

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

# BUDGET COMMITTEE PROGRESS REPORT

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COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION



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## **COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET**

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**WALTER KRAVITZ, Executive Director**

## BUDGET COMMITTEE PROGRESS REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. Ullman) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this special order for two reasons: First, as chairman of the new Committee on the Budget, to report on its progress, its recent activities and its plans; and second, to express my personal views on the committee's responsibilities in this time of national and international economic crisis.

I believe it is no exaggeration to suggest that passage of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344) was a milestone in a modern American revolution. It established clearly the intention of Congress to redress a dangerous imbalance that has been developing between the legislative and executive branches of our Federal Government for more than half a century. It served as notice that Congress—the people's branch—is ready to reassert itself as a coequal partner in the process of making public policy by reclaiming its power of the purse.

The act provides for a vastly improved system of congressional control over the Federal budget. With the House and Senate Budget Committees playing central roles, Congress each year will produce and enforce its own unified budget for the Federal Government for the first time in our history. It will set overall Federal spending and revenue levels and will establish spending priorities among the categories of Federal programs.

I am pleased to report that my colleagues on the Budget Committee have been attending to their new responsibilities with remarkable diligence under frequently trying circumstances.

Members were appointed toward the end of a session, in the midst of reelection campaigns—a time of pressing obligations for all of us. In addition, those appointed to the Budget Committee serve on other standing committees which make heavy demands on their time.

In spite of the workload, my colleagues on the committee have attended our meetings and hearings faithfully. Many have accepted positions on our special task forces without complaint and have carried new burdens of responsibility efficiently and in good humor.

I am grateful to all of them and I congratulate the House on its wise selection of Representatives for this special service.

Shortly after formation of our committee last August, a task force under the leadership of Mr. Wright of Texas drafted rules subsequently adopted by the committee. Other members of the group included Mr. Ashley of Ohio, Mr. Adams of Washington, Mr. Clawson of California, and Mr. Broyhill of North Carolina. I insert the text of these rules at the end of my remarks.

We have also formulated plans for, and begun to recruit our professional and clerical staff. I believe that we must have a permanent, nonpartisan staff of the highest professional and technical competence; a staff that will be able to provide the entire committee with whatever informational, analytical and policy development support it requires. To settle for less is to court disaster, because the job ahead is as complex as it is crucial.

I am happy to report that we have already obtained the services of several people with outstanding ability and experience and I insert four press releases describing staff appointments at the end of my remarks.

The committee has submitted and the House has approved an initial request for expense funds totaling \$138,000—a modest sum under the circumstances.

In addition, we have held hearings on the fiscal year 1975 budget. These sessions were planned and organized by another task force led by Mr. Smith of Iowa, with the assistance of Mrs. Griffiths of Michigan, Mr. Ashley of Ohio, Mr. Giaimo of Connecticut, Mr. Mitchell of Maryland, Mr. Cederberg of Michigan, Mr. Broyhill of Virginia, and Mr. Del Clawson of California.

Our intent was to explore with senior economic policy officials in the administration the current status of the fiscal year 1975 budget and its relationship to our economic problems.

We heard from Secretary of the Treasury William F. Simon on September 17 and from Roy L. Ash, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, on September 19. On the morning of September 25, the new Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Alan Greenspan, testified before us in his first appearance before a congressional committee since being appointed to that post. On the same day, Arthur F. Burns, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, gave the committee his views and observations.

The hearings were useful and provocative. They gave some of our members their first chance to meet and question these officials. All of us were exposed to some of the major policy problems involved in dealing with the budget as a whole. The hearings also gave us an opportunity to explore the relationship of budget policy to monetary and other domestic economic policy and to various aspects of the international economic situation.

Committee members received some clues regarding this administration's economic thinking and posed some difficult questions. In all candor, witnesses occasionally responded with seemingly evasive answers.

We did find some areas of general agreement as well as those in which there were decided differences. But all witnesses expressed support for the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 and I was gratified by their pledges of cooperation with the work of the Budget Committees.

These hearings will soon be published and I hope every Member will have an opportunity to study them.

In cooperation with the Senate Budget Committee and with the aid of a task force that includes Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Giaimo, and Mr. Broyhill of North Carolina we have searched diligently for the best

available candidate to recommend for appointment as Director of the new Congressional Budget Office—CBO. The Speaker and President pro tempore of the Senate will jointly appoint this official after considering the recommendations of the two Budget Committees.

