day on the Committee on Ways and Means, and as we had to make decisions on the complex economic issues that come before that great committee, I found that he possessed one of the greatest qualities that a Member can have, and that is good judgment.

I remember the late Speaker Sam Rayburn saying here on occasion that a man could have a lot of things, a lot of attributes and lot of qualities, but if he lacked judgment then he lacked the most important attribute of all. JOHN WATTS had good judgment and commonsense.

As he analyzed these complex issues and as I would talk to him about them I would find almost invariably that his judgment was based on sound principles, and upon what he considered to be in the best interests of this country of ours—and in being concerned about our Nation as a whole he was nonetheless concerned about one of the great States of this Nation, Kentucky. The interests of that State were so well represented on the Committee on Ways and Means by JOHN WATTS. Again, not in an intrusive fashion. Seldom did he take the well and make a speech, but there was never a day when something involving Kentucky came up in that committee, and I know this is true on the House floor as well, that he did not make his presence felt and known.

Finally, but certainly not least, JOHN WATTS was a good and dear friend. I suspect that the longer we stay here and the more experiences we have, and the more we are battered back and forth in trying to carry out the trust that our people have given to us, we come more and more to appreciate a man who is indeed a good friend.

JOHN WATTS stood tall when the going was rough in that committee, on the floor of the House, and elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for me to realize that he has left us. His quiet presence was something that I always felt. I would say to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky that I shall feel that presence as long as I am a Member of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS) in extending, on behalf of Mrs. Boggs and myself, the very deepest sympathies to the loving wife of JOHN WATTS, and his family.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. NATCHER).

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay humble tribute to the memory of my friend, JOHN C. WATTS.

His concept of public trust was without parallel and never did he hesitate to speak out against any proposal which he felt was not sound and not to the best interests of our people. In every position he held, either private or public, he achieved distinction. His service in all of his assignments was marked by a high sense of conscience and duty.

Beginning the year 1929, Congressman WATTS served as police judge of Nicholasville, Ky., and occupied this position for 4 years. Next he was elected county attorney of Jessamine County and served from 1933 until 1945. Following his service as county attorney he served as a member and as majority leader of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky State Legislature from 1947 to 1948. When experience and ability were very much required he offered to serve as commissioner of motor transportation of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and occupied this position from 1948 until 1951. In the year 1951 he was elected a Member of Congress and served until the time of his death.

Few men in any walk of life have attracted so large a share of public attention or maintained for so long a period

an equal degree of mental distinction. He was always loyal to his friends and to the people of his district and of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. All down through the years he was a man of great patience and tolerance and made every effort to understand thoroughly every problem presented and to clearly indicate the fact that he not only understood the facts but was ready to act at the proper time. JOHN WATTS had not been well for sometime, and, notwithstanding the fact that on a great many occasions he did not feel well, he continued to carry out the duties of a Representative of the Congress of the United States in the proper manner. He was a tower of strength and an outstanding example of responsible legislative leadership for his colleagues in the Congress. Friendly and sympathetic to all of the problems of the Members of the States that he advised with as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, he indicated at all times his understanding and willingness to serve. The genuine affection and respect that he commanded on both sides of the aisle is the mark of this great man of the people. In these times when many of the problems confronting this country and to us seem almost incapable of solution, we can ill afford to lose a man with the experience and ability of JOHN C. WATTS.

Mr. Speaker, I have lost a good friend, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky has lost a great leader. At this time we pay tribute to his magnificent leadership and the fine influence he had on his State and Nation. The House of Representatives has lost a magnificent public servant. I extend to his wife and daughter my deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. BYRNES).

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the news of the passing of JOHN WATTS was, I know, a shock to all of his friends. It leaves us all sad. We who knew him in the House of Representatives know that we have lost one of our very fine legislators. Kentucky has certainly lost one of its noble men and a Representative who thought always of the welfare of his State and his Nation. He dedicated his life to them.

JOHN was a kindly man, a quiet man, and always diligent in addressing himself to the duties of the job at hand. Those of us who served with him on the Committee on Ways and Means know how dedicated he was to the work of that committee.

He was above all a practical man. He brought to the committee and to his legislative action a degree of practicality that was helpful to all of us who worked with him. We here in the Congress and, certainly, we on the Committee on Ways and Means particularly will greatly miss him and I am sure all of us in the House will find there has been a void created by his leaving us.

To the people of Kentucky and of his district and to his family I do want to express my deepest sympathy at their loss.

Mr. PERKINS. I yield to our distinguished Speaker.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, like all Members of the House, I was shocked on Friday night when the Sergeant at Arms called me to advise me that my good friend and distinguished colleague, JOHN C. WATTS, had left us after suffering a massive cerebral hemorrhage.

I knew JOHN well from the time he first became a Member of the House back in 1951. I have known him as a co-worker, as a fellow legislator, and as a personal friend. Shortly after he came to the House he was assigned to the Committee on Agriculture. He and I worked together on that committee and on the subcommittees thereof until he was elected to the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the life and personality of JOHN WATTS were concentrated many qualities that made him a very constructive and able Member of this body. He was quiet, but he always knew where he was going, and there was a resolution about him possessed by few men. I do not know of anybody who was more familiar with the problems of his own district or who was a better advocate of the interests of his constituents than this distinguished Kentuckian. But I can say also that his legislative interests were much more than parochial. His contributions were far greater than either the public or the Members of the House in general were sometimes aware.

I remember when he became chairman of the Poultry Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and handled one of the first pure food bills ever to be presented to the House of Representatives in my time in his fight for clean poultry for the American people. I think it is little known that his name and fingerprints are on one of the first important pieces of consumer legislation enacted in Congress in modern times.

In recent years he has, of course, served with great distinction on the Committee on Ways and Means. He had the balance and the judgment which the major issues considered by that committee require. He was an attentive Member of the House. There was seldom a day that did not see JOHN sitting on the second or third row as I looked out across the Chamber from the Speaker's chair.

He knew what was going on and he tended to his business and the business of the House. Beyond this JOHN was my personal and dear friend. Only a few days before he left us he had invited me to try to arrange a day when we could go hunting together this fall and go fishing together next spring. He was a great outdoor sportsman, as all of those serving in this House who love the outdoors well know.

JOHN was a kind and friendly person, calm and deliberate at all times. But he was willing to fight for the justice of any cause in which he believed. I shall miss him as a distinguished legislator. I shall miss him as a warm friend.

Mrs. Albert joins me in extending to his beloved widow, Nora, and their daughter, Mrs. Lillian Davidson, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. CONABLE).

