JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Friday - 29 October 1965

25X1 1. [redacted] Picked up Chairman L. Mendel Rivers at his home and brought him in for breakfast with the Director and a briefing.

25X1 2. [redacted] Talked with the office of Senator Birch Bayh (D., Ind.) and ascertained that the Senator would be in town until he leaves for his Latin American trip on Tuesday. This information was obtained in connection with a proposal to brief the Senator on Agency interest in one of his travelling companions.

25X1 3. [redacted] Talked with Mr. Osborn, Chief of Management Section, BOB, in connection with the surprise passage by the Senate of H.R. 4845, Automatic Data Processing. Mr. Osborn confirmed that the Senate held no hearings on the bill and that at the last moment, Senator McClellan resorted to the unique procedure of polling the Government Operations Committee membership in order to report out the bill for floor action, late in the day on the 22nd of October, the last day of the session. Mr. Osborn indicated that this action caught them totally unaware. While we have made good legislative history supporting an administrative exemption of the Agency, Mr. Osborn agreed that it would be a good idea to complete the record by a restatement of our position in a letter to BOB. This will be done. 25X1

[redacted]

on Simplification of the Income Tax Laws.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD, that it be printed and appropriately referred, and that it lie over until Friday for the addition of possible cosponsors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD and will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Iowa.

The bill (S. 1583) creating a commission to be known as the Presidential Commission on Simplification of the Income Tax Laws, introduced by Mr. MILLER (for himself and Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

FINDINGS OF FACT AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. The Congress finds that the income tax originally contemplated by the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution has become so complex and cumbersome, through the numerous statutory enactments, amendments, rulings, and regulations, that it is an undue burden on the taxpayers of the United States, the professional people who serve them, and the Government officials who administer the law. This burden has become increasingly worse and if permitted to continue there is danger that our system of income taxation will collapse. It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to carry out its powers under the sixteenth amendment in such a manner as to enable taxpayers to comply with the law and to determine their liabilities without the expenditure of excessive time, effort, and money.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION FOR SIMPLIFICATION OF THE INCOME TAX LAWS

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby created a commission to be known as The Presidential Commission for Simplification of the Income Tax Laws (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99).

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of seventeen members, appointed by the President, without regard to political party affiliation, as follows:

(1) Two Members from the Senate;

(2) Two Members from the House of Representatives;

(3) One member from the Office of Legislative Counsel of the Treasury Department;

(4) One member from the Internal Revenue Service;

(5) One member from a State tax commission engaged in State income tax administration;

(6) Two members of the American Bar Association, one of whom shall be engaged primarily in tax law practice, including the preparation of tax returns, and the other of whom shall be engaged in the general practice of law, including the preparation of tax returns;

(7) One member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants whose practice includes the preparation of tax returns;

(8) One member of the National Association of Accountants whose practice includes the preparation of tax returns;

(9) Two farmers;

(10) Two small businessmen;

(11) Two wage earners.

(b) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) CONTINUATION OF MEMBERSHIP UPON CHANGE OF STATUS.—A change in the status or employment of any person appointed to the Commission pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall not affect his membership upon the Commission.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

QUORUM

SEC. 5. Nine members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. (a) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Members of Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) MEMBERS FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) MEMBERS FROM PRIVATE LIFE.—The members from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 9. (a)—INVESTIGATION, ANALYSIS, and RECOMMENDATIONS.—It shall be the duty of the Commission—

(1) to analyze the Federal income tax laws and to determine how they can be simplified in a manner consistent with equity and protection of the revenue.

(2) to formulate and make recommendations for legislative action determined to be necessary and desirable to simplify the income tax laws and their administration.

(b) REPORT.—The Commission shall report to the President and the Congress its findings and recommendations as soon as practicable and in no event later than July 1, 1966. The Commission shall cease to exist sixty days following the submission of its final report.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 10. (a) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable.

Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the Chairman of the Commission, or such subcommittee, or any duly designated member, and may be served by any person designated by such Chairman or member. The provisions of sections 102 through 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 192–194) shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(b) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality, information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this Act, and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, this bill is introduced on behalf of myself and the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The income tax originally envisioned by the 16th amendment to the Constitution has become so complex and cumbersome that it is an undue burden on the taxpayers, the professional people who serve them, and the Federal officials who administer the laws.

This burden has been growing steadily worse and, if permitted to continue, there is danger that our system of income taxation will collapse. The effectiveness of our tax system rests on the understanding of those who must pay the tax—the American public. When the numerous changes made by Congress over the years add to the confusion of the taxpayer, this effectiveness is negated. This is what has happened.

In making structural changes, either through executive department interpretation or congressional action, it appears to me that the basic social philosophy underlying the tax structure has often been overlooked.

Too often we fail to remember that a tax system has purposes other than simply meeting the cost of government. Many tax systems would raise the necessary revenue. Some would be more desirable than others. When computing tax liability becomes so difficult, so complex, and so confusing, as is now the case, we are failing to take into account the other purposes of stimulating employment and economic growth and the encouragement of savings and investment. Changes in the law made for purposes of doing equity can result in inequity as a result of the complexities they bring with them.

It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to carry out its powers under the 16th amendment in such a manner as to enable taxpayers to comply with the law and to determine their liabilities without the expenditure of excessive time, effort, and money.

My bill, to create a Presidential Commission on Simplification of the Income Tax Laws, would be a step in this direction.

The Commission would be charged with:

First. Analyzing the Federal income tax laws to determine how they can be simplified in a manner consistent with equity and protection of the revenue.

Second. Formulating and making recommendations for legislative action determined to be necessary and desirable to simplify the tax laws and their administration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to continue for 1 additional minute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa is recognized for 1 additional minute.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, the Commission would be composed of two members each from the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the American Bar Association; one from the Office of Legislative Counsel of the Treasury Department; one from the Internal Revenue Service; one from a State tax commission; one from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; one from the National Association of Accountants; two farmers; two small businessmen, and two wage earners.

As can be seen, this Commission would be representative of all strata of society—the lawmakers, the administrators, those who constitute the bulk of the taxpayers, and the professions which assist many taxpayers with their returns.

PROPOSED SAVING OF MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY THROUGH BETTER MANAGEMENT OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT USED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to coordinate and otherwise provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies.

This bill would provide for central management and control over the automatic data processing facilities of the Federal Government. If enacted, it should make possible savings of many millions of dollars to the taxpayers of this country through better management of automatic data processing equipment, including improved procurement and utilization practices.

The Federal Government is currently spending about $1 billion annually to operate the approximately 1,800 computers installed directly in Federal agencies. The Bureau of the Budget recently estimated that an additional 3,600 computers are employed in unique military operations and by private contractors performing work for the Government on a cost reimbursement basis. This means, according to the Bureau of the Budget, that the Federal Government is probably financing about 30 percent of all computers in the country, representing approximately $3 billion in total annual costs.

The Federal Government is the world's largest user of data processing equipment, and the related costs continue to increase with each passing year. The Comptroller General has repeatedly pointed out, in the course of some 60 reports to the Congress since 1962 on this matter, that until the Government establishes a form of centralized management and control over the procurement and use of this equipment, Federal agencies will continue to incur unnecessary costs in this already high-cost area of Government operations.

On March 6, 1963, the Comptroller General sent to the Congress a very significant report entitled "Study of Financial Advantages of Purchasing over Leasing of Electronic Data Processing Equipment in the Federal Government." This report showed that by purchasing rather than leasing 523 of the over 1,000 computers being leased by Government agencies the Government could save $148 million over a 5-year period and an additional $100 million for each year of additional use after the 5-year period.

But it is important to point out as well that these very significant possible savings are based on calculations involving only about one-half of the computer systems leased by Government agencies. There are many more computer systems which are indirectly leased at Government expense through contracts negotiated by the Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other Government agencies. Therefore, the total savings available through purchasing and improved utilization of this equipment may well come to several times the amounts applicable to the 523 computer systems covered in the Comptroller General's report.

This report and a followup report on this subject issued by the Comptroller General on April 30, 1964, pointed out that to realize the extremely significant possible savings, basic changes in the Government's overall management system will be necessary. In particular, decisions regarding purchasing and utilization of this equipment should be made through one central coordinating organization which will consider both the Government-wide needs for this equipment and the resources already available.

There has been some improvement during the past 2 years in Government policies relating to the purchasing of computers. It is estimated that by the end of this fiscal year the Government will own about 46 percent of the 1,946 computers to be installed in Federal agencies by that time. Nevertheless, at the present time Government agencies have on lease about 1,100 computers. In other words, we have more computers on lease now than we had when the Comptroller General issued his March 6, 1963, report to the Congress. Also, as the Comptroller General pointed out in his April 30, 1964, report, practically all of the equipment used by Government contractors is being leased. This latter report also showed that extensive savings could be achieved through improved equipment utilization practices in the agencies and through the joint use of electronic data processing resources by a number of Federal agencies in lieu of additional procurement of this costly equipment by each agency separately.

The rapid growth in Government use of this costly equipment makes it essential, in my opinion, that the Congress act to institute these economies. The bill which I have introduced is identical to my bill, S. 1577, of the 87th Congress which the General Accounting Office drafted at my request following a very revealing hearing before a subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The time of the Senator from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to continue for 5 additional seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be held at the desk for 10 days for possible additional cosponsors.

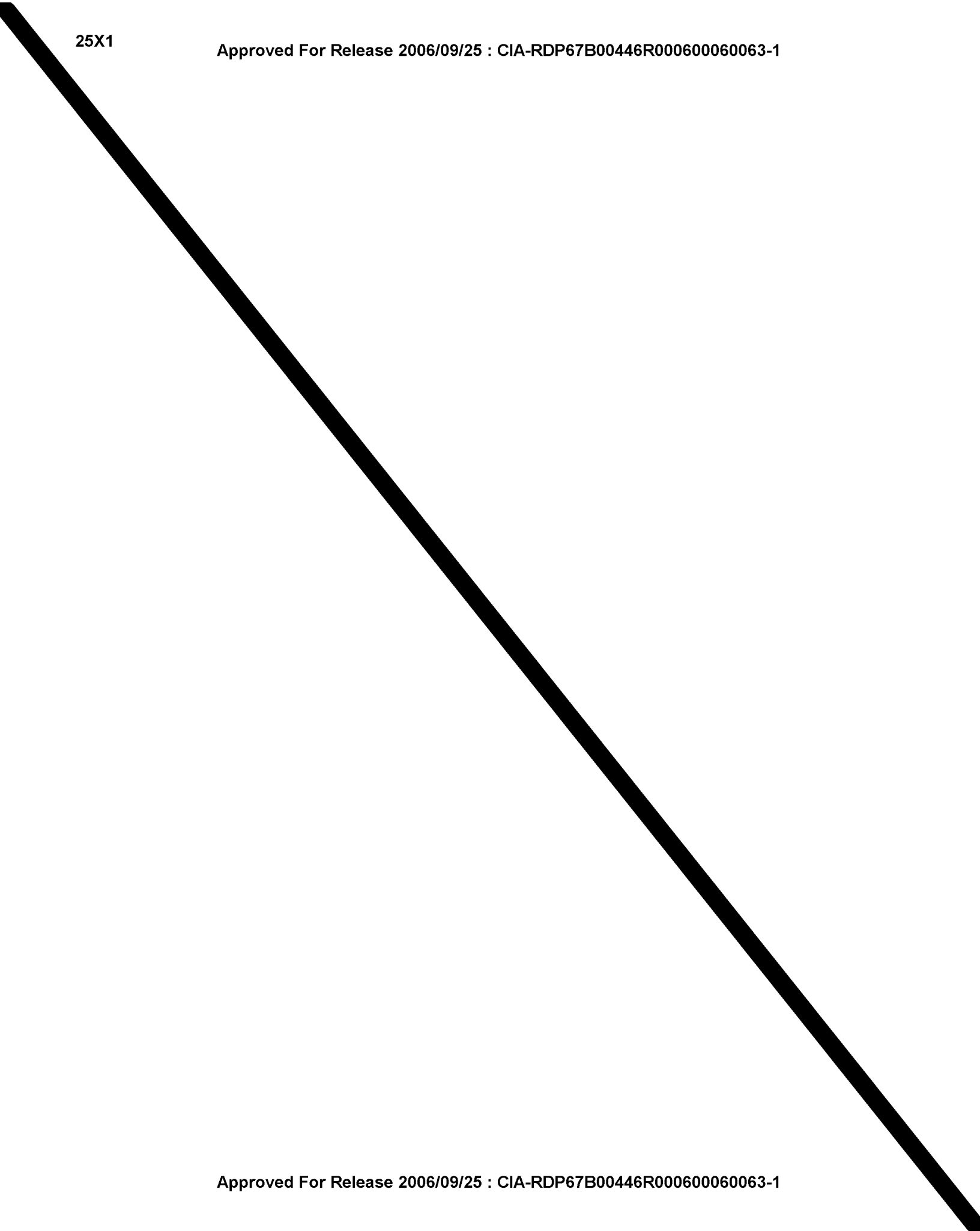
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the bill will be held at the desk for 10 days for possible additional cosponsors.

The bill (S. 1584) to authorize the Administrator of General Services to coordinate and otherwise provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies, introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I send to the desk two proposed bills dealing with the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and the Office of Alien Property.

Under previous legislation the Office of Alien Property has drastically reduced its workload and this year's budget request is approximately 50 percent of last year's. In addition, the Office of Alien Property has recently completed the sale of the General Aniline & Film Corp. and only minor technicalities remain to be settled in this matter. Consequently, the Office of Alien Property should be abe to complete its work during this session of the Congress and we should be able to transfer any remaining functions to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, resulting in a consolidation of



Approved For Release 2006/09/25 : CIA-RDP67B00446R000600060063-1

authorization of $15 million is proposed for this purpose.

Grants and technical assistance to multicounty economic development districts for formulating overall economic development plans.

Additional Federal grants of 10 percent for development facility projects which are part of an approved district development plan, as a special incentive to encourage communities to work together.

Federal grants and loans for designated economic development centers in order that economic development districts will have resources sufficient to sustain their growth.

For the last two purposes I am recommending an authorization of $50 million. To allow ample time for the States to prepare well thoughtout action programs, no projects would be approved under this authorization until 1 year after enactment of the legislation.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

This enlarged and redirected program of economic development will be administered by the Department of Commerce, which has also been responsible for the existing experimental program. The legislation I am proposing would create the position of Economic Development Administrator in that Department. The functions and powers of the existing Area Redevelopment Administration would be tansferred to a successor organization to be created by the Secretary of Commerce to administer the new act.

Many other Federal programs also can contribute to the economic development of distressed areas. It is essential that these programs be closely coordinated to make sure resources are used with maximum effectiveness in reaching the common goal of a higher standard of living for the people of these regions. Therefore, I have directed the Secretary of Commerce to work closely with interested departments and agencies in achieving a coordinated Federal effort. It is especially important that this effort be carried forward in close cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The antipoverty program will help people improve their ability to obtain and hold a job. This program is designed to increase the number of jobs available to those who want to work. Obviously both efforts are essential to the future growth of distressed areas. I intend to see that they work closely together toward the common objective.

CONCLUSION

There are three important things to remember about this program. First, it is designed to extend opportunity to those now deprived of a full chance to share in the blessings of American life. As such it has a call upon the moral conscience of every citizen.

Second, it will benefit all Americans. The experience of the last 30 years has shown conclusively that the increasing prosperity of any region of this country increases the prosperity of the Nation. We have truly become a national economy. Higher incomes for the people of Illinois or Arkansas mean increased markets for automobiles from Detroit and steel from Pittsburgh. Poverty in one area slows progress in other areas.

Third, the job can be done. We have the resources and the skill to extend American abundance to every citizen and every region of this land. This program will help give us the instruments to match our determination to eliminate poverty in America.

The conditions of our distressed areas today are among our most important economic problems. They hold back the progress of the Nation, and breed a despair and poverty which is inexcusable in the richest land on earth. We will not permit any part of this country to be a prison where hopes are crushed, human beings chained to misery, and the promise of America denied.

The conditions of our depressed areas can and must be righted. In this generation they will be righted.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 25, 1965.*

AREA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TITLE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, the Senate has just received the President's message on area and regional economic development. In this message, he has made recommendations which are focused upon the economic needs of distressed areas, and directed at providing the conditions which can lead to growth and to improvement of the towns and counties in which the people of these areas want to maintain their residence.

I welcome the recommendations of the President, and I am pleased to note that he has based these recommendations primarily upon the experience of the accelerated public works program, the Area Redevelopment Administration, and also the Appalachian Regional Development Commission, which helped develop the Appalachian bill the Congress enacted this year. I know that the committees of both the House and Senate will give careful consideration to these proposals, and I want to comment only briefly on the main points made in the message to the Congress.

As one who has spoken and voted for the accelerated public works program, I am glad that a program of direct grants for 50 percent of the cost of constructing public facilities related to economic development is included in the message. More importantly, the request for an annual authorization of $250 million for this program, including a provision for greater assistance for communities whose financial condition makes them unable to raise the required local share, would place this program on a regular basis—a procedure I have long urged to meet the needs in many areas of our country that want to work to share in the economic growth and affluence of the rest of the Nation.

The request for an annual authorization of $170 million for a revolving fund which would provide loans for commercial and industrial facilities, for connected public facilities, and for working capital guarantees, is one which deserves close study by the Congress. In addition, the new recommendations for authorizations of funds for technical assistance on a multicounty basis, and in connection with the full development of regional resources, are proposals which I know the committees will review carefully.

The ARA program has been one which has stimulated enterprise and created jobs in many parts of our country, but it has also had its problems which have been recognized as the agency developed its experience to meet different needs in different sections of our country. I hope that attention will be given to these proposals, to a study of the accomplishments of the program since its beginning in 1961, and to the need for revisions and improvements which many of us have urged in the Senate for many years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARRIS in the chair). What is the will of the Senate?

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROPOSED CUT IN SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE BUDGET

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to a crisis which is developing in the Nation's vital soil conservation efforts. I speak of the administration's proposal to cut $20,130,000 from the Soil Conservation Service budget for 1966, and to establish a revolving fund to absorb this loss.

The dominant conservation problem on the non-Federal rural lands today is soil erosion. A recent study made by the Department of Agriculture—the "National Inventory of Soil and Water Conservation Needs"—reveals that conservation problems are inadequately treated on 62 percent of the country's cropland, 73 percent of non-Federal pasture and range, and 55 percent of non-Federal forest and woodland.

Great strides, however, have been made in recent years toward developing proper conservation practices. In the forefront of these efforts has been the Soil Conservation Service. Of particular importance has been the technical assistance provided by the Service to the individual landowner in helping him to plan and develop conservation practices.

It is proposed to cut funds for these technical services from the budget and to substitute in its place a revolving fund. This would force soil conservation districts, or individual landowners and operators, to pay to the Service up to 50 percent of the cost of technical assistance furnished.

Mr. President, this proposal will seriously jeopardize water resource development in this country. We are not moving fast enough in this area now. We need more funds, not less. I believe that the revolving fund plan is unworkable and can lead only to a decline in proper

conservation practices. Districts unable to offset the $20 million would be forced to reduce proportionately the technical staff providing assistance.

In Indiana, for instance, the impact of the budget cut would be severe. More than $230,000 would have to be raised each year to maintain the program at present levels. About 70 man-years of technical time would be lost without the funds.

Perhaps this budget cut is proposed as an economy measure. Action to reduce Government spending is laudable in many instances, but here we have a clear case of false economy. By failing to fund this relatively small cost for valuable technical know-how, we will bring about enormous dollar losses in soil, crops, water and wildlife.

The problem of water resource development and land management is national in scope and affects every one of our citizens. We cannot expect the small landowner to bear the entire burdent of conservation costs. He already pays a percentage of construction costs and all of the maintenance costs. It should be recognized that urban people, too, benefit significantly from a balanced watershed development. Urban residents want unpolluted streams, recreation areas and attractive countrysides. The public interest requires an increase—not a decrease—in funds for these purposes.

I urge every Senator to study this problem carefully and to join me in opposing any effort to reduce or hinder our land and water conservation programs.

GENERAL SCHRIEVER ON COMPUTER SYSTEMS

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, a speech on the use of computers in the Air Force, which operates more than 500 of them as the heart of its systems management program, recently came to my desk. It was written by Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, commander of the Air Force Systems Command, and was given at the 11th Annual Data Processing Conference of the American Management Association.

Because of the importance of data processing and because of the contents of General Schriever's remarks, I ask unanimous consent to have the address printed in the RECORD.

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

THE EVOLUTION AND CHALLENGE OF SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

It is a distinct pleasure to take part in this conference on "Management and the Computer." I see from the progam that the computer portion of your conference has been covered by the speakers and panelists who are experts in data processing and management information systems. I would like to discuss the management aspect, drawing specifically on the Air Force experience in managing the largest military development program in the Nation's history—the ICBM.

Let me begin with a few observations about the place of the computer in the management picture. Military requirements, of course, have greatly stimulated the pace of computer development. Today the Air Force operates more than 500 computers. They are at the heart of many of our systems, especially command and control systems. They enable us to perform tasks that would be simply impossible without them.

It seems to me that the new challenges to computer systems and designers and those which constantly face management are similar in at least two ways:

First, the computer, like the management approaches we adopt, must be placed in its proper perspective in our way of life. It must be fitted into our free enterprise system. Among other things, it will be measured by its contribution to our national economy and to our industrial base.

Second, the computer, like any other resource, must be capable of supporting decisionmaking in the most economical and effective manner. It must be competitive among other alternatives.

Simply stated, my view of the computer in management is that it should assist top management in making better big decisions. A misuse of the computer is to use it to participate in all decisions. I think this kind of misuse often occurs because the computer is still a mystery to much of the top management. Too many specialists and interpreters get into the act—in the so-called software area. We must work toward computer systems which will allow the manager and the computer to communicate directly, and we believe that technology can provide this capability.

The Air Force faced the same challenges in managing the ballistic missile program. We not only needed to take full advantage of the free enterprise system, and find the approach which best supported the decisionmakers, but we also needed to make fullest use of our valuable scientific, technological, and industrial resources. I believe that the lessons we learned remain valid today and for the years ahead.

At the outset of the ICBM program in 1954 we faced two categories of problems—one which involved technology and one which involved management. A committee of prominent scientists advised us that both categories of problems could be solved, but that each demanded a special approach. Our success in solving the technological problems is a matter of record. The extent to which that success depended upon the evolution of management needs to be better known.

During the late 1940's and early 1950's the management problems associated with weapon systems acquisition had been relatively simple. We could normally start by designing a basic aircraft and then install the "black boxes," such as communications equipment, radar, armament, and other more or less off-the-shelf items. In short, our approach involved straightforward engineering. A systems engineering approach carefully intergating the various subsystems was not necessary.

But the ICBM required a whole new dimension of management. It involved a whole variety of technical problems, which often had to be solved simultaneously. The overall task—from initial concept to the deployment of the missiles in operational sites across the Nation—was unprecedented in size, cost, and urgency.

We had the military resources, the scientific resources, the industrial resources, and the manpower to develop this radically new weapon system. But we needed to find the way to harness these resources effectively—to weld them into an effective instrument that could meet the urgent challenge facing the Nation. This was primarily a challenge to management, and the challenge today is not too different from what it was 11 years ago.

Should we meet this challenge by trying to achieve a rapid buildup of Air Force in-house resources, at the cost of many millions of dollars for Government facilities? This is the traditional "arsenal" approach. There were two compelling reasons for rejecting it. First of all, it ran directly contrary to the Air Force philosophy of drawing directly on the Nation's vast scientific and industrial resources. Secondly, and more important, this approach would not allow us to rapidly attract, motivate, and employ all the outstanding scientists, engineers, and managers who were needed.

What was the alternative? After consulting leading scientists and industrial executives, the Air Force decided to reaffirm its basic philosophy of employing the total resources in the scientific and industrial community.

Immediately we faced the question of how to organize and manage this effort. A review of both Government and industrial capabilities revealed that no single organization had sufficient expertise in all the technical fields involved in developing the ICBM. This fact led the Air Force to adopt the concept of an associate contractor team working directly with the Air Force. This concept permitted the Air Force to have a direct contract with each of several major specialized contractors, thus taking advantage of the specialized capabilities available and making possible closer management control.

Because of the size and complexity of the ICBM program it was necessary to form a separate and independent organization to perform the critical function of systems engineering and technical direction (SE/TD). This is a unique discipline which requires an extremely high degree of competence. The associate contractor approach, together with the use of the independent SE/TD group, insured that we made use of the outstanding talent of the Nation, whether in government, industry, or the universities. In addition, the associate contractor structure provide competition in both cost and technical excellence.

The success of this approach is now a matter of record. In spite of the fact that the ICBM program was a pioneering effort on a scale never before attempted and involved a whole new dimension of technical complexity, it succeeded beyond all expectations. The range, payload, and accuracy of today's ballistic missiles far exceed the most optimistic predictions. Furthermore, they were developed ahead of schedule.

