

agency of the U.S. Government, during the period when we were at war, when we had price controls, violating their own price controls and operating in the black market, while at the same time they were criticizing the American people for any participation in the black market, and called them unpatriotic. It was indefensible on the part of this agency to violate these laws. Again I quote from the Comptroller General's report on the feather procurement program:

Our investigation developed information of possible violations by the contractor of 18 United States Code 1001 by reason of false statements made to OPS in applying for authority to effect deliveries at above-ceiling prices, and a potential violation by the contractor of the price warranty clause under the contract and the amendment. These matters were referred to the Office of Price Stabilization and to the Department of Justice on March 23, 1953.

How can they explain their buying of feathers at such exorbitant prices during the war, prices which were in excess of the ceiling prices? They even bought a product which did not meet standards at the time they were bought. They bought the inferior product at exorbitant prices on the advice of a committee which was composed of the very people who were selling them the product.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at this point there be printed in the RECORD a letter dealing with this subject matter, written by OCDM to the Senator from Delaware, signed by the Honorable Frank Ellis, Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

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

SEPTEMBER 7, 1961.

HON. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: This is to confirm information given you over the telephone by Mathias W. Niewenhaus of my staff in reference to your letter of August 28, 1961, and additional information requested by telephone concerning the proposed sale of excess feathers and down in the stockpile.

1. To give you inventory on dates requested would reveal stockpile objectives which have a secret classification. However, I believe the information you want would be the difference in the inventory amounts between the two dates which was 1,406,000 pounds less as of June 30, 1961.

(a) The stockpile was set up on a basis of 60 percent feathers and 40 percent down. The average cost of feathers in the stockpile was \$2.25 a pound and the average cost of the down was \$6 per pound. The average costs of feathers and down combined was \$4.15 a pound.

2. No feathers and down were purchased during the past 3 years.

3. The quantity of feathers and down from the stockpile sold for Government use during the past 3 years amounted to 1,532,600 pounds.

4. All the feathers and down in the stockpile were purchased during the years 1952, 1953, and 1954. No purchase have been made since the middle of 1954.

5. No plans are contemplated to replace the feathers and down sold or to be sold.

6. In December 1959, GSA was authorized to prepare a plan for the disposal of 1,900,000 pounds of feathers and down which was excess of mobilization needs. This was de-

teriorated material which did not meet specification requirements. All but 75,000 pounds have been sold. The last sale took place in August 1961, and the price paid to the Government averaged \$1.04 a pound for the feathers and \$3.37 for the down. The great bulk of this material (1,532,600 pounds) was transferred to the Quartermaster Department of the Army by GSA for governmental use.

7. The Government should recover \$2 million-plus for the feathers and down to be sold under the pending bill. It is difficult of course to forecast market prices in the future, as the proposed sale may take place over a period of months.

Enclosed is a summary of sales and delivery figures.

If any further information is desired, I will be glad to discuss the matter with you personally.

Sincerely,

FRANK ELLIS, Director.

Summary of sales and delivery figures  
Pounds

Reduction in inventories between  
Jan. 1, 1958, and June 30, 1961  
(deliveries on sales) ----- 1,406,000  
Sales from inventories between  
December 1959 and August  
1961 ----- 1,875,000

(There were no sales or deliveries between  
Jan. 1, 1958, and Dec. 31, 1959.)

Sales and deliveries January 1960 through  
August 1961

|                               | Pounds    | Actual deliveries, pounds |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Sales for Government use..... | 1,532,000 | 1,152,000                 |
| Sales for commercial use..... | 293,006   | 254,000                   |
| Total.....                    | 1,825,006 | 1,406,000                 |

Mr. SYMINGTON. The letter states that:

All the feathers and down in the stockpile were purchased during the years 1952, 1953, 1954. No purchases have been made since the middle of 1954.