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, JOHN WATTS combined a rare quality of warm and human personality with an unusual degree of shrewd and perceptive legislative ability. Nothing slipped by him in the deliberations of our Ways and Means Committee without his complete understanding. Not infrequently our bills bore his unmistakable personal imprint. Those of us who have served with him will always think of him with warmth and affection. His passing must be a tragic blow to his family: it is also a most unhappy loss for his country. We all will miss him.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SIKES).

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Nation is saddened and shocked by the sudden death of Congressman JOHN C. WATTS of Kentucky. For 20 years, this great gentleman served his State and his Nation well in the Congress, and I am proud to have been able to claim this distinguished colleague as a close friend. During that time few Members of Congress, in the House or Senate, have rendered more capable or effective service.

As the second ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, JOHN WATTS went about his job quietly and well, keeping always as his goal a free and strong America. His contributions toward this goal were meaningful and highly important to the future of our country.

Born in Nicholasville, Ky., JOHN WATTS studied at the University of Kentucky where he received his law degree. As a successful businessman, banker, and farmer as well as an attorney, JOHN WATTS held many important State and county offices before coming to Congress in 1951.

In the 20 years he served in this body, he gained the respect and admiration of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. The work which he did here constitutes a lasting monument to the memory of an outstanding colleague. I consider him one of our soundest and most valuable Members. He will be sorely missed in the work of the House.

Those of us who knew and respected JOHN WATTS extend our sincere expressions of sympathy to his wife and daughter and to the people of Kentucky whom he served so well.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. ULLMAN).

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Arkansas, the Chairman of our Committee on Ways and Means, Congressman WILBUR MILLS, be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point. Unfortunately, the gentleman from Arkansas is out of town. He has called JOHN WATTS his good right arm on the Ways and Means Committee, they worked very closely together, and I am sure the gentleman from Arkansas wants his words to be placed here in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday, this House and the Nation suffered the loss of a dedicated public servant, the Committee on Ways and Means lost one of its most able and respected members and we all lost a very close friend.

JOHN WATTS was my strong right arm on the committee and its ranking majority member. Members on both sides of the aisle held him in highest esteem and respected very greatly his mature judgment and wisdom. I do not know of anyone on the committee who had more expertise in the exceedingly difficult and technical areas falling within the committee's jurisdiction, including our internal revenue system, the tariff structure, the public debt, and the social security system, including medicare and the welfare programs.

JOHN WATTS' distinguished career spans over four decades of service to his native Nicholasville, Ky., his beloved State of Kentucky and the U.S. House of Representatives. It is from this well-spring of long experience, innate commonsense and profound knowledge of government that JOHN WATTS drew to effectively serve for so long his district, Kentucky and the Nation. We shall miss him greatly in the committee and in this House.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his wife, Nora, their daughter and others of the family. All of us in this body feel a very deep sense of loss and sorrow in the passing of this superb lawyer, devoted legislator and warm personal friend.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege and honor to sit next to the gentleman from Kentucky, JOHN WATTS, on the Ways and Means Committee, just below him, for over 10 years, and to know and understand and love this man who, in his own quiet way, was one of the most effective persons we have had in this whole body. He took the stance of a country lawyer, but when he stood up to speak in the committee, one became aware immediately that this was not an ordinary man. He had a kind of steel-trap mind—extremely effective. He was both competitive and articulate. He knew where he was going, and he knew the legislative process and the political process, and he knew how to get there.

He was also my friend—and when JOHN WATTS was your friend, he was your friend all the time. His word was his bond. He cherished and prized nothing higher than his word and his commitment.

JOHN WATTS was a great outdoorsman. I have been on many fishing excursions with him. He loved the outdoors and he loved the competition of a fishing or hunting expedition. I have never seen him come back without his bag filled. He would return to the river time and again to make sure that his bag was fuller than that of anyone else in the group.

He came with me to Oregon to visit the Warm Springs Indians. They took him, this man from the mountains of Kentucky, to their hearts. I want to express here their feeling of bereavement and their feeling of loss, just as I do mine. He became one of them. He re-

turned at their invitation time and again. They appreciated the tremendous assets that were his as an extraordinary and warm human being.

I feel a great personal loss in the death of my good friend, JOHN WATTS, and I express my sympathy to his wife Nora and to his daughter. I also wish to express my sympathy to the people of Kentucky; they have lost a rare and honest leader.

Mr. PERKINS. I yield to my colleague from Kentucky.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, my colleague, for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I first became acquainted with JOHN WATTS when he was speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky. At that time my cousin served as minority leader with him and they were great friends.

JOHN WATTS had been city attorney of Nicholasville, director of motor transportation of the State of Kentucky, and served, as I mentioned, as a distinguished majority leader of the House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky.

When I began my service here in the House of Representatives JOHN and I became fast friends. I found him to be forthright and honest. He always spoke exactly what he thought.

This body has lost a great Member. The Sixth District of Kentucky and Kentucky have lost a wonderful Representative.

Today I want to extend my sympathy to his loved ones.

Mr. PERKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BURKE).

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Kentucky for yielding to me.

I wish to associate myself with my other colleagues today in the statements made about my dear and beloved friend JOHN C. WATTS.

This Nation is experiencing a great loss. This House is experiencing a great loss. I am experiencing a great personal loss, because JOHN WATTS to me was a great and loyal friend. His word was his bond.

I first became acquainted with the great work of JOHN WATTS in this Congress when I joined the House Committee on Ways and Means in 1961. I was impressed by his astuteness, by his great legal mind.

JOHN had a habit, before he would question a witness, of always prefacing his remarks by saying he was just a country lawyer. But, believe me, JOHN WATTS could recite the Internal Revenue Code verbatim. He had a brilliant mind—a very brilliant mind.

He knew how to get things done. He was an architect of a great deal of the legislation which has passed through this House during the past decade. I recall that many times, when he had amendments on various bills before that committee, he always kept the interest of the Nation first. He placed that first. He was a great, God-fearing man. But he always served the State of Kentucky and his district.

The finest thing, I believe, about JOHN WATTS was his warmth, his personality.

One could go to him and could present to him a problem of one's own region. I am speaking for the people of New England now when I say to the House that New England has lost a great friend, because he could always understand the other fellow's problem.

He was very broadminded in his views. He was a dedicated, hard-working man. We all know that during the past 3 or 4 years, when he was suffering from really serious illness, he was on the job every day. He carried on, and carried on in the finest traditions of this House.

As someone said a few moments ago, he was a Congressman's Congressman. To me he will always be an inspiration. I will always feel his presence because of the great work he has accomplished over the years as a fine, dedicated, devoted public servant.