We were able to achieve these results through a management approach in which we carried on a number of activities concurrently. These activities included development, test and evaluation; establishment of a logistic system; training of people; construction of technical and operational facilities; and production. If these had been done in sequence, the leadtime for the total system would have been much longer and the overhead costs would have been greater. Thus the concurrency approach made it possible to save both time and money. This latter advantage is not always recognized.

Obviously some degree of concurrency is involved in the development of any major weapon system, but this does not always or necessarily mean concurrency in technical development. I want to stress this point. Concurrency has often been taken to mean stretching the state-of-the-art, but this is not the case. Technology is only one element of the total system acquisition. Depending on circumstances, we can take an approach involving high technical risk, as with the ICBM, or low technical risk, as with the C-141 jet transport or take an approach somewhere in between. But in each case concurrency is involved in the system acquisition cycle.

We must always use judgment in employing this management concept, as we must in employing any management concept. It is simply not possible to take a single management approach and say, "This is the only way to develop a new system." Rather, our

approach should always be appropriate to the task we have to do—considering the size, the cost, the urgency, and technical risk involved, and other relevant factors.

This brings me to a second consideration which has affected the evolution of systems management, and that is the constant challenge to shorten the time cycle for systems development, while at the same time making maximum use of the potential of technology. This problem is not unique to the military. To the businessman it might take the form of the following two questions: Do we want to use today's technology and hardware to build a product that may be equal to or perhaps marginally superior to our competitor's products, but which is available relatively soon? Or do we want to assume a certain risk and build a product which will require some new technology but which will be definitely superior to the products our competitors are building?

To translate these questions into the language of military systems development, the first approach might be called the use of "hardware building blocks." The second would then be called the use of "technological building blocks."

Each of these approaches has certain advantages and certain drawbacks. The use of hardware building blocks minimizes the technological and economic risks, but at the same time it introduces the real risk of early obsolescence. This may not only be dangerous from a military point of view, but may actually cost more money in the long run. The use of technological building blocks, on the other hand, involves technical risk, but it was this approach which enabled us to create today's superior ballistic missile force in time to meet the Soviet ICBM challenge. Future challenges may very well demand that we follow the same approach. With today's broad spectrum of technology and its continuing evolution, there is no doubt that technical superiority is combat superiority.

We must strive to attain the best balance between hardware and technological building blocks, between concurrent and sequential activities, and among the often conflicting considerations of time, cost, technical risk, and operational requirements. We can attain this balance only if we remain clear about the results we need to achieve.

The most important result of this evolution in Air Force management is the strategic superiority which our Nation enjoys today. But there are also a number of substantial side benefits. Let me mention a few of them. First, by relying on the total resources to be found within the scientific and industrial community, we have avoided the buildup of a multibillion-dollar Government network of facilities. Second, we have encouraged and maintained a strong, competent, up-to-date industrial base composed of all areas of technical endeavor. Third, we have insured that healthy industrial competition is always available and flourishes in such specialized fields as guidance, propulsion, reentry vehicles, and so forth. In this way we have not only contributed to building the industrial base for our national space program but have also fostered numerous commercial applications of new technology.

Thus the management approach which evolved in the ICBM development effort not only achieved its objective of creating a superior missile force, but at the same time provided a direct input to the national economy. This fact is worth noting, because we live in an age when neither the military nor the economic aspects of national security can be considered in isolation. Our objective must be superior military strength and a strong economy; both are essential to our overall national security.

Effective SE/TD is still an essential part of system management. We have found that the best way to remove any question as to the complete objectivity and impartiality of the systems engineering/technical direction contractor is to assign the SE/TD function to a nonprofit, nonhardware producing organization. Furthermore, the use of the SE/TD contractor is selective. Where the technical complexity and the systems integration problems do not require unusual capability across the broad spectrum of scientific disciplines, we follow the more traditional methods of systems acquisition.

The challenges of the future will certainly call for further innovations to cope with the complex and demanding tasks ahead of us. These innovations are not to be feared, but welcomed. I do not believe that we shall ever reach a perfectly static set of management procedures, any more than we will ever prevent technology from moving ahead. Contrary to what some people may say, technology has not reached a "plateau." Actually it continues to move forward rapidly, and we must work to keep our technological leadership. We must maintain the technological superiority that is the key to national security. Our management practices must be geared to encourage this superiority.

This is the challenge facing all of us. It is clear that computer technology will make possible far-reaching changes in management. In only a few years it has already had a significant impact on the way we do business—both in the Government and in industry.

We must make sure, however, that the tail does not begin to wag the dog. The goal of management is not merely to evolve toward more complex and more involved methods of procedure. Its objective is not just some theoretical model of completeness and efficiency. Quite simply, its only aim is to get the job done—with speed, effectiveness, and economy. Furthermore, it must enable us to do the job within the framework of our democratic goals and values.

This is the principle which the Air Force has followed in its development of systems management. It has frequently led us to evolve new concepts, and we have not been afraid to depart from tradition. I think the results fully justify this approach, and I am certain that it will be required to meet the challenges of the future.

PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, in a very short time, the President will have submitted proposed agricultural legislation for consideration by Congress.

Every year, I receive considerable mail, and a volume of telephone calls and telegrams, directed to questions or suggestions concerning farm programs—ranging from how to make them better to how to get rid of them entirely. I am certain that all Senators enjoy a similar experience.

I have been struck by certain facts and considerations that run through these letters, and which recur in meetings and discussions I hold with various groups and delegations. These are items, incidentally, that are evident each year when farm legislation is considered.

There is still a high level of misunderstanding between various segments of the urban and rural populations. It is not clearly recognized by all that their ties are close, that interrelationships are continuous and vital, and that even in this age of specialization each is wholly dependent upon the other.

These are not alien worlds. While certain facets of the daily mode of life may vary, both segments assume and carry responsibilities that would be meaningless without the other. The occupational skills and workload of the farm, urban or city dweller may be extremely different but each needs the expertise and help of the other to survive.

The efforts and output of each are inexpugnably entwined in the national welfare. A metropolitan and industrial nation, no matter how strong, could be reduced to a second-rate power, even a debtor nation, without a continuous and even flow of wholesome food supplies. A nation dominated by agricultural interests could only fail to reach its maximum capabilities in growth and outlook.

This Nation has been blessed with a strong and responsive agriculture, and with a viable industrial and business complex. The interests, activities, benefits, and burdens of each blend together.

Six million American workers are needed to supply the farmer with tools, machines, materials, and services for food and fiber production. Farmers bought $41 billion worth of goods and services in 1963—$29 billion for production supplies, and $12 billion for services.

Ten million workers transport, process, manufacture, and sell farm goods. In 1961, manufacturers of food products alone had 1.7 million employees and a payroll of $8.4 billion.

With ever-increasing efficiency, the American farmer now produces enough food for himself and 31 others. We spend only about 19 percent of our take-home pay for food. Britishers spend about 29 percent, Russians 40 percent or more.

Many a factory worker lives in a rural community or is a part-time farmer; many a farmowner lives in town or is a part-time factory worker. Many a farmer enters the business world when he retails his product, sets up his own processing operation, or becomes a stockholder in an allied industry. Many a city dweller has an interest in a family farm or is a gentleman farmer who receives the benefits of commodity and conservation programs.

Examples of the interrelation of rural and urban interests are many and varied. To deny an interdependence is to beg the issue. To misunderstand this fact brings forth criticism from urban interests that are not wholly merited by the farmer. It brings forth indignation from the farmer that should not be directed specifically to the city dweller.

One thing is certain, however: Without an abundance of food, and the means and services to move it to market, both rural and urban consumers would be paying high and premium prices for many a commodity, and a disastrous spiral of inflation would be started.

The second fact that emerges is that, as with no other segment of our economy, agriculture is the least equipped to bring its individual or cumulative production into line with demand so that farm income reflects an equitable return on investment. In no other segment of the economy is there less consensus on how to meet the problem.

Agriculture speaks with a babble of voices. Each commodity group seemingly considers itself a separate entity and evidences little consideration for the others—although their mutual aims are basically the same. Within each commodity group are the divergent interests of producers and the allied interests—the processors, manufacturers, mills, and what-have-you. Add to this a general distrust by geographical regions, and muddied waters only become darker.

Also, it is apparent that, all claims withstanding, no agricultural group or organization—and certainly no national farm association—speaks for agriculture.

Considerable criticism has been voiced about the complexities of commodity programs. The farmer in Indiana, who for the most part has diversified operations, is particularly sensitive on this point—and I suggest rightly so. But I suggest also that any legislation adopted by the Congress is mandated by the very condition it reflects. Until clear and simplified mandates are received from within agriculture, then the legislation that agriculture seeks can only meet the many and diverse claims that it makes.

A third point is that price support programs, initiated by the Congress in the public interest and for the national welfare, have been tarred by some with the black brush of handout to the point that this type of subsidy, if it is a true subsidy, has been distorted to a caricature of its basic meaning.

The concept and intent—in fact, the reality—of price-support operations is that of dollar and cent values placed upon eligible commodities which reflect a minimum fair value to the farmer only when, and if, he places that commodity under loan. Price-support programs do not guarantee a profit to any farmer.

The accumulation of commodity stocks by the Government that began to become burdensome and costly during the 1950's—and with certain commodities at the present time—can be attributed primarily to the aversion within agriculture to place restrictions upon yield. Of what value are general acreage restrictions when yields per acre for all the major commodities are annually surpassing previous records?

Be that as it may, the fact remains that those portions of farm programs that may be considered subsidy-type operations are not limited to agriculture in our economic system. They are unique only in that they are the most open to public scrutiny and the most susceptable to criticism.

I believe that it should be borne in mind, too, that commodity programs are not outright payments for mere services rendered. They are basically loan programs, in which a specified commodity is pledged as collateral. Takeover by the Government occurs when the loan is defaulted. Land diversion and retirement features of farm programs are predicated upon conservation principles which protect our national resources. All are designed to meet a definite need at minimal cost—not only for the farmer but also for all taxpayers.

For those individuals and groups interested in farm legislation, I would commend, and recommend the reading of "Farm Programs and Dynamic Forces in Agriculture," which was prepared by the Legislative Research Service of the Library of Congress and transmitted to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate. This document was ordered to be printed and appears under date of February 4, 1965, 89th Congress, 1st session.

I find it interesting to note in this detailed and objective report that, in the absence of price-support programs in the years 1961–65, net farm income would have declined by one-half, to about $6 billion a year. In addition to some $6 billion annual losses in farm income, farmers also would have experienced decreases of several billion dollars a year in farmland values—rather than the increases which occurred.

It is also interesting to note in connection with these observations that similar conclusions were reached by study groups of Iowa State University, Pennsylvania State University, and Oklahoma State University.

It is possibly true that, as charged, certain inequities may exist in present price-support legislation—that many benefits accrue to the larger operators, that the higher productive farm units use support programs as a hedge for their overproduction, and that the smallest farm units are not given sufficient legislation protection and incentive.

If these charges are true, then I believe that due consideration should be given to realining support mechanisms so that the national interest is served to the fullest.

The fourth point is that considerable interest has been created over proposed rural development programs and in connection with resource development programs. These are needed and long-awaited proposals. Many benefits have already been derived. Many added benefits will undoubtedly be forthcoming.

However, I suggest that, insofar as our basic concern is for a strong agriculture, we do not get the cart before the horse—and relegate the growing of crops to a mere contingency of rural affairs.

The reason for being of a farmer—large or small—is to grow a needed commodity at a profit which will assure an adequate and even flow of food and fiber to market, and at a fair price to the consumer.

A strong rural America, with an aggressive rural development, rests firmly on a sound and progressive onfarm economy.

The farmer needs to avail himself of all that is part and parcel of our high standard of living. Rural America needs to avail itself of all the advantages and incentives that are encompassed in the principles of the Great Society.

But a clear line of understanding must be maintained between those programs directed primarily at increasing the purchasing power, and the bargaining power, of the farmer and those designed solely to supplement these programs, or as vehicles to aid those farmers forced off the land for want of income.

A fifth point is that I find it paradoxical and tragic that the Department of Agriculture should become the whipping post for so much undue criticism. As the saying goes, "It is flayed if it does, and peeled if it does not."

I make the point that many harsh evaluations of the Department are due to misunderstandings of its role and function.

Perhaps no other department of Government administers so many programs that affect consumers. Certainly, this Department is second to none in its day-to-day concern and efforts to protect and to further the national interests.

A sixth and final point is that the value of agriculture has been downgraded and the image of agriculture has become blurred. I am afraid that much of the fault lies within agriculture itself.

Many within agriculture are now voicing concern that changing population trends, the growth of metropolitan areas, and the increased representation from urban areas will have an adverse effect on agricultural legislation. There is concern that the voice of rural America will be lost in the hurly-burly sounds of megalopolis and that the votes will be cast only on the basis of urban interests versus rural need.

I suggest that this is a false and short-sighted view. I have not supported all farm legislation proposed, but it was not because those city people I represent recommended that the farmer be written off the books.

Whether or not farm legislation as presented this year is acceptable to the majority of the Senate remains to be seen. It will be neither accepted nor voted down, however, on the simple basis of rural vote against urban vote. It will be considered on its merits, and on the basis of fact, need, and feasibility as presently known.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXPORT SALES OF CATTLE TO ITALY

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, a short time ago Mr. Joseph McCaffrey, in television comments, spoke about the cattle industry. The substance of it was that the Secretary of Agriculture is about to deprive the United States of what had been building into a lucrative cattle export business, at a time when this country is desperately in need of increased overseas trade.

The problem is that the cattle must have health certificates, and as Mr. McCaffrey points out:

The health certificate now provided by the Department of Agriculture contains spaces for 16 head of cattle on a single sheet of paper. When a shipment of 500 heifers or cows is exported to Italy, they may be sold to as many as 500 individual buyers. Each cow must have a certificate to accompany

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY ACT

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8989) to promote health and safety in metal and nonmetallic mineral industries, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 8989, with Mr. MONAGAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, before making any further remarks I would like to say that the area of jurisdiction over this particular matter is a little bit clouded. Many of the items in here belong to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I had the privilege of serving as subcommittee chairman of the Committee on Mines, even though the only mines we had were subways.

I would like to say that the distinguished chairman of that committee, the gentleman from Colorado, was one of the major persons affecting my life by appointing me to be chairman of that committee.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Colorado publicly for this as I have thanked him privately.

I would like to say that the gentleman from Colorado, the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON], have presented to the committee certain very valuable amendments. We are accepting those amendments. The distinguished author of the bill, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA], of our committee, will present these amendments for Mr. ASPINALL and Mr. EDMONDSON. But I just want the RECORD to show that these amendments originated from their committee and we think they will help the bill tremendously.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of H.R. 8989 is to reduce the high accident rate and improve health and safety conditions in mining and milling operations in the metal and nonmetallic mineral industries.

It establishes a Federal-State program of systematic inspection of operations affecting commerce and requires the development, promulgation, and enforcement of health and safety standards. The bill would provide for the Secretary of the Interior to inspect and investigate all mines, other than coal or lignite; a mine being an area of land from which minerals are extracted in nonliquid form, or if in liquid form, extracted with workers underground. This definition also includes private roads appurtenant to such an area, excavations, underground passageways, and structures and equipment used in extracting minerals or in milling them.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to make inspections and investigations as he may consider necessary to obtain information on health and safety, to determine the extent of compliance with the health and safety standards under the act, and to evaluate the manner in which an approved State plan is being carried out. In addition, the Secretary is required to inspect annually or at more frequent intervals each underground mine subject to this proposed act, except in mines located in States with approved State plans.

Mine operators will be required to submit annual reports concerning accidents, injuries, occupational disease, and related information.

Other provisions include enforcement of the mandatory standards, appeal by the mine operators, definition of the criminal penalties, and direction for a program of health and safety education.

The need for the bill has been amply demonstrated before the committee. Interest in legislation to reduce the accident rate in mines was demonstrated by the committee in 1956 when a specially appointed subcommittee held hearings on bills proposed to extend Federal inspection to metallic and nonmetallic mines.

In 1961 the Select Subcommittee on Labor held similar hearings; these hearings resulting in Public Law 87-300 which directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on health and safety hazards and report his findings to Congress. A study conducted by the Mine Safety Board showed a widespread existence of correctable hazards in metallic and nonmetallic mines.

As I did in the coal mine safety legislation recently passed by the House, I strongly urge the passage of this important piece of legislation which will improve the conditions under which these miners work, and demonstrate to them the high value that the Members of Congress place on their lives.

There was no opposition expressed by any committee member to this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA], the author of this legislation and a member of the Select Subcomittee on Labor which developed H.R. 8989, and who has proven through the years to be a valuable strong right arm to the chairman, Mr. O'HARA.

(Mr. HOLLAND (at the request of Mr. O'HARA of Michigan) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman, it is a source of great satisfaction to me to see H.R. 8989, the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act, come before this House today. Almost 25 years have gone by since the Congress first enacted legislation to protect the men who work in the Nation's coal mines. Now, after this lapse of almost a quarter of a century, we are finally acting to extend protection to the rest of our mineworkers—to the men who labor in our copper, iron, uranium, and other mines, under conditions that we all know to be exceptionally hazardous.

During the years of struggle to bring this protection to miners outside the coal industry, members serving on the Committee on Education and Labor have attended many days of hearings and studied volumes of reports and statements on the question of the need for Federal mine safety legislation. This question has been given exhaustive analysis, and the legislation before us today is the product of the most careful consideration. In 1956, in 1961, and again this year, representatives of the workers in these mines have come before the committee, asking that the Congress act, and act effectively, to cut down the intolerably high rate of deaths and injuries incurred by miners. Their testimony on the hazards of the miner's occupation is spread across page after page of the hearings record that has been built up over these years, and any Member who turns to this record will find detailed there a saddening account of the suffering experienced by mineworkers, and by their wives and children, from accidents and from crippling occupational diseases that could have should have been prevented. If every mine operator had, over these years, been as concerned with the health and safety of his workers as are our most consicentious operators—and if every State had put into its mine safety program the resources that are required for an adequate program—then many men would have been saved from early and violent deaths, and many others from injuries and diseases that have left them incapable of supporting themselves and their families.

Let us not forget the host of workers in our mines who have paid a terrible price for our failure to act firmly, years ago, to give them the coverage of a comprehensive code of health and safety standards, backed up by effective enforcement machinery. We are here today, at long last, to remedy that failure.

It is true that spokesmen for mine operators have told us that Federal legislation in the field of mine safety is superfluous. Indeed, they have never deviated from this line. The vast majority of deaths and injuries suffered by miners, they have argued, are—and presumably always will be—the result of the workers' own carelessness. Let the worker be more alert and cautious, as he loads ore or drills into a rock face in a tunnel hundreds of feet below the earth's surface—this is their prescription. Safety laws and periodic mine inspections, they imply, can accomplish little or nothing, since safety rests ultimately upon the responsibility of the individual worker to avoid stupid or reckless behavior that can injure himself or his fellow workers.

This implied attitude toward safety legislation has more than a slight similarity to the attitude of those who tell

man's reservations have been cleared up since that time.

But in any event, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to call this to the attention of the House so the Members will have the privilege of listening to the gentleman when he expresses his opinion relative to this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule and I urge the adoption of the rule.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 550 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 550

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4845) to provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MARTIN] and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. YOUNG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 550 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of H.R. 4845, a bill to amend title I of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies.

H.R. 4845 would provide a continuous flow of recurring data needed for effective and efficient management. Presently the Bureau of the Budget issues only an annual inventory report wholly inadequate for automatic data processing management purposes. Inventory and fiscal information is needed to maintain policy and budgetary control, increase utilization, and provide more economical acquisition of equipment. Under this legislation, GSA would establish such a comprehensive inventory. This inventory coupled with the fiscal information flowing from the operations of the revolving fund would afford all levels of government with more adequate information necessary for effective and efficient management. The availability of information on prospective Government requirements should also provide for fairer competition among all automatic data processing manufacturers.

There is widespread waste in available but unused Government automatic data processing equipment time. On June 16, 1964, the Bureau of the Budget set up an automatic data processing sharing program under GSA. This legislation would, however, substantially improve the effectiveness and efficiency of GSA's interagency coordinating efforts. GSA would also be authorized to establish multiagency service centers to furnish automatic data processing capacity to several users.

H.R. 4845 would strengthen the Government's bargaining position in acquiring automatic data processing. The Government now obtains no special advantages as a volume purchaser. Under the GSA supply schedules, price determinations and procurement are divorced. To obtain volume discounts, the Government must have volume procurement rather than a piecemeal agency-by-agency procurement.

The traditionally accepted solution to this type of problem has been the "single purchaser" concept. The Government would be in a stronger bargaining position were all its automatic data processing purchase and lease money in "one pocket." Whenever feasible, general purpose components, including those used in specially designed automatic data processing systems, would be acquired under a volume procurement program. Government software acquisition could also be subjected to more orderly procurement procedures.

The revolving fund would be used to consolidate volume acquisitions. GSA would acquire the automatic data processing systems selected by the management of the agencies and, in effect, the agencies would then lease equipment from the GSA revolving fund reimbursing the fund periodically at rates reflecting the use value of the equipment. GSA could obtain direct appropriations covering overhead expenses incident to operating the revolving fund.

H.R. 4845 delineates the responsibilities of the Bureau of the Budget, GSA, and the Department of Commerce and provides a stronger organization plan for Government automatic data processing management. The bill maintains the Budget Bureau's traditional control over fiscal and policy matters.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 550.

Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, as the able gentleman from Texas has explained House Resolution 550 makes in order the consideration of H.R. 4845 under an open rule with 1 hour of debate. I know of no opposition to the rule.

Mr. Speaker, automatic data processing has become a major expense item in all large businesses today; the Federal Government is no exception. Last year automatic data processing costs totaled over $3 billion, or 3 percent of the budget. These costs will continue to grow in the normal course of events. Because of this, it is necessary that the Government take steps to insure that it is getting as much for its dollar as possible.

To insure this result, the Bureau of the Budget began a major study in 1958, which stressed the need for government-wide coordination and accurate information for all levels of management. A subsequent study this year made these same points. Since 1959 the General Accounting Office has issued about 100 reports revealing serious shortcomings in the acquisition and use of automatic data processing equipment.

H.R. 4845 seeks to remove some of these shortcomings. It delineates the responsibilities of the Bureau of the Budget, GSA, and the Department of Commerce, and provides for a stronger organization plan for use of automatic data processing. The Bureau of the Budget retains its control over fiscal and policy matters. GSA retains its traditional sphere over operational responsibilities. Additionally GSA will administer an automatic data processing revolving fund which will provide more adequate information for management decisions, optimum utilization of equipment, and economic acquisition of equipment.

The bill will consolidate Government procurement and so strengthen its hand in negotiations with manufacturers. The GSA, using the revolving fund, will procure the equipment needed by various agencies and, in effect, lease the equipment to the agencies, who will reimburse the revolving fund. It is expected that these new procedures will make for fuller and more economic use of automatic data processing equipment.

There are additional views, signed by eight members, which concur in the obvious need for the bill as reflected in the numerous GSA reports. The opposition is to the special exemption treatment afforded by amendments which exempt from the bill the contractors in the aerospace programs. The members urge a study now of this situation and the inclusion of the contractors under this legislation if the hearings indicate the need. They support the bill as presented to the House today.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule and urge its adoption.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

surrounding such properties could be kept in good repair.

"It is estimated, as far as buildings under the custody and control of GSA are concerned, that the additional expenditures necessitated by enactment of this legislation would average approximately $50,000 annually. According to the Administrator of GSA, the additional expenditures should be offset to some extent by reduction of Government tort liability resulting from elimination of hazardous sidewalk conditions.

"HOUSE AMENDMENT

"The bill, as introduced, would cover only those buildings for which GSA is responsible. This would include an estimated 1,700 of the approximately 4,900 federally owned buildings. The Bureau of the Budget recommended that the bill be amended to authorize the heads of all Government agencies to repair and replace sidewalks around federally owned building sites and installations. GSA concurred in the amendment.

"The bill as reported to the Senate contains the amendment as recommended by the administration and approved by the House of Representatives."

My BYRD of West Virginia subsequently said: Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill—H.R. 9830 was passed.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONTOYA in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

USE OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT BY FEDERAL DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk the report of the Committee on Government Operations on H.R. 4845, and ask unanimous consent that it be laid before the Senate and made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 4845) to provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the pending bill (H.R. 4845) would centralize the purchasing, leasing, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment, used by the Federal agencies, in the General Services Administration.