I cannot overemphasize the vital role this new arm of the Congress will play in our revised budget process. It is critical that the most capable and skillful candidate be appointed, and that the appointment be made as soon as possible. The creation of CBO waits on that action, and without a CBO to support the Budget Committee of both Houses, Congress will face great difficulty in testing its new budget process next year.

The Budget Committee has tentatively agreed to a plan that will include as much of the new process as is reasonable and practical in that test. In cooperation with the Senate committee, we intend to present a mutually acceptable plan to the leadership and to the Congress.

Staff studies have explored the problems of procedure, timetables, analytical resources and techniques, and information availability we may encounter in next year's test.

Our committee has begun to examine ways in which we can acquire and efficiently utilize and analyze the vast quantities of data we will need. With the cooperation of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on House Administration, Mr. Hays of Ohio, we have begun discussions with the House Information Systems Office to develop and adapt computerized information systems to meet the needs of the Budget Committee.

For analytical support, we are soliciting help from several top sources. Respected research organizations and individuals have been commissioned to prepare studies on a wide range of important budgetary questions, including the impact of various levels of total budget expenditures for fiscal year 1976 on the Nation's economy. We also hope to have the benefit of special informational and analytical studies prepared jointly by the staff of the Joint Economic Committee, the Congressional Research Service, and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

It is my belief that the success of the new budget process depends in large measure on the ability of our committee to establish and maintain cooperative and harmonious relationships with all other committees of the House, with the joint committees and with the Senate Budget Committee. Every committee has a significant role to play in this process. Indeed, it will function well only if members as well as committees are willing to learn what the process is all about and the nature of their responsibilities in it.

To these ends, we have conducted briefing sessions for the senior staff of all House committees and appropriate joint committees. The first of these, held on November 11, and attended by about 90 staff persons, was devoted chiefly to explaining the new budget process in detail. At a subsequent meeting 2 weeks later, staff discussed other significant parts of the act and alternative options for putting all or part of the process into effect in 1976. In addition, we have distributed some informational materials to all committees.

I hope we will be able to present similar briefings to groups of Members in the near future.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we have made an encouraging start in this important new venture. But difficult problems and enormous challenges lie ahead.

We in Congress, still fresh from November's elections, are well aware that there is one great concern which overrides all others in the minds of the people—that is the present state of the economy. It is not hard to see why.

Inflation is continuing its double-digit rampage; latest estimates indicate the annual rate remains in excess of 12 percent.

Joblessness has increased nearly 2 percent in a year's time to an adjusted rate of 6.5 percent in November. Even the most optimistic economists warn us that unemployment lines will continue to grow in months ahead.

Industrial output took its steepest drop in 4 years last month when it declined 2.3 percent; yet that was no wonder since two of our major industries are in serious decline. Housing starts are off nearly 50 percent from last year's levels, while automobile sales lag dramatically behind their rate a year ago.

Real gross national product has declined in each of the last three quarters—7 percent in the first quarter of 1974, 1.6 percent in the second and 2.1 in the third.

At the same time, wholesale prices have been rising at a rate of 22.6 percent yearly—the most in any 12-month span since 1947.

All of this is further complicated by external forces, largely beyond this country's immediate economic control, that have worsened the inflationary trend present in our own economy. The failure of worldwide agricultural production to meet expectations, the near quadrupling of international oil prices and the devaluation of the dollar have taken their toll in the economies of most of our trading partners as well as our own.

But even these extraordinary factors, devastating as they have been, do not completely explain why iron and steel prices are up 28 percent in the past 8 months, why nonferrous metal prices have risen 45 percent in a year and industrial chemicals rose 62 percent. Nor can attempts by industries to correct some distortions and low profit levels following the lifting of price controls totally explain the sharp price increases for these and other products.

To date, we have suspicions but no adequate explanations.

Even less adequate have been administration-proposed solutions to our critical economic problems. Only recently have the President and top administration officials been willing to admit the economy is in recession—a recession that has all the earmarks of being the most severe in decades. And, while the President is finally admitting the seriousness of our two-pronged economic difficulties, we have yet to see program proposals that account for the slump as well as inflation.

Simply put, we have lacked leadership.

In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, this factor underscores the crucial nature of next year's test of our new budget process.

The overall role of the Federal budget and the use of tax dollars will be a critical issue in 1975 and our new Budget Committees are the only units of Congress designed to carry on a focused debate in this area.