I know I express the sympathy of Mrs. Burke as well as myself, and we extend this and our prayers to his wonderful, loving wife and his devoted daughter.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. WAGGONNER).

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished dean of the Kentucky delegation for yielding to me.

It was with great sorrow that I learned of the death of my long-time friend and colleague, JOHN CLARENCE WATTS. But we must remember the words of Richter:

Each departed friend is a magnet that attracts us to the next world.

And somehow I know that JOHN, who represented a Kentucky tobacco-growing, racehorse breeding district for 20 years, would not want us to say he had died, but rather that he had beat us in from the home stretch.

In all the years JOHN served here in Congress, he never forgot for one moment that his prime reason for being here was to minister to the needs of his State and his Nation. JOHN had been a banker, a farmer, as well as a lawyer, and held several county offices before winning election to Congress in 1951.

Quiet, dedicated, and shunning the limelight, he used great commonsense in reviewing and perfecting complex legislation. I had known JOHN for over 9 years, but it was after joining him several months ago on the House Ways and Means Committee that I was at a vantage point in noting his countless contributions in taxation, trade, social security and welfare. JOHN will be missed from the Bluegrass country of Kentucky to the cloakroom on Capitol Hill, but his distinguished record of service to his State and Nation will live on and on.

And so, along with his many, many friends, I extend my sympathy and condolences to his wife and family.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POAGE).

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I would not want to let this opportunity pass without joining in the expressions of sympathy for the family of JOHN WATTS and without joining in the expressions of loss on the part of the House. Most of the Members of this House are good and faithful Members, and JOHN WATTS was a good man and a faithful Member, a

hard worker and a conscientious Representative.

On the other hand relatively few of the Members of this House are outstandingly able men. JOHN WATTS was one of those. He was an outstanding leader here and in the Nation.

As Members of the House we have lost a personal friend. The whole country has lost an able, stalwart public servant.

I join in extending sympathy to the family and expressing my own loss from the standpoint of the Congress and of the Nation.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. EDMONDSON).

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, the State of Kentucky has sent to the Halls of this great House of Representatives many outstanding legislators, but I do not know of any in this century more beloved by his colleagues or more effective in his representation of his State than JOHN C. WATTS of Kentucky.

He was a quiet man, he was a strong man, he was a warm and friendly man, he was a man who did not give his word lightly but who, having given that word, would go to any lengths to make it good. He was indeed a legislator's legislator, a man who spoke not often but always forcefully and effectively and to the point when he took the well of the House.

I ask him in the course of my own long friendship with him for only two favors to me as a friend and colleague. Both of them he graciously and very generously performed. I feel I have lost a dear friend. I know that Kentucky has lost a great representative and the House of Representatives has lost one of its finest Members.

Mr. Speaker, my wife joins me in expressing our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Watts and to the family.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues from the State of Kentucky in paying a brief but sincere tribute to the memory of our late colleague, Representative JOHN WATTS, who passed away last week.

Certainly I was shocked and saddened to learn of the passing of this fine gentleman—an outstanding legislator and good friend. JOHN WATTS was able, dedicated, energetic and devoted to the public interest.

As a senior member of the influential Committee on Ways and Means he had an important part in preparation and enactment of legislation concerning taxation, trade, social security, and welfare reform. At the time of his passing he was especially interested in the President's economic proposals and had been working on legislation in this connection.

JOHN WATTS was also known for his effectiveness in representing his district—the Sixth District of Kentucky—as well as the State of Kentucky in the Congress. He rendered outstanding service to his district, State, and Nation and his passing is a great loss to the people of Kentucky and the Nation. He will be greatly missed in the Congress.

I wish to take this means of extend-

ing to his wife and other members of the family this expression of my deepest and most sincere sympathy in their loss and bereavement. My wife, Ann, joins me in these sentiments.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in the tribute to the memory of our late colleague and friend, the Honorable JOHN CLARENCE WATTS.

He established an outstanding record of public service in his community and his home State of Kentucky long before he joined us in this Chamber more than 20 years ago. Here, JOHN WATTS was recognized for his considerable knowledge of the complexities of our revenue laws and his unusual skills in the preparation and handling of tax legislation.

He devoted his efforts to improvement of our Nation's revenue laws and was recognized for his sympathetic consideration of any inconsistencies which might contribute to an imbalance in their administration.

He served his district and his State with great credit to the people who elected him. Beyond that, he was attentive to the problems which Members from other States would bring to him.

His friendly and courteous manner served him well and earned for him the affection of those of us who knew him as his skills and knowledge in legislative affairs earned for him our respect.

All of us will miss his companionship and his leadership. To his wife and daughter I extend my sincere sympathy in this time of their great loss.

Mr. BURLESON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most of us could spend a very long time in expressing our feelings about JOHN WATTS from the standpoint of a legislator and as a warm personal friend. By his nature, I think he would want any tribute to be made rather simple and a few words can describe him and express the deep personal feeling which I hold for him, as I know the many here do also, as is obvious.

Probably the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. John B. Connally, described him most succinctly. He is quoted as saying of JOHN WATTS, "one who shunned the limelight but addressed himself with diligence and great commonsense to the demanding task of reviewing and perfecting complex legislation."

JOHN WATTS was my personal friend for more than 20 years here in the Congress. Soon after our acquaintance it only took a short time to measure him as a man to be depended upon and one who responded with a warm friendship. No man in this body was more highly respected and in him was recognized leadership unusual ability and dedication.

He will be missed in the role of a leader in the Ways and Means Committee and in this House of Representatives. Even more, he will be missed as a dependable friend.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my fellow Members of the House in expressing sorrow at the passing of our distinguished colleague from Kentucky, JOHN C. WATTS.

As one who served with him during his 20 years in the House, I had an opportunity to know him as an able and influ-

ential legislator and to value him as a friend.

His passing will deprive the Committee on Ways and Means of one of its key members. I know that it will take a long time for that committee to readjust to the fact that he no longer is present to make available his experience and judgment during its deliberations.

I want to express my sympathy to Mrs. Watts and to his daughter and granddaughter in their bereavement. They can derive comfort from the fact that he enjoys the esteem and friendship of his colleagues who recognize him as a dedicated public servant who truly deserves the designation of "statesman." He was a man of integrity and a warm and loyal friend. He will be long remembered.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to our late colleague from Kentucky, the Honorable JOHN C. WATTS. He gave 20 years of outstanding service to his district and to the House of Representatives.

While he was a quiet man, he worked diligently in the Ways and Means Committee in order to bring about needed reforms in our tax laws and in our social security system. His compassion for his fellow man was matched by his legislative skill, and his contributions to landmark legislative achievements will not be forgotten.