The purpose of this legislation is to bring about more efficient use of the data processing equipment that is now available in the various agencies of the Government. It is said that this legislation should save millions of dollars in costs to the Government by maximizing in a more efficient manner the use of the existing data processing equipment which has now proliferated through many if not all the executive agencies. Special provision, however, is made to take care of the situation in agencies that deal with the national security, such as the Department of Defense, NASA, and other necessary exceptions.

Mr. President, the bill passed the House on September 2, 1965. It has the support of the Government Operations Committee, and I ask for its passage.

Mr. MUNDT. May I say to my distinguished friend, the Senator from Washington, who is the acting chairman of the Committee on Government Operations this evening, that before his departure for home, Senator MCCLELLAN called me and asked me to try to round up the Republican Members to sign a poll, in order to be able to bring the bill out and report it on the floor. I am particularly allergic to the polling procedure for passing legislation. I had some reluctance in doing that, but was persuaded because it seems to me we should have a little better policy for dealing with new electronic and computing devices. I I should therefore like to have reassurance from the acting chairman that I have a correct understanding of the bill.

First, does this proposal have the approval of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MUNDT. Second, it does not mean that we are going automatically into the purchasing of a great many automatic computing machines, but will result in a careful study and survey which, at the end of the road, should enable us more intelligently to decide whether outright purchase or leasing is the best situation so far as the Government is concerned; is that not correct?

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is correct. As I understand the situation, the Federal agencies have been managing, operating and handling their own data processing equipment. The result has been, in many instances, that Agency A will not make full use of its data processing equipment, whereas another agency may be overusing or taxing its available data process equipment, and then would have to obtain new equipment when there is already equipment within the executive agencies of the Government which could be utilized by that agency.

Therefore, the burden of the effort, as I understand, is that there is plenty of data processing equipment, but it seems to me that a great deal of the equipment is not being fully and efficiently utilized. Therefore, as it has been presented to us, it is estimated that this measure will save us approximately $60 to $100 million. Even if we saved only $5 million, it would be a worthwhile effort and one which we should certainly try to make.

Mr. MUNDT. If it would save any money at all, it would be a shocking exception to the rule, so far as Congress is concerned, and I certainly would applaud such economy.

Mr. JACKSON. We are not authorizing any additional expenditures here.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I sat at the conference in the Appropriations Committee where we had a rather sizable appropriation dealing with this whole area, and we substantially reduced it primarily because the so-called Brooks bill had not been acted upon. It was felt by many of the conferees that it should be acted upon and that we should have the information available. The studies which will ensue therefrom will guide us in knowing whether appropriations should be made for new equipment.

I would hope, Mr. President, and I should like the legislative history to so record, that out of this action would come a report to Congress, to the Appropriations Committee, and to Members generally, as to whether it is in the Government's interest primarily to purchase the equipment outright and then to hire the maintenance crews who would repair and maintain the equipment, or whether there would be more economy in leasing it from the companies which manufacture it and who in turn would provide for it maintenance.

Certainly, I do not know the answer. The committee does not know the answer. We are not going to find the answer merely by sitting here and waiting.

The proposed legislation, I believe, will move in the direction of providing us with answers of that kind. This is a fast developing field. Senators know that they have placed automatic equipment of one kind or another in their offices, and the next year someone invents something very much better, and they are stuck with the old equipment. That is another factor to be considered in deciding whether to purchase the equipment or lease it; but I believe I am correct in my assumption that out of the action we take in the Senate tonight, if we approve the legislation—and I have a feeling that we shall—we will get a report which can guide our actions in the future.

Mr. JACKSON. I should also like to suggest, and I know the distinguished Senator from South Dakota would agree, that we should be advised as to whether the proposed legislation—which centralizes the management and direction of the equipment in the hands of the General Services Administration—will result in full and better utilization of the machines, whether they are leased or purchased.

Mr. MUNDT. That is very good.

Mr. JACKSON. Therefore, it is not merely the leasing and selling alone, but I am sure the Senator would agree that we also wish to make sure there is no duplication involved, that full utilization is made within all the agencies of the Government before they go out and lease or purchase new quipment.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator is correct. It should be used. It is expensive equipment. It costs too much to have it sitting around not being used.

Mr. President, in that connection I have some happy news for Members of the Senate, in that when we were discussing this matter in the supplemental appropriation, I inquired of representatives of the GSA, who have custody of much of the equipment, whether this was something which was merely being provided for the executive agencies of the Government alone or whether, perhaps, congressional committees and even Senators and Representatives could also have access to all this "hifalutin'" machinery.

I did not know whether it would create a situation where we would have jet age electronic machines for calculation purposes in the executive branch and Congress would still have its horse and buggy, pencil-eraser kind of procedure in House and Senate. I was given encouragement to believe that reserve equipment was available in order to keep it busily in use.

As the Senator from Washington has pointed out, certainly this Government property should be open and available to committees of the Senate and to individual members who might have reason to use it. Therefore, I would hope that we keep the wheels turning busily, if we adopt the proposed legislation.

I am going to interpose no objection to the adoption of the proposed legislation, but merely wish to register this little "forensic pulp" as to the kind of procedure we have to follow in polling a committee. The Senate wishes to adjourn. The hour is late. The issue is important. I am not going to make any objection.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. As a member of the committee, I share the ideas of the Senator from South Dakota. As to polling the committees, I feel that this is a procedure which should be resorted to only in extreme emergency situations. However, along with the Senator from South Dakota, I acquiesce in adoption of the bill.

I should like to inform the Senator from South Dakota, and the Senate, that as a member of the Joint Committee for Legislative Reorganization, under the joint chairmanship of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and Representative Madden, we are going into this question of the use of electronic devices. I hope that early next year we will have an extensive report on the use of these devices which will save a good deal of money for the Senate and the House of Representatives, and at the same time will give us more information as to all problems with which Congress is concerned.

I signed the poll today, as did the Senator from South Dakota, because this is only the first step. Surely, next year, when the committee of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] makes its report, we will need to have many more electronic devices, computers, and so on, for the use of the Appropriations Committee, in order to have greater and additional information for the Senate and House of Representatives.

So I agree with the Senator from South Dakota that this matter should be taken care of at this time, and later we shall have further information about the use of these and other devices.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator from South Dakota happily sits with the distinguished Senator from Montana on this Reorganization Committee and it was because of the testimony that we heard there that I was inspired to ask GSA about the use and availability of computer machines for people working in the Government, whether the legislative or executive branch, because I was surprised, as I am sure the Senator from Montana was surprised, to hear some of our colleagues in the House talk as if they had some of these computer machines in their own offices. This was a surprise to me. I have never seen them. I do not know how big or complicated they may be, or whether they have whirling wheels or flashing lights such as they have at Las Vegas, but apparently they have some that they are using, and I thought perhaps we could gain some information.

Mr. METCALF. With reference to the testimony about computers and the need for electronic computers, not only is there a need for this legislation before us now, but there is a need for other legislation so we can have computers and other machines in our committees to give us more information about appropriations.

Mr. MUNDT. I am sure by the time we conclude our hearings and make our report we shall have information there upon which to make recommendations.

To sum up, I am happy to report that all the Republican Members have affixed their names to this procedure, proving that it is widely recognized that it is of importance. The White House is interested in it. I believe on the last day of Congress it cannot be said that by rubberstamping this legislation we will be establishing a dangerous precedent which will plague us in 1966.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. Will the Senator say this was a bipartisan consensus?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I understood there were two bills before the committee, one that delegated almost unlimited power to GSA that virtually could not be controlled by the Congress, and that the committee did refine this bill so as to leave a measure of control here. I trust that is correct.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is correct. The bill the distinguished minority leader referred to is the bill that was in the Congress at the last session. The bill we now have before us has been refined, restricted, and confined to meeting the problems we have discussed on the floor this evening.

I can assure the Senator it is my understanding this is simply an effort to try to give centralized control to prevent duplication, waste, and inefficiency that has occurred in the use of data processing equipment of which there has been a proliferation throughout the government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. With that statement I am sure I am in agreement.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. While this subject is being discussed, I would like to refer to a related subject, that of communications within the Senate itself. I made the suggestion yesterday that we install in the office of the chief of pages a closed-circuit television system connected to our offices so when the bells ring we can see what it is for.

I have come to the conclusion that we do not need to have the vision part, but that if we just had what is commonly called "squawk boxes," when the bells ring we would be able to get in touch with the cloakroom and find out what the bells were for, rather than have Senators' offices tied up waiting to get in touch with the cloakroom.

This kind of system is used in the executive branch. There is no reason why we cannot put this kind of electronic communications system in the cloak room and have it connected with an audio system so it will expedite matters.

Mr. MUNDT. Is the Senator proposing "squawk boxes" to be hooked up with the White House so those in the White House can communicate with the Senate or Congress?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. My reference was to an intercommunication system in this body.

Mr. MUNDT. I am glad it was confined to that. To the best of the knowledge of the Senator from South Dakota, communications between the White House and the Senate and Congress are pretty good—they are one way, but they are pretty good.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I am interested only in getting a better communications system in this branch. I think it would expedite our business and prevent all the delays that are caused when we try to find out what the bells are all about.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, it is my understanding that H.R. 4845 will in effect provide for efficient, businesslike, governmentwide, coordinated management of Federal automatic data processing equipment. I certainly support the move here tonight so that this measure may be enacted into law.

When similar legislation was passed by the House in 1963, there was some opposition to it. However, since that time, with the cooperation and assistance of the Bureau of the Budget I understand that H.R. 4845 has now been modified to meet the earlier objections.

This is a measure which the administration and the Bureau of the Budget strongly support. The Bureau is convinced that with the adoption of this

measure, they will be able to do a much better job in the management of this costly equipment. GAO, as I understand, has recommended replacement of present automatic data processing management procedures for some 7 years.

I am advised that cost of the present management procedures now stands at some $3 billion annually. I am further advised that the Comptroller General has estimated that through the coordinated management program called for in H.R. 4845, possibly as much as $200 million annually can be saved.

I do indeed believe, Mr. President, that this legislation will prove most worthwhile, and I certainly support it. I am happy to note that this measure's passage is largely the result of much effort and hard work by the distinguished Congressman, JACK BROOKS, of Texas, chairman of the Government Activities Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 4845) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

As in executive session,

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate, as in executive session, proceed to the consideration of the nomination of Philip H. Trezise, of Michigan, to be the respresentative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Philip A. Trezise to be the representative of the United States of America, to the Organization for Economic Cooperation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed; and the President will be notified forthwith.

TO PRINT AS A SENATE DOCUMENT A STUDY ENTITLED "THE ANTI-VIETNAM AGITATION AND THE TEACH-IN MOVEMENT"

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House on Senate Concurrent Resolution 65.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 65) to authorize the printing as a Senate document of 10,000 copies of a study entitled "The Anti-Vietnam Agitation and the Teach-in Movement," prepared for the use of the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, which was, in line 7, strike out all after "printed" down through and including "Judiciary." in line 9, and insert "22,975 additional copies, of which 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 10,975 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,000 copies shall be for the House Document Room."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

BENJAMIN A. RAMELB

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 149.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 149) for the relief of Benjamin A. Ramelb, which were, on page 1, line 5, strike out "legal" and insert "court-appointed"; on page 1, line 6, strike out "$68,240" and insert "$50,000"; on page 2, line 1, strike out "Act" and insert "section", and on page 2, after line 8, insert:

SEC. 2. That, additionally, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nicholas Ramelb, father of Benjamin A. Ramelb, the sum of $5,000 in full settlement of all his claims against the United States for expenses incurred in providing necessities for his son, Benjamin A. Ramelb, since the said Benjamin A. Ramelb attained his majority. No part of the amount appropriated in this section shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

KIM SUNG JIN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House on S. 1647.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1647) for the relief of Kim Sung Jin, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of sections 203(a)(2) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kim Sung Jin shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sims, Junior, citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on August 12, 1965, the Senate passed S. 1647, to deem the beneficiary to be an eligible orphan. On August 19, 1965, the House of Representatives passed S. 1647, with an amendment to grant the beneficiary second preference status as the natural-born alien son of U.S. citizens.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND STATISTICS FOR 89TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Democratic policy committee be permitted to print as a Senate document the yearend report of accomplishments and statistics for the 89th Congress, 1st session, together with a statement by me.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS TO FILE REPORTS FOLLOWING THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations be authorized to file reports with the Secretary of the Senate during the adjournment sine die of the 89th Congress, 1st session, and that they be printed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF THE 89TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, Congress is about to conclude one of the most productive sessions in the history of this Republic. Historians may find it difficult to apply a one-word label to identify the Congress. It could be labeled the education Congress, because for the first time in history it was able

to pass substantial Federal aid to cope with the grave educational situation which has become increasingly critical each year.

Or they may call it the civil rights Congress for its enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which at long last removed the century-old obstacles to the franchise promised to the Negroes in the 15th amendment to the Constitution.

Or the historians may consider it the medicare and health Congress for in this session action has been substituted for two decades of public debate and dialog on the way to solve the hospital and medical needs of our 19 million elderly citizens. That is not all that has been accomplished in the health field. This Congress has:

Enacted the Drug Abuse Control Act of 1965 designed to prevent both the misuse and the illicit traffic of potentially dangerous drugs, especially the sedatives and the stimulants, which are so important in the medicines used today;

Extended for 3 years the program of annual grants of $11 million for immunization against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and measles;

Extended the program of matching grants for health research facilities for 3 additional years and authorized $280 million for this period;

Authorized a total of $224.1 million through 1972 in staffing grants to community mental health centers;

Authorized a 3-year, $340-million program of grants to public and other nonprofit institutions and associations to assist them in planning, establishing, and operating regional medical complexes to combat heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases;

Established purity standards for interstate waters and authorized $150 million in new grants for each of the next 2 fiscal years to help States and localities control water pollution;

Established Federal regulation cigarette labeling and advertising; and

Authorized $404 million additional for fiscal years 1966–68 for the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to assist in providing more flexibility in financing and administering State rehabilitation programs, and to assist in expanding and improving services and facilities provided under these programs, particularly for the mentally retarded.

Or it may be remembered as the Congress that found the way to remove more than $4 billion in excise taxes, a burden borne since the days of the Korean conflict and the Second World War.

Some will remember this Congress for immigration reform because it ended the discriminatory national origins quotas which has remained a constant irritant to so many millions of our citizens who had come to these shores to find the freedom and the economic opportunity denied them in the land of their birth.

Conservationists may acclaim this as the conservation Congress for it authorized a comprehensive long-range Federal-State program for the development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and land resources. And it also:

Authorized the Assateague, Spruce Knob, and Tocks Island national recreational areas;

Expanded the Federal program of research and development in the field of saline water conversion;

Reauthorized the Garrison reclamation project in the Missouri River Basin;

Provided an additional $944 million for 13 river basin plans;

Authorized the Federal construction of the $427.1 million Auburn-Folsom Central Valley project in California; and

Authorized a $2 billion, 143 project flood control and beach erosion program.

Or this session may be remembered as the one that enacted the $325,500,000 program of highway beautification and scenic development by the control of outdoor billboards and junkyards.

Whatever name ultimately is chosen to identify and describe this Congress, the appraisals of historians will not be limited to the accomplishments already mentioned.

They will tell how $1.1 billion in aid to Appalachia was voted by this session of Congress to an 11-State region in which proud American citizens have suffered because of a switch from a coal to a gas and oil economy. Since the mid-fifties the Governors of these States, representing both parties, had worked to develop a national plan for the rehabilitation of this area and the 89th Congress capped their efforts with this great trailblazing piece of legislation. They will tell how this session doubled the funds by authorizing $1.785 billion for fiscal 1966 for the antipoverty program to create new and expand existing opportunities for young people to obtain work, education, and training.

They will tell how the coffee agreement was implemented, thus providing economic underpinning for our relations with our neighbors to the South.

As the ghettos of today are replaced by the decent homes of tomorrow, historians may trace the beginning of a successful attack upon urban decay to the extraordinary and revolutionary rent subsidy program authorized by this session. And they will note that this was the session that took cognizance of the fact that more than 70 percent of all Americans live in cities and in recognizing this created a new Cabinet Department of Housing and Urban Development to cope with urban problems which our largely rural ancestors never imagined could exist.

Nor was it overlooked that this Nation requires an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable and stable prices. It was this session that enacted the omnibus farm bill designed to maintain farm income, stabilize prices, and assure adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, to reduce surpluses, lower Government costs, promote foreign trade, and afford greater economic opportunity in rural areas.

It was this session of Congress that extended the Sugar Act through December 31, 1971, established foreign quotas for 1966 and 1967, increased quotas for domestic producing areas, established quotas for foreign suppliers, and provided for temporarily filling the quotas reserved for Cuba.

To alleviate this Nation's transportation difficulties, this session of Congress authorized the 3-year $90 million program of research and development for demonstrations in high-speed intercity ground transportation, improved the national transportation system by strengthening enforcement efforts against illegal trucking and by requiring motor carriers and freight forwarders to pay reparations for unreasonable or discriminatory rates. And this Congress, too, authorized construction of a 25-mile rail rapid transit for the Nation's Capital.

It was this session of Congress that approved and submitted to the States for ratification a proposed constitutional amendment to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President were unable to perform his duties and to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of the Vice-Presidency. And in this Congress, too, it was made a Federal crime to kill, kidnap, or assault the President, the President-elect, the Vice President, or, in case there is no Vice President, the officer next in the order of succession to the office of President.

It was this session that provided a 7-percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits; a 6- to 11-percent increase in Federal employees retirement benefits; a 3.6 percent across-the board pay increase for Federal employees; and a 10-percent increase in service-connected disability compensation.

Before appending the capsule of accomplishments, a few words must be said about how, in my judgment, they came about.

The Nation has had in the White House, during this extraordinary period, a President of great dedication with three decades of congressional experience behind him. President Johnson was given by the voters in November of 1964 an unprecedented mandate to tackle problems facing this Nation and huge majorities were elected in the 89th Congress to join in solving them.

Moreover, there has been the kind of cooperation from the minority which has reaffirmed the wisdom of the two-party system and demonstrated the meaning and significance of the loyal opposition. Posterity will recognize the outstanding contribution of the minority leadership and, notably, in extending voting rights to all citizens without discrimination.

In the field of foreign affairs, posterity will understand the role played by the Senate in support of and constructive advice to the President. The issues have been critical and difficult but their consideration in the Senate have been singularly free of partisanship.

It has been not only a productive but an interesting session. The following is the brief capsule by subject referred to above.

AGRICULTURE

Acreage reduction agreements: Makes it possible to pay farmers 1965 price-support payments or certificates for participating in the feed grain, wheat, and cotton programs where crop planting is prevented because of floods, drought, and

Senate. Also included are brief comments on certain other bills and subjects on which hearings have been held, staff memorandums prepared and/or reports issued.

Of the total of 74 Senate and House bills and resolutions referred to the Committee during the 1st session of the 89th Congress, 21 were approved by the Senate and/or enacted into law. Three other bills were approved by the Senate but not acted upon in the House of Representatives, three are pending on the Senate calendar, and the committee postponed action on two House bills until the next session.

BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING

The Committee on Government Operations again reported favorably and the Senate approved, as it has in six preceding Congresses, a bill—S. 2; Senate Report No. 6—proposing the creation of a Joint Committee on the Budget. This proposed legislation, with 77 Senators as sponsors, was developed and perfected by the committee over a period of 15 years, and has repeatedly passed the Senate. It is designed to remedy serious deficiencies in appropriation procedures and to improve the congressional surveillance over the expenditure of public funds. It constitutes a positive approach to the elimination of extravagance, waste, and needless or excessive expenditures.

A joint committee, as proposed, and its staff, would serve the Committees on Appropriations, in the appropriation field, in a manner comparable to that in which the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and its staff, in the field of taxation, serve the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance. The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation has, for more than a quarter of a century, proved its great worth and service in the revenue field. In the view of the committee, a like joint committee and service is needed in the appropriation and expenditure field. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Rules on January 28, 1965, but no further action was taken.

GAO AUDIT REPORTS

Pursuant to the requirements of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and the rules of the Senate, a total of 344 audit reports and other communications relating to fiscal and related operations of the Government were submitted to the Senate by the Comptroller General of the United States, and referred to the committee. These reports were reviewed by the staff of the committee and, when warranted, by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. The great majority of the reports relate to excessive expenditures or agency actions which are considered to be irregular or not in accord with existing law. Unless some specific recommendations for action were suggested by the Comptroller General, the committee took no further action on these reports.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT—EXTENSION OF THE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1949

The Reorganization Act of 1949, Public Law 109, 81st Congress, as amended and extended, providing the basic authority under which the President may submit reorganization plans to the Congress, expired on June 1, 1965. Upon the recommndeation of the committee, the authority of the President to submit such plans was further extended by the 89th Congress, to December 31, 1968.

Under the provisions of the act as extended, reorganization plans submitted to the Congress by the President, when in session, prior to December 31, 1968, become law within 60 calendar days after submission, unless disaproved by a majority of either the House or the Senate by the adoption of a resolution of disapproval.

REORGANIZATION PLANS OF 1965

Under authority of the Reorganization Act, the President submitted five reorganization plans to Congress during the present session all of which became effective. The basic objectives of each of the plans, and the anticipated economies to be effected are as follows:

Plan No. 1 consolidated the Federal customs service, on a career basis, replacing 53 Presidential appointees with civil service employees. Treasury officials estimated that it could result in a $9 million annual saving. The committee recommended disapproval of Senate Resolution 102, to disapprove plan No. 1 (S. Rept. 203), following extensive hearings.

Plan No. 2 established a new Environmental Science Services Administration, combining in a single agency the Weather Bureau, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory. Savings are estimated at aproximately $2 million.

Plan No. 3 transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission all Federal locomotive inspection activities, which had been operated under the direction of Presidential appointees since 1911, at an approximate saving of $170,000 a year. A hearing was held on plan No. 3 in response to a request from interested parties. No report was filed because no resolution of disapproval was introduced in the Senate. However, a statement in lieu of a report, summarizing the issues and the committee's action, was incorporated in the printed hearings as an introductory statement.

Plan No. 4 abolished nine obsolete interagency committees, transferring their remaining functions to existing officials or agencies, at a saving that was termed "substantial."

Plan No. 5 eliminated eight advisory committees attached to the National Science Foundation and gave the Foundation Director increased authority to delegate his growing responsibilities.

CREATION OF A DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Congress, upon the recommendation of a majority of the committee, approved a bill—Public Law 89-174—creating a Department of Housing and Urban Development. The act transfers to, and vests in, the Secretary of the new Department the functions of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and its Administrator. These include the urban renewal, urban planning, and open-space programs of the Urban Renewal Administration and the planning advances and public facility and other loan programs of the Community Facilities Administration, along with the agency's urban mass transportation program. The act created within the Department a Federal Housing Commissioner, who shall first be one of the Assistant Secretaries; second, head a Federal Housing Administration; third, be provided with such duties and powers as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and fourth, administer, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, departmental programs relating to the private mortgage market.

The Federal National Mortgage Association, a corporate entity which provides a secondary mortgage market for FHA-insured and Veterans' Administration-guaranteed mortgages, was transferred to the new Department in its present corporate form, with the Secretary replacing the Housing Administrator as Chairman of the FNMA Board.

The act further established within the Department a Director of Urban Program Coordination, to be designated by the Secretary, who shall assist him in carrying out his responsibilities to the President with respect to achieving maximum coordination of the programs of various departments and agencies of the Government which have a major impact on community development; and that the President shall, first, undertake studies of the organization of housing and urban development functions and programs within the Federal Government; and second, provide the Congress with the findings and conclusions of such studies, together with his recommendations regarding the transfer of such functions and programs to or from the Department.

CHART AND REPORT OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

As initiated in the 80th Congress, the committee continued the compilation of an annual organization chart and report reflecting by calendar year all reorganizations and changes effected in the basic structure and increases or decreases in personnel of all departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government. The chart and accompanying report for calendar year 1964, reflecting data as of January 1, 1965, were submitted to the Senate March 23, 1965—Committee Report No. 25. The annual chart contains a tabulation of personnel assignments to major operating components of each department and agency. The report contains complete details concerning major reorganizations effected, the resulting improvements in administration as reported by the agencies, as well as the total reductions or increases in Federal personnel.

MISCELLANEOUS REORGANIZATION PROPOSALS

Other reorganization bills, on which no action was taken by the committee, included proposals to establish, first, a Department of Education; second, an Office of Community Development in the Office of the President; third, an Office of Consumers; fourth, a U.S. Department of Transportation; fifth, a Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs under a proposed Marine and Atmospheric Affairs Coordination Act; sixth,

Comm on Gov't Ops 89th Congress 1st Session file ADP

redesignate the Department of the Interior as the Department of Natural Resources; and seventh, establish commissions, first, to study and appraise the organization and operation of the executive branch of the Government; second, on noxious and obscene matters and materials; third, for the elimination of pornographic materials; fourth, on science and technology; and fifth, Advisory Commission on Health Research Activities.

