It is time to examine the Federal budget and its practices; we must regulate the policies of the banks in interest what the market will bear.

We hear rumors that defense spending will be cut, yet the war in Vietnam continues to rage. We hear that some banks may lower their interest rate by a half of one percent when we know that this may be too little and too late.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

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

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards is being reorganized. Secretary of Labor Schultz announced on February 9 that "we have erected a modern functional structure for this vital Bureau that will enable it to get the job done better and more efficiently and also be capable of meeting new challenges as they arise." That goal is to be lauded and I, for one, hope that one of the "new challenges" will come this year upon the enactment of a comprehensive occupational health and safety bill.

There are certain safety programs in the Bureau of Labor Standards whose fate is unclear from the Department's press release. Specifically, I would like to know more about what will happen to the longshore safety program, established under amendments to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act a decade ago. The act provides for rulemaking by the Secretary of Labor after broad consultation with all sections of the industry. That authority has led—as Secretary Schultz himself pointed out in his testimony on occupational health and safety before the Select Subcommittee on Labor—to a better-than-40 percent reduction in the longshore accident frequency rate; to better-than-40 percent cut in lost-time accidents in our Nation's second most hazardous industry.

That reduction is a result of teamwork and expertise gathered over the years in the Bureau's longshore and maritime safety division; of effective regulations promulgated after extensive consultations between the industry and men in the Bureau knowledgeable and experienced in the industry.

I must ask, Mr. Speaker, what will happen to that team and that expertise? Will it be fragmented in the course of the Bureau's reorganization? Will the personnel who have led the Bureau's most effective and successful safety programs be scattered? Will longshore safety lose its identity with the Bureau, placing the second most hazardous workplace in America on the same footing with an industry whose accident frequency rate is some 90 percent lower? We must be concerned, for instance, to the development of better safety regulations so vitally needed now that containerization is mushrooming on the waterfront.

The Bureau of Labor Standards and the Secretary of Labor have not answered important questions, Mr. Speaker. The organization chart attached to the Department's press release fails to show a place for longshore safety. The chart does show advisory committees to be at the right hand of the Division Administrator. Yet a labor-management safety advisory committee met here in Washington in late December and received not a hint of an impending reorganization.

There are many questions to be answered about the Bureau's reorganization as it has been announced. It would seem only right and logical that the Bureau would—as it does so well in developing safety regulations—engage in broad consultations with those it serves prior to implementing major changes in its methods of operation.

I am placing the Department of Labor's press release in the Record at this point:

LABOR UNIT REMODELS FOR SAFETY TASKS

Secretary of Labor George P. Schultz announced on February 9 that the Bureau of Labor Standards will be modernized to meet rapidly increasing responsibilities in the occupational health and safety field.

On March 1, 1970, the Bureau of Labor Standards Act will be effective for the entire field of labor standards without enforcement authority, the Bureau in the past dozen years was delegated regulatory responsibility for organizing and enforcing the maritime and harbor work, Government contractors providing goods and services and performing construction, and Federally-assisted facilities except the Bureau's jurisdiction as to Rehabilitation and Arts and Humanities Acts.

In addition, the Bureau develops standards under the Labor-Management Standards Act and is responsible for improving Federal employee safety. The Bureau also must be prepared for additional duties if Congress enacts a comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Act.

"We believe we have erected a modern functional structure for this vital Bureau that will enable it to get the job done better and more efficiently and also be capable of meeting new challenges as they arise," Secretary Schultz said.

The Bureau's work will center in five Offices:

(1) Standards Development—to assist in the development of revised, modernized programs, to provide information for improving safety and other working conditions through research and development of sound standards and effective administrative procedures. For divisions within this office will cover safety, general employment, workers' compensation and youth standards.

(2) Evaluation—to review program operations and standards of the Bureau, other Federal agencies, and the States in order to evaluate their effectiveness, and to make recommendations for programs and standards improvements.

(3) Field Services—to direct and coordinate all Bureau field operations.

