

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], No. 276.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—PERSONAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR ERVIN

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from attendance on the Senate tomorrow in order that I may attend a funeral.

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

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I also wish to say that if I were present at the time of the vote, I would vote for the Pastore amendment.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that all committees may meet during the session of the Senate tomorrow.

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

DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AMENDMENTS OF 1965

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to lay aside the pending business temporarily, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 326, H.R. 2.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 2) to protect the public health and safety by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, to establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs and counterfeit drugs, and for other purposes.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments, on page 3, line 18, after "(2)", to strike out "(A)"; on page 22, line 22, after "(26 U.S.C. 4731, 4761)", to strike out the comma and "or (B) peyote (mescaline) but only insofar as its use is in connection with the ceremonies of a bona fide religious organization"; on page 4, line 1, after the word "shall", to strike out the comma and "subject to the provisions of section 511(g), relating to advisory committees"; on page 7, line 8, after the word "household.", to insert "In any criminal prosecution for possession of a depressant or stimulant drug in violation of this subsection (which is made a prohibited act by section 301(q)(3)), the United States shall have the burden of proof that the possession involved does not come within the exceptions contained in clauses (1) and (2) of the preceding sentence."; and, on page 11, after line 18, to strike out:

(g)(1) In any proceeding for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of a regulation under subparagraph (2)(C) or (3) of section 201(v), whether commenced by a pro-

posal of the Secretary on his own initiative or by a proposal contained in the petition of any interested person, the petitioner, or any other person who will be adversely affected by the proposal or by the Secretary's order issued in accordance with section 701(e)(1) if placed in effect, may request, within the time specified in this paragraph, that the petition or order thereon, or the Secretary's proposal, be referred to an advisory committee for a report with respect to one or more of the following matters: (A) whether or not the substance involved has a depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system or a hallucinogenic effect, (B) whether the substance involved has a potential for abuse because of its depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system, and (C) any other scientific question (as determined by the Secretary) which is pertinent to the determination of whether such substance should be designated by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (2)(C) or (3) of section 201(v). The request for referral under this paragraph, or the Secretary's referral on his own initiative, may be made at any time before or within thirty days after publication of an order of the Secretary acting under the petition or proposal.

(2) The Secretary may by regulation condition referrals to an advisory committee pursuant to this subsection upon the payment, by the person requesting the referral, of fees to defray the per diem and travel costs arising by reason of such referrals. Such regulations may provide for waiver or refund of fees in whole or in part when in the judgment of the Secretary such waiver or refund is equitable and not contrary to the purposes of this subsection. Such fees, including advance deposits to cover such fees, shall be available, until expended, for paying (directly or by way of reimbursement of the applicable appropriation) the expenses of advisory committees under this subsection and other expenses arising by reason of referrals to such committees, and for refunds pursuant to this paragraph.

(3) Upon request that any petition, order, or proposal be referred to an advisory committee as provided in paragraph (1), or if the Secretary within such time deems such a referral necessary, the Secretary shall forthwith appoint an advisory committee under paragraph (5) of this subsection and shall refer to such advisory committee the matter set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection for study thereof and for a report on such matters. As soon as practicable after such referral, but not later than sixty days thereafter, unless the advisory committee extends this period for an additional thirty days, the advisory committee shall certify to the Secretary a report on such matters, together with all underlying data and a statement of the reasons or basis for its findings. Within thirty days after such certification, the Secretary shall, after giving due consideration to such report and to all data then before him, by order confirm or modify any order theretofore issued or, if no such order has been issued, shall by order act upon the petition or other proposal.

(4) The deliberations of such advisory committee shall be conducted in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary in order to assure independent study and impartial consideration of the matters set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection. The right to consult with the advisory committee shall be reasonably afforded to the person who has filed the petition or who has requested referral to the advisory committee, or to any other interested person, as well as to representatives of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data or other matter, in whatever form and from any source, considered or received by the advisory committee, and all written or oral contacts by any person with the committee

or any member thereof with respect to the subject matter before the committee (including the matters submitted or discussed in such contacts), shall be made a part of the record of its proceedings. Such record shall, upon publication of the Secretary's order issued after consideration of the committee's report, be open to inspection by any interested party.