GENERAL SERVICES

There were a number of bills which would affect the activities of the General Services Administration in various areas, which, first, were designed to broaden or clarify the authority of the Administrator, officers, or employees designated to act in his behalf, or to broaden the functions and activities of GSA; second, provide general authority with respect to certain types of surplus property disposals; third, relate to the transfer of surplus property; fourth, broaden the donable property program—set forth in the report of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures; fifth, provide for the procurement of property and services by executive agencies—S. 1004, which has passed the Senate and House; sixth, permit GSA to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance and repair of equipment which is attached to or is a part of Government-owned buildings—S. 1516, approved by the Senate and the House; and seventh, authorize reimbursement to a State or political subdivision thereof for sidewalk repair or replacement (H.R. 9830).

ILLEGIB

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

A bill, H.R. 4845, providing for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies, passed the House as amended on September 2, and was referred to this committee on September 7, 1965. The committee has received a number of communications from Government agencies and public and private users of automatic data processing equipment, as well as from private concerns who are engaged in the manufacture, installation and application of such equipment, requesting an opportunity to present their views at hearings on the bill. The private organizations and industry representatives requested more time to determine what impact enactment of the bill might have on their operations.

In view of the interest which was manifested in the bill, it was determined that hearings should be held before further action or consideration is given to the proposed legislation by the committee. The bill was not received from the House until near the end of the session, and due to the pressure of other business, the committee did not have an opportunity to act before adjournment, but expects to hold hearings on H.R. 4845 and on a companion bill, S. 1584 early in the next session of the Congress.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

The committee also gave consideration to a number of other bills of general application. These included bills which would:

First. Discontinue or modify certain reporting requirements of Federal departments and agencies (S. 2150). The bill was amended and reported—Senate Report No. 545—on August 10, 1965, passed the Senate August 12, was amended by the House and approved on October 18, 1965.

Second. Provide for reimbursement of moving expenses of Federal employees and authorize payment of storage expenses of household goods of employees assigned to isolated duty stations within the United States—S. 2374 and S. 2516. The committee requested comments and recommendations from the Bureau of the Budget, and all of the major departments and agencies of the Government. Due to the pressure of other business, the reports were delayed, and the committee did not have an opportunity to consider the measures. During the closing days of the session, the House Committee on Government Operations held hearings on a companion bill (H.R. 10607) and ordered the bill reported favorably on October 13, 1965.

Third. Provide for an official residence for the Vice President of the United States (S. 2390). This bill provides that the principal residence located on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in the District of Columbia, together with such lands appurtenant thereto as shall be designated by the Administrator of General Services, be set aside for use as the official residence of the Vice President of the United States. It would authorize an annual appropriation of $100,000 for defraying the expenses of the operation of the official residence. The committee requested comments from the Bureau of the Budget, General Services Administration, Department of the Navy, and other agencies which might have had an interest in this proposal, but has received no reports from any of these agencies.

Fourth. Authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into an agreement with the University of Texas for the Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Archival Depository—House Joint Resolution 632; Senate Joint Resolution 105. These resolutions waived the 60-day waiting period provided by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act in order to enable the University of Texas and the Administrator of General Services to move forward immediately with the proposal made by the university. House Joint Resolution 632 was enacted as Public Law 89-169 on September 6, 1965.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations gave extended consideration to and/or held hearings on several bills relating to legislation referred to it, including, first, Intergovernmental Corporation Act of 1965—S. 561 and S. 689; Senate Report 538; second, Uniform Compensation for Relocation Act—S. 1201 and S. 1681; and, third, Adjustment of Legislative Jurisdiction, S. 1007.

Further details regarding action on these bills and other matters are set forth in the summary of the activities of the subcommittee.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL STUDIES

During the 1st session of the 89th Congress, the committee undertook several special studies and reports on subjects which were considered to be of particular interest to the Congress and the public generally. These included studies dealing with, first, constitutional and legal aspects of Reorganization Act procedures under the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended; second, Government competition with private enterprise with special reference to contracts for technical services; third, legislation authorizing appropriations and establishing revolving funds; fourth, certain aspects of the operation of the Buy American Act of 1933, as amended; and fifth, a reexamination and reappraisal of the committee's earlier work on fees for special services, which is currently underway.

CONSTITUTIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF REORGANIZATION PROCEDURES

The study on Reorganization Act procedures was prepared in connection with hearings on bills to extend or make permanent the authority of the President to submit reorganization plans. It was issued as staff memorandum No. 89-1-6, entitled "Constitutional and Legal Aspects of Reorganization Act Procedures, Pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1949, as Amended," and was inserted in the record of those hearings. It consisted of a review and analysis of applicable court decisions and of the contention, made from time to time, that the delegation by the Congress to the President of authority to reorganize the executive branch of the Government was of doubtful constitutional validity. The study concluded that legislation delegating such authority to the President was constitutionally valid as long as it contained, first, specific guidelines and objectives laid down by the Congress defining the subject and extent of the delegation; and second, provisions enabling the Congress to retain and exercise control over the delegated authority by, first, conferring on the President limited rather than permanent authority; second, providing for an automatic termination of such authority; and third, establishing a procedure whereby the Congress can disapprove reorganization proposals submitted by the President.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The study on Government competition with private enterprise, which is of a continuing nature, was designed to keep members of the committee and of the Senate current on recent developments. Issued as staff memorandum No. 89-1-10 on March 22, 1965, it contained a brief summary and review of past studies and legislative action by the committee as well as information on pending measures and recent events in the field.

With respect to legislation, the memorandum noted that the committee had before it two bills and one resolution dealing with various aspects of Government competition with private enter-

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES — 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 111 — WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1965 — No. 164

Bill Text

Senate

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, with the deep desire that all our deliberations on this high hill of the Nation's life should be begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we would enter this forum of the people's hope through the gateway of prayer.

Here may our faulty perspectives be corrected by vast horizons. Here may mistaken magnitudes be lost in the long sweep of Thine eternal purpose, as our thoughts and hopes are lifted above the strident distresses of our immediate time.

We pray that Thou wilt lead our leaders, and teach our teachers, and strengthen our people, for all the trying tests that are upon us. Make strong the arm of our might—material and moral—to beat down, even at staggering costs, the cruel iniquity that today tortures those who ask for but freedom, and which twists truth by crooked sophistries.

Above all other ambitions may our hearts be captured by a ruling passion to find a way of global concord in the flaming dawn of a warless world.

We ask it in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, September 2, 1965, and Friday, September 3, 1965, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1588) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research, development, and demonstrations in high-speed ground transportation, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4845. An act to provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies; and

H.R. 8989. An act to promote health and safety in metal and nonmetallic mineral industries, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H.R. 4845. An act to provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 8989. An act to promote health and safety in metal and nonmetallic mineral industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Higher Education Act of 1965 (H.R. 9567), passed by the Senate last Thursday, be printed as passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Hobart Taylor, Jr., of Michigan, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Ralph K. Huitt, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

U.S. NAVY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Rear Adm. Alexander C. Husband, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S. Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

U.S. ARMY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Army.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Department of Justice.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Department of Justice be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK—MARINE CORPS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations on the Secretary's desk are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the nominations.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

CALL OF CERTAIN MEASURES ON THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, before the Senate proceeds to the consideration of morning business, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of certain measures on the calendar to which there is no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASUREMENT OF GROSS AND NET TONNAGES FOR CERTAIN VESSELS HAVING TWO OR MORE DECKS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 657, S. 906.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 906) to provide for the measurement of the gross and net tonnages for certain vessels having two or more decks, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as used in this Act:

(a) The term "uppermost complete deck" means the uppermost complete deck of a vessel exposed to sea and weather, which shall be deemed to be that deck which has permanent means of closing all openings in the weather portions thereof, provided that any opening in the side of the vessel below that deck, other than an opening abaft a transverse watertight bulkhead placed aft of the rudder stock, is fitted with permanent means of watertight closing.

(b) The term "second deck" means the deck next below the uppermost complete deck which is continuous in a fore-and-aft direction at least between peak bulkheads, is continuous athwartships, is fitted as an integral and permanent part of the vessel's structure, and has proper covers to all main hatchways. Interruptions in way of propelling machinery, space openings, ladder and stairway openings, trunks, chain lockers, cofferdams, or steps not exceeding a total height of forty-eight inches shall not be deemed to break the continuity of the deck.

(c) The term "trunks" as used in the definition of second deck shall be deemed to refer to hatch or ventilation trunks which do not extend longitudinally completely between main transverse bulkheads.

(d) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. In the measurement of a vessel under sections 4148, 4151, and 4153 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U.S.C. 71, 75, 77), upon application of the owner and approval by the Secretary, there shall be omitted from inclusion in the gross tonnage—

(a) those spaces available for the carriage of dry cargo or stores which are located between the uppermost complete deck and the second deck, and other spaces so located which would be omitted from gross tonnage under the provisions of section 4153 if above the upper deck, provided that a tonnage mark is placed and displayed on the vessel in accordance with the provisions of this Act, so long as that tonnage mark is not submerged;

(b) those spaces which are located on or above the uppermost complete deck and which are available for the carriage of dry cargo or stores, without regard to whether a tonnage mark is placed or displayed on the vessel or, if placed or displayed, without regard to whether that mark is submerged; and

(c) those spaces which are located on the uppermost ocmplete deck and which are used for cabins or staterooms, provided that a tonnage mark is placed and displayed on the vessel, so long as that tonnage mark is not submerged.

SEC. 3. The tonnage mark shall be a horizontal line, upon which shall be placed for identification an inverted equilateral triangle, with its apex on the midpoint of the line. The mark shall be placed and displayed on each side of the vessel, subject to such specifications as to location and dimensions as are prescribed in regulations issued under this Act.

SEC. 4. No tonnage mark shall be required to be placed or displayed above the statutory summer loadline prescribed in accordance with the applicable loadline convention, except that, when a vessel's statutory loadline is assigned on the assumption that the second deck is the freeboard deck, the tonnage mark may be permitted to be placed and displayed on a line level with the uppermost part of the loadline grid.

SEC. 5. Except when the tonnage mark is placed and displayed on the vessel at the level prescribed in section 4 hereof, an additional line may be added to the tonnage mark, subject to such specifications as to location and dimensions as are prescribed in regulations issued under this Act.

SEC. 6. The tonnage mark shall be deemed to be submerged when the upper edge of the mark is under water, except that if the vessel is marked with the additional line in accordance with section 5 of this Act and is in fresh water or in tropical waters the tonnage mark shall not be deemed to be submerged unless the upper edge of the additional line is under water.

SEC. 7. In a case in which a vessel measured under this Act and other applicable statutes has a tonnage mark placed and displayed at a place other than a line level with the uppermost part of the loadline grid, any measurement certificate or marine document reciting tonnages issued to such vessel shall show the gross and net tonnages applicable when the tonnage mark is submerged and the gross and net tonnages applicable when the mark is not submerged. In any other case in which a vessel is measured under this Act and other applicable statutes, any measurement certificate or marine document reciting tonnages issued to such vessel shall show only one set of gross and net tonnages, taking into account all applicable omissions or exemptions.

SEC. 8. In a case in which an application for omission of spaces is filed under section 2 of this Act for a vessel for which a statutory loadline is not required and is not assigned, the line of the uppermost complete deck shall be marked in the manner specified for marking the deck line in the international loadline convention in force.

SEC. 9. Section 4149 of the Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 72) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4149. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe how evidence of admeasurement shall be given."

SEC. 10. Section 4150 of the Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 74) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4150. A vessel's marine document shall specify such identifying dimensions, measured in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

SEC. 11. Section 4153 of the Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 77) is amended by inserting before the first paragraph the following:

"The tonnage deck, in vessels having three or more decks to the hull, shall be the second deck from below; in all other cases the upper deck of the hull is to be the tonnage deck. All measurements are to be taken in feet and decimal fractions of feet."

SEC. 12. The Secretary shall make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. Any person who makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation in any matter in which such statement or representation is required to be made to the Secretary in any regulation issued under this Act shall be subject to a penalty of not more than $1,000 for each such statement or representation.

SEC. 14. If any tonnage mark required to be placed and displayed on a vessel in any regulation issued under this Act by the Secretary is not so placed or displayed or if the mark at any time shall cease to be continued on the vessel, such vessel shall be subject to a penalty of $30 on every subsequent arrival in a port of the United States.

SEC. 15. Any penalty incurred under this Act may be remitted or mitigated by the Secretary under the provisions of section 5294 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U.S.C. 7).

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 674), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This legislation will implement recent recommendations made by the Maritime Safety Committee of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) regarding the tonnage measurement of vessels having two or more decks.

BACKGROUND OF LEGISLATION

This bill, S. 906, was introduced at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. A hearing was held on the bill on August 6, 1965. At the hearing the legislation was supported by the Treasury Department, the American Merchant Marine Institute, and the Pacific American Steamship Association. In addition, the committee has received a letter from the American Bureau of Shipping supporting the bill. No opposition has been expressed from any source.

The IUE knows that the utility industry of the United States can meet this challenge if granted the proper incentives. Ten years ago, it cost 10 times as much to put distribution lines underground as to bring them in on overhead poles. Using the new equipment developed by skilled workmen of the electrical manufacturing industry, the utilities have been able to develop operating and installation techniques that have reduced this differential to a negligible 1½ to 1.

For these reasons, the IUE supports the three bills (H.R. 10513, H.R. 10514, and H.R. 10515) introduced by Congressman RICHARD L. OTTINGER, Democrat of New York, on August 17, 1965.

H.R. 10513 would provide the necessary information about the extent of the overhead transmission problem in the United States and would result in the development of invaluable criteria for measuring the relative costs of underground and overhead systems in various situations.

(Mr. GONZALEZ (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. GONZALEZ' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. GONZALEZ (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. GONZALEZ' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

25X1

INCREASED COMPENSATION PAYMENTS FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABLED VETERANS

(Mr. FASCELL (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I w[illing] to commend the Committee on Veter[ans] Affairs for reporting the bill H.R. 168, which has been considered and passed by the House of Representatives today, H.R. 168 is identical to my bill, H.R. 10881. I hope this legislation will receive speedy and favorable consideration in the Senate, so that its provisions may be enacted into law during the present session of Congress.

As Members are aware, H.R. 168 will provide for an average 10-percent increase in compensation payments for veterans with service-connected disabilities. The increases will vary from $1 in the case of the 10-percent disabled veteran to $85 in the case of some few very severely disabled veterans who receive special allowances because of the extreme impairment of health which they have suffered. A general increase in compensation payments was last granted in 1957. Certainly, these veterans, whose disabilities were incurred because of their service to this country, are entitled to every consideration possible, and particularly is this so in the case of those who suffered such severe disabilities that thier earning power is seriously impaired.

There are 1,837,591 veterans on the compensation rolls of the Veterans' Administration whose disabilities were incurred in wartime, and a total of 1,934,074 veterans receive compensation payments for disabilities incurred in either wartime or peacetime. At the end of June of this year, 65,554 of these veterans listed Florida as their official residence, and received $65,297,673 during fiscal year 1965 in the form of compensation payments. The increases granted by H.R. 168 will place this figure at over $72 million, since $6.7 million more will go to these particular veterans because of enactment of this legislation.

In addition to increasing the basic compensation payments for service-connected disabled veterans, H.R. 168 would also increase the dependency allowances paid to veterans who are 50 percent or more disabled, and permit payment of this allowance until the dependent child attains the age of 23 if the child is pursuing a course of education in an approved educational institution.

Although H.R. 168 is primarily a bill to increase compensation payable to service disabled veterans, there is also included a provision which will benefit dependent parents of servicemen who lost their lives because of service in the armed forces, that is those dependent parents who receive dependency and indemnity compensation payments. H.R. 168 raises the income limitations applicable to this group of beneficaries, and the effect of this action will be to provide increases for many who presently receive these payments, as well as to extend eligibility to certain parents who do not qualify to receive these payments because their income is in excess of [the] maximum allowable under the law.

Speaker, I hope that H.R. 168 will be enacted into law.

CENTRALIZED FEDERAL PROCUREMENT, LEASING, AND SERVICING OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

(Mr. FASCELL (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4845, a bill to provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies. This proposed legislation is urgently needed. I fully and wholeheartedly supported H.R. 4845, when it passed the House of Representatives on September 2, 1965. H.R. 4845 is identical to my bill, H.R. 10240, which I introduced for the same express purpose.

The bill we are considering would authorize and direct the Administrator of the General Services Administration to coordinate and provide for the economic and efficient procurement, maintenance, and utilization of the automatic data processing equipment needs of the Federal departments and agencies.

The complexities and rapid pace of the technological world in which we live, place a high demand on the immediate availability of data of all types. Government services are constantly expanding to meet the needs of a growing population which is now nearing 200 million persons in the United States. The electronic computer has been a great benefit to the Federal Government in coping with the ever present task of reducing the cost of providing Government service. President Johnson has said:

The use of automatic data processing equipment during the past 10 years has contributed significantly to increased effectiveness and rising productivity in governmental operations. The electronic computer has enabled the Government to carry out programs which otherwise would have been impossible. Better and more economical services to the public have been achieved through the use of this equipment.

We rely heavily on automatic data processing equipment. Without the present generation of computers, man could never hope to reach the moon. There would be no ballistic missiles or Polaris submarines. It has been estimated that to process without computers the flood of checks that will be in circulation by 1970, banks would have to hire all the women in the United States between the ages of 21 and 45. After the installation of an IBM 7094, the University of Chicago estimated that it takes about 1 hour of computer time to do the equivalent of 1 million man-hours of desk calculator work. Computers have a widespread usage in industrial applications.

In view of the great flexibility of digital computers, and the rapid advances being made in computer technology, undoubtedly there will be an expanding development of new applications. It has been estimated that nearly one-half of the computer business in the United States is with the Government, and the major portion of this business is with the Federal Government. Computers make out 95 percent of the Government's paychecks, keep track of military supplies and weapons all over the world, register the course, direction, and speed of all shipping in the North Atlantic, and now check all business income tax returns and a third of the individual returns. The number of computers in use by the Federal Government has been expanding rapidly. In 1961 the Federal Government had 730 computers in use; this figure rose to 1,006 in 1962, 1,169 in 1963, and 1,767 in 1964. A couple of years ago the Bureau of the Budget estimated that by 1966 the U.S. Government would have 1,500 computers in use; this number was surpassed in 1964. The figures above do not take into account the computers in use by military services on classified projects nor the computers in use by contractors of the Federal Government. It has been unofficially estimated that each of these two categories of computer users are equal to the number of Government computers cited above.

In June of this year the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ordered new computer equipment that will

FTC knows also that hundreds of millions of dollars in free stamps, discriminatory prices on stamps, et cetera, have gone to the biggest stamp users who have killed off thousands of small dealers unable to obtain stamps, or give them out in special offers to consumers because small users paid the highest prices for stamps.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT—CONFIDANT OF TWO PRESIDENTS

(Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, one of the great privileges in being a Member of Congress is the opportunity to become friends of exceptional persons in public life. One such person that I came to know and respect was William D. Hassett of Vermont, correspondence secretary and confidant of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, who died at his home in Northfield, Vt., on August 29, 1965.

A modest and scholarly man, he was the soul of tact in dealing with juniors as well as seniors, and thoroughly trustworthy. When once commenting on his retirement after a most distinguished career, he stated:

Now, I am joining the ranks of those who are burdened with carrying the secrets of their Presidents to the grave.

In order that a summary of his career, as published in Washington, may be suitably recorded in the permanent annals of the Congress, I quote the following obituary notice:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 30, 1965]

W. D. HASSETT, AID TO F.D.R.

(By Edward T. Folliard)

William D. Hasset, who served as a White House secretary in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, died last night of a heart attack at his home in Northfield, Vt. He was 85.

Mr. Hassett was with President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga., when F.D.R. died there on April 12, 1945. It was he who made the announcement that the 32d President was dead.

He could hardly have been surprised at the passing of Mr. Roosevelt. In a book he wrote later, "Off the Record With F.D.R.," he told of taking the White House mail pouch to the President that April morning, and said:

"I was shocked at the President's appearance. The weariness crept upon him from midday onward, as I saw too plainly when I had to return to the cottage after my morning visit."

Mr. Hassett, who was a newspaperman for 25 years, 11 of them with the Washington Post, was born in Northfield on August 28, 1880. He attended Clark University at Worcester, Mass., from which he received an honorary master of arts degree in 1945. Norwich University in Northfield gave him the honorary degree of doctor of letters in 1946.

He began his newspaper career on the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, and joined the staff of the Washington Post in 1906. In 1911 he went to the Associated Press, where he remained for 5 years. Then came 2 years with the International News Service, after which he returned to the Post. From 1917 to 1921 he covered Congress and wrote occasional editorials for this newspaper.

In 1921 he became a foreign correspondent for the old Philadelphia Ledger. He was based in London but spent much of his time in Ireland covering the "troubles" between the Irish and the British. In 1924 he covered the inauguration of the Dawes reparations plan.

Mr. Hassett returned to Washington and went to work for the Federal Government in the early days of the New Deal. In 1935 he joined the White House staff. He soon became a favorite of President Roosevelt, who was impressed by his amiable personality, erudition and keen memory.

Mr. Hassett treasured a photograph on which the President wrote: "To Bill Hassett * * * a rare combination of Buckle, Bartlett, and Roget * * * from his old friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The reference was, of course, to Henry Thomas Buckle, the English historian; John Bartlett, author of "Familiar Quotations," and Peter Mark Roget, who got up the "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases."

In the Roosevelt administration Mr. Hassett occasionally took over the duties of White House Press Secretary Stephen Early. His main job, however, was handling correspondence for the President, including a delicate exchange between F.D.R. and Myron Taylor, who was a liaison between the White House and the Vatican in the war years.

President Truman retained Mr. Hassett as a White House secretary, and he too assigned him to letterwriting, a task at which the Vermont scholar had great skill.

Mr. Hassett remained at the White House until July 15, 1952, when he resigned. He was then 71.

Thereafter, Mr. Hassett devoted his time to writing his book on F.D.R. and magazine articles.

Mr. Hassett always seemed to be surprised that he lived to be an old man. He and his close friend, radio commentator H. R. Baukhage, of 3100 Connecticut Avenue NW., used to make a point of reading the death notices on the bulletin board at the Cosmos Club. Mr. Hassett said he did this to make sure that he was still alive.

In 1959, after the death of his friend, Fleet Adm. William D. Leahy, Mr. Hassett was described as "the late Bill Hassett" in his old newspaper's obitrary of the Admiral. Mr. Hassett showed up in Washington and laughed off the report of his death as exaggerated.

Mr. Hassett had experienced heart attacks and a fall in recent years, but seemed to feel well on his 85th birthday Saturday.

Yesterday he attended mass at Norwich University, across the street from his home. After an early dinner he called his niece, Maxine McNamara, and asked her to summon a doctor, explaining that he felt "terrible." He died at about 9 p.m.

Funeral services will be held at 9 a.m. Wednesday at St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church in Northfield.

THREE BILLS INTRODUCED ATTACKING OVERHEAD POWERLINE PROBLEM TO BEAUTIFY AMERICA

(Mr. OTTINGER (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, on August 17, I introduced three bills attacking the problem of overhead powerlines which are a continuing challenge to our efforts to beautify America.

The first of these bills, H.R. 10513, directs the Secretary of the Interior to undertake an immediate survey of the number and effect of overhead transmission lines in the Nation and to develop some objective standard for measuring the destructive impact such lines have upon community planning, upon property values, and upon the natural beauty of our Nation. It also directs the Secretary to gather sufficient data to evaluate the affected overhead installations planned for the future.

The second bill H.R. 10514 authorizes the Secretary to undertake research, development, and demonstration projects in the field of underground transmission so as to perfect the necessary techniques to make such transmission economically and technically feasible. The Secretary of the Interior is the logical person to carry forward these programs, first, because of the traditional concern of his office with conservation of natural resources and, second, because his Department operates the largest single power system in the Nation.

My third bill, H.R. 10515, would enabe the investor-owned public utilities to participate in this effort by providing significant tax incentives to those companies that start underground installation. This is founded in a firm belief that private enterprise can and will take a position of leadership in the battle to achieve the President's goal of a more beautiful America, if these industries are encouraged by enlightened Government policy.

Two distinguished Members of this House have joined me in this program, the gentleman from Ohio, THOMAS L. ASHLEY, and the gentleman from Maryland, CLARENCE D. LONG.

I am pleased to report that our program for action has been warmly received in many quarters. The International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers has endorsed all three proposals. Under the direction of its president, Paul Jennings, this great union has established a reputation for leadership in conservation matters. Mr. Jennings' statement is a cogent and succinct analysis of the challenge of the problem which I hope will be read by all who are concerned with maintaining the beauty of our Nation.

