SECOND, Mr. President, I intend to propose an amendment to the Water Pollution Control Act, directing the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to set standards for emulsifiers and dispersants. At this time, it is problematical whether the Water Pollution Control Administration will develop any firm standards. I think we should obviate that, and that information should be made available to State and local authorities so the various States will have a very clear idea as to the most effective measures that they could take in a given kind of situation, and the various State authorities would then be able to be equipped with various kinds of emulsifiers, to assure at least that the problem could be handled expeditiously.

So I intend to offer, in due course, such an amendment to the Water Pollution Control Act.

Mr. President, I certainly hope, in spite of the extraordinary efforts which I know are underway at this very moment by the Corps of Engineers, the Coast Guard, and various other Federal agencies, that we can establish at least some centralized emergency task force—within, perhaps, the Corps of Engineers, capable of an extensive responsibility in this area, on perhaps within the Department of Interior.

This concept is sufficiently flexible so that under it a community or State could be able to make one call to one authority and receive the latest information, the best kind of assistance, and the most expeditious kind of action that could be taken to meet the peculiar fact situation that a community faces, instead of relying upon Members of Congress to do it.

I had the opportunity this afternoon to call the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of the Interior, and various other agency representatives who would be interested in this matter to try to alert them. They acted quickly, but it does seem to me that we could have a group of officials which could fly to the immediate scene of an oil spill, with the latest information and techniques at their fingertips. We have a similar technique for aircraft accidents, and we should have the same for oil spill disasters.

We have learned a great deal in the recent past, and we have a great deal of knowhow and technology in this area. That information should be made available to any of the communities involved.

I am hopeful that the administration and I are sure they will—will give this matter the first priority. We are in desperate need there of this kind of help and assistance. And there is every indication that this Congress will provide it.

I wanted to draw this matter to the attention of the Members of the Senate this evening, because I feel that once again we have suffered a considerable tragedy in our coastal areas. And no matter how much we know or how skilled we are—the oil is spreading, now, over beaches, boats, and wildlife. And much of the damage will be permanent.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Recess

The Speaker. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Joint Meeting of the Two Houses of Congress to Receive the Apollo 11 Astronauts

The Speaker of the House presided.

At 12 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper (William M. Miller) announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The Speaker. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort our distinguished visitors into the Chamber the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. Albert; the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Boe; the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. ¨Hébert; the gentleman from California, Mr. Miller; the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Fulgess; the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Gerald R. Ford; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Arens; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Fulton; and the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Mutilson.

The Vice President. On behalf of the Senate the Vice President appoints the following Senators to escort our distinguished astronauts into the Chamber:

Senators RICHARD RUSSELL, of Georgia; Senator MILES MANSFIELD, of Montana; Senator CLINTON ANDERSON, of New Mexico; Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY, of Massachusetts; Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, of West Virginia; Senator HUGH SCOTT, of Pennsylvania; Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH, of Maine; Senator MILTON R. YOUNG, of North Dakota; and Senator GORDON ALLOTT, of Colorado.

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper announced the Apollo 11 astronauts.

Mr. N. A. Armstrong; Lt. Col. Michael Collins, U.S. Air Force; and Col. Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., U.S. Air Force, accompanied by the committee of the escort, entered the Chamber and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The Speaker. My distinguished colleagues of the Congress, we are honoring today three men who represent the
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best in America and whose coordinated skill, fantastic daring, and unswerving drive have made history that constitutes a turning point of paramount importance in the journey of mankind. I have the high honor and official and personal pleasure of presenting before this body the historic news of Apollo 11, who successfully made the historic journey to the moon, Neil A. Armstrong, Col. Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., and Lt. Col. Michael Collins.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of Congress, distinguished guests, we are greatly honored that you have invited us here today. Only now have we completed our round on and off the moon, and return. It was here in these Halls that our venture really began. Here the Space Act of 1958 was framed, the chartering document empowering the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. And here in the years that followed the key decisions that permitted the successive steps of Mercury and Gemini and Apollo were planned.

