

Pennsylvania (Mr. HUGH SCOTT), the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. FONG) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 347, to authorize the Committee on Commerce to make an investigation and study of the policy and role of the Federal Government on tourism in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 347

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the Senator from Florida (Mr. CHILES), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSTON), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON), and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 347, relating to the role of the Federal Government in tourism in the United States.

ENROLLMENT OF CERTAIN NATIVES UNDER THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1535

(Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.)

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, directed the Secretary of the Interior to make a study of all Federal programs primarily designed to benefit Native people and to report back to the Congress with his recommendation for the future management and operation of these programs within 3 years of the date of enactment of the law. The 3-year deadline will expire on December 18 of this year.

In the fall of 1973, a steering group was appointed to direct the 2(c) Study under the chairmanship of Tom Whittington who was an attorney with the Department of the Interior in Washington. The steering group was composed of members from the Northwest Federal Regional Council, the State of Alaska, and members of the Alaskan Native community. In a September 14, 1973 letter to Bernard Kelly, chairman of the Northwest Federal Regional Council, Secretary of the Interior Morton stated that:

This Steering Group would . . . develop the study plan, and the respective assignments and procedures by which the plan would be completed. Further, it would be the coordinating group for the development of policy alternatives to be submitted to Washington.

The Secretary went on to reiterate his:

Two most basic concerns of the implementation of the study: first, that it be objective and that efforts be made to analyze problems from a comprehensive, long-range viewpoint; second, that Natives be involved in the study as much as possible.

In April of this year, Mr. Whittington was replaced by Mr. Roy Sampsel from the Interior Department's Portland Office. On May 17, 1974, the steering group transmitted to Secretary Morton a comprehensive document outlining the work plan for the study and requesting a 2-year extension to meet the congressional

and departmental directive for a comprehensive study. In view of the importance of the 2(c) study and its potential impact on Alaskan Natives, I urged the Department of the Interior to request an extension of the study deadline.

In mid-June, the Department decided not to request an extension and let a request for proposal to contract out the study. The study has now become a 5-month effort directed at a maximum of 20 Federal programs having significant impact on Alaskan Natives.

Mr. President, the steering group identified some 480 Federal programs impacting Alaskan Natives. While all 480 may not have a significant impact on a large proportion of the Native population, there are more than 20 programs which should be scrutinized before the study is completed.

One most important consideration was overlooked by both the Congress and the Department of the Interior when stipulating a completion date for the 2(c) study—that is the land itself. While the monetary settlements are sizable under the act, the greatest, long-term benefit is the 40 million acres which will be transferred to the regional and village corporations. This land transfer will not be completed until December 1974.

It seems, therefore, somewhat futile to attempt to assess the impact of the claims act on Alaskan Natives or to make recommendations for the future of Federal programs prior to the transfer of the land.

Mr. President, the amendment I am offering today together with the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) and my colleague (Mr. GRAVEL) to S. 3530 would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a comprehensive study of all Federal programs designed to benefit Alaskan Native people—not just the 20 programs which will be selected by the contractor for the 2(c) study. The Secretary is further charged with the responsibility of assessing changes in Native life style, health status, income levels, and a range of other socioeconomic variables which may be altered as a result of the Land Claims Settlement. This study would use the present 2(c) study as a starting point. Under my amendment the final study would be submitted to Congress along with the recommendations for the future direction of Federal programs for Alaskan Natives on June 20, 1977.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act made history by being the first legislated aboriginal claims settlement in our Nation's history. I feel that Congress acquitted itself well in this task. It is my intention that the will of Congress in mandating the 2(c) study be fulfilled. The major point in section 2(c) is that a study be submitted to Congress by December 18, 1974. I do not feel that the 3-year time frame provided in the Land Claims Act is sufficient. But we can use the 2(c) study as a base—and complete the task if this amendment is enacted. The point is that we wish an accurate, complete evaluation of any changed Fed-

eral responsibilities toward Alaskan Native people as a result of the settlement.

Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1535

On page 1, after line 10, add the following new section:

Sec. 2(a). Upon completion of the study required pursuant to section 2(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) (hereinafter referred to as the "Settlement Act"), the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall submit such study to each of the Alaska Native Regional Corporations established under that Act and to the State of Alaska. Each such Corporation and the State of Alaska may review such study and submit its comments to the Secretary prior to June 30, 1975. The study, together with the comments and any response the Secretary may wish to make to such comments, shall be submitted anew to the Congress on or before July 30, 1976.