STATEMENT OF PAUL JENNINGS, PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHIN: WORKERS (AFL–CIO) ON UNDERGROUND POWERLINES, AUGUST 20, 1965

The IUE has long been concerned about the problem of overhead transmission lines and the damage that such lines can cause not only to natural beauty, but to property values, real estate revenues and local community zoning and planning efforts. The IUE believes that as a result of modern technology such damage is no longer necessary.

Today, there is no technical barrier to the development of economically feasible methods of underground power transmission. The art of power transmission has passed beyond such limitations. Unfortunately, the actual operating experience of the industry has not kept pace with this technical know-how.

The utility industry has not undertaken the experimental installation programs that would lead to actual construction, installation and operating cost reductions.

As a result, there has been no significant effort to determine, or reduce, the supposed cost differential between overhead and underground high voltage transmission lines.

make it possible to process data sent back by spacecraft 40 times faster than the systems currently used. The cost of this order will range from $8 million initially to $18 million if all contract options are exercised. The Federal Government spends about $1 billion annually on the procurement, maintenance, and leasing of computers. We must expect a continued heavy and probably increasing Federal outlay for this type of equipment. Our responsibility here to to provide the authority for the most economical, efficient and effective procurement and utilization of this equipment.

The General Accounting Office has noted that 867, or 86 percent, of the 1,006 computers installed in U.S. Government facilities as of June 30, 1962, were leased. The GAO revealed that cost comparisons of 16 models, which accounted for 523 of the 1,006 machines in use, showed the Government could save $148 million over 5 years if it bought the machines rather than leased them. Since then, the Federal Government has increased purchases of previously leased equipment.

The Comptroller General has recommended that the President establish a central management office suitably empowered with authority and responsibility to make decisions on the procurement and utilization of data processing equipment. Mr. Speaker, this bill would give such authority to the only logical agency to coordinate the procurement and utilization of automatic data processing equipment of the Federal Government, namely the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

THE VOLUNTEER GENERATION

(Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, all too often today we hear of the shortcomings, the failures, the delinquency, the violence of our young people. It is to be expected that seaside riots, senseless vandalism and crime, as well as student protests, picketing and other demonstrations on public issues, would receive widespread publicity. They make timely, emotional and sensational news stories.

But there are other qualities and activities of our young people which, unfortunately, do not receive as much attention. Here at home college students pitched in to help build levees during last spring's devastating Mississippi River floods. Abroad, they are helping people of the newer nations develop their individual and national resources. And no one of us should ever forget that night after night young Americans are risking their lives for us in patrols through Vietnamese jungles.

Mr. Speaker, Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY has put the picture in proper perspective for us, in a most enlightening and penetrating discussion of his views on the younger generation, "What's Right With Today's Youth." At a time when the tendency is to condemn our youth for the minor element which creates havoc and crime, our Vice President has reaffirmed his faith and confidence in the potential of the vast majority to build a "greater, more dynamic nation." And if one were to choose a term for our youth, the Vice President would call them the volunteer generation. Under unanimous consent, I include this fine article, which appeared in Parade magazine of September 5, 1965, in the RECORD.

WHAT'S RIGHT WITH TODAY'S YOUTH—SOME RIOT—OTHERS DO GOOD DEEDS—THE VICE PRESIDENT LOOKS AT OUR CONTROVERSIAL YOUNGER GENERATION

(By HUBERT H. HUMPHREY)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Young Americans give their lives for freedom in South Vietnam, while other young Americans demonstrate against our involvement there. Some young people rip apart seaside resorts, others work night and day to repair the flood-ravaged dikes of the Middle West. Our universities turn out the brightest, best-educated graduates in history, but at the same time we face a problem of school dropouts.

Which is the true picture of the younger generation? Are more and more young people finding their release in rioting, protests, and crime? Or is the trend upward toward honor and achievement? Will they send America into decline, or will they build a greater, more dynamic nation?

I believe the latter is true, and I can back up my belief with facts and personal experience. This is no reason for complacency. For we cannot allow even a fraction of our youth to squander themselves while we, who like to boast that we are older and wiser, stand by lamenting.

My interest in youth is by no means academic. As the father of four children (three still in school), I am concerned at the increase in juvenile crime not only in the slums, where there is the goad of dismal poverty, but among children who have never known want, children who should know better.

Like any other father of my generation, I have my share of skepticism about Beatle mops and dances like the Swim, the Frug and the Watusi. But then I find myself asking: Was there ever a young generation that didn't have crazes, and was there ever an old one that approved of them? What of the flappers of the roaring twenties, many of them now sedate grandmothers? What of the grandfathers who once sported Rudolph Valentino sideburns and those wide trousers known as Oxford bags? What about the Black Bottom and the Charleston? But we grew out of them.

I do not condone the excesses of youth. I don't mean the fads; I mean the rioting, violence and crime that cause us worry in our society. But again, I must ask how much we, the older generation, are responsible for the startling increase in juvenile lawlessness?

The war broke up families and reduced parental discipline. Then came the postwar years of the "fast buck" with an inevitable eroding of morality and family responsibility. Children were left to bring themselves up while their parents made up for lost time.

Now we are in a period of unprecedented prosperity, and I cannot help feeling that prosperity is a more severe test of character than adversity. Hard times, as I remember from my own youth, bring families together. In good times, it is all too easy to drift apart. Though the young people today enjoy luxuries never known to their parents, they are are also exposed to pressures and frustrations their parents never encountered.

MORE PEOPLE THAN JOBS

Our youth are quite conscious they live in a world that has the capacity to destroy itself and that the detonators are in the hands of the older generation. They are also conscious of the fact that, in our affluent society, there are more people of their age than there are jobs to go around. The number of workers 18 and 19 years old is expected to increase by half a million this year—twice the increase of last year. Before 1970, more than 3 million young people will swell the labor force each year.

Those without training and skills will face a bleak future. The unemployment rate for the young already is more than three times as high as for older workers. We are past the time when a living, even a humble one, can be made without anything but willing hands.

Our country does not owe anybody a living, but it does owe its youth at least the opportunity to work. Government and private industry are now alert to this problem, and we are doing everything we can to help these young people. There are youth opportunity centers, the poverty program, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the community action programs.

Of course, youth must be willing to work, and most of them are. I have spoken to thousands of young people at Job Corps camps and other training centers. Many come from broken homes; many are barely able to read and write. Almost all have been bitterly disappointed in their short lives. Yet most are determined to pick up their second chance, acquire new skills, and face the world with hope.

Even more impressive are the thousands of young Americans who have an acute conscience about their own generation and want to help the less fortunate. They are intelligent, courageous, well-informed young people, willing to work long hours for little or no pay to correct what they feel is injustice.

Some of the student protests, picketing, marches, sit-ins have caused dismay among us older folk. Frankly, I have shared it, because some of the issues, in my view, have been false. But I must admit that America today might be a better place if the people of my generation had shown the same awareness. Fiery speeches and angry placards on the campus are, to my mind, far less dangerous to the Nation's future than the silence that stifles new ideas. Age in itself is no guarantee of wisdom. In a world changing as rapidly as ours, there can be as many old fools as young fools. Young Americans who get into trouble, who kick against the established order, are often the most alert.

Who of our older generation has not been a rebel? I have been one, and so has our President. Lyndon Johnson was a school dropout who left his native Texas to work with his hands in the fields of California. But he returned to enter college and begin his career as a teacher in a Mexican-American public school. His former students still remember him as a man who gave them knowledge and encouragement to face a world that all too often seemed stacked against them.

Lyndon Johnson held his first presidential appointment at 27, his first political office at 29. He has said: "No one knows better than I the fires that burn in the hearts of young men who yearn for the chance to do better what they see their elders doing not well, or not doing at all."

FAMOUS BEATNIKS

Today's young people—as students, as citizens, yes, even as demonstrators—are showing that they, too, want to do better. Of course, we have our beatniks. There have been beatniks in every age. Some of them are now listed among the world's leading artists, writers, musicians. Gauguin was a beatnik. So were Van Gogh and Edgar Allan Poe.

But I am less concerned with the eccentricities of genius, which can flower in the most unlikely soil, than I am with the mass of our young people today. I don't find them a beat generation at all, and I have met them by the thousands across this great country.

Our young people are a healthy and wholesome generation, less hypocritical, more frank

than we were at their age. They speak more openly about sex, religion, politics, and other subjects that used to be taboo. In the age of computers, satellites, and almost instant communications, they are also more intelligent and competent. For this is the age of excellence.

Not long ago, I visited the nuclear aircraft carrier *Enterprise* and was amazed to find boys under 20 manning consoles of multimillion-dollar radar equipment. They were responsible for the safety of American pilots and million-dollar aircraft miles away at sea. At Loring Air Force Base, I talked with a grease-stained enlisted man whom I found working under a jet plane. "I understand you are pretty good," I said, "at keeping these planes in tiptop shape."

"No, Mr. Vice President," the GI replied. "We're not pretty good. We're the best." His commanding officer, Brig. Gen. Frank Elliott, completely agreed. "I have been in the Air Force a long time," he said. "This crop of youngsters is the best yet. They are more responsive and responsible."

No fewer than one-quarter of the members of our armed services are under 20. Our generals and admirals agree they are the finest young fighting men this country has ever produced, as tough as their fathers of World War II and Korea, more alert and adaptable and so more fit to use the complex weapons of the space age.

If I had to give the younger generation a label, I would call them, as the President has, volunteer generation, I may not always agree with the causes they serve, but I must always admire the spirit with which they fight. It could shame some of us older people who pride ourselves on being concerned citizens.

HOW FAR?

For example, a poll in a national news magazine asked American students how far they would go—beyond mere talk—to support a cause in which they believed. Some 93 percent said they would sign a petition; 72 percent had already done so. Some 87 percent said they would contribute money; 58 percent had already done so. An amazing 43 percent were even ready to go to jail.

More than 10,000 young volunteers are now serving in the Peace Corps. Another 3,000 have already returned after tours of duty. But most significant, more than 100,000 have asked to take part in this bold and idealistic experiment. When VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America—the domestic Peace Corps) was launched, more than 3,000 inquiries were received from young people on the first day of business.

When Parade's own editor, Jess Gorkin, had the inspired idea to ask the young people of America to "Work a Day for J.F.K.," the response was staggering. They went out by the thousands to mow lawns, clean cars, run errands, sell cookies and lemonade so they could donate their earnings to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library. There was no compulsion such as is brought by the Commissars in a Communist society. It was merely a suggestion in one magazine for young people to accept or reject.

All it takes to rouse today's young people is motivation. They need to know that their contribution has a purpose. I grew up when it was important to help the family. It was important that we dug vegetables out of the sand and stored them in the root cellar. It was important that we earned money to help feed the family. Now in our prosperous suburbs, it is no longer important for young people to contribute to the livelihood. They are inclined to look upon the daily chores as merely an exercise in discipline.

I have complete faith in our young generation. Whenever I am weary or worried, I seek out young people. Many times, I have walked out of a meeting, depressed and discouraged, looking for some teenagers. I have found them to be a tonic; they rekindle my spirit and sharpen my wits. I am able to go back refreshed and revitalized.

We parents expect the young to learn from us and from their teachers. But this holds good only if we are prepared to learn from the young—to probe their problems and to admit, as history has proven time and again, that the follies of today can be the truths of tomorrow.

A WEEK OF GOOD NEWS AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

(Mr. GALLAGHER (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, regrettably, it is not always good news that makes interesting reading. But last week was full of good news and significant events.

I think that it might be a good idea to revive for a moment the now defunct television program "That Was the Week That Was." Last week the United States and the world were witness to some things which it seems impossible to squeeze into the space of a single 7-day period.

The world and the Nation breathed a sigh of relief when the Gemini 5 splashed safely into the Atlantic Ocean after setting a world endurance record.

The threatening steel strike was delayed and final settlement assured through the efforts of President Johnson and the parties to the dispute.

The strife-torn Dominican situation was finally brought to an accord and a new and hopefully lasting peace established.

On August 30 and 31 the House and Senate passed and sent to the President legislation creating a long needed Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Home rule for the District of Columbia was brought a long way toward fruition with the completion of the discharge petition from the House District Committee. The 218 names on the petition will enable the bill to proceed to the floor of the House for a final vote.

In the area of foreign affairs, further successes were noted in the war in Vietnam. Confidence in the American and South Vietnamese armies continues to climb.

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Gardner has called for a much needed Hudson River pollution conference to discuss a solution to end pollution in that great artery.

On the economic scene, figures were released showing that in the last month U.S. exports were ahead of imports. This situation could help to relieve the pressure from poor balance of payments.

Each of these events in itself could be considered "great" or "deserving." However, not one, but all, were accomplished during the past week.

In each of these events there is one man who weaves a thread of continuity throughout them all. The leadership of one man was behind each of these triumphs, in some, solely responsible, in others partly so. But on each of these there was left an historical imprint—L.B.J.

Acting in his capacity as President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson provided the leadership—to bring each of these events to a fruitful conclusion. The President deserves the congratulations and respect of this Nation for leaving us with a long-to-be-remembered "week-that-was."

RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS SALUTES MIKE KIRWAN

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

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress this year selected one of our colleagues to receive a special citation and the George Washington Memorial Award for Distinguished Service to the Cause of Water Resources Development in the United States.

To my way of thinking, the Rivers and Harbor Congress could not have made a finer selection of a recipient for this high and distinguished honor than Congressman MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, of Ohio, a man who has been dedicated to the cause of water development throughout his long and distinguished service in the House of Representatives.

Mr. KIRWAN'S record in the vital field of development and conservation of water, perhaps our most vital resource, is unexcelled, and he is, in the words of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress citation, "a consistent and outstanding exemplar of prudent Government concern in the use and conservation of the water resources of the Nation."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have this citation of our esteemed colleague's record printed in the RECORD at this point:

The Committee on Awards of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, with the concurrence of the directorate, having designated MICHAEL JOSEPH KIRWAN as most worthy to receive the 1965 Award of the George Washington Memorial the executive committee have ordered the issue of the following citation for high courage and unselfish effort; for long years of public service, and for a clear vision of the needs of the future America, the George Washington Memorial is awarded to MICHAEL JOSEPH KIRWAN, of Ohio, long a Member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and a consistent and outstanding exemplar of prudent Government concern in the use and conservation of the water resources of the Nation, he has contributed greatly to the welfare and security of his country.

Given in the city of Washington, D.C., this 11th day of June 1965.

LOWER MANHATTAN EXPRESSWAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, few public policy proposals have been killed and reborn as many times as New York City's plan to build, with Federal assistance, a highway across Manhattan.

rate of decline will be down to 23 percent, which he says is the "bust point," on that day in 1970. It's 23 skidoo, you might say.

Of course, it's not absolutely necessary that the liquidity trend line continue unbroken. In fact, the good doctor is quite sure the fatal date can be deferred, and he has written extensively about ways to correct both national and international economic problems of liquidity.

Domestically, he says, one obvious answer is branch banking—just like you have in California. England, he recalls, hasn't had a bank failure since the 1890's—thanks in good part to the branch banking system.

But 32 States in the United States have laws against branch banking. This despite the fact that the record shows, for example, that 82 percent of the 625 banks chartered in Montana have folded, that 72 percent of those chartered for Minnesota have gone "bust."

He reminds that there were 30,100 banks in the United States in 1930, but now there are just 15,000.

"Apparently we'd rather have 'em go busted than let 'em branch," says he.

Dr. Upgren will talk about some of these matters today before the Life Underwriters Association luncheon. He will, undoubtedly, adapt his remarks to the new significance of life insurance.

For as liquidity declines, and as the individual gets older, cash value life insurance, the rising earning power of money, take on greater personal importance. As a senior citizen himself, Dr. Upgren appreciates the point.

Computers and Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 24, 1965

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker on September 22, 1965, our distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, addressed the 10th anniversary banquet of the Univac Users Association, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Speaking to this group he discussed the use of computers by the Federal Government and the need for coordination of automatic data processing management on a Government-wide basis. As a ranking majority member on the Government Activities Subcommittee, he has studied this matter thoroughly and has done much to perfect legislation recently approved by the House of Representatives which would bring about a more efficient, businesslike management of our Government ADP equipment.

His address, which reflects the findings of the committee, follows:

Today, men stand in awe—and even in fear—of the great computing machines which can do so much.

We know our own frailties, the great machines appear to have none.

We hear people wondering about the relationship of man and the machine—who is master, who is servant? Is it the infallible machine or the only too fallible man?

Some lines that the great poet laureate, John Mansfield, wrote may help us decide. He said:

"Man consists of body, mind, and imagination. His body is faulty his mind untrustworthy, but his imagination has made him remarkable."

The story of the great mathematician, Karl Frederick Gauss, illustrates this precept. In the year 1809 his imagination led him to develop the formula for computing the orbits of the planets in the solar system. Subsequently, he spent 20 years computing the orbits of the various planets. His greatness depends not upon his 20 years of computations, but upon his one remarkable formula. Today, Gauss' 20 years of computations could be accomplished in less than a week on a modern computer. Imagine to what greater heights the imagination of this great mathematician might have soared had he had a computer to do his unimaginative work of calculation.

So tonight, I stand not so much in awe of your machines, but in awe of you who use the machines. I stand in awe of you who have the imagination to devise the input and who have the imagination to use the output of these great machines.

The first all-electronic computer was constructed during World War II and delivered to the Army Ordnance Corps in 1945. Univac I, the first computer with general data processing capability, was installed at the Bureau of the Census in 1951. In 1954, there were 10 computer systems in operation within the Federal Government. By 1962, the number had increased to 1,000. There are now at least 2,000.

Today, your U.S. Government is the largest user of computing machines in the entire world. Your 10 years of experience in the use of these machines can be of inestimable value to your Government in the two problems which I would like to discuss with you tonight: (1) managing the use of these machines in the most efficient and economical manner and (2) realizing the maximum benefit from their use.

Under the rules of the House of Representatives, the duty of "studying the operation of Government activities at all levels with a view to determining its economy and efficiency" is assigned to the Government Operations Committee on which I serve. With respect to automatic data processing, this duty is specifically assigned to the Brooks Subcommittee on Government Activities.

For several years this subcommittee, on which I am the ranking majority member, has been concerned about the deficiencies in the manner in which the Federal Government has been acquiring and using ADP equipment.

In 1963 Congressman BROOKS, of Texas, chairman of the subcommittee, introduced legislation to make it possible for those agencies in Government with ADP management responsibilities to do a better job. This bill was passed by the House but no action was taken by the Senate and it died at the end of the 88th Congress.

Soon after the 89th Congress convened in January this year, this legislation was reintroduced. Comprehensive hearings were held, the testimony evaluated, and a bill, H.R. 4845, was reported to the House of Representatives in July. A few weeks ago, the House of Representatives unanimously approved this measure and there is still time for action in the Senate although I personally do not expect action until the next session of Congress.

Under provisions of this bill, the General Services Administration, which presently has governmentwide responsibilities for the procurement of common use items for the civil agencies of Government, is extended authority to coordinatee ADP management on a governmentwide basis. The GSA, is not given arbitrary or dictatorial powers. But, operating under the policy and fiscal control of the Bureau of the Budget and the President, GSA would coordinate those aspects of ADP management which extend beyond the confines of any particular agency and develop the information the Bureau of the Budget and other Federal officials need for policy and decisionmaking purposes. To perform this function, this legislation establishes in GSA a revolving fund which would have three principal purposes. First, it would consolidate Government accounting of disbursements and capital investment in ADP so that Federal managers would have this information available to them. Second, the GSA would use this fiscal information, plus the data obtained from a comprehensive governmentwide inventory of ADP which would be maintained through the use of a data processing system, to increase use of equipment the Government now has. Third, the revolving fund would be used to consolidate Government procurement of ADP.

As ADP users, I believe that you will be interested in some of the more pronounced problems we have found in Government ADP management. To some of you, especially those representing the larger organizations, some of these problems may sound familiar.

A principal deficiency in present ADP acquisition and use is the lack of governmentwide coordination in management. Although the selection and the use of equipment must logically remain within the province of the using agency, certain aspects of ADP management require a coordinated effort if the Government as a whole is to achieve the most efficient acquisition and use.

During the recent hearings, we learned of a case where the Air Force sold what was characterized as an old, obsolete, useless ADP system for a thousand dollars. Yet, at the same time, the Army was leasing the same type of system for approximately $50,000—a month. Approximately 18 months later, the Army purchased the system for about a quarter of a million dollars. We could not determine whether the surplus system could have been substituted for the equipment under lease, but at the time the surplus system was sold, no serious attempt was made to determine the feasibility of substituting the surplus for the leased system. As a result, the Government may well have lost a valuable option. A possibility was ignored which could have saved the taxpayer many, many dollars.

I cite this example not so much in criticism of the Defense Department but to demonstrate the very real need for coordination in Government management of such equipment.

During the hearings, we also found that the three military services have each designed and are procuring worldwide inventory systems using ADP. Yet, design and procurement of these three inventory systems, according to the Defense Department witnesses appearing before the subcommittee, were in no way coordinated and are not necessarily compatible.

As a result of this lack of coordination the opportunity to save millions of dollars through the standardization of these inventory systems may have been lost.

The Comptroller General, in approximately 100 audit reports over the past 7 years has given strong documentary support to the case for coordinated governmentwide ADP management. These GAO reports reveal some of the costly deficiencies of trying to manage this equipment on an agency-by-agency basis. And, from your own professional experience, I am sure that you are aware of many occasions where organization-wide coordination in the management of common-use items of equipment or in the performance of similar functions has led to greater efficiency and economy.

Another serious deficiency is the lack of adequate information. I need not emphasize to you the paramount need for timely, pertinent, accurate information.

In Government, there is no adequate information as to ADP acquisition or use. Funds for ADP are scattered throughout the Federal Budget and there is no consolidated fiscal data on ADP investment, costs or expenditures. The only governmentwide information available is in the form of highly speculative estimates. As an example, at this time, no one can give an estimate of total Government ADP expenditures accurate within hundreds of millions of dollars without having the estimate subject to serious challenge.

Through the use of the revolving fund provided in our legislation and the comprehensive ADP inventory that would be established, the Government would have the benefits which logically flow from more adequate management information essential to effective policy and decisionmaking and management control.

A low rate of equipment use resulting from inadequate Government-wide coordination is extremely costly to the taxpayers. The most recent inventory of ADP equipment indicates that in the period of 1 year, the unused ADP capacity in Government has risen from 500,000 to 640,000 hours. The General Accounting Office estimates that is worth approximately $400 million. Every hour of ADP capacity in the hands of the Federal Government that can efficiently and effectively be used must be used. The Government Operations Committee does not suggest that unused ADP capacity be arbitrarily assigned to meet agency requirements. Express provisions of our legislation preclude such an approach. But, with an annual investment of up to $400 million in unused capacity, a sum which is approximately one-half of 1 percent of the total Federal budget, there is a compelling need for prompt and efficient action.

Under the legislation passed by the House, the Government's sharing program would be vastly improved. With accurate, up-to-date information as to equipment availability, new Government ADP requirements hopefully could be matched with unused capacity so as to avoid the acquisition of additional systems whenever possible.

There have also been countless occasions brought to the attention of the committee where, through the exercise of purchase options, agencies could have bought equipment under lease for sums less than the annual payment. There are numerous examples where several highly sophisticated systems have been located in the same geographical area, owned or leased by various agencies, the total usage of which has not exceeded the capacity of one system. One agency installed duplicate systems in the same building side by side when the total capacity required was less than that of one system.

During the hearings on this legislation last spring, the Comptroller General of the United States, a man who by the very nature of his personality and his position is not given to making unreliable statements, estimated that savings from this legislation as ultimately approved by the Houes of Representatives would amount to appreximately a quarter of a billion dollars annually and could be expected to increase each year thereafter for an indefinite period in the future.

The importance of efficient and economic management of ADP equipment will increase in the future because we are now approaching what many people refer to as the third generation of ADP equipment.

A leading ADP expert describes this coming generation: "Huge new machines with fantastic memories and arithmetical capacities linked to numerous smaller satellite machines and serving literally dozens of users simultaneously, are on the horizon at even lower cost."

With the arrival of third-generation ADP equipment, communications systems will link large, fast, high-capacity data processing systems to offices and laboratories of numerous users. These users, instead of acquiring an ADP system or visiting an ADP service center, will feed problems or information to be processed into the central computer system over a communications system. The user would have installed in his office or laboratory an input-output component no more conspicuous than commonly used teletype units found in business offices throughout the world. The user could either receive an immediate response over this unit installed in his office or laboratory or the information could be accumulated for periodic processing, recorded on tape or punched cards at the ADP center, or a printed response could be prepared at the center and mailed or otherwise delivered to him.

