

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Flemming

January 13, 1969

Honorable William V. Roth, Jr.
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Bill:

The President-Elect appreciated very much your ringing endorsement of Mr. Thomas B. Evans, Jr. Your letter of January 2, 1969 is an impressive salute, and it will be very influential in all considerations.

Mr. Nixon and I warmly appreciate your letting us know of your strong backing for Mr. Evans. Your salute to him means a great deal.

Cordially,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kmb

January 13, 1969

Mr. William V. Roth, Jr.
United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Bill:

Can you imagine my embarrassment this morning to see your October 31st letter, addressed to Richard Nixon, come across my desk?

I talked with Don Kirtley in an effort to apologize for the absence of a prompt reply. Apparently your letter arrived in New York just a few days before election and was probably placed in a box to answer after the victory. From then till now, it has been hiding, but the last known reference was in the "talent search" section of the transition organization.

I regret very much that we didn't have your correspondence in time to avail ourselves of your talent and energy, but I shall inform Mr. Bryce Harlow of your generous offer to help during the hiatus. Your offer of help is much appreciated.

With warm and personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant

WET:da

Memorandum

JAN 10 1969

TO : Bob Marsden

DATE:

1/10/69

FROM : Henry Hyde

SUBJECT:

This just came across
my desk.

H

Bill -
what now!!
File?

ROUTING SLIP

Roth, William V. - Jr.

NAME (Last)

FIRST

MIDDLE

1628 Longworth H.O.B. (Member of Congress)

ADDRESS

STREET

Wash. D.C. 20015

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

- ☐ BOX 1
- ☒ BOX 2
- ☐ BOX 3
- ☐ BOX 4
- ☐ BOX 5

- ☐ BOX 6
- ☐ BOX 7
- ☐ BOX 8
- ☐ BOX 9
- ☐ BOX 10

ROUTING SLIP

Roth	William	V. - Jr.
NAME (Last)	FIRST	MIDDLE
1628 Longworth	H.O.B.	(Member of Congress)
ADDRESS	STREET	
Wash.	D.C.	20015
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

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- ☐ BOX 8
- ☐ BOX 9
- ☐ BOX 10

WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR.
AT-LARGE
DELAWARE

1628 LONGWORTH HOB
TELEPHONE: 202-225-4165

COMMITTEES:
JUDICIARY
MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

October 31, 1968

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. President:

The transition period during the coming weeks I know will be of great importance for your Administration. While you have an extraordinarily competent and well-organized staff, it occurred to me that there may be areas where you might need additional volunteers to assist you between the election and the first of the year. It is for this reason that I am writing to you. //

To give you a brief summary of my background, I was born in Montana, am a graduate of the University of Oregon, Harvard Business School and Harvard Law School. For 16 years, I was a corporation lawyer in California, Virginia and Delaware. This has given me a comprehensive understanding of the various sections of our great nation. Also my service as an intelligence officer in the Pacific Theatre during World War II, travel in the Far East and considerable business and personal contacts with Asian nationals and personal travel in Europe have afforded me the opportunity to acquire a broad insight into personality traits, and the national characteristics and problems of many countries.

On a government level, I have served as chairman of the State Commission on Modernization of State Laws; in 1963, I was appointed by the U. S. Deputy Secretary of Defense to the Working Subgroup of the Defense Industry Advisory Council; and served as co-chairman of the Delaware Citizens' Commission for Reorganization of Federal Government (Delaware State Hoover Commission).

As you know, I am running for re-election as Representative-at-Large from Delaware, and you are familiar with my legislative efforts to enact a bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs and a bill to establish a Hoover-type body, the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization.

I would be pleased and honored to devote as much time as you might desire to assist you in any way possible before assuming my duties in the 91st Congress and, of course, it will be a pleasure to cooperate with you in that capacity. //

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
October 31, 1968
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In order that I may arrange my schedule, I would very much appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bill Roth

William V. Roth, Jr., M.C.