Young men who have witnessed the marvels of modern communications and modern medicine have permitted people around the world to share the excitement of our exploration. And, although you have been informed of the results of Apollo 11, we are particularly pleased to have this opportunity to complete our work by reporting to you and through you to the American people.

My colleagues share the honor of presenting today, but, first, it is my pleasure to present Col. Edwin Aldrin.

Colonel ALDRIN. Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, it is with a great sense of pride as an American and with the care and anxiety that I say to you today what no men have been privileged to say before: "We walked on the moon."

But the footprints at Tranquility Base belong to more than the crew of Apollo 11. They were put there by hundreds of thousands of people across this country, people in Government, industry, and universities, the teams and crews that preceded us, served throughout the years with Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo. Those footprints belong to the American people and you, their representatives, who accepted and supported the inevitable challenge of the moon. And since we came in peace for all mankind those footprints belong also to all people of the world. As the moon shines impartially on all those looking up from our spinning earth, so do we hope the benefits of space exploration will be spread equally with a harmonizing influence to all mankind.

Scientific exploration implies investigating the unknown. The result can never be wholly anticipated. Charles Lindbergh said, "Scientific accomplishment is a path, not an end; a path leading to and disappearing in mystery."

Our steps in space have been a symbol of the</elementGuidId>
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The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of both branches of Congress hereby dissolved. Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.) the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess until 2:30 p.m.

AFTER RECESSION

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.J. Res. 775. Joint resolution to authorize the President to award, in the name of Congress, Congressional Space Medal of Honor to those astronauts whose particular efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind have been exceptionally meritorious.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING THE RECESSION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the Recess.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

THE 29TH ANNIVERSARY OF ELECTION OF THE HONORABLE SAM RAYBURN AS SPEAKER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, 29 years ago today, on September 16, 1949, the late Honorable Sam Rayburn was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the first time. This is an important anniversary although one which might have been overlooked in the rush of business. It is good occasionally to look back and at such times to thank providence for our good fortune in having had the leadership of great and able men during critical periods of our history. Speaker Rayburn’s lifetime spanned an era of great transformations, great decisions, great achievements and great ordeals. He served in 25 Congresses, more than a quarter of the total number of Congresses in our Nation’s history. He served with eight Presidents, from Woodrow Wilson through John F. Kennedy. As Congressman, leader, and Speaker, his service in this House stands as one of the pillars of history. He served as Speaker longer than any other man; no man served better.

Mr. Rayburn once said: It is a dangerous world we live in, more dangerous to the civilization we know and love than people ever supposed.

He understood the dangers and he set a legislative course to guide America safely through the many crises and challenges which occurred in his time. He believed and stated that we would come through “in a fashion that would make us proud.” The judgment of history will confirm and document what we now know—that the principles of liberal democracy which San Rayburn helped establish were inspired and preserved by his great legislative genius. The programs secured by his leadership benefited the United States and the entire free world. “Mr. Sam” truly made the world a better and less dangerous place in which to live.

EXTENDING FOR 3 MONTHS AUTHORITY TO LIMIT RATES OF INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS PAYABLE ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ACCOUNTS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 149) to extend for 3 months the authority to limit rates of interest or dividends payable on time and savings deposits and accounts, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, to what does this apply? Is this a broad-scale proposition?

Mr. PATMAN. No, it is not. It is to give us a little time. It was unanimously passed by our committee this morning, upon motion made by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. WINDMALL).

This joint resolution would extend for 3 months the authority to limit the rates of interest or dividends payable on time and savings deposits and accounts.

This law—Public Law 89–397, of the 86th Congress—expires September 21 of this year, in just a few days. Unless this resolution is agreed to, the authority granted by this act to the various financial regulatory agencies will terminate.

Our Committee on Banking and Currency will be considering this legislation in the immediate future, as will our counterpart committee in the Senate.

I trust the resolution will be agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman if this was unanimously agreed to?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes. It was unanimously