(b) The Secretary is authorized and directed to make a study of (i) any changes in Alaska Native life style, health status and needs, income distribution and holdings, economic pursuits, housing, means and patterns of transportation, modes of communication, and social and cultural patterns which may result from the implementation of the Settlement Act, and (ii) all federal programs designed to benefit Alaska Native people. The study shall include recommendations of the Secretary for the future management and operation of these federal programs and any other federal programs which may be required to serve the Alaska Native community during the remaining period of, and after, the implementation of the Settlement Act.

(c) In making the study required by subsection (b), the Secretary shall give full consideration to the study made pursuant to section 2(c) of the Settlement Act and to the comments thereon by Alaska Native Regional Corporations and the State of Alaska pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

(d) The Secretary shall provide the opportunity for participation of Alaska Natives and the State of Alaska in the conduct of the study required by subsection (b).

(e) The study required by subsection (b) shall be submitted to the Congress on June 30, 1977.

(f) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as are necessary to conduct the study required by subsection (b).

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION PROGRAMS, 1975—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1536

(Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.)

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to H.R. 15472, the fiscal year 1975 appropriations bill for agriculture, environmental, and consumer protection and ask that the amendment be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. President, this amendment has been cosponsored by Senators Cook,

MONDALE, RIBICOFF, MCGOVERN, NUNN, HART, JAVITS, CASE, KENNEDY, RANDOLPH, ABOUREZK, PACKWOOD, HUGHES, GRAVEL, DOLE, STEVENSON, HUMPHREY, TUNNEY, and WILLIAMS.

This amendment appropriates \$600 million that will help meet the legal and financial commitment the Congress made to the Nation's cities in 1966 for the reimbursement of sewage treatment plant construction costs.

This amendment appropriates \$600 million that was authorized by the Congress and signed into law by the President (Public Law 93-207) on December 28, 1973. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500) appropriated \$1.9 billion to cover the full eligible costs for the cities that went ahead with a promise of Federal reimbursement from 1966-72 and prefinanced the eligible Federal share of the cost of plant construction. They went ahead on the premise that the Federal share would be paid in full in a timely fashion.

Section 206(a) of Public Law 92-500 authorizes EPA to award reimbursable grants or grant increases to bring Federal assistance up to 50 or 55 percent of eligible costs on all publicly owned treatment works on which construction started between June 30, 1966 and July 1, 1972, provided that these projects meet requirements of section 8 of Public Law 84-660, as amended. Provisions of Public Law 93-207 require the grantee or potential grantee to apply for such reimbursement prior to January 31, 1974, to be eligible for reimbursement. In effect, section 206(a) calls for, first, grant increases up to 50 or 55 percent on projects, some of which have been completed and some of which are still under construction, that had previously been approved and serviced by EPA under Public Law 84-660, and second, new grant awards to projects that had not been previously approved by EPA.

Now it appears that even this increased authorization will not be enough. EPA has again revised its cost estimate. Based on applications received on and prior to January 31, 1974, the estimate of the total eligible amount under section 206 (a) is about \$3 billion. This is not a final figure because, first, the final eligible costs of projects still under construction cannot be fully determined until construction is, in fact, completed, and second, we are still working with individual applicants to determine the eligible costs of projects which had not been previously approved and on which we have no information in our files. EPA expects to complete its determination of eligible costs on this latter class of projects in the first half of fiscal year 1975. Final determination of eligible costs of projects still under construction could take several years, depending on completion of construction of the last project. Over

5,300 projects across the country with a total eligibility in excess of \$3 billion must now be paid from the \$1.9 billion appropriation.

Unless more money is appropriated cities across the Nation that went ahead with the promise of Federal reimbursement will continue to carry a Federal responsibility. Unless more money is appropriated the EPA will continue to prorate the \$1.9 billion in the following manner: projects that have received prior Federal funding will receive half of their eligible share. The other half will be paid at 65 cents on the dollar. Projects that have not received prior Federal assistance but that have filed for money will have their eligibility reviewed over the summer and be paid with what is left of the \$1.9 billion.

This amendment will increase the reimbursement rate to approximately 90 percent of the total Federal eligibility for projects that have received prior funding and provide an increased amount of money to new projects.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the amendment be printed in the RECORD.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1536

On page 36, line 7, after the word "expanded" add the following new paragraph:

"For reimbursement of costs of construction of wastewater treatment works pursuant to section 206(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, \$600,000,000, to remain available until expended."

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS ACT—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1537

(Ordered to be printed, and referred jointly to the Committees on Aeronautical and Space Sciences and Commerce.)

