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It is time to examine the Federal budget and its practices; we must regulate the policies of banks who charge 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 1 percent. I hear it 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 better serve our existing responsibilities 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 a 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 program be scattered? Will longshore safety lose its identity within 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? What will happen, for instance, to the development of container 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 these 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 Director of the Bureau. 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. Shultz announced today that the 35-year-old Bureau of Labor Standards will be modernized to meet rapidly increasing responsibilities in the occupational safety and health field.

Originally a promotional agency for the entire field of labor standards without enforcement authority, the Bureau in the past dozen years was delegated regulatory responsibility for safety in longshoring and harbor work, Government contractors providing goods and services and performing construction, and Federally-assisted facilities erected under the Vocational Rehabilitation and Arts and Humanities Acts.

In addition, the Bureau develops standards for youth safety under the Fair Labor 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 better serve our existing responsibilities and also be capable of meeting new challenges as they arise," Secretary Shultz said.

The Bureau's work will center in five Offices:

(1) *Standards Development*—to assist in the development of a nation-wide program for improving safety and other working conditions through research and development of sound standards and effective administrative procedures. Four divisions in this office will cover safety, general employment, workmen's 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 improvement.

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

(4) *Information and Publications*—to answer public requests for information and assistance on Bureau programs, and to supplement its resources for administering laws by the preparation of a comprehensive information and publications program.

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

Regional offices under the Washington Office of Field Services will be mini-Bureaus in designated geographical areas. 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's 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, State officials and the public.

Staff offices, including a continuing budgetary and personnel administrative division, have been supplemented by a new Division of Management Information and Data Systems, to facilitate management and to utilize fully modern data-processing techniques.

The new organization is scheduled to become effective March 1. A chart of the 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 in the forefront as one of our 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 ability and talent and by reason of his personality and brilliance converted 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 that of the late 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 presiding officer, 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, and

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, and,

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

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Common Council of the City of Gary, Indiana does hereby petition 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.