These larger computers are more efficient per unit of work. They process information faster and have larger processing capacities—but they cost more. So, to obtain the efficiency inherent in these larger new computers, they must be kept busy. As a result, fewer units of Government or business or industry will have sufficient requirements for processing capacity to justify sole use of individual systems. The potentials of the larger computers now in the offing which can be integrated with communications is so great that full use of one system's maximum capability is sufficient to fit the needs of scores of potential users. And, the use of the maximum potential of a third-generation system under conditions of optimum efficiency can result in a phenomenal reduction in ADP costs to individual users. This greater potential and lower cost cannot be ignored by either Government or business or industry.

But lower cost of acquisition and operation is not the only problem in the field of Government and computers.

At a time when decisions which Government must make can have such a powerful impact on the lives of each and every one of us and when these decisions must be based on an almost infinite number of interrelated factors—the question we must ask is—is the Government getting the maximum benefit from computer technology? With a few exceptions the answer is "No."

To help to correct this situation, I introduced yesterday House Joint Resolution 666 providing for the establishment of an agency in the Executive Office of the President to be known as the President's Advisory Staff on Scientific Information Management.

The purpose of the resolution is to assemble at the highest level of Government an extremely high caliber staff of economists, sociologists, mathematicians, and scientists to develop decision-aiding systems, for use by the Government.

Such action is necessary, because ever since World War II the rapid rate of change, the breadth and depth of new knowledge, and the complexity and interdependence of today's sociological, technological, economical and governmental factors has exceeded the normal capacity of the human mind for assimilation on a scale equal to the demands of this new environment.

Responsible decisionmakers in Government and in industry need new techniques and systems for organizing, storing, retrieving, integrating, analyzing, and testing the multitude of factors upon which a rational decision must rest.

Certain areas of industry and certain areas of Government have developed information structures and decision-aiding techniques. Some of these new techniques make substantial use of mathematics and the computer sciences, mathematical programing, mathematical simulation, and econometrics.

Now is the time to use these techniques at the highest level of Government where the mass of relevant and important information is the largest, where the complexity of the interrelationships is the greatest and, hence, where the decisionmaking is most difficult.

The agency which this resolution would establish will give us a start on discovering and applying new information management techniques to the major unsolved problems of our society.

This proposal was first put forward a year ago by the then Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY. In introducing then such a resolution Mr. HUMPHREY said:

"Many of the current and impending problems of our society will remain insolvable until we discover and adapt information management and decision-aiding techniques which are commensurate with the changes which have occurred and will occur in our national and international environment."

Mr. HUMPHREY found it evident that "we have many serious unsolved problems which exceed in scope and complexity present information management and problem-solving structures."

Experts say that the human mind has difficulty in considering more than 10 or 20 factors at the same time in making decisions. Yet, the unsolved problems of our society may require thousands or hundreds of thousands of factors or subfactors to be considered. Industry has learned to simulate mathematically a given environment. By varying the input assumptions or by varying subdecisions the decisionmaker can be given rational basis on which to make alternative decisions.

It should be emphasized that such decision-aiding techniques are only to aid decisionmakers by providing them with the type of information which will, along with other factors, including their own judgment and experience, assist them in establishing sound policies and in making meaningful decisions.

Thus, these modern techniques are consistent with the processes of democratic government. The use of them may be necessary for the survival of democratic government.

It is equally important that we efficiently manage ADP as we use this equipment to manage our other affairs. To Government, business, or industry, the waste inherent in unused ADP potential and errors in equipment application or selection will be staggering. Fortunately, this fantastic equipment offers in itself the means for its own efficient management. Those of us with primary responsibilities for the efficiency and economy of Government operations are doing everything that we can to constantly improve the management of the world's largest user of ADP so that Federal operations in this area can match the sound businesslike approach which the competitive free enterprise system requires of ADP users in business and industry.

When I think of the subject of Government and computers—I can only plagiarize your program—"The field is growing. The present—challenging, the future—exciting."

What Cities Are Doing to People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 27, 1965

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, the high dramatic outbursts of violence in some of our metropolises are receiving a great deal of attention in all of our mass media communication. A number of newspaper articles have mentioned the fact that

the Secretary finds that conditions or practices in such mine are such that a danger exists which could cause death or serious physical harm immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated, such representative shall determine the extent of the area of such mine throughout which the danger exists, and thereupon issue an order requiring the operator of such mine to cause all persons, except those persons whose presence in such area is necessary to eliminate the danger described in such order, to be withdrawn from, and to be debarred from, entering such area.

(b) If, upon any such inspection or investigation, an authorized representative finds that there has been a failure to comply with a mandatory standard which is applicable to such mine, but that such failure to comply has not created a danger that could cause death or serious physical harm in such mine immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated, he shall find what would be a reasonable period of time within which such violation should be totally abated and thereupon issue a notice fixing a reasonable time for the abatement of the violation. If, upon the expiration of such period of time as originally fixed or extended, the authorized representative finds that such violation has not been totally abated, and if he also finds that such period of time should not be further extended, he shall also find the extent of the area which is affected by such violation. Thereupon, he shall promptly make an order requiring the operator of such mine to cause all persons in such area, excepting such persons whose presence in such area is necessary to eliminate the danger described in the order, to be withdrawn from, and to be debarred from, entering such area.

(c) Findings and orders issued pursuant to this section shall contain a detailed description of the conditions or practices which cause and constitute a situation of imminent danger or a violation of a mandatory standard, and a description of the area of the mine throughout which persons must be withdraw and debarred.

SEC. 9. (a) Each finding made and notice or order issued under section 8 of this Act shall be given promptly to the operator of the mine to which it pertains by the person making such finding or order, and all such findings, orders, and notices shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the person making them. A notice or order issued pursuant to section 8 of this Act may be annulled, canceled, or revised by an authorized representative of the Secretary.

(b) An operator notified of an order may appeal to the Secretary for annulment or revision of such order, and the Secretary shall issue regulations providing for such appeals which shall include due notice and opportunity for a hearing.

(c) Any final order made by the Secretary on appeal shall be subject to judicial review by the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which the mine affected is located, upon the filing in such court of a notice of appeal by the operator aggrieved by such final order within twenty days from the date of the making of such final order.

(d) The appellant shall forthwith send a copy of such notice of appeal, by registered mail or by certified mail, to the Secretary. Upon receipt of such copy of a notice of appeal the Secretary shall promptly certify and file in such court a complete transcript of the record upon which the order complained of was made. The costs of such transcript shall be paid by the appellant.

(e) The court shall hear such appeal on the record made before the Secretary, and shall permit argument, oral or written, or both, by both parties.

(f) Upon such conditions as may be required, and to the extent necessary to prevent irreparable injury, the United States court of appeals may, after due notice to and hearing of the parties to the appeal, issue all necessary and appropriate process to postpone the effective date of the final order of the Secretary, or to grant such other relief as may be appropriate pending final determination of the appeal.

(g) The United States court of appeals may affirm, annul, or revise the final order of the Secretary, or it may remand the proceedings to the Secretary for such further actions as it directs. The findings of the Secretary as to facts, if supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole, shall be conclusive.

SEC. 10. The Secretary shall require operators of mines which are subject to this Act to submit, at least annually and at such other times as he deems necessary, and in such form as he may prescribe, reports of accidents, injuries, and occupational diseases, and related data, and the Secretary shall compile, analyze, and publish, either in summary or detailed form, the information obtained; and all information, reports, orders or findings, obtained or issued under this Act may be published and released to the public, or any interested person, and shall be made available for public inspection.

SEC. 11. (a) Whenever any operator (1) violates or fails or refuses to comply with any order of withdrawal and debarment issued under section 8 or section 9 of this Act, or (2) interferes with, hinders, or delays the Secretary, or his duly authorized representative, in carrying out his duties under this Act, or (3) refuses to admit an authorized representative of the Secretary to any mine which is subject to this Act, or (4) refuses to permit the inspection or investigation of any mine which is subject to this Act, or of an accident, injury, or occupational disease occurring in or connected with such a mine or (5) being subject to the provisions of section 10 of this Act, refuses to furnish any information or report requested by the Secretary, a civil action for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, may be instituted by the Secretary in the district court of the United States for the district in which the mine in question is located or in which the mine operator has its principal office.

(b) Whoever violates or fails or refuses to comply with an order of withdrawal and debarment issued (1) under subsection (a) of section 8 or (2) under subsection (b) of section 8 if the failure to comply with an order of abatement has created a danger that could cause death or serious physical harm in such mine immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated, shall upon conviction thereof be punished for each such offense by a fine of not less than $100, or more than $3,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed sixty days, or both. In any instance in which such offense is committed by a corporation, the officer or authorized representative of such corporation who knowingly permits such offense to be committed shall, upon conviction, be subject to the same fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 12. The Secretary shall develop expanded programs for the education and training of employers and employees in the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of accidents or unsafe or unhealthful working conditions in mines which are subject to this Act.

SEC. 13. (a) Any State which desires to assume responsibility for development and enforcement of health and safety standards in mines located in the State which are subject to this Act shall submit, through a State mine inspection or safety agency, a State plan for the development of such standards and their enforcement.

(b) The Secretary shall approve the plan submitted by a State under subsection (a), or any modification thereof, if, in the judgment of the Secretary, such plan—

(1) designates the State agency submitting such plan as the sole agency responsible for administering the plan throughout the State,

(2) provides for the development and enforcement of health and safety standards for the purpose of the protection of life, the promotion of health and safety, and the prevention of accidents in mines in the State which are subject to this Act, which are or will be substantially as effective for such purposes as the mandatory standards designated under section 6(b) and which provide for inspection at least annually of all such mines, other than quarries and sand and gravel pits,

(3) contains assurances that such agency has, or will have, the legal authority and qualified personnel necessary for the enforcement of such standards,

(4) gives assurances that such State will devote adequate funds to the administration and enforcement of such standards,

(5) contains reasonable safeguards against loss of life or property arising from mines which are closed or abandoned after the effective date of this Act.

(6) provides that the State agency will make such reports to the Secretary, in such form and continuing such information, as the Secretary shall from time to time require.

(c) The Secretary shall, on the basis of reports submitted by the State agency and his own inspection of mines, make a continuing evaluation of the manner in which each State having a plan approved under this section is carrying out such plan. Whenever the Secretary finds, after affording due notice and opportunity for a hearing, that in the administration of the State plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision of the State plan (on any assurance contained therein), he shall notify the State agency of his withdrawal of approval of such plan and upon receipt of such notice such plan shall cease to be in effect.

(d) The provisions of sections 8, 9, and 11 of this Act shall not be applicable in any State in which there is in effect a State plan approved under subsection (b).

SEC. 14. The Secretary shall provide that the major responsibility for administering the provisions of this Act shall be vested in the agency of the Department of the Interior which has the major responsibility for carrying out the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

SEC. 15. Except as provided in subsection (c) of section 6 of this Act the Administrative Procedure Act shall not apply to the making of any finding, order, or notice pursuant to this Act, or to any proceeding for the annulment or revision of any such finding, order, or notice.

SEC. 16. There are authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 17. This Act shall become effective on the date of its enactment, except that sections 8, 9, and 11 shall become effective one year after such date.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 12, line 18, strike out "8, 9, and 11" and insert in lieu thereof "8 and 9, and of subsection (b) and paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 11".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, line 11, strike out "8, 9, and 11" and insert in lieu thereof "8 and 9, and subsection (b) and paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 11".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. O'HARA OF MICHIGAN

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have a number of amendments to offer, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. O'HARA of Michigan: On page 3, line 1, after "of which" insert "substantially".

On page 9, line 5, strike out "the public. or."

On page 10, line 21, after "which" insert ". at any time,".

On page 11, line 4, strike out the comma at the end of the line, and in line 5, strike out "In the judgment of the Secretary,".

On page 12, after line 17, insert the following: "(d)(1) If any State is dissatisfied with the Secretary's final action with respect to the approval of its State plan submitted under subsection (a) or with his final action under the second sentence of subsection (c), such State may, within sixty days after notice of such action, file with the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which such State is located a petition for review of that action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Secretary. The Secretary thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code.

"(2) The findings of fact by the Secretary, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive; but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Secretary to take further evidence, and the Secretary may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall certify to the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence.

"(3) The court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Secretary or to set it aside, in whole or in part. The judgment of the court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code."

On page 13, strike out lines 12, 13, 14, and 15, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "SEC. 17. This Act shall become effective on the date of its enactment, except that sections 8 and 9, and subsection (b) and paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 11 shall become effective one year after the date of publication of notice in the Federal Register of the designation of mandatory standards as provided for in section 6(b) of this Act: *Provided, however*, sections 8 and 9, and subsection (b) and paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 11 shall not become effective with respect to any State sooner than ninety days following adjournment of the next regular session of the legislature of such State convening after the date of publication of notice in the Federal Register of the designation of mandatory standards as provided for in section 6(b) of this Act."

On page 12, line 18, strike out "(d)" and insert "(e)".

On page 13, line 2, after the period insert the following: "The Secretary acting through this agency, shall have authority to appoint, subject to the civil service laws, such officers and employees as he may deem requisite for the administration of this Act; and to prescribe powers, duties and responsibilities of all officers and employees engaged in the administration of this Act: *Provided, however*, That, to the maximum extent feasible in the selection of persons for appointment as mine inspectors, no person shall be so selected unless he has the basic qualification of at least five years practical mining experience and in assigning mine inspectors to the inspection and investigation of individual mines, due consideration shall be given to their previous practical experience in the State, district, or region, where such inspections are to be made."

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, these amendments, I believe, are for the most part self-explanatory. The major amendment provides for a system of judicial review of the Secretary's decision denying the approval of a State plan or withdrawing approval of a State plan. In addition, the qualifications that we desire for inspectors under this act are spelled out and the effective date is changed to make sure that a State legislature will have an opportunity to consider any changes that need to be made in its State safety law and adopt those changes before the Federal law will become effective in that State.

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

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. QUIE. In one of the amendments considered en bloc, on page 11, line 5, you delete the words "in the judgment of the Secretary." Somebody has to make the decision whether the State plans comply with the six factors involved here. I wish the gentleman would address himself as to how the decision is made in the first place before the judicial review proceedings.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. The gentleman is correct, of course. As it will read:

The Secretary shall approve the plan submitted by a State under subsection (a), or any modification thereof, if such plan meets the following tests.

Of course, the Secretary would make that decision based upon those tests. Then the decision would be reviewable in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. QUIE. I thank the gentleman. I think this clarifies the effect of the language change.

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

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HATHAWAY. On that point, is my understanding correct, that pending the appeal as proposed by the amendment the status quo would be maintained unless undue hardship or irreparable injury would result, in the opinion of the circuit court?

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. The ordinary provisions of the Judicial Code would apply. I believe they require that the status quo be retained unless there is particularly impelling reason why it should not be pending decision on appeal.

Mr. HATHAWAY. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendments were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MONAGAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8989) to promote health and safety in metal and nonmetallic mineral industries, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 525, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4845) to provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 4845, with Mr. MONAGAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS. H.R. 4845 provides for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies.

The Federal Government is the largest user of automatic data processing in the world. Expenditures now exceed $3 billion annually or more than 3 percent of the total Federal budget. These expenditures are expected to increase indefinitely.

Presently there is no comprehensive management program of the Government's automatic data processing equipment. The Bureau of the Budget recommended Government-wide coordination as early as 1959. In a series of about 100 audit reports to Congress and the agencies, the General Accounting Office has pointed to the great waste incurred as a result of present disjointed agency-by-agency approach to automatic data processing management. The contents of these 100 reports have clearly demonstrated the need for providing Government-wide coordination in the management of these resources.

In the hearings on this bill, the former Comptroller General, the Honorable Joseph Campbell, conservatively estimated that enactment of this legislation would result in savings of at least $200 million a year.

The concept of this legislation is not a new idea but is a well-accepted principle of good management that has been successfully applied to the Government in such areas as telecommunications, the inter-agency motor pool, and the defense supply agency. This amendment to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act sets up a Government-wide coordinated management program through which the Government can keep track of its automatic data processing investment and more wisely predict and control its future expenditures. Legislation is needed because the experience of the past 10 years shows that a statutory definition of responsibilities is essential, and because optimum efficiency requires an automatic data processing revolving fund which cannot be provided administratively.

The bill provides for three fundamental improvements in automatic data processing management which the Government must have if these savings are to be realized.

First. Up-to-date management information would be provided Federal managers. Through the use of an automatic data processing inventory and accompanying fiscal information from the revolving fund, responsible legislative and executive officials could make more informed decisions.

Second. The legislation would improve the possibility of the Government achieving optimum utilization of its automatic data processing. Hundreds of thousands of hours of available automatic data processing capacity go unused each year. Government-wide coordination along with the up-to-date inventory will permit more extensive sharing of equipment capacity and facilitate the establishment of data processing service centers.

Third. Improvement which this legislation would make is in the procurement of automatic data processing equipment. Through consolidating the acquisition of these expensive computers, the Government's bargaining position will be markedly improved, resulting in more competitive pricing and volume discounts.

The Committee on Government Operations approved similar legislation unanimously in the 88th Congress. That legislation passed the House by a decisive margin on July 18, 1963. Motion to recommit: 96 yeas, 258 nays. The Senate failed to act on the legislation in the last Congress. The bill we are considering today is the same legislation with two additional provisions:

One, a subsection has been added to the bill expressly delegating responsibility to the Secretary of Commerce for scientific and technological matters relating to automatic data processing, particularly in the area of standardization and compatibility. Under this legislation, the National Bureau of Standards would undertake automatic data processing research and provide advisory services to the agencies and the Administrator of GSA.

The second new subsection contains express language guaranteeing agencies and other users that the Administrator of GSA will not interfere in either the selection or use of automatic data processing. Under this legislation, the agencies and the contractors will continue to select exactly the equipment they require just as they do now. As I have previously indicated, if a user determines that an IBM 360 is needed to meet his requirements, that is what he will get. This entire program is expressly placed under the direction of the President in order to avoid any possibility that one agency could interfere with the proper functioning of another agency.

This legislation must necessarily be drafted in broad general terms. The purpose of the bill is to provide a perimeter of organizational responsibility and authority. It is neither necessary nor possible to provide in legislative form detailed statutory instructions to all officials of government involved in automatic data processing management. Traditionally, Congress has approached problems of this kind through general delegations providing that the agencies involved shall issue appropriate regulations which can be altered from time to time as changes in circumstances and new problems or opportunities for more efficient operations arise.

H.R. 4845 is aimed at general purpose, commercially available, mass produced automatic data processing systems and components. Elements of space and defense systems, such as the automatic data processing components in missiles and aircraft guidance systems, would not come within the confines of this legislation. The procurement and application of components of this kind would remain the complete responsibility of the Defense Department and other agencies having use for them.

Nor would this system be concerned with specially designed digital and analog components which have no general purpose potential. As in the case of space and military components, these specialized items would remain the full responsibility of the departments and agencies requiring them.

In summary, our concern is for the general purpose mass-produced, commercially available automatic data processing systems and components which make up approximately 90 percent of the automatic data processing in use in government.

H.R. 4845 further provides that the Administrator of GSA might delegate any of the coordinating or acquisition authority extended to him in this legislation with regard to any individual automatic data processing system for reasons of national security and defense or for purposes of economy and efficiency. Thus, at any time it can be shown that national security and defense or economy and efficiency require that general purpose automatic data processing systems or components be acquired directly by an agency outside the scope of this program, or be exempt from any of the coordination efforts delegated the GSA, that the Administrator could delegate authority to the appropriate agency to achieve this desired result.

Lastly, the bill, as indicated above, does not permit any blanket exemption of any agency or broad variety of equipment. Some agencies have strongly recommended that they be exempt from provisions of this bill, or that the agency head be given the authority, in his discretion, to remove his agency from this coordinating program. The committee strongly supports the Comptroller General in his view that any such authority would negate the purposes of this legislation, as I have outlined.

In summary, therefore, the bill covers only general purpose, mass-produced, commercially available automatic data processing components, 90 percent of Government automatic data processing and the GSA Administrator is authorized, subject to policy review of the Bureau of the Budget and as the President may direct, to exempt from this coordinated management program any general purpose automatic data processing systems and components when such action is necessary for national defense or for economy and efficiency.

The Government Operations Committe has thoroughly investigated Government data processing management for over 3 years. In addition to our own investigations, we have the benefit of two comprehensive Bureau of the Budget management studies—one in 1959, another in 1965—as well as the benefit of 100 General Accounting Office audit reports. Based upon this massive collection of studies and investigations which have taken place over a period of 7 years, the time has come for Congress

to take reasonable but effective action to assure the establishment of efficient automatic data processing management in Government.

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

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman yielding. Will the gentleman assure the House there has been adequate, or as adequate as there can be, protection of security from electronics, and the data processing machines, if they are to be owned outright and or controlled by the Government?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes. That is the full intent of the legislation.

Mr. HALL. Would the gentleman further have any information about the percentage of one company manufacturing and or control, or leasing to the Government of these machines?

Mr. BROOKS. I really do not know. There are five or six major producers. We have not gone into this on the basis of the individual manufacturers. To be candid about it, 70 percent or more is produced by one major manufacturer.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

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

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FARNUM. As I understand the bill, it would only provide coordination in the purchase and lease and establishment of pools for the use of automatic data processing; is this right?

Mr. BROOKS. The establishment of pools would be allowed under this bill.

Mr. FARNUM. I would like to refer to the bill on page 5, line 21 to line 23, where it limits the authority of the administator.

How are we going to bring about efficiency unless we have really true coordination of equipment purchased or leased by the Government.

Mr. BROOKS. The primary objective of the bill is to coordinate the use of this equipment. But you would have to give each agency full authority to select that equipment that will meet its own need. Then after that equipment is provided, if there is extra time on it, it will be available to other agencies and you would not thereby interfere with the management of the various departments and agencies of the Government.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the bill, H.R. 4845, provides for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies.

Current expenditures by the Federal Government are estimated by the Bureau of the Budget to be running at a rate of $3 billion annually.

The automatic data processing inventory as of June 30, 1965, according to the General Services Administration, stands at 2,188 computer configurations. Of these, 1,497 or 68 percent are in the Department of Defense. NASA and the AEC have 434 or 21 percent while the remaining 257 computers or 11 percent are distributed amongst the remainder of the Government agencies.

Since the initial Bureau of the Budget 1959 automatic data processing study followed by a series of BOB circulars, the latest being A-7 of March 6, 1965, the Comptroller General has issued approximately 100 audit reports sharply critical of Government automatic data processing management and of uneconomic procurement costing the taxpayer millions of dollars.

The Government Activities Subcommittee recommended similar legislation to the House on June 19, 1963, and that legislation, as amended, H.R. 5171, was approved July 18, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 4845 would add section 111 to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), extending responsibility to the Administrator of General Services, subject to overall direction by the President and fiscal and policy control by the Bureau of the Budget, for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment necessary to meet the requirements of the Federal Government. The proposed new section is divided into seven subsections. Subsections (a) and (b) provide the basic authority to be exercised by the Administrator of GSA. Subsection (c) authorizes the establishment of a revolving fund to finance the activities undertaken by the Administrator in pursuance of this authority. Subsection (d) provides for the administration of this fund, and subsection (e) prescribes that other provisions of law which are inconsistent with the provisions of this section shall not be applicable in the administration of this section. Subsection (f) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to undertake necessary research and to provide scientific and technological advisory services relating to the use of automatic data processing in the Government. Subsection (g) provides that the authority conferred by this section shall be exercised subject to direction by the President and by the Bureau of the Budget.

The Acting Comptroller General of the United States, Frank H. Weitzel, believes in spite of some reservations that H.R. 4845 is, and I quote, "a good bill, a big step in the right direction." The latest report issued by the Comptroller General in August 1965, "Management of Automatic Data Processing Facilities in the Federal Government," underscores the need for action in this regard.

Mr. Charles L. Schultze, a Director of the Bureau of the Budget supports H.R. 4845 and he has stated and I quote, "We think on balance, it is a good bill."

Mr. Schultze estimates that it will effect substantial savings on the order of $50 million to $100 million annually. The Government Activities Subcommittee estimates a somewhat higher saving, possibly up to $200 million annually if this legislation is rigorously and effectively implemented with good management procedures, better utilization of excess or unused automatic data processing capacity and greater emphasis on the most economic procurement including a revolving fund concept to effect sound savings.

Furthermore, H.R. 4845 as amended requires an annual report to the Bureau of the Budget and to the Congress of equipment inventory, utilization, and acquisitions, together with an account of receipts, disbursements, and transfers to miscellaneous receipts.

I believe that is a salutary and needed report to the Congress.

As Members know, we are now entering the third generation of computers, in which central computers of a high capacity will supply the needs of many users. Already automatic data processing procurement costs represent 3 percent of the Federal budget. It is high time that legislation of this general character be passed, so that the advantages of central procurement with volume discounts will accrue to the taxpayers. It is increasingly essential that the executive make savings through the establishment of equipment pools, data processing service centers, and above all, through effective management and utilization and through economic procurement. I compliment the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas, JACK BROOKS, on his initiative and strongly urge passage of H.R. 4845 by the House.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Utah [Mr. KING].