WVR/cmd

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

RICHARD M. NIXON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable William V. Roth, Jr.
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Bill:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building #7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D.C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken Belieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kb

December 19, 1968

Hangan

Honorable William V. Roth, Jr.
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Bill:

Thanks very much for your thoughtful letter of December 13 saluting with style and flourish Miss Janet Saxon; she appears to be a most outstanding individual, worthy of full consideration, and your resounding applause leads me to believe she will have that consideration.

I have brought your comments and Miss Saxon's resume to the attention of the proper people hereabouts; I appreciate very much ~~your~~ thorough and genuinely impressive letter.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax



URGENTLY REQUEST YOUR FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF CONGRESSMAN
ROGERS C B MORTON FOR POSITION OF SECRETARY OF INTERIOR. I
KNOW ROG, AND HIS ABILITY AND SINCERELY BELIEVE HE WOULD MAKE
AN INVALUABLE MEMBER OF YOUR CABINET. HE IS A MAN OF GREAT
INTERGRITY DEDICATED TO THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING THE AMERICAN
POSITION IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE. PLEASE ADD MY NAME TO HIS LIST
OF ARDENT SUPPORTERS. I BELIEVE IT IMPERATIVE THE SEASTERN
PART OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE A VOICE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE
INTERIOR

CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE WILLIAM V ROTH JR (DEL)
(115).

Wm. H. H. H.

(100-55)

December 16, 1968

Honorable William V. Roth, Jr.
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Bill:

I hasten to thank you most sincerely for the outstanding paper of December 3 which I have just received. This is the kind of imaginative and thoughtful approach to serious problems that the new Administration needs in helping to develop a progressive and constructive program.

I have made your paper available to the "Issue Development" activity which is now here at work as part of Mr. Nixon's staff. I know that they will find your suggestions of great assistance and interest. No doubt we shall have other opportunities to discuss these problems and I hope you will continue to be available for advice and cooperation as our program coalesces.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kmb

cc: Martin Anderson

U. S. House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

Byrne:

Thanks for a
most enjoyable lunch.

Hope the attached
is of some use.

Bull

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 3, 1968

Mr. Bryce Harlow
Assistant to President-elect Nixon
Nixon Headquarters
Pierre Hotel
Fifth Avenue and 61st Street
New York, New York

Dear Bryce:

As suggested by you I am outlining a few ideas of mine that may be of interest to President-elect Nixon and his staff. One, involving a Federal information program and the restructuring of the Federal government, has been the principal work project of my office during the past year. Our study has resulted in specific legislative proposals which are attached to this letter.

The other proposals were the subject matter of speeches by me. They are only sketchily covered as I have not yet endeavored to implement them, although I hope to move in the immediate future on the so-called University of the World by sending a letter to individuals who I believe may be interested in this concept. I shall withhold any action, however, until I receive word from you as to whether the incoming Administration has any interest in this concept.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

As I stated above, my staff and I have spent the major portion of this year studying the Federal government. We began by seeking to find out how many Federal assistance programs there are, obtaining meaningful information about what they do and learning how and where they are administered. We did this with an eye towards determining whether the concepts of assistance and organization under which the Federal government and the Federal system are currently operating are adequate to the task of solving the problems that now confront us and the task of solving the problems that will be set before us by the coming decade. As I indicated to you, I believe that the present structure is not adequate and I recommend three specific short- and long-range proposals.

Mr. Bryce Harlow
New York, New York
December 3, 1968
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Ad Hoc Committee

First, to demonstrate that he is going to move in and take action immediately, the President might create an ad hoc advisory and fact-finding committee. Based on its study of available information, including findings of my own 8-month effort, it could recommend the immediate alterations that the President could effectuate, as well as recommend the long-range devices it deemed necessary for the restructuring of the Federal government and the Federal system.