(4) Publications—to answer public requests for information and assistance on Bureau programs, and to supplement its resources for administering laws through the Bureau's comprehensive information and publications program.

(5) Training—to develop training programs in safety and other labor standards for Government and for States, labor, industry and other groups.

Regional offices under the Washington Office of Field Services will be mini-Bureaus designed to serve existing responsibilities. These offices will carry out all the agency's programs of enforcement and work with State labor officials, legislative commissions, labor, management and interested groups. Various district offices will report to their appropriate regional offices.

The Bureau work with the Federal Safety Council is upgraded to the Director's Office. The Bureau will also be assisted by Advisory Committees composed of labor, management, and other representatives. Staff offices, including a continuing budgetary and personnel administrative division, have been supplemented by a new Division of Management Information Systems, to facilitate management and to utilize fully modern data-processing techniques. A new organizational chart is scheduled to become effective March 1, 1970. A new organization structure is attached.

MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY: A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

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

Mr. MADDEN, Mr. Speaker, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., during his lifetime, was a symbol of courage and determination in the struggle for outstanding Americans citizens fighting for justice, freedom, and civil rights for all Americans. He was assassinated on April 4, 1968, almost 2 years ago.

Dr. King possessed outstanding abilities in the fields of his person and brilliance contributed millions of our American citizens to the fairness and justice of the right of everybody to enjoy their constitutional rights regardless of race, religion, or color. His assassination can be bracketed along with the deaths of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and other great American leaders who fought for the cause of human justice, as one of the most deplorable incidents against the right of free speech and a defiance to the citadels of representative government in this century.

Mr. Speaker, I submit resolution No. 1132, adopted by the Common Council of the city of Gary, Ind., on the 17th day of February 1970, signed by the president, Mayor William P. McAllister and Richard Gordon Hatcher, mayor of the city of Gary.

RESOLUTION NO. 1132

A resolution petitioning the Congress of the United States of America to declare the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. a national holiday and official day of celebration in the United States of America.

Whereas, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929, and was assassinated on April 4, 1968;

Whereas, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a founder and the principal advocate of non-violence as a means of effecting social and political change;

Whereas, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. devoted his life to the attainment of human dignity and equality for all mankind;

Whereas, the life and achievements and dreams of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. are an inspiration to all men of good will and to the highest traditions of American ideals;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Common Council of the City of Gary, Indiana, by this resolution, urges the Congress of the United States of America to declare January Fifteenth a national holiday and official day of celebration in the United States of America in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
NEW YORKERS KILLED IN VIETNAM IN 1969

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, the war in Vietnam goes on. The casualties mount. In 1969, the first year of the Nixon administration, 19,227 Americans were killed in the Vietnam war. That was 9,365 more than the 9,865 killed in 1968. I am at this time placing in the Record the names of those young men who prior to their induction into the Armed Forces resided in the State of New York and who died in that war during 1969.

The destitution of the war is a tragedy. I list the names of the young men from New York so as to facilitate the reading of those names at the several churches and synagogues in the city and State of New York who have now undertaken to conduct special memorial services where these names will be read aloud. The war will not end until all of us finally share the personal tragedy that so many Americans are required to bear.

The list of names follows:

LIST OF CASUALTIES INCURRED BY U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONFLICT IN VIETNAM—NEW YORK—TOTAL 788

(Deaths reported from January 1 through February 7, 1969.)

DEATHS RESULTING FROM HOSTILE ACTIONS

Army

Abrum, John B., New York.
Aiken, Larry Delmar, Indiana.
Allan, Dennis, Grahamsville.
Allan, Dean Brooks, New York.
Amato, Joseph, Bellmore.
Anderson, Robert E., Middletown.
Ambrose, William, Coal Harbor.
Amoretti, Joseph, New York.
Amour, John, New York.
Amoretti, Joseph, New York.
Amer, Albert, New York.
Amer, Donald, New York.
Amer, David, New York.
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