(5) The advisory committee referred to in paragraph (1) shall be composed of impartial experts, qualified in the subject matter referred to the committee and of adequately diversified professional background, selected by the Secretary from a panel proposed by the National Academy of Sciences, except that in the event of the inability or refusal of the National Academy of Sciences to act, the Secretary shall select the members of the advisory committee. The size of the advisory committee, which shall not be less than three, shall be determined by the Secretary. Members of the advisory committee shall receive as compensation for their services a reasonable per diem, which the Secretary shall by rules and regulations prescribe, for time actually spent in the work of the advisory committee (including travel time), and shall in addition be reimbursed for their necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence. The members shall not be subject to any other provisions of law regarding appointment and compensation of employees of the United States. The Secretary shall furnish the advisory committee with adequate clerical and other assistance.

(6) Any report, underlying data, and reasons certified to the Secretary by such advisory committee shall be made a part of the record of any public hearing held pursuant to section 701(e)(3), if relevant and material, subject to the provisions of section 7(c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1006(c)). The advisory committee shall designate a member to appear and testify at any such hearing with respect to the report of such committee upon the request of the Secretary, any interested party, or the officer conducting the hearing, but this shall not preclude any other member of the advisory committee from appearing and testifying at such hearing.

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

(g)(1) The Secretary may, from time to time, appoint a committee of experts to advise him with regard to any of the following matters involved in determining whether a regulation under subparagraph (2)(C) or (3) of section 201(v) should be proposed, issued, amended, or repealed: (A) whether or not the substance involved has a depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system or a hallucinogenic effect, (B) whether the substance involved has a potential for abuse because of its depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system, and (C) any other scientific question (as determined by the Secretary) which is pertinent to the determination of whether such substance should be designated by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (2)(C) or (3) of section 201(v). The Secretary may establish a time limit for submission of the committee's report. The appointment, compensation, staffing, and procedure of such committees shall be in accordance with subsections (b)(5)(D), and the admissibility of their reports, recommendations, and testimony at any hearing involving such matters shall be determined in accordance with subsection (d)(2), of section 706. The appointment of such a committee after publication of an order acting on a proposal pursuant to section 701(e)(1) shall not suspend the running of the time for filing objections to such order and requesting a hearing unless the Secretary so directs.

(2) Where such a matter is referred to an expert advisory committee upon request of

an interested person, the Secretary may, pursuant to regulations, require such person to pay fees to pay the costs, to the Department, arising by reason of such referral. Such fees, including advance deposits to cover such fees, shall be available, until expended, for paying (directly or by way of reimbursement of the applicable appropriations) the expenses of advisory committees under this subsection and other expenses arising by reason of referrals to such committees and for refunds in accordance with such regulations.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendments will be considered en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, this has been cleared on all sides, and, with the approval of the minority leader, and at the specific request of the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] H.R. 2, which was reported from the Labor and Public Welfare Committee several days ago, a bill to regulate the use of pep pills and other drugs that may affect the mind, is now before the Senate.

I commend the Senator from Connecticut for the unflinching interest he has shown during many years in legislation of this type, and assure him it is a pleasure to bring this bill up, at his specific request, because it is of great importance. I understand this measure has the wholehearted approval of every member of the committee concerned, and of the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 337), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE

The bill provides increased controls over the distribution of barbiturates, amphetamines, and other drugs having a similar effect on the central nervous system. The controls are accomplished through increased recordkeeping and inspection requirements, through providing for control over intrastate traffic in these drugs because of its effect on interstate traffic, and through making possession of these drugs (other than by the user) illegal outside of the legitimate channels of commerce. The bill also increases the authority of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare over counterfeit drugs.

A bill with the same objectives in the control of stimulant and depressant drugs was sponsored by Senator DODD and unanimously approved by the Senate last year. That bill was S. 2628.

SCOPE OF COVERAGE

The legislation would immediately place barbiturates and amphetamines in the category of drugs subject to its added controls. Since other drugs now on the market and likely to be developed will require the same type of control because of their potential for abuse, the bill provides that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after investigation, shall, by regulation issued after opportunity for hearing, designate these other drugs as depressant or stimulant drugs, thereby bringing them under the coverage of the bill. This means that such drugs will be subject to closer recordkeeping, inspection, and possession controls.