Members of the ad hoc committee could include such men as:

William Scranton
Milton Friedman
Robert S. McNamara
Daniel Moynihan
Arthur J. Goldberg
Chief Justice Earl Warren
Representative Tom Curtis
Dr. Leon H. Sullivan, Chairman of Board, OIC
James B. Conant, Former President of Harvard University
Crawford H. Greenewalt, Former President of DuPont Company
Donald P. Kircher, President of Singer Company
Courtney C. Brown, Dean of Graduate School of Business,
Columbia University

I would be most pleased to give all assistance to, or to serve on, such a group and to open my files to assist its efforts.

Program Information

Secondly, the President could recommend passage of the Program Information Act, H.R. 17915. This bill requires the publishing of an annual compendium of Federal assistance programs. The compendium would contain information of the type most needed by State and local officials in obtaining Federal assistance for their communities, as well as the type needed by Congress and the Executive Branch to locate overlap and

Mr. Bryce Harlow
New York, New York
December 3, 1968
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duplication in order to better co-ordinate and streamline Federal activities. This bill had 135 House and Senate co-sponsors in the 90th Congress. These include Democrats, Republicans, liberals and conservatives.

Hoover Commission

Thirdly, the President could recommend creation of a modern Hoover-type commission. My ideas on such a commission are incorporated in the Executive Reorganization and Management Improvement Act, H.R. 18574, which had 130 House and Senate co-sponsors in the 90th Congress. This bill broadens the scope of a Hoover-type commission over that of the two previous commissions in that it provides for an even more penetrating and complete analysis of the usefulness, scope, substance and management of all Federal programs and activities. Such a commission would be charged not only with studying the Federal government on a horizontal plane but with evaluating vertically the effect of Federal assistance programs and activities upon the interrelationship of Federal, State and local governments, especially from the standpoint of preserving and strengthening our decentralized system of government. It would recommend how the resources of our national and State and local levels of government can better be meshed and marshalled. For example, the commission would study such concepts as broad block grants and revenue-sharing and the use of public and semi-private corporations on national and regional bases as tools for stimulating private resources and private enterprise in the solutions of today's and tomorrow's problems.

I believe the adoption of this three-step program would help demonstrate from the beginning that President-elect Nixon is an action President. It is my understanding that part of his initial message to the Congress and the American people will be to recommend a set of national goals or priorities for domestic programs. The adoption of this three-step program would enable him to establish immediate steps to insure better utilization of national resources to meet these goals.

There is already a considerable amount of built-in national interest for these proposals as reflected by more than 250 editorials as well as news columns that have been written concerning my legislative

Mr. Bryce Harlow
New York, New York
December 3, 1968
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proposals and catalog. Articles have appeared in such national periodicals as the Christian Science Monitor, Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, Business Week and U. S. News & World Report. A Washington correspondent for Newsweek has already expressed interest in Mr. Nixon's incorporation of these ideas in his State of the Union address. For your information, I am enclosing some of the typical press reaction from across the country and a copy of the Tax Foundation's August Tax Review which outlines some of my work in this area.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WORLD

The idea of a University of the World in which young leaders from all parts of the globe could come together to freely analyze and discuss the sources of world tensions has attracted me for some time. The University would be oriented, not toward professional development, even though students would enter at the postgraduate level, but, rather, toward fostering mutual understanding among all races, religions, cultures, nationalities, and backgrounds. A model might be Princeton University's Institute of Advanced Studies.

In its function of developing international understanding and through understanding, hopefully, peace, the University's curriculum would be based upon seminars in which students could explore the questions posed by the world population explosion; widespread hunger in some regions; racial and ethnic misunderstanding and prejudice; social, political, and economic differences; and regional problems. Simply put, young leaders -- potentially the political, commercial, and religious leaders of their respective countries -- would be afforded a forum in which to explain themselves to one another.

Financing and operating the University would, of course, pose difficult but not insurmountable problems because of present-day divisions in the world. Ideally, funds should be derived from private sources such as foundations or individuals. Recognizing that such endowments may not be available from East Bloc and poorer nations, one international organization, possibly the U.N., could serve as a conduit for government contributions from all countries to insulate the University from political influence.