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, today I am introducing in behalf of myself and Senators Moss and Tunney, an amendment to S. 2495, the "Technology Resources Survey and Applications Act." This amendment is the outgrowth of 2 days of joint hearings held by the Commerce and Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committees on S. 2495 this past March.

This amendment will establish a focus for science and technology policymaking in the executive branch. It will provide an effective mechanism for long-range planning in science and technology.

Science and technology have a profound impact on modern society. The need to have a White House level policymaking office in science and technology has long been recognized. One of the reasons several previous attempts by a number of Presidents to develop such a capacity failed, was the lack of legislative authority for such a body to coordinate and evaluate the numerous science and

technology programs of the mission agencies. The situation was further aggravated last year when the science advisory role was shifted to a part-time responsibility of the Director of the National Science Foundation. It is just unrealistic to expect NSF, itself a mission-oriented Agency, to oversee the science and technology programs of its sister agencies. The coordination, evaluation, and policymaking role can only be accomplished by a high level Council. For 20 years, we have had a Council on Economic Advisers. Since 1969, we have had a Council on Environmental Quality. The proposed Council of Advisers on Science and Technology is patterned after these two very successful precedents.

The National Academy of Sciences released a report yesterday calling for the establishment of a similar science policy apparatus.

The Commerce Committee and the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee will hold joint hearings on this amendment on July 11. We expect several former Presidential Science Advisers to appear. I look forward to their comments on this proposal.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this amendment be printed in the RECORD.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1537

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

That this Act may be cited as the "Science and Technology Applications Act of 1974".

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress, recognizing the profound impact of science and technology on society, and the interrelations of scientific, technological, economic, social, political, and institutional factors, hereby finds and declares that—

(1) the scientific and technological capabilities within the United States, if properly applied and directed, could effectively assist in improving the quality of life and in anticipating and resolving many critical and emerging national problems;

(2) it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to assure adequate opportunity for the full and efficient use of such scientific and technological capabilities;

(3) the maintenance and strengthening of diversified scientific and technological capabilities in the Federal departments and agencies, in State and local governments, in industry and the universities, and the encouragement of independent initiatives based on such capabilities, are essential to the most effective use of science and technology in resolving critical and emerging national problems;

(4) a more systematic approach is needed to identify critical and emerging national problems and to analyze, plan, and coordinate Federal science and technology programs, policies, and activities intended to contribute to the resolution of such problems;

(5) the effectiveness of scientific and technological contributions to improvements

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in the quality of life and to the resolution of critical and emerging national problems depends on the maintenance of a strong base of knowledge in science and advanced technology together with a resource of highly qualified scientists and engineers;

(6) an annual Science and Technology Report to the Congress would facilitate more effective utilization of science and technology in the resolution of critical and emerging national problems; and

(7) science and technology can fully serve the nation only if adequate means are established in the Executive Office of the President to provide source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment to the President drawing on the best talents available within and outside the Federal Government.

TITLE I—NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES PLANNING AND COORDINATION

THE COUNCIL OF ADVISERS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Sec. 101. (a) There is established in the Executive Office of the President a Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of three members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among individuals who, by reason of their training, experience, and attainments, are exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret scientific and technological developments; to appraise and recommend programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy declared in Section 2; and are sensitive to the economic, social, esthetic and cultural needs and interests of the Nation.

(b) The President shall designate one of the members of the Council as Chairman and one as Vice Chairman, who shall act as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.

(c) Members of the Council shall serve full time and the Chairman of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates. The other members of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level IV of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates.

(d) The Council may employ such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Act. In addition, the Council may employ and fix the compensation of such experts and consultants as may be necessary for the carrying out of its functions under this Act, in accordance with Section 3109 of Title 5 (but without regard to the last sentence thereof).

(e) The Council shall have the authority, within the limits of available appropriations, to enter into contracts or other arrangements for the carrying on by organizations or individuals, including other government agencies, of such activities as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Sec. 102. (a) It shall be the duty and function of the Council to serve as a source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of science and technology of the Federal Government. In carrying out its duties, the Council shall:

(1) seek to define a coherent approach for applying science and technology to critical and emerging national problems and for co-

ordinating the scientific and technological responsibilities and programs of the Federal departments and agencies in the resolution of such problems;

(2) assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Science and Technology Report, in accordance with Section 103 of this title;

(3) gather timely and authoritative information concerning significant developments and trends in science and technology, both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information for the purpose of determining whether such developments and trends are interfering, or are likely to interfere, with the achievement of the policy set forth in section 2 of this Act;