In addition to his noteworthy service on the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman WATTS gained a well-deserved reputation for his ability in ministering to the needs of his home State and the Sixth Congressional District. As a lawyer, farmer, and banker in his hometown of Nicholasville, Ky., JOHN WATTS never forgot his roots, and the experience that comes from serving in local and State assemblies served him in good stead in the U.S. Congress.

JOHN WATTS will be greatly missed in the Halls of Congress.

On behalf of myself and Mrs. Anderson, I want to take this opportunity to extend to Mrs. Watts and their daughter, Mrs. Lillian Davidson, this expression of our deepest and most sincere sympathy.

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, all of us have sustained a great loss in the passing of our friend and colleague, the Honorable JOHN C. WATTS, of Kentucky, who died last Friday afternoon. His death not only came as a shock to us; his passing leaves a great void in the Congress and also among the people in the Sixth Congressional District, whom he served so faithfully for the past 20 years.

JOHN was a dear friend and one of the closest associates I had in the Congress.

As the press has so aptly pointed out, JOHN WATTS was one of the band of quiet servants in Congress who give themselves untiringly to the role of legislator, without seeking publicity or getting the full recognition they deserve. His work on the House Ways and Means Committee has been noteworthy in the highest degree. He has contributed tremendously to the arduous task of shaping tax legislation and the considerable achievements in the field of social security, trade, welfare reform, medicare, and economic policy which has come from that committee during his tenure as a member. His has

been a large role, but he has preferred to do what he did without seeking the limelight or caring who received credit for the ultimate achievements.

Before going on the Ways and Means Committee, he was a very valuable member of the House Agriculture Committee, on which we served together. He has played a major role in tobacco legislation and his advice and counsel were always helpful, long after he left our committee. JOHN was a man who did his homework and who spoke both with authority and knowledge. His influential voice was respected and his full contribution to the affairs of this Nation may never be adequately appraised.

This diligence for detail and quest for full knowledge of every subject was also reflected in his service to his district. He gave of himself untiringly and he was loved and admired by his constituents.

As is true of so many public servants, JOHN's life was a catalog of interest in the affairs of his community, his State, and his Nation. He contributed considerably to the betterment of all of them. Born in Nicholasville, Ky., on July 9, 1902, he became a lawyer, farmer, banker, police judge in his hometown, county attorney for Jessamine County, a member and majority leader of the Kentucky House of Representatives, county Democratic chairman and commissioner of motor transportation for Kentucky, before coming to Congress.

To his wife and family, we extend our deepest sympathy and in their loss they can have the consolation that his life was well spent in the service of others and his loss will be felt directly or indirectly by every American.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I join the Kentucky delegation in expressing my sorrow at the passing of our colleague, JOHN WATTS. I met him shortly after he came to Congress 20 years ago. During the last 10 years we were, across the corridor, neighbors in the Rayburn Building.

He was highly conscientious, industrious, and a devoted Member of the House of Representatives. He spent long hours and hard work in his office serving his constituents who have rewarded his outstanding congressional work for 10 successive elections. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee over the years, he was an authority on the complicated problems of taxation, social security, international trade, and welfare problems. He not only served the interests of his constituents by his record and ability as a Member of Congress, but was a great contribution to his community, State and Nation.

I join all our colleagues in mourning his passing and extend my sympathy to his wife and family in their bereavement.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was a great shock to learn Saturday of the death of the Honorable JOHN WATTS.

For the past 3 years, I have had the privilege of serving with him on the Ways and Means Committee and came to know him for the kindness and powerful leadership which characterized his 20 years of service in the Congress.

JOHN was a quiet man who shunned publicity and personal recognition but

one who worked unceasingly within the committee to perfect each piece of legislation with his own touch of gentle humanity.

Though he served on a committee which dealt with issues of such important national significance as taxes, trade and welfare, he never neglected the needs of his own people and was a champion of legislation benefiting his home State of Kentucky.

To Mrs. Watts and his family, my wife and I extend our deepest sympathies.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, JOHN WATTS was indeed a man who towered among his colleagues like a giant oak tree among saplings. His good and faithful counsel was a balm to those, such as myself, who came to this Congress and earnestly sought what knowledge they must have to perform usefully in the service of America. He gave this counsel unstintingly to newer Members of this body whether they were of his party or not, whether they were of his ideological beliefs or not. For JOHN CLARENCE WATTS well knew that this House, if it is to be representative of the world outside its walls at all, must be composed of men who know its customs and unwritten traditions by heart.

He was such a teacher, such a wise and faithful counsel, that in his passing I am reminded of those words which have been used in this House only for those of the most wide-ranging influence and good will:

God, gives us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and
ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not
lie;
Strong men, who live above the fog.
In public duty and in private thinking.

JOHN WATTS was such a man. To these Halls he brought all the country fervor of his years as a rural lawyer who served his community as police judge, county attorney, and member of the Kentucky State Legislature. In his capacity in this House as the second-ranking Democratic member of both the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, JOHN CLARENCE WATTS had a strong hand in shaping major policies and in preserving fiscal soundness. Both Kentucky and Congress will miss him, as will, indeed, the Nation.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, the passing of JOHN WATTS came as a distinct shock. Only a few days ago he and I were having lunch together, as we often did, in the Members' dining room. As usual he was happy, friendly, talkative, and entertaining. It is difficult for me to believe that his voice is now hushed and he is removed from our midst.

JOHN WATTS was a dedicated public servant. I recall when he first came to the Congress he sought and secured an assignment to the Committee on Agriculture on which I serve. During the years he served on this committee he represented his farm people as well as the consumers exceedingly well. He was the author of numerous pieces of legis-

lation quite beneficial to his farming constituents. And JOHN never had much trouble getting his bills passed because he always made a good case and the members of the committee had confidence in him.

He and I have been good friends. And his friendship was one that I greatly cherished.

We shall miss JOHN WATTS on this Hill. His district and State will also miss him because he was such a fine man and a great Member of this body.

To his family and his constituents I extend my deepest sympathy.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, JOHN WATTS was a Congressman's Congressman. He was a truly great American who effectively advocated a strong and sound economy. He will be greatly missed by the people he served so well and faithfully, the people of the region that sent Henry Clay to national leadership. JOHN WATTS will be missed in the Congress, where, as a ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, his wise counsel was sought after and followed.

He was a noble Representative of the great culture, heritage and traditions of his region, the heart of the great Bluegrass country. Farmer and lawyer, he embodied the great qualities of the Bluegrass State.

Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to serve in this body with Congressman WATTS for more than 20 years. He was for us a constant source of strength and wise counsel.