Mr. Bryce Harlow
New York, New York
December 3, 1968
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Problems can be anticipated in the operation of the University. At the outset, a multinational board of regents and an internationally acclaimed educator would appear best suited to head the University. I do not envisage a single institution, but several small colleges of the University located in various parts of the world. Attendance at the regional colleges would not be limited to students from nations lying within a particular region; an international mix would be encouraged.

Admittedly, there remain unanswered several important questions surrounding this germ of an idea. In spite of this, I believe there are clear cut benefits to be derived from committing the prestige of the Presidency to creation of the University of the World. First, support of such an institution would, I believe, capture the imagination of young people in the United States and around the world. Recognition of young people -- that they do count and can play a role in government can help turn them from disenchantment and destructive attitudes toward constructive goals and action. Second, the University can be an effective force for peace and international understanding.

LEADERSHIP IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The preoccupation of the Johnson Administration with Vietnam has caused a new isolationism in America, a desire among many to withdraw from world affairs. While it is true that the United States cannot be the world's policeman, the isolationism of the new left is no more appropriate for the world today than isolationism of the right was in the 30's. I believe the Nixon Administration can help avoid isolationism by calling for the development of new regional structures throughout the Free World that are capable of ultimately playing a meaningful role in world politics. I speak of regional unity not only in Western Europe, but Africa, South America and the rim of Eastern Asia as well.

Action should begin now. Political unity in Europe should not passively await the demise of DeGaulle. The United States must help provide the leadership to find the ways to make political, military and economic cooperation there a growing reality. Unity should

Mr. Bryce Harlow
New York, New York
December 3, 1968
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enable this region to assume greater responsibility for its own defense, especially with its withdrawal of troops from overseas territories.

Efficient agriculture and industrialization can go forward in other sections of the world only through regional cooperation and free trade areas such as that seen in Europe in postwar years. This is particularly true in regions where new nations' boundaries were created with little regard for economic realities, such as in Africa.

As stated by George Ball in his book entitled "Discipline of Power," the major burden of leadership in Africa should be borne by Western Europe because of past and present cultural, economic and geographic ties.

In South America, we likewise must make it clear that the Alliance for Progress and any future assistance will be tied to regional development and common markets.

The same is true in Asia. Our leadership and assistance must be used to inspire regional development along the southern and eastern rim of Asia, with Japan as well as other prosperous nations such as Taiwan, whom we have helped, being encouraged to take the lead. On this point, I was impressed by the fact that last January the South Korean Ambassador foresaw such regional development as a practical approach to Asian problems.

Obviously, regional developments throughout the Free World are long-term goals that cannot be immediately accomplished. They are, however, goals that can be defined now by the President-elect as pointing the way to these regions becoming viable economies, and increasingly militarily and politically self-reliant.

WESTERN MEETINGS

Today, American prestige abroad is very low, especially among nations that have been allied with us in the past. One dramatic step that the new President might take of showing bold new leadership and establishing closer relations with Western nations is periodic joint meetings with other leaders of the Free World. Properly handled, I believe the benefits could be manifold.

Mr. Bryce Harlow
New York, New York
December 3, 1968
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First, it would enable the leaders of the principal nations of the Free World (and I would include such countries as Japan) to meet to discuss common problems and interests. For example, it could be used as a springboard for regional development, as discussed above. However, the purpose of the meeting should be primarily for the free exchange of ideas rather than to replace normal diplomatic channels for seeking specific agreement on current issues.

Secondly, it would help dissipate the notion in Western nations that the United States deals directly with Russia and ignores their interests.

Thirdly, such meetings could well capture the imagination of the public, such as the past meetings of Roosevelt, Churchill and others. Informal meetings held throughout the world could dramatically underscore the bright new leadership in Washington.

