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Should an impasse develop on the union shop, it would go to third-party binding arbitration. Thus, if the arbitrator ruled for the unions, there would be a union shop in the postal service, with employees required to belong to one of the unions representing their craft in order to hold their jobs.

The only exception to this would be in 19 states which have right-to-work laws which bar the union shop.

Should postal employe unions get the union shop, federal employe unions would certainly seek the same rights.

Nearly 90 percent of all postal workers are unionized so a union shop would apply nationwide, except in 19 right-to-work States.

The majority of federal classified and blue collar workers are not unionized, although the rate of unionization among them has grown tremendously in the past decade.

What federal employe union leaders would ask for is a union shop in all of the government installations and offices in which they have exclusive recognition by virtue of having won majority elections.

The National Right-to-Work Committee strongly opposes any union shop in government and is lining up support for an amendment that will be offered by conservative forces in the House when the postal reform bill is voted on to forbid any union shop in government.

The committee also declares that there is doubt that postal workers in the 19 Right-to-Work States would be protected against the union shop.

THE U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

(Mr. ADAIR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has recently held hearings on the authorization bill for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency which, under the leadership of ACDA Director, Gerald C. Smith, is doing a very effective job.

Recently ACDA issued a report and news release on "World Military Expenditures in 1969." Because of the broad interest within the Congress on this subject, I am pleased to submit excerpts from the news release:

World military spending reached a record \$200 billion in 1969, up 44 percent since 1964, but preliminary data now available suggest that the year-to-year increase slowed down during the past two years and that some reduction in the ratio to world income is likely if the pattern continues.

The new statistics were issued today by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in its fourth annual report on global outlays based on national data for 120 countries. The study for the first time covers estimated spending through the calendar year just ended.

ACDA Director Gerald C. Smith, who is also the Chief U.S. Negotiator in the strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union, states in his introduction: "The report shows the rise in military spending continuing, although it is less sharp. The world remains the poorer for it."

Between 1965 and 1967, world military expenditures in current prices soared at the rate of 13 percent a year. Since 1967, the increase has averaged five percent yearly. Most of the increase in this latter period has resulted from price inflation. In terms of constant prices, 1969 expenditures were three percent above 1967 and only fractionally higher than in 1968.

Despite the more encouraging recent trend,

ACDA points out that it will take more than a diminished rate of increase to lessen significantly the heavy economic burden of military spending. The Agency reports that if recent spending patterns were to continue, the nations of the world by the end of the 1970's will be devoting more than \$300 billion a year to defense. Over the decade, they would have spent for this one purpose alone an amount virtually equivalent to the present tangible wealth of the United States—all the land, homes, factories, highways, minerals, and other real assets.

Furthermore, the global slowdown in the rate of increase has been accompanied by an acceleration in the countries that can least afford it.

Highlights of the report show that of the \$200 billion spent for defense in 1969, \$174 billion was spent by the developed countries and \$26 billion by developing countries. Expressed in constant dollars, expenditures of developed countries were unchanged from 1967—the latest year covered by the previous study—to 1969, but the spending by developing countries rose 25 percent.

The world's total military outlays in current dollars grew from \$139 billion in 1964, \$143 billion in 1965, \$160 billion in 1966, \$181 billion in 1967, to an estimated \$191 billion in 1968.

Including the \$200 billion for 1969, this means that over the six-year period more than \$1 trillion (\$1,000,000,000,000) have been spent on arms and Armed Forces. Measured against available economic resources, the sum exceeds the value of all goods and services produced in the United States in the past year; it is more than two years' income for the world's developing countries in which two and one-half billion people live; and it is equal to as much public money as was spent by all governments on all forms of public education and health care in the six-year period.

... an increasing portion of world outlays was found in the military expenditures of countries outside the two major blocs. In both 1968 and 1969, the military budgets of such countries appeared to be growing at a rate more than twice that of the world total, reflecting an accelerated arms race in some of the developing countries.

The ACDA report finds that the upward spiral of arms budgets in poorer countries was "one of the most striking—and disturbing—aspects of the latest trends in world military spending."

The study contains a series of charts covering world military expenditures from 1964 to 1969 and comparisons with GNP for the same period, developed and developing countries' shares of the world total in 1967, the relative burden of military expenditures by country, world military and other public expenditures, and average per capita expenditures for military, education, and health by region.

A unique feature of the ACDA report is that it provides comparative figures in dollars for each of the 120 countries in the survey. The statistical tables show national expenditures for defense, education, health and foreign aid, as well as GNP, population and armed forces. The latest year for which the detailed data are available for all the countries is 1967. ACDA has estimated world trends in military spending and GNP for 1968 and 1969 based on preliminary and partial national figures. Several international and U.S. agencies contribute statistics to the report.

The study was made by the Arms Control Agency's Economics Bureau, headed by Robert H. B. Wade, an assistant director of the Agency and former U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It represents part of the Bureau's effort to meet its responsibilities for a continuing study of the effects of military

spending on both the international and the domestic scene.

EXTENSION OF PAY RAISE TO POSTMASTERS AND SUPERVISORS

(Mr. SCOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I received a telegram last night from the president of the National Association of Postmasters requesting that Congress apply any pay raise given postal employees in an equitable manner so that postmasters and supervisors who attempted to handle the mail during the recent strike not be discriminated against in favor of those who did illegally strike.

It may be that the telegram was only sent to members of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and I insert it in the Record at this point in full for the information of the entire membership.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

March 25, 1970.

HON. WILLIAM L. SCOTT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

We earnestly plead that in considering pay raises for postal employees that Congress in its wisdom apply such raises equitably to all postmasters and supervisory levels. You will not find postmasters and supervisors striking to get a pay raise. They were there trying to handle the mail when the rank and file employees were out on strike.

BREMER EHRLER,

President, National Association of Postmasters.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

(Mr. MAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the President has sent to the Congress a message dealing with higher education. I commend it to all of my colleagues.

I would like especially to call attention to the President's recommendations for increasing the funds available for loans to college students. The administration has proposed the creation of a National Student Loan Association which would enable students of all income levels to obtain Government-guaranteed loans. It is estimated that during the first year of operation alone this device would increase the pool of lendable funds by over \$1 billion.

In addition, every eligible student would be able to borrow up to \$2,500 a year and to repay the loan over a 20-year period. I am certain that this message will be good news to the many parents who have young children and who are wondering how they will be able to pay for the college costs of these children. I urge careful attention to the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

AMBASSADOR PHILIP C. HABIB,
ACTING HEAD, AMERICAN DELEGATION TO PARIS MEETINGS ON VIETNAM

(Mr. MORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1