(4) initiate studies and analyses, including systems analyses, to identify and assess alternatives available for the resolution of critical and emerging national problems amenable to the contributions of science and technology and, insofar as possible, determine and compare probable costs, benefits, and impacts of these alternatives;

(5) review and appraise the various programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy set forth in section 2 of this Act for the purpose of determining the extent to which such programs, policies, and activities are contributing to the achievement of such policy, and to make recommendations to the President with respect thereto;

(6) report at least once each year to the President on the overall activities and accomplishments of the Council;

(7) perform other duties and functions and make and furnish such studies, reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of policy and legislation as the President may request.

(b) In exercising its powers, functions, and duties under this Section, the Council shall:

(1) work in close consultation and cooperation with the heads of the Federal departments and agencies;

(2) utilize the services of consultants, establish such advisory committees, and consult with State and local governmental agencies, with appropriate professional groups, and with such representatives of industry, the universities, agriculture, labor, consumers, conservation organizations, and other groups, organizations, and individuals as it may deem advisable;

(3) utilize to the fullest extent possible the services, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of public and private agencies and organizations, and individuals, in order that duplication of effort and expense may be avoided.

(c) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government, including any independent agency, is authorized and directed to furnish the Council such information as the Council deems necessary to carry out its functions under this title.

(d) The Chairman of the Council shall, in addition to the duties and functions set forth in subsection (a)—

(1) serve as the Science and Technology Adviser to the President;

(2) appoint, assign the duties, and fix the compensation of personnel without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, relating to classi-

fication and General Schedule pay rates, at rates not in excess of the maximum rate for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title; and

(3) perform other duties and functions as assigned by the President or this Act.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REPORT

Sec. 103. (a) The President shall transmit annually to the Congress, beginning July 1, 1975, a Science and Technology Report (hereinafter referred to as the "Report") which shall set forth—

(1) a review of developments of national significance in science and technology, including, but not limited to the mathematical, physical, social, and life sciences, and civil, chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineering and related technologies;

(2) the significant effects of current and foreseeable trends in science and technology on the social, economic, and other requirements of the Nation;

(3) a review and appraisal of selected science and technology-related programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government;

(4) an inventory and projection of critical and emerging national problems the resolution of which might be substantially assisted by the application of science and technology;

(5) the identification and assessment of scientific and technological measures that can contribute to the resolution of such problems, in light of the related social, economic, political, and institutional considerations;

(6) the existing and projected scientific and technological resources, including specialized manpower, that could contribute to the resolution of such problems; and

(7) recommendations for legislation on science and technology-related programs and policies that will contribute to the resolution of such problems.

(b) Upon request, the National Science Foundation shall furnish assistance to the Council in carrying out the Council's responsibilities under subsection 102 (a) (2) in regard to the matters called for in paragraphs (1) and (6) of subsection (a) of this Section.

(c) The Report shall be printed and made available as a public document.

TITLE II—THE OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION

OFFICE ESTABLISHED

Sec. 201. (a) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall establish within the Administration an Office of Technology Application to be headed by an Associate Administrator.

(b) In order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Administrator, through the Office of Technology Application, shall utilize the resources of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the fullest extent consistent with its areas of scientific and technological competence and shall—

(1) upon request, furnish assistance to the Council in carrying out the Council's responsibilities under paragraphs (2) and (4) of section 102 (a);

(2) upon direction of the President, conduct research, development, and demonstration projects, in order to carry out the purposes of this Act, consistent with the provisions of section 102 (d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended by this Act.

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(3) conduct exploratory research and development projects in support of his responsibilities under this Act.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this title, the Administrator shall, in carrying out his functions under this title, have the same powers and authority he has under the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACT OF 1958

Sec. 202. (a) Section 102 (d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2451 (d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The Congress declares that the expertise developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in research and in the development of new and advanced technology to solve complex problems in the conduct of aeronautical and space activities shall, in addition, at the direction of the President, be made available and be used to further the purposes of the Science and Technology Applications Act of 1974, to the extent not inconsistent with or in diminution of such aeronautical and space activities."

(b) Section 102 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) It is the purpose of this Act to carry out and effectuate the policies declared in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section."

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

Sec. 301. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, such sums as are necessary to carry out its functions under this Act.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, to carry out its functions under this Act. The provisions of section 4 of the Act of June 15, 1959 (73 Stat. 75, 42 U.S.C. 2460), shall apply to authorizations of appropriations to the Administration to carry out its functions under this Act for fiscal years after June 30, 1975.