As I have indicated, our new mechanisms will not be fully operational next year. Our new procedures—good as they appear—are unlikely to be perfect. If there are flaws or omissions, they will be illuminated in the hard light of reality. And I am confident that, with the continued support of the leadership and Members of both Houses, imperfections that are revealed can and will be corrected.

But to the extent the Budget Committees can define gut, macro-economic issues and can spotlight ways of using the Federal budget to deal with those issues, our new process will make a major contribution to Congress ability to deal with the Nation's economic problems.

Whatever we do to combat inflation must be considered against the backdrop of our deteriorating record of growth. We cannot afford the luxury of embracing a quick solution to the problem of inflation without considering the implications of that solution in the current economic slowdown. We must guard against actions that might push the economy further down the slope it has been travelling for some time and carry those in our society who can least afford more hardship with it.

The administration's heavy reliance on monetary policy to fight inflation well illustrates the pitfalls of quick solutions to complex problems.

Before the Federal Reserve started easing its tight money policy, interest rates hit the century's record high of 12 percent: CD rates jumped to more than 11 percent; mortgage rates increased to almost 10 percent. All the while, the small passbook account holder has been limited to about 5 percent for his savings account and only a fraction more at thrift institutions. One result of this is the housing market depression that has been with us for months. Another is increased costs of doing business because of the inflated interest rates.

Just as across-the-board increases in interest rates caused serious harm in some sectors of our economy, across-the-board cuts in Federal spending can produce damage in other sectors. Wise budget policy and priority decisions cannot be made unless they thoroughly consider and accommodate the economic health and social welfare of the Nation.

This is important in 1975 and from an annual point of view in general. It is even more crucial in terms of making decisions that affect us for years into the future.

In this regard, the 5-year projections our new budget process will produce are potentially invaluable. In the field of energy, for example, these projections should give us a good indication of how much national effort will be needed to meet our requirements and what the social and economic implications of that effort will be.

Making proper decisions on matters like this will require the most intensive kind of economic analysis—the kind of analysis our budget-making machinery should provide us in the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile, in my opinion, the administration could make an important contribution to the search for a way out of our present economic bind by developing budget information of quality sufficient to enable Congress and the President to intelligently discuss the most effective way of bending budget policy toward the end of economic improvement.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is possible and essential to devise a policy capable of dealing with an economy that is moving in two directions. But what is called for is a highly selective approach. This is not the time for panaceas or blunt, hamfisted policies.

Simply calling for spending cuts is not enough. Tacking on policies to assist those who will inevitably suffer from unwise cuts by increasing Federal spending in areas like unemployment compensation and public service employment is not enough. Assisting the housing industry simply by expanding programs that have not helped the industry to date is not enough, particularly while interest rates remain high.

After listening to the testimony presented in the first set of Budget Committee hearings, I am persuaded one of the most important matters to be explored is the whole area of off-budget borrowing and Federal guarantee programs. These have contributed tremendously to the pressure on an already tight money market and they have encouraged rising interest rates. Some of these programs could stand some pruning, while others doubtlessly are vital to economic recovery. Other areas, too, deserve the most intensive examination we can give them.

In the course of tackling the tough job ahead, we may end up with a package that contains a little bit of everything. Hopefully we will avoid the biggest pitfall confronting us in the course of developing an economic policy, and that is doing too much of any one thing.

We must resist endorsing simplistic solutions no matter how appealing they seem; no matter how great the pressures to do so. I am convinced we can afford to leave no stone unturned in our search for economic cause and effect.

[The material follows:]

#### **RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET**

(Adopted September 18, 1974, 93d Congress, 2d session, U.S. House of Representatives)

#### **MEETINGS**

##### ***1. Regular meetings<sup>1</sup>***

The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the 2nd Monday of each month at 10:00 a.m., while the House is in session.

The Chairman is authorized to dispense with a regular meeting when he determines there is no business to be considered by the Committee, provided that he gives written notice to that effect to each member of the Committee as far in advance of the regular meeting day as the circumstances permit.

Regular meetings shall be cancelled when they conflict with meetings of either party's caucus or conference.

##### ***2. Additional and special meetings***

The Chairman may call and convene additional meetings of the Committee as he considers necessary, or special meetings at the request of a majority of the members of the Committee in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 28(c).

In the absence of exceptional circumstances, the Chairman shall provide written or verbal notice of additional meetings to the office of each member at least 24 hours in advance while Congress is in session, and a least 8 days in advance when Congress is not in session.

<sup>1</sup> Written rule required by House Rules.