The committee expects that the Secretary, very soon after the enactment of the legislation, will proceed with the classification as depressant or stimulant of those drugs which are already causing serious problems, primarily certain tranquilizers.

The committee determined that it would not be desirable to specify drugs other than barbiturates and amphetamines as subject to the controls of the bill, but determined that the other classes of drugs are to be brought under control of the bill on a case-by-case basis by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under the standards prescribed in the legislation. In accordance with this determination, the committee omitted specific reference to peyote as a substance subject to the provisions of the legislation. It is expected that peyote will be subject to the same consideration as all other drugs in determining whether or not it should be included under the provisions of the legislation.

The committee amended H.R. 2 to permit the Secretary, at his discretion, to utilize an advisory committee of scientific experts to assist him in determining whether drugs should be included as subject to the provisions of this legislation. In the interests of flexibility in administration, the committee has not required that it be mandatory for the Secretary to seek the advice of non-Federal consultants in reaching decisions concerning the drugs subject to the provisions of the legislation. Nonetheless, the committee believes the use of outside consultants would be beneficial and encourages their use by the Secretary.

While the bill would apply to all depressant or stimulant drugs, it would not apply to basic chemicals intended and used for nondrug purposes. For example, firms that ship or receive unsubstituted barbituric acid or other potentially depressant or stimulant drugs for industrial nondrug purposes would not be subject to the recordkeeping and other requirements of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I want to thank the majority leader for his kind and generous comments and I urge my distinguished colleagues to consider favorably the pending business, a measure designed to curtail the irresponsible, criminal, and socially harmful diversion of dangerous drugs from legitimate channels.

This legislation has now been before Congress since 1961, and even while we were deliberating on its various provisions, the drug problem has continued to claim new victims from among the youth of our Nation.

These are not only young people who are the victims of slum life. These are young people who come from the high schools and college campuses across this land, from wealthy suburban neighborhoods, and from families unaccustomed to the kind of disorganization that often follows experimentation with stimulant and depressant drugs.

I point to these conditions because they represent a new dimension of the drug problem in this country. For many decades we have struggled with the so-called hard narcotics menace. The opium derivative heroin, the traditional agent of addiction, has always been prevalent in our city slum areas that for centuries have attracted all manner

of vice and crime. But the use of these narcotics rarely penetrated into the more stable neighborhoods.

Today, the dangerous drugs are popular among people in all walks of life, ranging from truck drivers to students to suburban housewives.

But they have made their greatest impact in the ranks of our teenage population.

These white-collar youths have taken to these drugs by the tens of thousands. And the number increases every year.

These new drugs also appear to possess certain properties that make them even more dangerous and harmful than the opiates. While the former tend to produce a calm and peaceful state of mind, the amphetamines often used in combination with barbiturates have been hidden accomplices in tragic crimes of violence, in accidents, and in suicides.

We have cases in our files of murderers admitting that they killed the victim while under influence of these stimulants.

We have evidence that the amphetamines induce violence and hostility in those who abuse them and that they contribute to bizarre sexual behavior among young people as well.

Recently, two teenagers died in a brush fire in their automobile after both had passed out from an overdose of barbiturates as a part of a suicide pact.

In Chicago, an 18-year-old boy suddenly shot and killed a friend at a "goof ball" party even while they were joking with one another.

Early this year, the city of Chicago was stunned when three teenage boys, while under the influence of barbiturates, killed and robbed a 66-year-old man, who, because of a hearing difficulty, did not immediately respond to their request to hand over his money.

This man had left his home to go to the store and buy a pack of cigarettes. He ended up beaten, kicked, with 11 shots fired into his body by a 16-year-old boy. The reason? To quote the young hoodlums, "The pills made us do it."

Further examination will reveal if, indeed, the pills made them do it. But I have pointed out time and time again in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that these pills have figured in some of the most vicious, coldblooded, and cruel crimes on record.

After hearings in Los Angeles, I told the Senate of how a 17-year-old boy with no previous criminal record had become addicted to Seconal. His personality changed with pill use. He ended up savagely slashing a cab driver to death on a Los Angeles street.