Mrs. Dorn joins me in my deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. WATTS.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Congressman JOHN WATTS, of Kentucky, came as a particularly personal loss to me. He was one of the first men I met when I came to the Congress nearly 10 years ago.

Like so many others, I was to learn to respect his wise counsel and to appreciate his friendship. There are 435 Members of the House—not including the delegate—and there are giants among that number. JOHN WATTS was one of those giants.

In 1951 he was elected to Congress in a special election following a long career of public service that began with his graduation from the University of Kentucky in 1925.

A lawyer, a farmer, a banker, a magnificent individual.

He leaves at his passing his devoted wife and a loving daughter. To them I extend my deepest sympathy.

Congressman WATTS was a fighter, a great competitor; there was nothing he enjoyed more than a good scrap. His influence on the Ways and Means Committee was a powerful one and he had a profound effect on much of the major legislation passed by the Congress over the past decade.

During the debate in the Congress, I enjoyed his counsel and his guidance. There was always something unique about JOHN WATTS, he had a basic feel for the legislative process and was always willing to share his wisdom with his friends.

There have been few Members whose passing caused more genuine concern

than did that of our late colleague. He joins the rank of the great Kentuckians whose service to this Nation will never be forgotten.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the death of JOHN WATTS of Kentucky is a severe blow to this Congress, to his State, and to the entire country. He was a quiet, methodical, intelligent Member who performed with great dignity and influence. JOHN commanded universal respect, and he left an imprint on many legislative enactments. He made a record here of which any Member could be proud.

To me JOHN WATTS was a personal friend. He officed across the hall from me and our paths crossed every day. We had many things in common, and it was always exhilarating to be in his presence. Through the years I spent many hours with JOHN and I admired him very much. He was a devout patriot and indeed a truly great American.

To Mrs. WATTS and other members of his family I extend my profound sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, JOHN WATTS was my friend. He proved it many times. Not only Kentucky, but the entire Nation suffered an irreparable loss in the death of JOHN WATTS.

The passing of JOHN has been a sad blow to me personally, but more important, we all recognize the loss to the Nation of this dedicated public servant.

I had a high esteem for JOHN and our relationship was truly a rewarding and gainful experience to me. JOHN enriched the lives of many I know for I have heard them say so. I had a reverential regard for him and I am sure many on this floor today felt the same. From the first day I came to know JOHN he made it clear that at home in Kentucky or here in the Congress, our friendship would transcend partisan politics. That same relationship grew with the years right up to his departure from our midst last week.

He had a reputation of ministerial skills in Government representation in serving the needs of the Sixth District which borders on seven of my 10 counties in the Fourth District. We worked closely on many State and Federal matters in which his counsel was sought not only by me, but by many officials on multigovernment levels. He carried that same dedication over in his duties and rank on the Committee on Ways and Means and the Joint Committee on Internal Taxation.

Mr. Speaker, JOHN WATTS was truly a gentleman of Kentucky in the noblest sense of the word. A philosopher once said that we never forget a person in our hearts unless his greatness is forgotten. If this is true, then those of us that were privileged to know JOHN will never forget him.

He was a man that was close to the Kentucky bluegrass roots from which he came. He brought his vast experience as a farmer, a banker, and as a lawyer which were united in a considerable contribution in landmark legislation in taxation, trade, welfare, and social security.

In this hour of loss, I think we should remember the words of John Whittier which exemplify some of the greatness of JOHN WATTS:

Formed on the good old plan,
A true and brave and downright honest man!
He blew no trumpet in the market place,

Loathing pretense, he did with cheerful will,
What others talked of while their hands
were still.

May I express my sympathy and condolences to his wife, Nora, and the family in their great loss. For my own part, I have lost one of my dearest friends.

Mr. Speaker, my life is richer because I knew JOHN WATTS. He passed my way for which I am thankful. But, Mr. Speaker, I have lost a friend. Richer I am for having known him—I have a great void because my friend is gone.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, the news over the weekend of the death of our colleague, JOHN WATTS, was appalling and I regret very much that it was not possible for me to join those who spoke yesterday in this Chamber of their warm friendship and deep respect for this kind man who left us so suddenly.

Although JOHN WATTS and I served together in the House for many years, it was not until my appointment to the House Ways and Means Committee that I came to know him well and to understand and appreciate fully his tremendous service to his constituency, to the Congress, and to our Nation. JOHN was a quiet but effective legislator, accomplishing his objectives through a comprehensive knowledge of the facts, through industry and perseverance, and through his rapport with his colleagues. As he set about to win advocates to his causes, he never lost the respect of his legislative opponents.

To Mrs. WATTS and their daughter, I express my deep sympathy and my hope that knowing how much JOHN was loved during his lifetime will be of some comfort to them in their loss for JOHN will be missed here in the Congress as he is missed at home by his family.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of JOHN C. WATTS of Kentucky, we in the House have lost an able and competent colleague; his constituents in Kentucky have lost a dedicated and effective Representative.

In the course of a career that spanned four decades of public service, JOHN WATTS displayed a quiet astuteness and a grasp of complex legislation which belied his protestations that he was "just a country lawyer." He was, in fact, a man of extraordinary talents, a tenacious and articulate advocate of the best interests of the people of Kentucky and all America.

During my 9 years in the House, I had occasion to work closely with JOHN WATTS on several pieces of legislation. His knowledge of a pending measure's content was certain and complete, his judgment on crucial issues sure and true.

As a former educator, I had a special appreciation of JOHN WATTS' longstanding support for better educational programs. In a recent interview, stressing the need for "an educated populace," he pointed out:

Education is one of the most essential things this country can have.

In a sense, we in the House who were fortunate enough to know JOHN WATTS,

received an education in how to achieve legislative goals effectively, while remaining true to principle. For he was a man of principle, who served his district, his State and his country as few others ever have.

I join my colleagues in extending my sincerest condolences and sympathy to his wife, Nora, and members of his family, in this hour of sorrow.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to join my colleagues in expressing sorrow over the death of the Honorable JOHN C. WATTS. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman WATTS made a great contribution to legislative achievements in the fields of taxation, trade, and social security, as well as chairing the Democratic Party in his home county for 28 years. The people of Kentucky have lost a great friend and public servant with the passing of JOHN WATTS. A Member of the House for 20 years, JOHN WATTS was a dedicated, hard working Representative of the people of the Sixth District of Kentucky, whose needs and problems he never neglected. Mrs. O'Neill and the entire O'Neill family offer our most sincere condolences to the family and intimate friends of the late Congressman from Kentucky in their time of mourning.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday, this House, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the Nation lost a noble and dedicated patriot and public servant; the Committee on Ways and Means and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation lost a most capable and respected member, and all of us who knew JOHN WATTS lost a loyal friend.