### *3. Open business meetings*

Each meeting for the transaction of Committee business, including the markup of measures, shall be open to the public except when the Committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting shall be closed to the public. No person other than members of the Committee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This rule shall not apply to any meeting that relates solely to matters concerning the internal administration of the Committee.

### *4. Quorums*

A majority of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. No business shall be transacted and no measure or recommendation shall be reported unless a quorum is actually present.

### *5. Recognition*

Any member, when recognized by the Chairman, may address the Committee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration before the Committee. The time of such member shall be limited to 5 minutes until all members present have been afforded an opportunity to comment.

### *6. Consideration of business*

Measures or matters may be placed before the Committee, for its consideration, by the Chairman or by a majority vote of the members of the Committee, a quorum being present.

### *7. Rollcall votes*

A rollcall of the members may be had upon the request of at least 20% of those present.

### *8. Proxies<sup>1</sup>*

Any member of the Committee may vote by special proxy, which must be in writing, dated, signed by the member, clearly identify the member to whom the proxy is given, and specify the date on which it is to be used. Proxies shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions thereto. Proxies shall be filed with the clerk of the Committee and become part of the record of the Committee. A proxy may not be used for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

## **HEARINGS**

### *9. Announcement of hearings*

The Chairman shall publicly announce the date, place, and subject matter of any Committee hearing at least one week before the commencement of that hearing, unless he determines there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date, in which case public announcement shall be made at the earliest possible date.

### *10. Open hearings*

Each hearing conducted by the Committee shall be open to the public except when the Committee, in open session and with a quorum present determines by a rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that day shall be closed to the public.

### *11. Quorums<sup>1</sup>*

For the purpose of hearing testimony, not less than two members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum, one of whom shall be from the minority.

### *12. Time for questioning witnesses*

Committee members shall have not to exceed five minutes to interrogate each witness until such time as each member who so desires has had an opportunity to interrogate such witness.

After all members have had an opportunity to ask questions, the round shall begin again under the 5-minute rule.

<sup>1</sup> Written rule required by House Rules.

### *13. Subpoenas and oaths*

In accordance with House Rule X, clause 6, as amended by section 101(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, subpoenas authorized by the Committee may be issued over the signature of the Chairman or of any member of the Committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman or such member.

The Chairman, or any member of the Committee, may administer oaths to witnesses.

### *14. Witnesses' statements*

So far as practicable any prepared statement to be presented by a witness shall be submitted to the Committee at least 24 hours in advance of presentation, and shall be distributed to all members of the Committee in advance of delivery.

## **BROADCASTING**

### *15. Broadcasting of meetings and hearings*

It shall be the policy of the Committee to give all news media access to open hearings of the Committee, subject to the requirements and limitations set forth in House Rule XI clause 88(f). Whenever any Committee business meeting is open to the public, the Committee, by majority vote, may permit that meeting to be covered in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 88(f). However, a majority of the Committee may decide at any time to exclude radio, television, and still camera equipment from the Committee room.

## **STAFF**

### *16. Committee staff*

Subject to approval by the Committee, and to the provisions of the following paragraphs, the professional and clerical staff of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairman.

In addition to the staff referred to in the above paragraph, the Chairman shall appoint four professional staff consultants and four clerical staff, recommended by the majority members of the Committee, who shall provide additional staff assistance to the majority members, and two professional staff consultants and two clerical staff, recommended by the minority members, who shall provide additional staff assistance to the minority members, and such other staff as may be from time to time required. The remuneration of such majority and minority professional consultants and clerical staff shall be determined by the Committee.

Committee staff, and consultants, shall not be assigned any duties other than those pertaining to Committee business, and shall be selected solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions.

All Committee staff, including the majority and minority professional consultants and clerical staff, shall be entitled to equitable treatment, including comparable salaries, facilities, access to official Committee records, leave, and hours of work.

### *17. Staff supervision*

Staff shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign their duties and responsibilities, delegate such authority as he deems appropriate, fix and adjust staff salaries (in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 29(c)) and job titles, and, in his discretion, arrange for their specialized training.

Staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the minority members of the Committee, who may delegate such authority as they deem appropriate.

## **COMMITTEE RECORDS**

### *18. Preparation and maintenance of Committee*

An accurate stenographic record shall be made of all business meetings and hearings.

The proceedings of the Committee shall also be recorded in a journal which shall, among other things, include a record of the votes on any questions on which a record vote is demanded.

Members of the Committee shall correct and return transcripts of hearings as soon as practicable after receipt thereof.