There may have been some reason for purchases being made in 1952, when we were in a war in Korea; and also during part of 1953. That feathers should have been purchased after the Korean truce, in 1954, however, especially under the conditions the able Senator from Delaware has presented this morning, is incredible.

With respect to these figures, of course the Senator from Delaware is entitled to know what the classified figures on feathers are in the stockpile. I have them with me, and would be very glad to show them to him at his convenience.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I appreciate the Senator's statement. The only explanation for the purchase of these feathers in 1953 and 1954 was that it was a bailout operation. The war was over and market prices would naturally decline so the Government took over the dealers' inventory at the inflated prices. They took the entire inventory on hand, and what had been contracted for.

The fact that part of the merchandise was an inferior product did not in the least bother these bureaucrats spending taxpayers' money.

An examination of the billion-dollar operation of this agency is long overdue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

THE WILDERNESS BILL

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the major provisions of S. 174, the wilderness bill, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR PROVISIONS OF  
S. 174—THE WILDERNESS BILL

1. What is the purpose of the bill? To establish a national wilderness preservation system for the permanent good of the whole people, before our shrinking wildlands entirely disappear.

2. What may be included in the wilderness system? The system would be limited to Federal land already withdrawn for recreational use; made up from the following components:

(a) Areas in national forests classified as "wilderness," wild, or canoe, on effective date of act.

(b) Areas in national forests classified as primitive, on effective date of act.

(c) Areas in national parks and monuments, embracing at least 5,000 acres without roads, on effective date of act.

(d) Selected portions of wildlife refuges and game ranges established prior to effective date of act.

3. When and how would these areas become part of the wilderness system? Each of the four categories listed above are treated separately under the bill. Thus:

(a) Wilderness, wild, or canoe areas would become part of the system upon enactment of the bill.

(b) Primitive areas would be temporarily incorporated into the system upon enactment of the bill. However, the Forest Service would review each of these areas, during the 10 years following enactment, to exclude any part found to be more suitable for lumbering, mining, or other commercial use. Those parts having predominant wilderness values would then be recommended by the President to Congress for permanent retention in the system. Either the House or Senate could veto any such recommendation.

(c) Roadless areas within national parks and monuments will be incorporated into the system, during the 10 years following enactment, as recommended by the President to Congress, subject to veto by either House or Senate.

(d) Selected portions of wildlife refuges and game ranges will be incorporated into the system, during the 10 years following enactment, as the President may recommend to Congress, subject to the same congressional veto.

Once the wilderness system has been established as above provided, no new additions may be made to it, except by an affirmative act of Congress.

4. What restrictions would apply within the wilderness system? Subject to existing rights, there would be no commercial enterprise within the system, no roads, no buildings, and no use of motor vehicles, motorboats, or aircraft. However, these restrictions are subject to the following special exceptions:

(a) Aircraft and motorboats may continue to be used, wherever the practice has become established.

(b) Guides, with their pack strings, boats, and camping equipment, may continue to

furnish their services for recreational purposes.

(c) Within national forest and public domain areas included within the wilderness system:

1. The grazing of livestock shall continue, wherever well established.

2. The President may authorize, within specific areas, prospecting, mining, reservoirs, water conservation works, transmission lines, and such roads as may be essential to develop and use them, wherever he determines such use will better serve the public interest than its denial.

5. What general exceptions are made by the bill? The bill expressly allows for the following:

(a) Such measures may be taken within the wilderness system as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and disease.

(b) The jurisdiction of the States with respect to fish and wildlife in the national forests is left untouched by the bill.

(c) Within national forest and public domain areas in the wilderness system, any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or water resources, will be lawful, if carried on in a manner not incompatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

(d) Application of State water laws within the wilderness system are not affected by the bill.

(e) The jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission to license dam construction is not affected by the bill.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN ADULT INDIANS ON OR NEAR INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Mr. CHURCH. I am about to ask the Chair to lay before the Senate certain amendments of the House of Representatives to Senate bills.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, have these matters been cleared with the minority leadership?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes; they have all been cleared with the minority leadership.