These boys in Chicago were on the same type of drug. They knew where to get it and did so. No doubt, it had a great part to play in the murder of this man. The mother of the boy who pulled the trigger told authorities:

I've known for about 3 weeks he was taking goofballs. . . . He was ready to fight at the drop of a hat when he took them.

Yet another case in our files tells of a young girl who, while on drugs, ran down her own mother with an automobile, dragging her body for over a mile beneath the car.

Such accounts of violence and wanton brutality were rarely heard in the days when the hard narcotics, heroin, morphine, and the other opium derivatives, provided the major avenues of escape from reality for the weak, defeated, and emotionally disturbed members of our society.

The dope fiend was a myth in the past, but is becoming a real threat today in the person of the habitual abuser of dangerous drugs.

The addicted sex fiend was a myth as related to the sexually passive user of opiates, but this type of deviate is becoming a reality among the young people hooked on the amphetamine and barbiturate drugs.

Thus, we are faced today with a crop of crippled people in the most vital productive segment of our population and they are helping to mutilate and undermine our society and our most basic standards of behavior.

There are college professors who encourage or even advocate experimentation with mind-altering drugs allegedly for purposes of scientific inquiry.

There are pseudointellectuals who advocate the use of drugs in the search for some imaginary freedoms of the mind and in the search of higher psychic experiences.

There are students who use drugs as part of a social custom on the campus and as aids to stay awake while cramming for examinations.

There are young people who use drugs simply for their euphoric effect.

There are young athletes in colleges and even in high schools irresponsibly supplied by their coaches with drugs to stretch the limits of human endurance and capacity.

There are truckdrivers who use them to stay awake on long hauls across the country.

And there are housewives and mothers in suburban residential districts who use tranquilizers to escape what they appear to consider the drudgery of housework and of bringing up children.

Together, these people have made drug use almost as respectable as smoking and drinking coffee.

Together they have destroyed in a large measure any taboos against the abuse of these drugs by sweeping aside the usual standards of behavior which are established for the self-preservation of society.

Together they have evoked the forces of supply and demand to widen the market for these products and in doing so, they have helped to bring increasingly more persons into jeopardy and in danger of addiction or habituation.

As a result, there are bootleg manufacturers of amphetamine and barbiturate drugs who make several hundred dollars profit for every dollar spent on the production of these pills.

There are legitimate manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of these drugs who do not care who buys them, who uses them, or for what purpose.

There are physicians and pharmacists who do not take adequate care in dispensing these drugs.

And there is the criminal underworld, always eager to get in on making a dis-

honest dollar which is increasingly muscling in on the illicit market in dangerous drugs.

The excessive abuse of these medicines is well reflected in police statistics across the Nation.

In August of 1964, the Baltimore police broke up a major "pill" ring when they arrested a woman who had sold 200,000 pills to undercover officers over a 7-month period. This was just one case out of a total that comprised a 60-percent increase in arrests for dangerous drug violations in 1964 over 1963.

The Illinois Division of Narcotic Control reported a 100-percent increase in dangerous drug cases from 1960 to 1964.

Chicago alone reported a 65-percent increase in dangerous drug cases in 1964 over 1963. And substantial increases in drug law violations were also reported by police in New York, in Pittsburgh, in Boston, and in other cities throughout the country.

It is estimated by Federal and State agencies dealing with these problems that while there are perhaps between 50,000 and 60,000 narcotic addicts in America, the number of the habitual users of these dangerous drugs surpasses the 100,000 mark.

But we must admit that because of inadequate regulation and recordkeeping with respect to these products no one really knows how many people there are who have developed the habit of chemically altering their nervous system.

I have pointed out before that 10 billion amphetamine and barbiturate pills are produced or compounded in the United States every year and that fully half of these pills ultimately find their way into the illicit market.

But, here again, because of the lack of controls, it is difficult to know how many of these drugs are produced illegally by bootleggers and how many of them are abused by our people and particularly by our younger generation.

I believe that all of these conditions I have pointed out prove beyond doubt the need for the legislation before us.

It has been carefully drafted and re-drafted for several years and I am confident that it now provides a maximum of protection for the public with a minimum of inconvenience to those whose activities it proposes to regulate.