(Mr. MONAGAN (a the request of Mr. KING of Utah) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman I support H.R. 4845 and I want to compliment the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] for his efforts in bringing this bill to the floor for consideration.

This bill constitutes a further important attempt to bring efficiency and progress to the operations of our Government.

There has been a vast increase in the use of automatic data processing equipment in recent years and this type of equipment has become a vital force in carrying on the mechanical activities of government.

The bill we are considering will make it possible to end the unorganized use of this vital modern equipment and will provide a pool of such items to aid administrators where necessary but at the same time avoid backing up groups of idle equipment.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Government Operations has lived up to its mandate and has brought forth constructive legislation which will contribute to the greater efficiency of operation of our Nation's business.

I hope that all Members will support this bill.

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4845. I congratulate the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] for successfully bringing this bill to the floor of the House, after much effort, and long hearings. The matter of Government acquisition of automatic data processing equipment is so complex that very few men can claim to fully comprehend it. But like so many other complex matters, it is governed by a few simple principles, easily understood by

all, and which principles are embodied in H.R. 4845.

The Government now acquires, directly or indirectly, some $3 billion worth of automatic data processing equipment per year. This equipment is thus probably the most costly single item currently purchased for Government inventory. Moreover, the figure will probably increase, rather than decrease, as the years advance. In view of this fact it is almost beyond comprehension that the Government is not able to indicate, at this time, just how many units of automatic data processing equipment are presently in use. But such is the fact. One gets the impression that the Government can better account for its 5-cent lead pencils than it can its $500,000 pieces of automatic data processing equipment. It is paradoxical that in view of the fact that the purpose of automatic data processing equipment is to bring order out of chaos, the management and programing of automatic data processing purchases and use should be so chaotic. "Physician, heal thyself." It is to be hoped that the General Services Administration will be able to secure the use of a piece of automatic data processing equipment to help it keep track of the other 2,000 pieces of equipment. This bill will enable it to do so.

I urge the enactment of H.R. 4845.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. After counting, 49 Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 260]

Abbitt	Halleck	O'Neal, Ga.
Abernethy	Halpern	Pool
Anderson, Tenn.	Hanley	Powell
Andrews, George W.	Hanna	Pucinski
Ashbrook	Harsha	Quillen
Aspinall	Hays	Redlin
Bandstra	Hébert	Reid, Ill.
Baring	Henderson	Reinecke
Bates	Holland	Resnick
Bolling	Johnson, Okla.	Roberts
Bolton	Karth	Robison
Bonner	Kee	Roncalio
Bow	King, N.Y.	Roosevelt
Brock	Kluczynski	Rumsfeld
Broomfield	Kornegay	Ryan
Cahill	Krebs	St Germain
Callan	Landrum	Saylor
Cameron	Lennon	Schisler
Celler	Lindsay	Shipley
Chelf	Long, La.	Sikes
Clancy	Long, Md.	Smith, Iowa
Clawson, Del	McMillan	Smith, N.Y.
Collier	MacGregor	Steed
Conable	Martin, Ala.	Stephens
Corman	Martin, Mass.	Sullivan
Derwinski	Martin, Nebr.	Thomas
Devine	Mathias	Thompson, N.J.
Diggs	Matthews	Toll
Dwyer	Meeds	Tupper
Evins, Tenn.	Michel	Ullman
Fino	Miller	Utt
Fraser	Minshall	Vanik
Frelinghuysen	Moeller	Walker, Miss.
Fulton, Tenn.	Morgan	Watkins
Gilligan	Morse	Whitten
Greigg	Mosher	Widnall
Griffin	Murray	Willis
Griffiths	Nedzi	Wilson, Charles H.
	Nix	

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MONAGAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill, H.R. 4845, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 314 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FARNUM].

(Mr. FARNUM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARNUM. Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support this legislation. It is my understanding that for more than 3 years, the Government Operations Committee has objectively evaluated automatic data processing management in Government. The Committee has considered the contents of 100 General Accounting Office audit reports. The contents of two Bureau of the Budget management studies have been taken into consideration. One study dates back to 1959. Another, which more or less reiterates to a large degree the recommendations of the first, was made only a few months ago. In addition, the Committee has heard the testimony of all agencies of Government desiring to testify and has submitted to the House a comprehensive, but concise, report outlining what to be done and, most important, providing the ways by which the improvements which must be made can be brought about. This legislation is very limited in scope, but fundamental in approach. Essentially, it is an inventory bill which, in addition, provides for coordinating those aspects of management which cannot economically be considered within any one particular agency. The bill contains no provisions which do not reflect proven management concepts which in other applications have brought efficiency and economy to the operations of Government and business alike.

The bill must necessarily be stated in broad general terms because to do otherwise would create more problems than we would solve. The bill essentially establishes the authority and responsibility for automatic data processing management and then provides the means by which those who have this authority and responsibility can do a better job than they can today. This legislation is necessary. The very fact that automatic data processing management constitutes a matter of concern after the problem was first recognized almost 10 years ago, indicates the need that some more effective approach by Congress is necessary. In addition, the revolving fund, which simply provides for the consolidated accounting of Government automatic data processing under a modern effective accrual system, is essential to every aspect of the bill. If utilization of this fund is limited in anyway, the effectiveness of this legislation would be limited and the potential savings in tax funds would be correspondingly reduced.

Gentlemen of this body, I have spent 10 years in my State before coming to the Congress of the United States dealing with just exactly the problem we are talking about today and serving on the committee on economy and efficiency in our government for almost 10 years and in being responsible for 4 years for the approval of the methods and systems used by government not only in our State but in county and local government and in the more efficient use of the taxpayer's dollar. I in particular had to be concerned with the use of this kind of equipment and its full utility to bring about the best uses that could be made of equipment at the least cost. One of the things that concerns me—and if you just want to look at it, it is on page 10 of this report, where it lists the equipment we already have in the Federal Government—is that in 10 or more installations we find we have one company alone which has 53.9 percent of this equipment. Is this good or is it bad? This report further states that if we have this legislation and pass it—and I hope we do—one of the things we are going to be able to get out of it is we are going to be able to get the advantage of the volume purchase and the low price for the equipment. This is awfully important to each and every one of us.

Because, as we have been functioning for a number of years in the purchase or the lease of this kind of equipment it has been on a one-piece purchase or lease concept. This, in effect, gives us a high price and not the low price that we should be getting. So we need very much to have this legislation, which is the first step that has to be taken to bring about full economy and efficiency.

I ask the full support of the membership to pass this piece of legislation which I think is essential for us to get started in order to bring about not only the pooling of information necessary to bring about the economical purchase or lease of this equipment but eventually provide the full utility and the most efficient use of this equipment.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. OLSEN].

(Mr. OLSEN of Montana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Activities, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] for his courtesy in yielding me this time to discuss this bill.

I am obliged to disagree with parts of this bill. I am obliged to oppose it because of its high cost to the Government and because it would result in building what amounts to a new Federal agency within the General Services Administration with power to interfere in the procurement and operation of highly complicated computer systems within our Federal agencies.

I oppose it because the bill conflicts with the President's report in March 1965, on this subject.

There are three problems involving the alleged waste of money that this bill is intended to solve. GSA is made a central procurement agency for automatic data processing equipment for the Federal Government through the use of a revolving fund. This revolving fund will enable agencies to purchase equipment

when they have not received appropriations for the purchase of the equipment.

The contention is that under the new program agencies will purchase rather than lease equipment. There will be secondary users and computers will run on a 24-hour-a-day basis. The fact that something is not utilized on a 24-hour-a-day basis does not mean that there is waste. High schools and high school buses that serve them are only operated when there is need. So it is with computers. They are operated as needed.

It is my position that the vigorous use of the administrative tools that we now have, a purchase option clause in leases, for example, would solve some of the lease versus purchase problems spotlighted by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS].

In addition, I think we must recognize that it is the responsibility of those who use computers as tools to carry out their day-to-day responsibilities, to decide when 24-hours-a-day use of computers is economical. No outside agency should be given that responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, my point is simply this. Computers are a tool of any particular agency, just as is a typewriter. I do not think that the General Services Administration—and I have nothing against them—I do not think there should be an agency that should control just what use another agency makes of a typewriter. I do not think that the GSA should make, or should be the agency to determine how, electronic data processing equipment should be used or when it should be used.

And, so, Mr. Chairman, I think we should oppose the creation of this agency, a new power that they would have to decide when you would buy electronic data processing equipment, any more than you would have the General Services Administration decide when you would buy typewriters for a given agency.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further requests for time?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to extend my compliments to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] for his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. Last year, when a similar bill—H.R. 5171—was under consideration, there was considerable difference of opinion, and I was disturbed that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had issued an adverse report on the centralization and coordination of automatic data processing equipment throughout the Government. This year, however, I am very pleased to note, as a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, that NASA wholeheartedly supports this bill.

I believe that this bill is a major step forward in achieving greater economies in the executive branch of the Federal Government, and I certainly hope that the bill will pass.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4845

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title I of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

"AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

"SEC. 111. (a) The Administrator is authorized and directed to coordinate and provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, and maintenance of automatic data processing equipment by, or at the expense of, Federal agencies.

"(b) (1) Automatic data processing equipment suitable for efficient and effective use by Federal agencies shall be provided by the Administrator through purchase, lease, transfer of equipment from other Federal agencies, or otherwise, and the Administrator is authorized and directed to provide by contract or otherwise for the maintenance and repair of such equipment. In carrying out his responsibilities under this section the Administrator is authorized to transfer automatic data processing equipment between Federal agencies, to require joint utilization of such equipment by two or more Federal agencies, and to establish and operate equipment pools and data processing centers for the use of two or more such agencies when necessary for its most efficient and effective utilization.

"(2) The Administrator may delegate to one or more Federal agencies authority to operate automatic data processing equipment pools and automatic data processing centers, and to lease, purchase, or maintain individual automatic data processing systems or specific units of equipment, including such equipment used in automatic data processing pools and automatic data processing centers, when such action is determined by the Administrator to be necessary for the economy and efficiency of operations, or when such action is essential to national defense or national security. The Administrator may delegate to one or more Federal agencies authority to lease, purchase, or maintain automatic data processing equipment to the extent to which he determines such action to be necessary and desirable to allow for the orderly implementation of a program for the utilization of such equipment.

"(c) There is hereby authorized to be established on the books of the Treasury an automatic data processing fund, which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for expenses, including personal services, other costs, and the procurement by lease, purchase, transfer, or otherwise of equipment, maintenance, and repair of such equipment by contract or otherwise, necessary for the efficient coordination, operation, utilization of such equipment by and for Federal agencies: *Provided*, That a report of receipts, disbursements, and transfers to miscellaneous receipts, under this authorization shall be made annually in connection with the budget estimates to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to the Congress, and the inclusion in appropriation acts of provisions regulating the operation of the automatic data processing fund, or limiting the expenditures therefrom, is hereby authorized.

"(d) There are authorized to be appropriated to said fund such sums as may be required which, together with the value, as determined by the Administrator, of supplies and equipment from time to time transferred to the Administrator, shall constitute the capital of the fund: *Provided*, That said fund shall be credited with (1) advances and reimbursements from available appropriations and funds of any agency (including the General Services Administration), organization, or contractor utilizing such equipment and services rendered them, at rates determined by the Administrator to approximate the costs thereof met by the fund (including depreciation of equipment, provision for accrued leave, and for amortization of installation costs, but excluding, in the determination of rates prior to the fiscal year 1967, such direct operating expenses as may be directly appropriated for, which expenses may be charged to the fund and covered by advances or reimbursements from such direct appropriations) and (2) refunds or recoveries resulting from operations of the fund, including the net proceeds of disposal of excess or surplus personal property and receipts from carriers and others for loss of or damage to property: *Provided further*, That following the close of each fiscal year any net income, after making provisions for prior year losses, if any, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

"(e) The proviso following paragraph (4) in section 201(a) of this Act and the provisions of section 602(d) of this Act shall have no application in the administration of this section. No other provision of this Act or any other Act which is inconsistent with the provisions of this section shall be applicable in the administration of this section.

"(f) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized (1) to provide agencies, and the Administrator of General Services in the exercise of the authority delegate in this section, with scientific and technological advisory services relating to automatic data processing and related systems, and (2) to make appropriate recommendations to the President relating to the establishment of uniform Federal automatic data processing standards. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to undertake the necessary research in the sciences and technologies of automatic data processing computer and related systems, as may be required under provisions of this subsection.

"(g) The authority conferred upon the Administrator and the Secretary of Commerce by this section shall be exercised subject to direction by the President and to fiscal and policy control exercised by the Bureau of the Budget. Authority so conferred upon the Administrator shall not be so construed as to impair or interfere with the determination by agencies and other users of their individual automatic data processing equipment requirements. The Administrator shall not interfere with, or attempt to control in any way, the use made of automatic data processing equipment or components thereof by any agency or user. The Administrator shall provide adequate notice to all agencies and other users concerned with respect to each proposed determination specifically affecting them or the automatic data processing equipment or components used by them. In the absence of mutual agreement between the Administrator and the agency or user concerned, such proposed determinations shall be subject to review and decision by the Bureau of the Budget unless the President otherwise directs."

Mr. BROOKS (interrupting reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD at this point, and open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read the committee amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 1, delete ", or at the expense of,".

Page 2, line 12, delete "require" and insert in lieu thereof "provide for".

Page 3, line 15, following the word "of", insert "equipment inventory, utilization, and acquisitions, together with an account of".

Page 5, line 22, delete the following: "and other users".

Page 5, line 23, delete "requirements." and insert in lieu thereof "requirements, including the development of specifications for and the selection of the types and configurations of equipment needed.".

Page 6, line 1, delete the following: "or user".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. OLSEN OF MONTANA

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OLSEN of Montana: On page 3, strike out the comma at the end of line 8 and insert in lieu thereof "to be used in connection with equipment pools and data processing centers.". And on page 3, line 9, strike out the word "which" and insert in lieu thereof "The automatic data processing fund".

(Mr. OLSEN of Montana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, in order for each of us here today to study H.R. 4845 in depth, all of us should have the opportunity of personal contact with these automatic data processing systems we are talking about. But, obviously, time is not available to consider this bill to the exclusion of the many other important matters before us. Therefore, I should like to cut through the volumes of information on the subject and explain my amendment which goes directly to the heart of the problem.

You will notice that my amendment pertains to the automatic data processing fund, which, in the words of House Report No. 802 accompanying the bill, would provide that, and I quote:

GSA would have all of the Government's general purpose automatic data processing acquisition money in its pocket.

Now, do not take me wrong, I do not have anything against GSA, but I doubt that many of my colleagues here in the House approve of GSA having all of this money in its pocket, primed—again as the report says—with capital appropriated directly by the Congress and by agencies who already have bought and paid for their equipment. I firmly believe that the Appropriations Committee does a good job of controlling the funds of the Government, and I believe also that the function should be left with the Congress in the future.

Revolving funds, Mr. Chairman, ordinarily are used for stockpiling purposes and for manufacturing or operating processes in which one organization can save funds by servicing several organizations. Certainly, we do not want to stockpile computers. We do, however, want to provide for the sharing of automatic data processing equipment, and I think a revolving fund is in order for this purpose. My amendment, therefore, provides for use of the automatic data processing fund for purposes of establishing and operating equipment pools and data processing centers.

This fund is not necessary for accumulating reports. It is not necessary to achieve the advantages of other provisions of H.R. 4845. In fact, the revolving fund for purposes other than equipment pools and data processing centers would encourage expenditures of funds in excess of what is being spent for computers at this time. If the Appropriations Committee were to limit the funds of an agency and therefore funds were not available for purchase of a machine, GSA would be authorized to go ahead and buy it anyhow. I think that this is not the way we want the system to operate, and I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the Congress should not defer to the judgment of GSA.

Moreover, GSA will charge for its services in connection with a general-purpose automatic data processing fund and here is another increase in net funds expended. This also is not a way to save money. Believe me, when I tell you, that Congress will never see 1 penny of saving.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to point out also, as the report points out, that the Comptroller General ordinarily frowns on revolving funds, but is making an exception in this case. I believe that the exception should have been made only to the extent that the revolving fund is required and this is covered by my amendment. I should like to point out also, Mr. Chairman, that the administration is reported in favor of this bill. But, Mr. Chairman, I think my colleagues should be fully aware that the President, in March, issued a report which conflicts with this bill, but which concurs in my amendment. I should like to point out also that the testimony of the Bureau of the Budget stating the position of the administration is not compatible with the bill as written but is entirely compatible with my amendment.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the proposition is for our colleagues to decide. If the Congress wishes to relinquish control of automatic data processing, and wishes to enact legislation which conflicts with the President's report on the subject, the vote should be in favor of H.R. 4845 as is. If the Congress wishes to retain its rightful control, and at the same time gain the advantages of the bill, I urge each and every one to vote for my amendment.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. OLSEN] would fatally compromise this legislation. Under his approach there would be no direct, continuous flow of fiscal information on the Government's investment, disbursements, and cost of automatic data processing. And, without this information, there can be not effective management program.

Billions in tax funds are involved. We can no longer afford to sit idly by depending upon the mere possibility that some tenuous and awkward solution to automatic data processing management can be worked out on a makeshift basis within the present framework of our Government. We must act to provide the most efficient approach to effective management, and that is what the Government Operations Committee has done in this instance.

The revolving fund is essential to this legislation, and to providing the most efficient and effective management of Government automatic data processing. To limit use of the fund in any way as suggested by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. OLSEN], will inevitably result in the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars in tax funds which otherwise can be saved without any compromising and utilization of this equipment.

I strongly recommend that this amendment be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. OLSEN].

The amendment was rejected.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MONAGAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4845) to provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies, pursuant to House Resolution 550, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill, H.R 4845.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. HORTON (at the request of Mr. MORTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. HORTON'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PROTECT THE WISCONSIN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SYSTEM

(Mr. LAIRD (at the request of Mr. MORTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the

RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an editorial from the Appleton, Wis., Post-Crescent reprinted on August 28, 1965, in the Marshfield, Wis., News-Herald.

The editorial follows:

[From the Marshfield (Wis.) News-Herald, Aug. 28, 1965]

PROTECT THE WISCONSIN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SYSTEM

Thirty years ago a foresighted Wisconsin State administration and legislature, led by Philip F. LaFollette who passed away last week, enacted the first unemployment compensation law in this country. Since that time so-called unemployment insurance payments have been made available in every State, largely because the Federal Government at a later time enacted a national system modeled upon the Wisconsin example.

During most of that time Paul Raushenbush, a professional civil servant, has been the chief administrative officer of the pioneering and successful Wisconsin unemployment program and fund. During most of that time Mr. Raushenbush has had to worry, however, about the Federal power preempting Wisconsin initiative and management in this field, and superimposing a Federal law less desirable, less workable, and less fair to Wisconsin employes and their employers than that which is already operating here.

We suppose that if Mr. Raushenbush added the travel costs of his innumerable trips to Washington to lobby and testify against the expropriation of the Wisconsin fund and the Wisconsin program by the Federal power grabbers, they would make a tidy sum. Mr. Raushenbush recently made yet another trip, to testify before yet another congressional committee, and to repeat what he has said so often and so truthfully before.

The Wisconsin law was conceived as a buffer against the shock of layoffs to the workingman, and to the property tax budgets of localities which support the local public assistance programs, on the one hand, and to encourage employers to do their utmost to avoid layoffs, on the other, by providing a tangible incentive to stable employment practices.

The incentive is a device known as experience rating. The employer with a stable employment record quickly reduces his payroll tax liability to a virtual zero. The employer with an unsatisfactory layoff record must pay more.

For several decades the States with less effective and prudent systems, and the planners of the all-powerful national state, have attempted to pool the Wisconsin system, in effect, with the national program so that the incentive feature of the wise Wisconsin law would be lost. The current effort in the Congress is not as direct as some in the past. Enemies of the Wisconsin plan have evidently learned something from their rebuffs. But the plan offered by President Johnson attacks the experience rating concept by indirection, and it proposes infinitely more Federal control over the entire program. Inevitably it would be the forerunner of a federalized ssytem, if adopted. As Mr. Rausenbush aptly warned:

"Make no mistake about it. This is the place where the road really forks."

Every Wisconsin employee aware of the value of the State-devised program of 1935, every thoughtful employer, should make known his desire to the Congress for the elimination of this threat to the integrity and solvency of a proud Wisconsin social welfare achievement.

MINE INSPECTION AND SAFETY

(Mr. BURTON of Utah (at the request of Mr. MORTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, while sitting in Committee of the Whole House today on the subject of mine inspection and safety bill, it was against the rules to insert with my own remarks in that debate the full text of a letter addressed to me from Mr. Miles P. Romney, manager of the Utah Mining Association. The letter corrects certain inaccuracies in the report on H.R. 6961, just passed.

I therefore, place Mr. Romney's letter to me dated August 27, 1965, in full at this point in the RECORD. It is germane to our debate today.

UTAH MINING ASSOCIATION,
Salt Lake City, Utah, August 27, 1965.

Hon. LAURENCE J. BURTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR LAURENCE: Recently, data have been obtained from the Utah State Industrial Commission on the number of active mining operations in Utah in the years of 1962 and 1965. These figures show a wide variance with those published in the report, titled "Health and Safety Study of Metal and Nonmetal Mines," submitted to the Congress in response to Public Law 87-300, Stat. 649.

That report states Utah had 544 mineral producing operations in 1962 employing 6,961 men. Representative O'HARA, during the May 1965 hearings on H.R. 6961 (the Federal Metal and Nonmetalic Mine Safety Act), quoted the 544 figure in questioning me on the adequacy of Utah mine safety inspections (p. 293).

The Utah State Industrial Commission reports that as of June 30, 1962, there were 188 active noncoal mine operators, and 33 coal mine operators. The Utah Department of Employment Security reports that for the year of 1962, 250 noncoal mining units in Utah had an average of 9,287 employees per month. The department of employment security reports included some inactive mines where "covered employees" included only office workers. Both the industrial commission and the department of employment security include mills with mines in their reporting of mining data. The study does also.

The report of the health and safety study lists numbers of Utah mining units in volume II. They are as follows:

Table 1-34. Metal mines	179
Table 1-35. Nonmetal mines	36
Table 1-36. Stone quarries	22
Table 1-37. Sand and gravel pits	72
Total	309
35 metal, nonmetal, and stone mills were included in table 1-38, which would bring the total Utah mining units to	344

This total of 344 strongly indicates that the summary total of 544 Utah mine operating units reported in table 6-2, volume II of the report, is an error and one of serious magnitude. The error is in the same magnitude as the study's report of the number of employees.

It occurred to me that the scope of the study may have been different than the basis of reports by the Utah Industrial Commission and department of employment security. However, the study defines its scope on page 2, volume I, as follows:

"Underground and open-cut metal and nonmetallic mines, placer mines, open quarries, and sand and gravel pits comprise the portions of the mining industry in which minerals are extracted from the earth by recognized mining methods. All these portions along with related mills were included in some part of the study."

With reference to the use of the above statistics by the committee at the May 1965 hearings on H.R. 6961, I would like to refer you to pages 292-294 of that report. The pertinent excerpt is attached.

The error in the statistics referred to, and the use made of them at the hearings, as illustrated by the excerpt, raises serious questions as to the accuracy of the data in the full report as well as the purposes behind its analysis and recommendations.

As recorded in the attached excerpt, several Utah operators tried to get specific information as to the violations charged to their properties, but they were not accorded even the courtesy of a reply.

Very truly yours,

MILES P. ROMNEY,
Manager.

THE DISCHARGE PETITION AND HOME RULE

(Mr. PELLY (at the request of Mr. MORTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I have requested time today in order to say a few words with regard to the current proposal to grant home rule to the citizens of the District of Columbia. In general, I have favored the idea of home rule, but there have been many different suggested plans and not being a member of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, I have never had occasion to inform myself specifically and in detail on various suggestions. I know, of course, that those Members who have studied these plans from both constitutional as well as practical points of view have differing views. Meanwhile, I have felt that the time has come when all Members should carefully consider the matter, and certainly the House should not be prevented by dilatory tactics from considering some sort of plan. As the saying goes, justice delayed is justice denied, and I, for one, continue to favor some action in accordance with the legislative procedures of the House, looking toward proper consideration of home rule legislation and allowing the House to work its will.