For the past 5 years, I have had the good fortune to serve with him in this House. I have known him to be a kind, soft spoken, and considerate person. He was also a practical and down to earth man who faced the reality of hard facts. He was endowed in large measure with commonsense, a quality which is sorely needed today. This attribute plus his sound judgment and background as a lawyer and banker equipped him admirably for membership on the prestigious Committee on Ways and Means where he rendered yeoman service to the Nation.

JOHN WATTS believed charity should begin at home. His first obligation as a public servant was to his constituents. Yet, in looking after the interests of those who elected him, he always considered the common good of his State of Kentucky and of the Nation.

I express my heartfelt sympathy to his wife and other members of his family in their loss and sorrow.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is with heavy heart that I join my colleagues in marking the death of my dear friend JOHN CLARENCE WATTS, my colleague for many years—since my election to the Congress.

For some 7 years, since the opening of the Rayburn House Office Building, I had the honor and the pleasure of occupying the suite next to him, and I cannot count the times we walked together down these Halls. And now he is gone.

His career of service to the people of Kentucky and his Nation is well known

and honored—as a judge in his native city of Nicholasville at the age of only 27; county attorney of his native Jessamine County at 31; majority leader of the House of Representatives of the great Commonwealth of Kentucky; and a Member of this body for more than 20 years.

His service was long and honorable. His death is a great loss to all of us. To his family we offer our heartfelt condolences. We share their loss. We share their love for him.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply grieved, as are all our colleagues in the House of Representatives, by the untimely death of our good friend, JOHN WATTS, late a Congressman from Kentucky. He was a giant both in representing his beloved Kentucky district, and in serving the best interests of his country.

The passing of JOHN WATTS shall affect me in many ways. As a native Kentuckian, he rose from the position of a county police judge, to the role of a legislator of national prominence, yet never lost the sense of his humble beginnings. I shall miss his candor and his humility. As a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, his adroitness as a legislator was unsurpassed and his methodical approach to the most difficult of problems always showed us the best path to follow. I shall miss his leadership and his counsel. As a very accessible and congenial legislator, with a unique sense of humor, he was a definite asset to this often austere body. I shall miss his kindness and friendship.

But, more than anything else, Mr. Speaker, I shall miss the time each week that we had dinner together. For, it was during these times, that someone could really get to know JOHN WATTS. In the evening, when things were quiet, I enjoyed sitting back with JOHN and listening to his stories. It was obvious that his love for people and for the bluegrass of his native State dominated most of his thought. He was, during these times, a thoroughly enjoyable and relaxing friend.

Yes, I shall miss all these things as I am sure will most of the Members of this House—a House which has so long benefited from his good services and his sound counsel. We shall miss him but we shall not, however, forget either the man or his contributions.

On behalf of Mrs. Rostenkowski and myself, I would like to express my sympathy to Mrs. Watts and the entire Watts family.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, with great sadness I join our colleagues in expressing my deep sense of loss at the passing of our good friend JOHN C. WATTS. Although words are always so inadequate to comfort loved ones at a time like this, JOHN's wife, daughter, and other members of his family will surely draw strength in these dark days from the legacy of outstanding public service JOHN has left over four decades in his home State of Kentucky and the U.S. Congress.

JOHN was a man of great integrity and sound judgment. He contributed immeasurably to his important assignment on the Ways and Means Committee of which

he was the second-ranking member. His love of the outdoors and his capacity to understand and act on complex issues of the day made him a very special representative of the people. He was the kind of man the Nation desperately needs in these crucial times.

As one who sincerely appreciated JOHN and what he stood for, I hope that we will work a little harder and walk a little taller to try and close the gap in our ranks that losing this fine patriot has caused.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I join my colleagues in this tribute to the late Honorable JOHN C. WATTS, of Kentucky, who for 20 years served so admirably here in the House of Representatives. JOHN was a dedicated man of quiet determination who knew how to get things accomplished. In the best sense of the word he was a "pro." He was a man who had many friends and was one to whom friendship meant much. His leadership and his brand of responsible legislative action were a guide for us all. As the second ranking member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, JOHN WATTS earned the respect of all, from both sides of the aisle. As a warm and patient human being he earned the affection of us all. He will be sorely missed both as a legislator and as a friend. His wife and daughter have our deepest sympathy in their loss.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the constituents of Kentucky's Sixth District have suffered a terrible loss by the death of our respected and beloved colleague, Representative JOHN WATTS, of Nicholasville. Though he never sought fame, or the limelight of publicity, JOHN WATTS will be remembered always for his dedication to public service—to his district, to his State, and to the Nation.

We, in the Kentucky delegation, worked closely with him and were particularly grateful for his many achievements on behalf of our Commonwealth. Over the years since he came to Congress in 1951, Congressman WATTS was directly responsible for the location in Kentucky of much new industry, for the growth and expansion of existing business, and for additional jobs for our people. He worked tirelessly to promote the welfare of Kentucky and Kentuckians, and during his lifetime he saw many of his most cherished plans come to successful fruition.

Farmer, banker, lawyer, legislator—his career embraced a wealth of experience shared by few men. To his post on the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. WATTS brought a breadth of knowledge which contributed to landmark legislative achievements in the fields of taxation, trade, social security, and welfare. His careful preparation and intuitive grasp of detail often enabled him to propose a compromise acceptable to all when an issue seemed deadlocked. He was a quiet man who commanded the respect and admiration of everyone who knew him.

The Congress, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the Sixth Congressional District will be poorer without him. There is none who can fully take his place. He will occupy a special place forever in the

hearts of his colleagues, friends, and admirers.

My deepest sympathy goes out to his bereaved family in this time of grief.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, all of us join in deepest sympathy for the family of our beloved colleague, JOHN WATTS of Kentucky. He was born and reared in the blue grass section of Kentucky, and ably represented that beautiful area in the Congress for the past two decades. That land is one where my own ancestors lived when it was still a part of Virginia; and as a boy I used to work there on the farms of my relatives at Versailles, Georgetown, Midway, and Great Crossings. I know that verdant country and its fine people; and JOHN WATTS vigorously represented them here in his work for measures that would strengthen and improve our country in the changing times in which we live. I sincerely hope that the knowledge his widow and family have of his many great contributions to the American way of life and to mankind may be of some comfort to them in their grief.

Mr. SCHNEEBEL. Mr. Speaker, the Members of Congress are distressed and saddened by the sudden passing of our fine colleague, JOHN WATTS. I knew JOHN well, since we served on the Ways and Means Committee together for more than 10 years.