One provision of this measure requires the pharmacist to keep records of dangerous drug sales and to make them available for inspection by the Food and Drug Administration.

It establishes a similar requirement regarding recordkeeping and inspection for any group of individuals engaged in the handling of drugs for sale or distribution, and it requires that only properly licensed and registered persons be allowed to manufacture, compound, or process certain types of drugs that are capable of being abused to the detriment of the health and welfare of the public.

These provisions will serve both to eliminate illicit operators in the drug trade and to protect the legitimate concerns for which handling of drugs constitutes a major part of this business or professional activity.

The bill gives added authority, to drug inspectors, authority which must be provided so that they may properly investigate the illegal disposal of these drugs.

The bill makes possession of these drugs illegal, except if the drugs are for one's own use or for the use of a member of the family.

The bill will also put controls on a prime source of dangerous drugs, the counterfeiter. It is this type of bootleg operation that we have found to exist in all parts of the Nation that must be shut down if we are to completely solve the problem.

To emphasize the concern of Congress over teenage drug use, the legislation calls for more severe penalties for those found selling to persons under 21 years of age.

Mr. President, before concluding my remarks, I want to pay tribute to Congressman OREN HARRIS and to the other members of his committee who have advanced this bill through the House of Representatives. On this side of the Capitol, I should like to compliment Senator LISTER HILL, the distinguished chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and Senator YARBOROUGH, both of whom have worked hard to report the bill out of committee. I want also to thank the other Senators and members of the staff, particularly Mr. Robert Barclay, who have given of their wisdom and their time to prepare this measure in its final form.

Mr. President, I believe there is the most urgent need for this legislation. I believe that this need has been documented in many volumes of hearings, and I feel justified in asking speedy approval of this measure by the Members of this body.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has unanimously approved H.R. 2, the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965. The legislation was approved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 402 to 0.

Senators will recall that we approved last year S. 2628, that was introduced by the senior Senator from Connecticut. The provisions of that bill were similar to those of the legislation we are considering today.

I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Senator DONN for his work in calling to the attention of the Nation the need for legislation to combat the illegal traffic in barbiturates and amphetamines. It was his pioneering that led to public recognition of the dimensions of the drug abuse problem and the need for remedial action. We all owe Senator DONN a vote of thanks.

H.R. 2 would give added authority to the Food and Drug Administration to combat the illegal traffic in stimulant and depressant drugs. The bill provides increased controls over the distribution of barbiturates, amphetamines, and other drugs having a similar effect on the central nervous system. The controls are accomplished through increased recordkeeping and inspection requirements, through providing for control over intrastate traffic in these drugs because of its effect on interstate traffic,

and through making possession of these drugs—other than by the user—illegal outside of the legitimate channels of commerce.

H.R. 2 also gives protection to pharmaceutical manufacturers by increasing the authority of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in controlling counterfeit drugs.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recommends the enactment of H.R. 2.

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has approved three amendments that have been endorsed by the administration.

The first amendment would delete specific reference to peyote, in accordance with the committee's decision to omit specific references to any drug other than barbiturates and amphetamines. The legislation provides for including peyote or any other drug with a potential for abuse under the provisions of the legislation on the basis of scientific review and the use of advisory groups. Many drugs other than the barbiturates and amphetamines—such as the tranquilizers—may be brought within the scope of the legislation following its enactment.

The second amendment would make the designation of an advisory committee in determining the drugs subject to the provisions of the legislation an option of the Secretary. Under the bill as passed by the House an advisory committee must be appointed if requested by any person who would be adversely affected by a proposed order of the Secretary. This amendment would provide further protection for the public health since it would shorten the period of time that might elapse prior to the inclusion of a dangerous drug under the provisions of the legislation. The committee believes the Secretary should have flexibility with respect to the use of advisory committees, but encourages their use in the administration of the legislation.

The third amendment would make it clear that the Government shall have the burden of proof to negate the fact that a person possesses drugs covered by the legislation for his personal use or that of a member of his household or for administration to an animal of the person. A valid prescription, for example, would serve as evidence that the drugs were legally possessed.

Mr. President, I urge that H.R. 2 as amended by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be approved.