Any witness may, in the presence of a Committee staff member and at a reasonable time at the office of the Committee, examine the transcript of his own testimony and make grammatical or technical changes that do not substantially alter the record of testimony.

The Chairman may order the printing of a hearing record without the corrections of any member or witness if he determines that such member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time for corrections, and that further delay would seriously impede the Committee's responsibility for meeting its deadlines under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Transcripts of hearings and meetings may be printed if the Chairman decides it is appropriate, or if a majority of the members so request.

#### *19. Access to committee records*

The Chairman shall promulgate regulations to provide for public inspection of rollcall votes (in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 27(b)), and to provide access by Members to committee records (in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 27(c)).

Access to classified testimony and information, and to information, data, estimates, and statistics received from the Congressional Budget Office that are subject to the provisions of section 208(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, shall be limited to members of the Committee, and to Committee staff and stenographic reporters who have appropriate security clearance.

Notice of the receipt of such information shall be sent to the Committee members. Such information shall be kept in the Committee safe, and shall be available to members in the Committee office.

#### **APPLICABILITY OF HOUSE RULES**

#### *20. Applicability of House rules*

Except as otherwise specified herein, the Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege. \*

#### **CONFEREES**

#### *21. Appointment of conferees*

Majority party members recommended to the Speaker as conferees shall be recommended by the Chairman subject to the approval of the majority party members of the Committee. The Chairman shall recommend such minority party members as conferees as shall be determined by the minority party, provided that the recommended party representation shall be in approximately the same proportion as that in the Committee.

#### **PRESS RELEASE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, AUGUST 27, 1974**

Chairman Al Ullman (D., Ore.) of the House Committee on the Budget today announced committee approval of Walter Kravitz as its staff director.

Congress recently established the House Budget Committee and its Senate counterpart as part of a general reorganization of congressional budget procedures. The new committees will be responsible for producing an annual unified congressional budget that sets overall federal spending and revenue figures and establishes spending priorities among federal programs.

Mr. Kravitz, 49, comes to the committee with 23 years' experience in the Library of Congress, most of them in the Library's Congressional Research Service. He has been the service's senior specialist in American National Government since 1970 and an assistant director since 1972.

**PRESS RELEASE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, NOVEMBER 15, 1974**

George Gross, formerly of Fairfield, Connecticut, has been appointed General Counsel of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, it was announced recently by Al Ullman (D-Oregon), Chairman of the Committee.

Gross, who assumed his new duties on October 21, had served for nearly six years as the chief counsel of the Subcommittee on Housing of the House Banking and Currency Committee, where he was the principal staff member on Federal housing and urban development programs. Previously, he served as the Assistant to the Federal Chairman of the New England Regional Commission; Assistant Director for Governmental Affairs for the National Association of Home Builders; and a legislative counsel in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The House Budget Committee and its Senate counterpart were established in August 1974 as part of a major reform of congressional budget procedures. The Committees are charged with establishing ceilings on Federal expenditures and revenues, determining the amount of budget surplus or deficit, setting the level of the public debt, and determining national budget priorities.

Gross, 40, graduated from Roger Ludlowe High School in Fairfield in 1952, the University of Connecticut in 1959, and Boston University School of Law in 1962. He is married and has two children. Gross is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Gross who now live in Stamford.

**DRAFT--PRESS RELEASE**

Chairman Al Ullman (D-Oregon) today announced the appointment of Nancy Teeters to head the House Budget Committee's economic analysis staff and Bruce Meredith to lead the Committee's budget priorities staff. Seven additional professional staff members were also appointed.

The House Budget Committee and its Senate counterpart were established in August 1974 as part of a major reform of congressional budget procedures. The Committees are charged with recommending overall Federal spending, revenue, and debt levels, and the establishment of spending priorities among Federal programs.

Mrs. Teeters, who was born in Marion, Indiana, is currently Senior Specialist on the Federal Budget for the Congressional Research Service in the Library of Congress. A graduate of Oberlin College and the University of Michigan, she was previously Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution where she co-authored three of the Institution's annual reviews of the budget, *Setting National Priorities*. Mrs. Teeter's other government service includes four years with the Office of Management and Budget, one year on the staff of the Council of Economic Advisors, and nine years with the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Meredith, a native of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, has nine years experience on the staff of the House Appropriations Committee, and is currently staff assistant to the chairman. He was formerly a budget analyst in the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Agriculture.