JOHN WATTS was one of the most friendly, cooperative, and effective Members of the House of Representatives.

He displayed a great grasp of tax law, and studied all legislation in committee executive sessions thoroughly to make sure his understanding was complete. He was most resourceful and persistent in searching out the facts, and was justly considered to be one of the most knowledgeable members of the committee.

In his very quiet and friendly manner he was most effective and persistent in furthering his objectives, and he was appreciated by his colleagues for his cooperation and loyalty. Among his outstanding qualities were his good judgment and commonsense, which led his colleagues to consult with him and regard him as a tower of strength during deliberations on legislation.

On a personal side, he was an ardent, enthusiastic, and capable sportsman and displayed a great sense of warmth and an excellent sense of humor. He was self-effacing, and his humility was both evident and sincere. He was a grand person and thoroughly good American. We shall all miss having his genial personality among us.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad occasion to note the passing of our distinguished former colleague, the Honorable JOHN C. WATTS.

JOHN WATTS was not known as the most vociferous Member of this body. His voice did not ring loudly in this Chamber during debate. He was a quiet man. He was a fine man. However, his expertise and ability were well known by every Member. His effectiveness on the Committee on Ways and Means ranks among that of the greatest in history.

Throughout his life he served his fellow countrymen ably and well. His public career started with service as a county attorney. Then he took the mandate of his people to the State legislature

followed by a post in the Governor's cabinet. However, his pinnacle was reached as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Throughout his service here, his presence was greatly felt. Whether it was on a measure before his committee or discussing the major topics of the day, his knowledge and dedication were essential to the sound completion of this body's works. Without a doubt his presence in this Nation will be missed.

My sympathies go out to his wife and daughter in their time of sorrow.

Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of my dear friend and colleague, JOHN C. WATTS.

It was my privilege to serve in the House with JOHN for 20 years. During that time, it was my good fortune to develop a close friendship with JOHN WATTS. My respect and admiration for his great ability, humane concern about his fellow man, and devotion to duty increased with each passing year. His passing is a grave loss to this body, to his country and to his friends, but certainly this world is a better place in which to live for JOHN's having lived in it.

I extend my heartfelt sympathy to his family and pray that our Heavenly Father will comfort them in their great loss and sorrow.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, the death of our colleague JOHN WATTS has brought great sorrow to this body, to the State of Kentucky, and to the Nation. We mourn the passing of a man whose quiet dedication marked a career spanning four decades of public service.

During his 20 years in the House of Representatives, Congressman WATTS brought his wealth of experience in law, banking, farming, and State and local government to bear on many of the most complex problems of our society. He made outstanding contributions in the area of tax, trade, social security, welfare reform, and health legislation. At the same time, he was loved and admired by his constituents for his untiring efforts on their behalf and his success in achieving legislation benefiting his district and the State of Kentucky.

To his colleagues, JOHN WATTS showed unflinching generosity, loyalty, and warmth. Shunning publicity and personal recognition, he worked long hours to perfect the details of legislation, and his knowledge and wise counsel were often a tremendous help to younger Members and those who sought him out for advice. All those of us who had the opportunity to know him and work with him, the constituents he served so well, the State of Kentucky which was home to him all his life, and the Nation, which has lost one of its finest legislators, will miss him terribly. His was the kind of patriotism that is not based on rhetoric or loud displays, but on a profound and confident love of this country and its values. He was an example to all of us.

Mrs. Kluczynski and I join my colleagues in expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved loved ones.

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, JOHN WATTS' death was a great shock to

all who knew him. He was my long-time, personal friend since the years he was majority leader in the Kentucky Legislature, where he served his State with great distinction.

JOHN's great talents were recognized by all of the Members of Congress. His great capacity to understand and solve the complex problems that confront us daily moved him up to a seat of power and influence in the U.S. Congress. JOHN gave his time unselfishly to new Members, who constantly sought his advice and wise counsel in their efforts to gain knowledge and guidance in order to perform their multiple duties.

JOHN's quiet manner, his kindness, his honesty and frankness endeared him to all Members regardless of ideology or party.

During his congressional tenure of 20 years, he was a member of the House Committees on Public Works, Agriculture, and Ways and Means. In all these assignments, JOHN served with dedication to improve the lot of all the people of this Nation, and he never failed to champion legislation that would benefit his home district and his State of Kentucky.

JOHN WATTS will be missed in the Halls of Congress, the State of Kentucky, and the Nation.

My wife joins me in extending our sincere sympathy to his wife, Nora, and daughter, Lillian.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, may I join my fellow Members in expressing a deep sadness in the death of JOHN C. WATTS—a colleague, a friend, and a man whom I held in the highest esteem.

When I came to Congress 12 years ago I was like all junior Representatives, having much to learn of my new position. Among the most willing to help was the Congressman from Kentucky, and no better instructor could have been provided. I and many others in Congress owe much of any success we might achieve to our association with the late Congressman WATTS.

A quiet, soft-spoken man, JOHN WATTS was an effective legislator who knew and practiced those methods by which accomplishments can best be realized. He did not employ sensationalism, verbosity or antagonism; he practiced hard work.

Over the 40 years that our beloved colleague spent in serving the public, as a lawyer, jurist, and legislator, he so developed his abilities and maintained his integrity that he was truly a professional. Knowledgeable about his work and sincere in his effort to perform to the maximum, Kentucky can be proud of the contribution that their son gave to the House of Representatives, his State, and to the Nation.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues who have expressed sorrow at the passing of our esteemed late colleague JOHN C. WATTS.

I knew him personally as a person with whom I held many discussions concerning current economic and social problems and ways Government might help people. He was a person who kept in touch with the current problems and attitudes of people in his district and was always anxious to compare his observations with the impressions of those

from other areas. He was a people's Representative.

His death is mourned by all Members of the House. As a result of his knowledge and years of service on the Ways and Means Committee JOHN WATTS was respected by all Members for his contribution to effective and progressive legislation. He was a most dedicated servant of the people. This body has lost a truly fine man and good friend.

I extend my sympathy to his family for whom his life and service must serve as a great source of comfort.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, John Watts and I came to Washington in the 82d Congress and we were friends ever since then. I admired and respected him for many reasons all of which, in my opinion, made him a great Congressman.

He was completely frank. Everyone knew how he stood on every issue. And he was a practical person. He was able to look at legislation in terms of how it fitted into the present order of things rather than theorizing on possibilities.

As a fellow member on the Ways and Means Committee, I had the opportunity to observe him at close range over many years. Without reservations, he was capable, conscientious, and forthright. His contributions to the committee were tremendous.