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

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2080) to provide for the coinage of the United States.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, just 2 years ago the Congress was called upon to repeal the Silver Purchase Act. We were told at that time that, since the price of silver had risen to \$1.27 per troy ounce, that we should take this action as it would be necessary to stabilizing the price of silver. We were further advised by Treasury officials and the administration that this was legislation which would conserve our silver stocks within the Treasury for coinage purposes.

They were wrong.

Today, we are told by some of these same officials that S. 2080, the proposed Coinage Act of 1965, is necessary in order that we may now have an adequate supply of coins to carry on the the Nation's business and trade. We are again told that this bill will stabilize the price of silver.

Some of the arguments used by the adherents of S. 2080 are much like a warmed up kettle of fish and just about as palatable.

The amazing thing about S. 2080 is that it actually provides for another silver purchase plan. This bill will permit the Treasury to purchase newly domestic mined silver during the next 5 years at a price not to exceed \$1.25 per troy ounce.

The market price of silver is \$1.29 per troy ounce. It has remained at this level for the past 2 years.

We are told we have a world shortage of silver.

If we admit this shortage exists and if we admit we must stabilize the price of silver—where do the Treasury officials hope to purchase silver at 4 cents an ounce less than the market price?

Earlier today, the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] made considerable of the point that there was built into the bill a floor that would be attractive to the producers of silver because they would be guaranteed \$1.25 an ounce. This is of no value to the producer, because the world price is \$1.29 an ounce. I am sure it is going to remain in that area, and as the Treasury stocks dwindle, as they inevitably will, the price will go higher under the plain law of supply and demand.

For 173 years this Nation has used silver in its coinage system. Most nations of the world have cheapened their monetary system throughout the years by removing silver from their coins. Their paper money has become fiat money—it has fluctuated greatly to the detriment of their citizenry.

West Germany, Japan, France, and a few other nations have more recently recognized their folly and are now starting once again to use silver in some of their coins. Our Treasury officials have dubbed these silver coins prestige coins. This is an insult to all nations which recognize the need for intrinsic value in their coinage.

Today we are requested to enact legislation which will remove silver from the dimes and quarters. Some would go the

full circle and remove silver from all our coinage.

That is what the amendment pending before the Senate at this time, on which we will take a vote tomorrow, would do.

We are told we must do this to protect our present coinage—to keep it circulating.

We are told we must permit the Treasury to continue selling silver bullion at bargain store prices to the silver users in order that these manufacturing plants will not shut down and throw out of work thousands of employees.

Now, let us reason which should come first—protection of our monetary system by providing coins with intrinsic value to all our citizens or providing silver to the silver users.

This Nation will not permit its citizens to hold gold. All other nations in the world permit their citizenry the right to hedge against inflation by holding this precious metal. We do not. We go one step further. We furnish the gold to these nations through exchange for the dollar, and we have frozen the price unrealistically at \$35 an ounce.

Last year the United States exported 45 million ounces of silver more than it imported. This is the first time this Nation experienced a net loss in silver in many years.

This 45 million ounces of silver was more than our domestic producers mined—so we may assume Treasury silver was again being used to bolster the economies of our foreign friends.

We have for too many years permitted the dissipation of our gold stocks and now we are following the same course with silver.

Is it not about time the silver users, the manufacturing industry, faced up to their problem. How long do they expect Uncle Sam to furnish stocks of silver bullion at bargain prices to their industry? How many successful industries rely mainly upon one supplier of their most important product?

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. DOMINICK. I thought it might be more fun if we could get a little colloquy going.

Mr. BIBLE. I am delighted to discuss this subject with my very warm friend from Colorado, who is an expert in the field. I am delighted to recognize him.

Mr. DOMINICK. I wish the Senator from Rhode Island were in the Chamber because he made some interesting statements earlier. One of them was that there is nothing the industrial users would like more than to obtain silver on the free market. He said it not once but twice. Then he went on to say that there is no substitute for silver for the industrial user. When I asked him why, if this were true, they were not willing to go out on the free market and obtain the silver. I said, "Why do you keep dipping into the Treasury supply? Why not go out on the free market?" Of course we cannot do that, so long as there is a price ceiling, at which point the Treasury would dump the silver on the regular market, so we cannot really