Also appointed to the Budget Committee's staff were:

Benson J. Simon, presently special assistant to the U.S. Postal Rates Commission. A graduate of Cornell University, Mr. Benson served for six years with OMB and for five years with NASA. At OMB he rose to the position of assistant chief of the General Government Programs Division.

Raphael R. Thelwell, a senior management analyst with OMB, has degrees from Columbia University, Stevens Institute of Technology, and George Washington University. Among other accomplishments during his 11 years with OMB, Mr. Thelwell designed and installed a system of 5-year budget projections. He also has extensive teaching experience, having served as assistant professor in the Department of Economics at Catholic University, Associate Professor in Administration at George Washington University, and Professor of Managerial Macroeconomics and Microeconomics at Howard University's School of Business Administration.

Carl H. Schwartz, Jr., a veteran of 28 years with the OMB, and currently a professional staff member of the House Public Works Committee. After graduation from Columbia University with a Ph. D. in economics and business, Mr. Schwartz served eight years with the Farm Credit Administration. At OMB he held a number of progressively responsible positions, including that of Head,

Resources Programs Division, and Director, General Government Management Division.

Dennis M. Kedzior, currently Chief of Budget Operations in the Wisconsin Bureau of Planning and Budget. He has also held various administrative positions with both St. Mary's College in Minnesota and Syracuse University, and holds an MPA degree from Syracuse's Maxwell Graduate School.

William Robertson, of Portland, Oregon, presently financial writer with the Oregon Journal. Mr. Robertson was formerly a Washington correspondent for the Newhouse News Service, and is a graduate of Lewis and Clark University.

Mrs. Linda Smith, currently financial analyst with the House District of Columbia Committee. A graduate of Occidental College and of the Maxwell Graduate School at Syracuse University, Mrs. Smith has several years experience as a budget analyst at OMB.

Nicholas A. Masters, presently director of the Public Affairs Graduate Program in Washington for Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Ill. He is also Professor of Government and Public Affairs at SIU. Dr. Masters served as staff director of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations in 1971, and was research director for the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress from 1965 to 1968. After obtaining a Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin, Masters taught at Washington University in St. Louis and at Pennsylvania State University.

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#### PRESS RELEASE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, DECEMBER 18, 1974

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Committee on the Budget today announced the appointment of eight new committee staff members.

Linda Kamm has been named the committee's associate general counsel. She attended Brandeis University and earned a law degree at Boston College Law School. She has served on the staff of the Select Committee on Committees in the House.

Alair A. Townsend, John F. Cove and Charles W. Wiecking have been appointed senior budget priorities analysts for the committee, while Michael L. Telson has been named a budget priorities analyst.

Ms. Townsend, 32, has been staff director for the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee. She was graduated from Elmira College and received a master's degree in sociology from the University of Wisconsin. She will be the Budget Committee's senior priorities analyst for human resources programs.

Cove, 46, has been with the Department of Defense for 22 years and has served as director of procurement at DOD. He was born in Boston and graduated from Merrimack College. He will serve as the committee's senior analyst for national security programs.

Wiecking, 49, has been assistant administrator for program development with the Federal Insurance Administration for five years and has nine years of experience with the Department of Housing and Urban Development as a budget analyst. He was born in Bluffton, Ind., and was graduated with a degree in economics from Indiana University. He will serve as senior analyst for community resources and general government programs.

Telson, 28, is a congressional engineering fellow with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and has served on the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. He earned bachelor's and master's degrees in electrical engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also has a doctorate in electrical engineering with a minor in economics. He will serve as a budget priorities analyst in the physical resources area.

James M. Lyday and Harry J. Boissevain have been appointed economists for the Budget Committee, and Joanne Margaret Brasco has been named a junior economist.

Lyday, 44, studied at the University of Oklahoma and the University of Tulane. He is presently an economist with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Boissevain, 42, has 14 years of experience as an economist with the Rand Corp. He was born in Charlottesville, Va., and earned a bachelor's degree in foreign affairs at the University of Virginia as well as a master's degree in economics at the University of Southern California.

Ms. Brasco, 22, received a bachelor's degree from Regis College. She has been a junior economist with the Federal Trade Commission.

Melvin M. Miller, 48, has been named minority staff director for the Budget Committee. He has served in a similar capacity for the Select Committee on Committees and as minority clerk for the House Administration Committee. He earned bachelor's and law degrees at the University of Wisconsin.

The House Budget Committee and its Senate counterpart were established in August, 1974, as part of a major reform of congressional budget procedures. The committees are charged with recommending overall federal spending, revenue, and debt levels and with establishing spending priorities among federal programs.