Amend the title so to read:

To provide a Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, to provide for an annual Science and Technology Report, and for other purposes.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, we have all been affected, either directly or indirectly, by the energy crisis. As I have noted on previous occasions, this crisis was precipitated not so much by the Arab oil embargo as by poor government planning and organization. We have had to confront one crisis after another because we have had no forward-looking, comprehensive policy of relating our scientific and technological advances to our domestic problems. Even now, as a good portion of our energies is directed toward resolving the fuel dilemma, a material shortage looms disturbingly on the horizon.

Yet, we have no clearly defined national science policy dealing with the Nation's energy and raw material needs and their relation to our environmental goals and our objectives for economic development. Because no such policy

exists, it is difficult for the research institutions of the nation to apply their talents to maximum good effect. In order to provide for more effective utilization of our scientific and technological resources to the solution of our critical domestic problems, Senators MAGNUSON, TUNNEY and I introduced S. 2495 on September 27, 1973.

Since then, many experts from government, industry and the academic community have offered valuable assistance in improving the legislation. As a result, the bill has been significantly altered and additional hearings have been set for July 11 on the amended version of S. 2495. The bill now provides for a small Council of Advisors on Science and Technology in the Executive Office, a Science Adviser to the President, and an annual report concerning the relation of scientific resources to critical and emerging national problems. I feel that the bill is substantially improved and that the concept is one that merits the serious attention of my colleagues.

MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1538

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. McCLURE (for himself, Mr. BUCKLEY, and Mr. BARTLETT) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 424) to provide for the management, protection, and development of the national resource lands, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF AN AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1535

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1535, intend to be proposed by him to S. 3530, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enroll certain Alaskan Natives for benefits under the Alaskan Claims Settlement Act.

HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT ON S. 3530

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I wish to announce a hearing by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on S. 3530, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enroll certain Alaskan Natives for benefits under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and amendment No. 1535, an amendment to S. 3530.

This hearing will be held on July 17 at 10 a.m. in room 3110, Dirksen Senate Office Building. Those who wish to testify or submit a statement for inclusion in the hearing record should contact Steven P. Quarles, special counsel, at 225-2656.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE ON NOMINATION OF MR. H. MASON NEELY TO BE A MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, the Committee on the District of Columbia, on Tuesday, July 9, 1974, at 9:30 a.m., will hold a public hearing on the nomination of Mr. H. Mason Neely to be a member of the District of Columbia Public Service Commission. The hearing will be held in room 6226, Dirksen Senate Office Building. Persons wishing to present testimony on Mr. Neely's nomination should contact Mr. Robert Harris, staff director of the District of Columbia Committee, 6222 Dirksen Senate Office Building, by noon on Monday, July 8, 1974.

NOTICE OF RESCHEDULING OF HEARINGS ON H.R. 10337

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I wish to announce to the Members of the Senate that because of a scheduling conflict the hearing on H.R. 10337 and other measures relating to the Hopi-Navajo land dispute has been rescheduled for July 24, 1974.

The hearing will commence at 10 a.m., room 3110, Dirksen Senate Office Building, and is open to the general public.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON SHORTAGES OF GOODS ESSENTIAL TO INCREASED DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, on July 17 the Interior Committee will hold hearings on shortages of tubular goods and other materials essential to the production of energy, and on legislation to provide for the allocation of such materials. At a time when all Americans are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of our energy resources, the fuel extractive industries—especially the independent sectors—are being plagued with materials shortages. As the Nation stands on the threshold of a major drive toward energy self-sufficiency our fuel producers are unable to acquire the materials and equipment required to achieve this goal. In some instances, even current production levels are threatened by shortages. Coal mines have been forced to close for lack of roof bolts; and independent oil drillers have been unable to obtain sufficient pipe and casing to drill for new wells.

Mr. President, we are faced with an urgent situation, and an immediate need for its rectification. I know that many of my colleagues are very concerned about this problem, and I hope that a timely and satisfactory solution can be found.

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SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

S. 2495, Amend NASA Charter

FROM:

OLC
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EXTENSION

6136

NO.

DATE

25 March 1974

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

RECEIVED

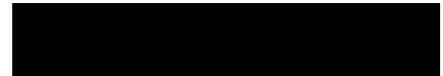
FORWARDED

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IC Staff

Per our telecon of today. The bill is still in committee. STATINT L

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Assistant Legislative Counsel

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