Mr. Speaker, there is obviously some confusion as to the nature of a discharge petition. For the sake of the record, I might say that rule XXVII (4) of the House rules provides that a Member may present to the Clerk a motion in writing to discharge a committee from the consideration of a public bill or resolution which has been referred to it 30 days prior thereto. The Clerk must arrange some convenient place for signatures of Members. Then, if and when a majority of the total membership of the House shall have signed, it is entered in the Journal, printed with the signatures in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Under this House rule, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, except during the last 6 days of any session of Congress, any Member who signed the motion to discharge can be recognized

surrounding such properties could be kept in good repair.

"It is estimated, as far as buildings under the custody and control of GSA are concerned, that the additional expenditures necessitated by enactment of this legislation would average approximately $50,000 annually. According to the Administrator of GSA, the additional expenditures should be offset to some extent by reduction of Government tort liability resulting from elimination of hazardous sidewalk conditions.

"HOUSE AMENDMENT

"The bill, as introduced, would cover only those buildings for which GSA is responsible. This would include an estimated 1,700 of the approximately 4,900 federally owned buildings. The Bureau of the Budget recommended that the bill be amended to authorize the heads of all Government agencies to repair and replace sidewalks around federally owned building sites and installations. GSA concurred in the amendment.

"The bill as reported to the Senate contains the amendment as recommended by the administration and approved by the House of Representatives."

My BYRD of West Virginia subsequently said: Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill—H.R. 9830 was passed.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONTOYA in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

USE OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT BY FEDERAL DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk the report of the Committee on Government Operations on H.R. 4845, and ask unanimous consent that it be laid before the Senate and made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 4845) to provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the pending bill (H.R. 4845) would centralize the purchasing, leasing, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment, used by the Federal agencies, in the General Services Administration.

The purpose of this legislation is to bring about more efficient use of the data processing equipment that is now available in the various agencies of the Government. It is said that this legislation should save millions of dollars in costs to the Government by maximizing in a more efficient manner the use of the existing data processing equipment which has now proliferated through many if not all the executive agencies. Special provision, however, is made to take care of the situation in agencies that deal with the national security, such as the Department of Defense, NASA, and other necessary exceptions.

Mr. President, the bill passed the House on September 2, 1965. It has the support of the Government Operations Committee, and I ask for its passage.

Mr. MUNDT. May I say to my distinguished friend, the Senator from Washington, who is the acting chairman of the Committee on Government Operations this evening, that before his departure for home, Senator MCCLELLAN called me and asked me to try to round up the Republican Members to sign a poll, in order to be able to bring the bill out and report it on the floor. I am particularly allergic to the polling procedure for passing legislation. I had some reluctance in doing that, but was persuaded because it seems to me we should have a little better policy for dealing with new electronic and computing devices. I I should therefore like to have reassurance from the acting chairman that I have a correct understanding of the bill.

First, does this proposal have the approval of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MUNDT. Second, it does not mean that we are going automatically into the purchasing of a great many automatic computing machines, but will result in a careful study and survey which, at the end of the road, should enable us more intelligently to decide whether outright purchase or leasing is the best situation so far as the Government is concerned; is that not correct?

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is correct. As I understand the situation, the Federal agencies have been managing, operating and handling their own data processing equipment. The result has been, in many instances, that Agency A will not make full use of its data processing equipment, whereas another agency may be overusing or taxing its available data process equipment, and then would have to obtain new equipment when there is already equipment within the executive agencies of the Government which could be utilized by that agency.

Therefore, the burden of the effort, as I understand, is that there is plenty of data processing equipment, but it seems to me that a great deal of the equipment is not being fully and efficiently utilized. Therefore, as it has been presented to us, it is estimated that this measure will save us approximately $60 to $100 million. Even if we saved only $5 million, it would be a worthwhile effort and one which we should certainly try to make.

Mr. MUNDT. If it would save any money at all, it would be a shocking exception to the rule, so far as Congress is concerned, and I certainly would applaud such economy.

Mr. JACKSON. We are not authorizing any additional expenditures here.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I sat at the conference in the Appropriations Committee where we had a rather sizable appropriation dealing with this whole area, and we substantially reduced it primarily because the so-called Brooks bill had not been acted upon. It was felt by many of the conferees that it should be acted upon and that we should have the information available. The studies which will ensue therefrom will guide us in knowing whether appropriations should be made for new equipment.

I would hope, Mr. President, and I should like the legislative history to so record, that out of this action would come a report to Congress, to the Appropriations Committee, and to Members generally, as to whether it is in the Government's interest primarily to purchase the equipment outright and then to hire the maintenance crews who would repair and maintain the equipment, or whether there would be more economy in leasing it from the companies which manufacture it and who in turn would provide for it maintenance.

Certainly, I do not know the answer. The committee does not know the answer. We are not going to find the answer merely by sitting here and waiting.

The proposed legislation, I believe, will move in the direction of providing us with answers of that kind. This is a fast developing field. Senators know that they have placed automatic equipment of one kind or another in their offices, and the next year someone invents something very much better, and they are stuck with the old equipment. That is another factor to be considered in deciding whether to purchase the equipment or lease it; but I believe I am correct in my assumption that out of the action we take in the Senate tonight, if we approve the legislation—and I have a feeling that we shall—we will get a report which can guide our actions in the future.

Mr. JACKSON. I should also like to suggest, and I know the distinguished Senator from South Dakota would agree, that we should be advised as to whether the proposed legislation—which centralizes the management and direction of the equipment in the hands of the General Services Administration—will result in full and better utilization of the machines, whether they are leased or purchased.

Mr. MUNDT. That is very good.

Mr. JACKSON. Therefore, it is not merely the leasing and selling alone, but I am sure the Senator would agree that we also wish to make sure there is no duplication involved, that full utilization is made within all the agencies of the Government before they go out and lease or purchase new quipment.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator is correct. It should be used. It is expensive equipment. It costs too much to have it sitting around not being used.

Mr. President, in that connection I have some happy news for Members of the Senate, in that when we were discussing this matter in the supplemental appropriation, I inquired of representatives of the GSA, who have custody of much of the equipment, whether this was something which was merely being provided for the executive agencies of the Government alone or whether, perhaps, congressional committees and even Senators and Representatives could also have access to all this "hifalutin'" machinery.

I did not know whether it would create a situation where we would have jet age electronic machines for calculation purposes in the executive branch and Congress would still have its horse and buggy, pencil-eraser kind of procedure in House and Senate. I was given encouragement to believe that reserve equipment was available in order to keep it busily in use.

As the Senator from Washington has pointed out, certainty this Government property should be open and available to committees of the Senate and to individual members who might have reason to use it. Therefore, I would hope that we keep the wheels turning busily, if we adopt the proposed legislation.

I am going to interpose no objection to the adoption of the proposed legislation, but merely wish to register this little "forensic pulp" as to the kind of procedure we have to follow in polling a committee. The Senate wishes to adjourn. The hour is late. The issue is important. I am not going to make any objection.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. As a member of the committee, I share the ideas of the Senator from South Dakota. As to polling the committees, I feel that this is a procedure which should be resorted to only in extreme emergency situations. However, along with the Senator from South Dakota, I acquiesce in adoption of the bill.

I should like to inform the Senator from South Dakota, and the Senate, that as a member of the Joint Committee for Legislative Reorganization, under the joint chairmanship of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and Representative Madden, we are going into this question of the use of electronic devices. I hope that early next year we will have an extensive report on the use of these devices which will save a good deal of money for the Senate and the House of Representatives, and at the same time will give us more information as to all problems with which Congress is concerned.

I signed the poll today, as did the Senator from South Dakota, because this is only the first step. Surely, next year, when the committee of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] makes its report, we will need to have many more electronic devices, computers, and so on, for the use of the Appropriations Committee, in order to have greater and additional information for the Senate and House of Representatives.

So I agree with the Senator from South Dakota that this matter should be taken care of at this time, and later we shall have further information about the use of these and other devices.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator from South Dakota happily sits with the distinguished Senator from Montana on this Reorganization Committee and it was because of the testimony that we heard there that I was inspired to ask GSA about the use and availability of computer machines for people working in the Government, whether the legislative or executive branch, because I was surprised, as I am sure the Senator from Montana was surprised, to hear some of our colleagues in the House talk as if they had some of these computer machines in their own offices. This was a surprise to me. I have never seen them. I do not know how big or complicated they may be, or whether they have whirling wheels or flashing lights such as they have at Las Vegas, but apparently they have some that they are using, and I thought perhaps we could gain some information.

Mr. METCALF. With reference to the testimony about computers and the need for electronic computers, not only is there a need for this legislation before us now, but there is a need for other legislation so we can have computers and other machines in our committees to give us more information about appropriations.

Mr. MUNDT. I am sure by the time we conclude our hearings and make our report we shall have information there upon which to make recommendations.

To sum up, I am happy to report that all the Republican Members have affixed their names to this procedure, proving that it is widely recognized that it is of importance. The White House is interested in it. I believe on the last day of Congress it cannot be said that by rubberstamping this legislation we will be establishing a dangerous precedent which will plague us in 1966.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. Will the Senator say this was a bipartisan consensus?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I understood there were two bills before the committee, one that delegated almost unlimited power to GSA that virtually could not be controlled by the Congress, and that the committee did refine this bill so as to have a measure of control here. I trust that is correct.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is correct. The bill the distinguished minority leader referred to is the bill that was in the Congress at the last session. The bill we now have before us has been refined, restricted, and confined to meeting the problems we have discussed on the floor this evening.

I can assure the Senator it is my understanding this is simply an effort to try to give centralized control to prevent duplication, waste, and inefficiency that has occurred in the use of data processing equipment of which there has been a proliferation throughout the government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. With that statement I am sure I am in agreement.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. While this subject is being discussed, I would like to refer to a related subject, that of communications within the Senate itself. I made the suggestion yesterday that we install in the office of the chief of pages a closed-circuit television system connected to our offices so when the bells ring we can see what it is for.

I have come to the conclusion that we do not need to have the vision part, but that if we just had what is commonly called "squawk boxes," when the bells ring we would be able to get in touch with the cloakroom and find out what the bells were for, rather than have Senators' offices tied up waiting to get in touch with the cloakroom.

This kind of system is used in the executive branch. There is no reason why we cannot put this kind of electronic communications system in the cloak room and have it connected with an audio system so it will expedite matters.

Mr. MUNDT. Is the Senator proposing "squawk boxes" to be hooked up with the White House so those in the White House can communicate with the Senate or Congress?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. My reference was to an intercommunication system in this body.

Mr. MUNDT. I am glad it was confined to that. To the best of the knowledge of the Senator from South Dakota, communications between the White House and the Senate and Congress are pretty good—they are one way, but they are pretty good.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I am interested only in getting a better communications system in this branch. I think it would expedite our business and prevent all the delays that are caused when we try to find out what the bells are all about.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, it is my understanding that H.R. 4845 will in effect provide for efficient, businesslike, governmentwide, coordinated management of Federal automatic data processing equipment. I certainly support the move here tonight so that this measure may be enacted into law.

When similar legislation was passed by the House in 1963, there was some opposition to it. However, since that time, with the cooperation and assistance of the Bureau of the Budget I understand that H.R. 4845 has now been modified to meet the earlier objections.

This is a measure which the administration and the Bureau of the Budget strongly support. The Bureau is convinced that with the adoption of this

measure, they will be able to do a much better job in the management of this costly equipment. GAO, as I understand, has recommended replacement of present automatic data processing management procedures for some 7 years.

I am advised that cost of the present management procedures now stands at some $3 billion annually. I am further advised that the Comptroller General has estimated that through the coordinated management program called for in H.R. 4845, possibly as much as $200 million annually can be saved.

I do indeed believe, Mr. President, that this legislation will prove most worthwhile, and I certainly support it. I am happy to note that this measure's passage is largely the result of much effort and hard work by the distinguished Congressman, JACK BROOKS, of Texas, chairman of the Government Activities Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 4845) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

As in executive session,

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate, as in executive session, proceed to the consideration of the nomination of Philip H. Trezise, of Michigan, to be the respresentative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Philip A. Trezise to be the representative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed; and the President will be notified forthwith.

TO PRINT AS A SENATE DOCUMENT A STUDY ENTITLED "THE ANTI-VIETNAM AGITATION AND THE TEACH-IN MOVEMENT"

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House on Senate Concurrent Resolution 65.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 65) to authorize the printing as a Senate document of 10,000 copies of a study entitled "The Anti-Vietnam Agitation and the Teach-in Movement," prepared for the use of the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, which was, in line 7, strike out all after "printed" down through and including "Judiciary." in line 9, and insert "22,975 additional copies, of which 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 10,975 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,000 copies shall be for the House Document Room."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

BENJAMIN A. RAMELB

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 149.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 149) for the relief of Benjamin A. Ramelb, which were, on page 1, line 5, strike out "legal" and insert "court-appointed"; on page 1, line 6, strike out "$68,240" and insert "$50,000"; on page 2, line 1, strike out "Act" and insert "section", and on page 2, after line 8, insert:

SEC. 2. That, additionally, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nicholas Ramelb, father of Benjamin A. Ramelb, the sum of $5,000 in full settlement of all his claims against the United States for expenses incurred in providing necessities for his son, Benjamin A. Ramelb, since the said Benjamin A. Ramelb attained his majority. No part of the amount appropriated in this section shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

KIM SUNG JIN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House on S. 1647.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1647) for the relief of Kim Sung Jin, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of sections 203(a)(2) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kim Sung Jin shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sims, Junior, citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on August 12, 1965, the Senate passed S. 1647, to deem the beneficiary to be an eligible orphan. On August 19, 1965, the House of Representatives passed S. 1647, with an amendment to grant the beneficiary second preference status as the natural-born alien son of U.S. citizens.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND STATISTICS FOR 89TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Democratic policy committee be permitted to print as a Senate document the yearend report of accomplishments and statistics for the 89th Congress, 1st session, together with a statement by me.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS TO FILE REPORTS FOLLOWING THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations be authorized to file reports with the Secretary of the Senate during the adjournment sine die of the 89th Congress, 1st session, and that they be printed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF THE 89TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, Congress is about to conclude one of the most productive sessions in the history of this Republic. Historians may find it difficult to apply a one-word label to identify the Congress. It could be labeled the education Congress, because for the first time in history it was able

to pass substantial Federal aid to cope with the grave educational situation which has become increasingly critical each year.

Or they may call it the civil rights Congress for its enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which at long last removed the century-old obstacles to the franchise promised to the Negroes in the 15th amendment to the Constitution.

Or the historians may consider it the medicare and health Congress for in this session action has been substituted for two decades of public debate and dialog on the way to solve the hospital and medical needs of our 19 million elderly citizens. That is not all that has been accomplished in the health field. This Congress has:

Enacted the Drug Abuse Control Act of 1965 designed to prevent both the misuse and the illicit traffic of potentially dangerous drugs, especially the sedatives and the stimulants, which are so important in the medicines used today;

Extended for 3 years the program of annual grants of $11 million for immunization against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and measles;

Extended the program of matching grants for health research facilities for 3 additional years and authorized $280 million for this period;

Authorized a total of $224.1 million through 1972 in staffing grants to community mental health centers;

Authorized a 3-year, $340-million program of grants to public and other nonprofit institutions and associations to assist them in planning, establishing, and operating regional medical complexes to combat heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases;

Established purity standards for interstate waters and authorized $150 million in new grants for each of the next 2 fiscal years to help States and localities control water pollution;

Established Federal regulation cigarette labeling and advertising; and

Authorized $404 million additional for fiscal years 1966–68 for the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to assist in providing more flexibility in financing and administering State rehabilitation programs, and to assist in expanding and improving services and facilities provided under these programs, particularly for the mentally retarded.

Or it may be remembered as the Congress that found the way to remove more than $4 billion in excise taxes, a burden borne since the days of the Korean conflict and the Second World War.

Some will remember this Congress for immigration reform because it ended the discriminatory national origins quotas which has remained a constant irritant to so many millions of our citizens who had come to these shores to find the freedom and the economic opportunity denied them in the land of their birth.

Conservationists may acclaim this as the conservation Congress for it authorized a comprehensive long-range Federal-State program for the development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and land resources. And it also:

Authorized the Assateague, Spruce Knob, and Tocks Island national recreational areas;

Expanded the Federal program of research and development in the field of saline water conversion;

Reauthorized the Garrison reclamation project in the Missouri River Basin;

Provided an additional $944 million for 13 river basin plans;

Authorized the Federal construction of the $427.1 million Auburn-Folsom Central Valley project in California; and

Authorized a $2 billion, 143 project flood control and beach erosion program.

Or this session may be remembered as the one that enacted the $325,500,000 program of highway beautification and scenic development by the control of outdoor billboards and junkyards.

Whatever name ultimately is chosen to identify and describe this Congress, the appraisals of historians will not be limited to the accomplishments already mentioned.

They will tell how $1.1 billion in aid to Appalachia was voted by this session of Congress to an 11-State region in which proud American citizens have suffered because of a switch from a coal to a gas and oil economy. Since the mid-fifties the Governors of these States, representing both parties, had worked to develop a national plan for the rehabilitation of this area and the 89th Congress capped their efforts with this great trailblazing piece of legislation. They will tell how this session doubled the funds by authorizing $1.785 billion for fiscal 1966 for the antipoverty program to create new and expand existing opportunities for young people to obtain work, education, and training.

They will tell how the coffee agreement was implemented, thus providing economic underpinning for our relations with our neighbors to the South.

As the ghettos of today are replaced by the decent homes of tomorrow, historians may trace the beginning of a successful attack upon urban decay to the extraordinary and revolutionary rent subsidy program authorized by this session. And they will note that this was the session that took cognizance of the fact that more than 70 percent of all Americans live in cities and in recognizing this created a new Cabinet Department of Housing and Urban Development to cope with urban problems which our largely rural ancestors never imagined could exist.

Nor was it overlooked that this Nation requires an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable and stable prices. It was this session that enacted the omnibus farm bill designed to maintain farm income, stabilize prices, and assure adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, to reduce surpluses, lower Government costs, promote foreign trade, and afford greater economic opportunity in rural areas.

It was this session of Congress that extended the Sugar Act through December 31, 1971, established foreign quotas for 1966 and 1967, increased quotas for domestic producing areas, established quotas for foreign suppliers, and provided for temporarily filling the quotas reserved for Cuba.

To alleviate this Nation's transportation difficulties, this session of Congress authorized the 3-year $90 million program of research and development for demonstrations in high-speed intercity ground transportation, improved the national transportation system by strengthening enforcement efforts against illegal trucking and by requiring motor carriers and freight forwarders to pay reparations for unreasonable or discriminatory rates. And this Congress, too, authorized construction of a 25-mile rail rapid transit for the Nation's Capital.

It was this session of Congress that approved and submitted to the States for ratification a proposed constitutional amendment to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President were unable to perform his duties and to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of the Vice-Presidency. And in this Congress, too, it was made a Federal crime to kill, kidnap, or assault the President, the President-elect, the Vice President, or, in case there is no Vice President, the officer next in the order of succession to the office of President.

It was this session that provided a 7-percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits; a 6- to 11-percent increase in Federal employees retirement benefits; a 3.6 percent across-the board pay increase for Federal employees; and a 10-percent increase in service-connected disability compensation.

Before appending the capsule of accomplishments, a few words must be said about how, in my judgment, they came about.

The Nation has had in the White House, during this extraordinary period, a President of great dedication with three decades of congressional experience behind him. President Johnson was given by the voters in November of 1964 an unprecedented mandate to tackle problems facing this Nation and huge majorities were elected in the 89th Congress to join in solving them.

Moreover, there has been the kind of cooperation from the minority which has reaffirmed the wisdom of the two-party system and demonstrated the meaning and significance of the loyal opposition. Posterity will recognize the outstanding contribution of the minority leadership and, notably, in extending voting rights to all citizens without discrimination.

In the field of foreign affairs, posterity will understand the role played by the Senate in support of and constructive advice to the President. The issues have been critical and difficult but their consideration in the Senate have been singularly free of partisanship.

It has been not only a productive but an interesting session. The following is the brief capsule by subject referred to above.

AGRICULTURE

Acreage reduction agreements: Makes it possible to pay farmers 1965 price-support payments or certificates for participating in the feed grain, wheat, and cotton programs where crop planting is prevented because of floods, drought, and

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4845

[Report No. 938]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 7, 1965
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

OCTOBER 22, 1965
Reported by Mr. JACKSON, without amendment; considered, read the third time, and passed

AN ACT

To provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title I of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

"AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

"SEC. 111. (a) The Administrator is authorized and directed to coordinate and provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, and maintenance of automatic data processing equipment by Federal agencies.

"(b) (1) Automatic data processing equipment suitable for efficient and effective use by Federal agencies shall be provided by the Administrator through purchase, lease, transfer of equipment from other Federal agencies, or otherwise, and the Administrator is authorized and directed to provide by contract or otherwise for the maintenance and repair of such equipment. In carrying out his responsibilities under this section the Administrator is authorized to transfer automatic data processing equipment between Federal agencies, to provide for joint utilization of such equipment by two or more Federal agencies, and to establish and operate equipment pools and data processing centers for the use of two or more such agencies when necessary for its most efficient and effective utilization.

"(2) The Administrator may delegate to one or more Federal agencies authority to operate automatic data processing equipment pools and automatic data processing centers, and to lease, purchase, or maintain individual automatic data processing systems or specific units of equipment, including such equipment used in automatic data processing pools and automatic data processing centers, when such action is determined by the Administrator to be necessary for the economy and efficiency of operations, or when such action is essential to national defense or national security. The Administrator may delegate to one or more Federal agencies authority to

lease, purchase, or maintain automatic data processing equipment to the extent to which he determines such action to be necessary and desirable to allow for the orderly implementation of a program for the utilization of such equipment.

"(c) There is hereby authorized to be established on the books of the Treasury an automatic data processing fund, which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for expenses, including personal services, other costs, and the procurement by lease, purchase, transfer, or otherwise of equipment, maintenance, and repair of such equipment by contract or otherwise, necessary for the efficient coordination, operation, utilization of such equipment by and for Federal agencies: *Provided*, That a report of equipment inventory, utilization, and acquisitions, together with an account of receipts, disbursements, and transfers to miscellaneous receipts, under this authorization shall be made annually in connection with the budget estimates to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to the Congress, and the inclusion in appropriation acts of provisions regulating the operation of the automatic data processing fund, or limiting the expenditures therefrom, is hereby authorized.

"(d) There are authorized to be appropriated to said fund such sums as may be required which, together with the value, as determined by the Administrator, of supplies and equipment from time to time transferred to the Administra-

tor, shall constitute the capital of the fund: *Provided,* That said fund shall be credited with (1) advances and reimbursements from available appropriations and funds of any agency (including the General Services Administration), organization, or contractor utilizing such equipment and services rendered them, at rates determined by the Administrator to approximate the costs thereof met by the fund (including depreciation of equipment, provision for accrued leave, and for amortization of installation costs, but excluding, in the determination of rates prior to the fiscal year 1967, such direct operating expenses as may be directly appropriated for, which expenses may be charged to the fund and covered by advances or reimbursements from such direct appropriations) and (2) refunds or recoveries resulting from operations of the fund, including the net proceeds of disposal of excess or surplus personal property and receipts from carriers and others for loss of or damage to property: *Provided further,* That following the close of each fiscal year any net income, after making provisions for prior year losses, if any, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

"(c) The proviso following paragraph (4) in section 201 (a) of this Act and the provisions of section 602 (d) of this Act shall have no application in the administration of this section. No other provision of this Act or any other Act

which is inconsistent with the provisions of this section shall be applicable in the administration of this section.

"(f) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized (1) to provide agencies, and the Administrator of General Services in the exercise of the authority delegated in this section, with scientific and technological advisory services relating to automatic data processing and related systems, and (2) to make appropriate recommendations to the President relating to the establishment of uniform Federal automatic data processing standards. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to undertake the necessary research in the sciences and technologies of automatic data processing computer and related systems, as may be required under provisions of this subsection.

"(g) The authority conferred upon the Administrator and the Secretary of Commerce by this section shall be exercised subject to direction by the President and to fiscal and policy control exercised by the Bureau of the Budget. Authority so conferred upon the Administrator shall not be so construed as to impair or interfere with the determination by agencies of their individual automatic data processing equipment requirements, including the development of specifications for and the selection of the types and configurations of equipment needed. The Administrator shall not interfere with, or attempt to control in any way, the use made

of automatic data processing equipment or components thereof by any agency. The Administrator shall provide adequate notice to all agencies and other users concerned with respect to each proposed determination specifically affecting them or the automatic data processing equipment or components used by them. In the absense of mutual agreement between the Administrator and the agency or user concerned, such proposed determinations shall be subject to review and decision by the Bureau of the Budget unless the President otherwise directs."

Passed the House of Representatives September 2, 1965.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4845

[Report No. 938]

AN ACT

To provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

OCTOBER 22, 1965

Reported without amendment; considered, read the third time, and passed

Approved For Release 2006/09/25 : CIA-RDP67B00446R000600060063-1