I ask first that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House to Senate bill 200.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 200) to amend the act entitled "An act relative to employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations", approved August 3, 1956, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act relative to employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations", approved August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), is amended by striking out "\$3,500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$7,500,000" and by striking out "\$500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000".

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, as passed by the Senate, the bill would have repealed the \$3.5 million annual authorization to carry out vocational training and on-the-job training programs and make the amount of the annual appropriation subject to the normal budgetary process. The House has amended the Senate version by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting language to increase the present \$3.5 million limit to \$7.5 million, and increase the \$500,000 limit on administrative costs to \$1 million.

It had been my hope that we could have an open-end authorization on this program because it has been one of the most useful and worthwhile programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and I feel confident that more and more Indians will wish to take advantage of this kind of training as time goes on. However, there are at this time more applicants for training than there is money available, and we are very anxious that an authorization bill be enacted in this session so that additional funds may be obtained through the supplemental appropriations bill.

The Department of the Interior assures me that the bill in its amended form is satisfactory.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Idaho.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I now ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendment of the House to Senate bill 1719.

#### AMENDMENT OF TITLE 23, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATION ROADS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1719) to amend title 23 of the United States Code with respect to Indian reservation roads, which was, on line 10, after "roads" insert "and bridges".

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to amend title 23 of the United States Code to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept the cooperation of any State, county, or local subdivision in connection with the construction of Indian reservation roads. The House has amended the bill to include bridges. I believe this is a desirable addition to the bill and conforms with the appropriate section of title 23. It is also acceptable to the Department of the Interior which initiated this legislation in an executive communication.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Idaho.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCH. I now request that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House to Senate bill 1768.

#### RESTORATION TO INDIAN TRIBES OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS OF TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1768) to provide for the restoration to Indian tribes of unclaimed per capita and other individual payments of tribal trust funds, which were, on page 1, line 8, after "law," insert "and any interest earned on such share that is properly creditable to the individual"; on page 2,

line 6, after "share" insert "and interest", and on page 2, after line 8, insert:

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall not restore to tribal ownership or deposit in the general fund of the Treasury any funds pursuant to this Act until sixty calendar days (exclusive of days on which either the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain) after he has submitted notice of his proposed action to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives unless each of said committees has theretofore notified him that it has no objection to the proposed action.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, the purpose of this legislation is to restore to Indian tribes unclaimed per capita and other individual payments from tribal trust funds and certain other sources that are still in the Federal Treasury—there by reason of the fact that owners cannot be located. The bill provides that the funds will go to the tribes.

As amended by the House, the bill would also cover interest earned on amounts to which the individual Indians may have been entitled, and also provides that prior to restoring unclaimed funds to tribal ownership or depositing them in the general fund of the Treasury, a 60-day notification shall be given to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House and the Senate. I understand this amendment is satisfactory to the Department of the Interior which initiated this legislation and it is also acceptable to me.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Idaho.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCH. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House to Senate bill 1807.

#### DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN LAND AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1807) to authorize the disposition of land no longer needed for the Chilocco Indian Industrial School at Chilocco, Okla., which was, on page 1, line 3, strike out all after "That" down through and including "The" in line 11, and insert "the".

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, the primary purpose of S. 1807 was to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of lands no longer needed for the Chilocco Indian Industrial School at Chilocco, Okla. The bill also permitted two homestead sites in the same area to be conveyed to the homesteaders when their contracts are completely paid in 1963 and 1965 respectively.

The House has amended the Senate bill by deleting the authority for the Secretary to dispose of the surplus acres at the school and restricting it to an authorization for the Secretary to convey title to the two homesteads. I understand there is a desire on the part of some House Members to hold hearings on the desirability of permitting the lands at the school site to be disposed of. Under the circumstances, I am agreeable to