I will miss him, as will the entire Congress and his district, because he was a friend and a dedicated American.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the life, character, and service of our late colleague, JOHN C. WATTS.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ESHLEMAN (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today and the balance of the week, on account of medically ordered recuperation.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2260. An act to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 10090. An act making appropriations for public works for water and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration and other

power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 782. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to issue a proclamation to announce the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution and to designate and to set aside September 26, 1971, as a special day to honor the scientific and cultural achievements of the Institution.

THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN C. WATTS

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 618

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable JOHN C. WATTS, a Representative from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That a committee of 34 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expense in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the funeral committee the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. PERKINS, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. POAGE, Mr. MILLS of Arkansas, Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. BURLESON of Texas, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. BETTS, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. LANDRUM, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. VANIK, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. CAREY of New York, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. WAGGONER, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BROTZMAN, and Mr. PETTIS.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the remaining resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 28, 1971, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1165. A letter from the commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, transmitting a report covering the 6 months ended June 30, 1971, on military construction contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis by the Department of the Navy, pursuant to section 604 of Public Law 91-511; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1166. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the annual report of the Corporation for calendar year 1970, pursuant to section 17(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1167. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report on the activities of the Commission to date, pursuant to Public Law 91-405; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1168. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the disposal of surplus Federal real property for park and recreation purposes during fiscal year 1971, pursuant to section 203(o) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1169. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on a request for the reclassification of certain lands by the Fort Shaw Irrigation District, Sun River project, Montana, pursuant to the act of August 4, 1939; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1170. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a proposed concession contract for the continued sale of antiques and reproductions of the colonial period at the Swan Tavern, Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., for a 2-year term to end December 31, 1972, pursuant to 67 Stat. as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

1171. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on problems in accomplishing the objectives of the work incentive program administered by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare; 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:

(Pursuant to the order of the House on Sept. 23, 1971, the following report was filed Sept. 25, 1971)

Mr. POAGE: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 10729. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 92-511). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

(Submitted Sept. 27, 1971)

Mr. MORGAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 595. Resolution requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the text of all communications pertaining to the forthcoming Vietnamese presidential election (Rept. No. 92-512). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 6568. A bill to limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration and the Office of Management and Budget with respect to the construction, acquisition, alteration, or closing of veterans' hospitals, and to prohibit the transfer of Veterans' Administration real property unless such transfer is first approved by the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs; with amendments

(Rept. No. 92-513). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 10879. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to enter into agreements with hospitals, medical schools, or medical installations for the central administration of a program of training for interns or residents (Rept. No. 92-514). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 10880. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide improved medical care to veterans; to provide hospital and medical care to certain dependents and survivors of veterans; to improve recruitment and retention of career personnel in the Department of Medicine and Surgery (Rept. No. 92-515). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DULSKI: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 8083. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for maximum entrance and retention ages, training, and early retirement for air traffic controllers, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 92-516). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H.R. 10888. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to provide food stamps to certain narcotics addicts and certain organizations and institutions conducting drug treatment and rehabilitation programs for narcotics addicts, and to authorize certain narcotics addicts to purchase meals with food stamps; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 10889. A bill to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASPIN (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. OBEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REES, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. ZABLOCKI):

H.R. 10890. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an excise tax on fuels containing sulfur and on certain emissions of sulfur oxides; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 10891. A bill to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on farm trucks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 10892. A bill 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.

By Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina:

H.R. 10892. A bill to amend the Disaster Relief Act of 1970 to increase the portion of the first \$3,000 (in principal amount) of any disaster loan made by the Small Business Administration, or of any emergency loan or rural housing loan made by the Secretary of Agriculture, which may be canceled in the case of loss, damage, or injury resulting from a major disaster as determined by the President; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. CAFFERY, Mr. DOWNING, Mr.

DUNCAN, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. McKEVITT, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. ROY, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. SIKES, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, and Mr. WALDIE):

H.R. 10894. A bill to encourage national development by providing incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing and job-training industrial and commercial 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. FRASER (for himself, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. HARRINGTON, and Mr. GUDE):

H.R. 10895. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act in order to conform to Federal law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HALPERN (for himself, Mr. STEELE, Mr. MORSE, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. GUDE, Mr. DONOHUE, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. CONTE, Mr. ADDABO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. NIX, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. WINN, and Mr. ASPIN):

H.R. 10896. A bill to establish a Commission on Penal Reform; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMILTON:

H.R. 10897. A bill to provide comprehensive treatment for servicemen and veterans who suffer from abuse of, or dependency on, narcotic drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 10898. A bill to make it unlawful in the District of Columbia to intentionally promote or facilitate illegal drug trafficking by possession, sale, or distribution of certain paraphernalia, and further to make it unlawful for a person to possess an instrument or device for the purpose of unlawfully using a controlled substance himself; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 10899. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on National Security; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 10900. 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. PRICE of Texas (for himself and Mr. SEBELIUS):

H.R. 10901. A bill to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on farm trucks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 10902. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 10903. A bill to amend the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of January 2, 1971 (Public Law 91-646); to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 10904. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide increases in benefits, to improve computation methods, and to raise

the earnings base under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to make improvements in the medicare, medicaid, and maternal and child health programs with emphasis upon improvements in the operating effectiveness of such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.J. Res. 889. Joint resolution to assure that every needy schoolchild will receive a free or reduced-price lunch as required by section 9 of the National School Lunch Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. ABZUG (for herself and Mr. HELSTOSKI):

H. Res. 619. Resolution requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the text of all communications pertaining to the forthcoming Vietnamese presidential election; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H. Res. 620. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H. Res. 621. Resolution disapproving the alternative plan, dated August 31, 1971, for pay adjustments for Federal employees under statutory pay systems; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

273. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the Federal Highway Beautification Act, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H.R. 10905. A bill to provide that a gold medal be presented to the widow of the late Louis Armstrong; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. GRASSO:

H.R. 10906. A bill for the relief of Antonio Fortunato D'Anna, and his wife, Carmina D'Anna, and his son, Felice D'Anna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 10907. A bill for the relief of M. Sgt. Eugene J. Mikulenska, U.S. Army (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIGGINS:

H.R. 10908. A bill for the relief of Juan Jorge Rodriguez, Magalis Sobera Sanchez Rodriguez, and Ana Iris Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

139. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, Washington, D.C., relative to the national economic stabilization program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

140. Also, petition of the FBI National Academy graduates, section I, relatives to the Director of the FBI; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

141. Also, petition of the Executive Board, California Lathing & Plastering Contractors Association, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., relative to research in building regulations; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.