CRASH MEDICAL PROGRAM

Americans are deeply concerned with the rising cost of medical treatment as there are few families that have not experienced a major illness with one of its members. However, in the closing days of the campaign, Republicans as a party were characterized by the opposition as insensitive to the medical needs of the people. Two steps I believe could help counter this attitude.

First, I believe a crash program to control major diseases -- strokes, heart disease, cancer -- should be established, much like our program to land a man on the Moon by 1970. This does not necessarily imply increased spending over present levels, but rather redefining our areas of emphasis.

The Federal government is, admittedly, doing much in this area already. In fact, there is reason to doubt that existing medical research capabilities are able to absorb a significantly increased budget. Nevertheless, by restructuring and renewing emphasis these programs could undoubtedly be more productive of results.

Mr. Bryce Harlow
New York, New York
December 3, 1968
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Second, the Federal government could use its resources to help insure the most modern medical equipment is available at reasonable costs throughout our country. A serious lack of advanced major items of medical equipment exists in many hospitals due to their high cost. This is especially true in hospitals located in smaller towns and poorer areas.

The Federal government could take steps to close the gap between the miracles of medical technology and what is available to the people. In so doing, maximum use should be made of facilities already in being or which lend themselves to upgrading to the necessary standards at a relatively small cost. I believe this can best be done by designating a number of medical centers for special emphasis in helping them acquire the best, most modern medical equipment available, thereby enabling them to offer treatment to the public at a relatively nominal cost.

An important side effect of this program would be to enhance our national health education and training structure to increase the supply of doctors, dentists, nurses, and technicians, and, also, to broaden the Nation's medical research capability.

I hope that the above contains at least a few ideas that may be of interest to the new Administration. I am, of course, especially interested in seeing my program for restructuring the Federal government move forward. If I can be of assistance in any way on any of these matters, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

WVR/cmd
Enc.

William V. Roth, Jr., M.C.

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90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 17915

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 17, 1968

Mr. ROTH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations

A BILL

To create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SHORT TITLE

4 SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Program In-
5 formation Act".

6 DEFINITIONS

7 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act—

8 (a) The term "Federal assistance program" means any
9 program providing Federal benefits, regardless of whether
10 it is identified as a separate program by law or by any
11 administering agency, which can be differentiated from any



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 114

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1968

No. 109

Senate

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. Edward B. Lewis, D.D., pastor, Capitol Hill United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord and Father of mankind, we acknowledge that God is our strength and courage, making us equal to the tasks of the day. Your strength within us gives us power, understanding, and the balance of love.

We are grateful for the power of a moment of prayer. Physical strength is increased, mental stability is possible, emotional serenity is ours as we meet any experience with Your presence in us.

The Psalmist sang the affirmation: *The Lord is the stronghold of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?*—Psalm 27: 1.

May this also be our deep affirmation.

For national and international leaders, for responsible citizens, we pray. Give guidance and strength during these hours of tension. May life, courage, persistence, and fearlessness for the right be gifts of God upon these to whom we look for leadership this day.

We pray in the Master's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, June 24, 1968, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16913) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. NATCHER, Mr. HULL, Mr. MORRIS of New Mexico, Mr. SHIPLEY, Mr. MAHON, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. LANGEN, Mr. HARRISON, and Mr. JONAS

were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed severally to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H.R. 14907. An act to amend the Federal Credit Union Act;

H.R. 15345. An act to provide security measures for banks and other financial institutions; and

H.R. 16162. An act to enable the Export-Import Bank of the United States to approve extension of certain loans, guarantees, and insurance in connection with exports from the United States in order to improve the balance of payments and foster the long-term commercial interests of the United States.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OBJECTION TO COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, by request I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nominations on the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Gen. Earle Gilmore Wheeler to be Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

U.S. AIR FORCE

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Air Force.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

U.S. ARMY

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Army.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

U.S. NAVY

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Navy.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK—ARMY AND MARINE CORPS

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army and the Marine Corps which had been placed on the Secretary's desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

S 7679