

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, January 22, 1971

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The Lord give thee understanding in all things.—II Timothy 2: 7.

Almighty God, we give Thee humble and hearty thanks for this good land we call the United States of America and for the glory of a people who live in liberty. Keep us ever mindful of the responsibilities which are ours and which we must accept if we are to continue to have a good land and to live as a free people. Grant that as we go forward we may ever be obedient to the leading of Thy holy spirit.

Bless Thou our President, our newly elected and beloved, Speaker, these Representatives of our people and all who work with them that they may be given wisdom to know Thy will, courage to do it, and strength to walk in Thy way that together we may make and keep our Nation great in goodness and good in greatness.

Comfort the family of our Senate colleague in their sorrow and receive him into Thy heavenly kingdom. We pray in the spirit of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House. A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 5]

Abbitt	Hagan	Pelly
Ashley	Harsha	Purcell
Baring	Harvey	Rees
Betts	Jarman	Reuss
Burleson, Tex.	Jonas	Scheuer
Byrne, Pa.	Kazen	Smith, Iowa
Byron	King	Smith, N.Y.
Camp	Kluczynski	Steed
Cederberg	Leggett	Talcott
Clark	Lent	Teague, Calif.
Davis, Ga.	McMillan	Thompson, Ga.
Edmondson	Martin	Tiernan
Edwards, La.	Mathias, Calif.	Waldie
Ford,	Mills	Watts
William D.	Montgomery	Whalley
Frey	Moorhead	Wyatt
Fulton, Tenn.	Morton	Zion
Fuqua	Murphy, N.Y.	
Griffiths	Nix	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 373 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the Journal.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. A quorum has just been established. There has been no business transacted.

The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the Journal.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the Journal.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was approved.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make an announcement at this time. The Chair is going to recognize the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LANDRUM) at this time. This is for the purpose of announcing the death of a great Member of Congress.

The Chair will take requests to correct the RECORD, but until we have adopted the rules of the House, the Chair will appreciate the indulgence of Members on other personal requests.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

THE LATE HONORABLE RICHARD BREVARD RUSSELL

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness and deep regret that I announce to the House of Representatives the death yesterday at 2:20 p.m. of the senior Senator from the State of Georgia, the Honorable RICHARD BREVARD RUSSELL, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, the stature of this gentleman, the late distinguished public servant from Georgia, is of such nature that I know all the Members of this House who had the privilege of serving with him in the Congress and who knew him personally, will want to have a time when they may express officially their feelings about the late Senator.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, with this announcement, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next I be permitted to address the House for 1 hour at which time all Members, if they so desire, may join in this eulogy to the late Senator from Georgia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE RICHARD B. RUSSELL

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 10) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 10

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Richard B. Russell, a Senator of the United States from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That a committee of seventeen Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the funeral committee the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. LANDRUM, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. FLYNT, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. HAGAN, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. STUCKEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, Mr. MATHIS, Mr. COLMER, Mr. HEBERT, Mr. HOLFIELD, Mr. SIKES, and Mr. PRICE of Illinois.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. O'NEILL OF MASSACHUSETTS AS DEMOCRATIC WHIP AND MR. McFALL AND MR. BRADEMAs AS FLOOR WHIPS

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

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time in order to make an announcement.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to announce that we have named the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. O'NEILL) as the majority whip of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to conclude the announcement by saying that in consultation with the distinguished Speaker, the position of deputy whip has been abolished and in place thereof we have created the position of two floor whips which will be held by the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL), who will fill one spot, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAs), who will fill the other spot.

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ARENDS AS REPUBLICAN WHIP

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to announce for the benefit of the membership as a whole the election of the Honorable LESLIE ARENDS, of Illinois, to be the Republican whip for the ninth consecutive Congress.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business of the House is the further consideration of House Resolution 5 on which the gentleman from Missouri reserved a point of order. If the gentleman from Missouri desires to make a point of order the Chair will now recognize him for that purpose.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I do desire to make a point of order against consideration of Resolution 5, inasmuch as it is against the law of the land.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 is in fact now the law of the land, Public Law No. 91-510, and section 601(6) thereof states that the effective date of the act is January 1, 1971.

For your information this legislation was signed into law by the President on October 26, 1970.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri full well realizes the precedents of the House, the fact that we operate until such time as rules are adopted, under "general parliamentary procedure," and that that is subject to wide interpretation.

On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, my point of order is lodged on the fact that the law of the land, first, says that any committee report or legislation, resolution, must be available to Members for 3 calendar days prior to consideration—section 108 (b) (4); and, second that any minority has 3 calendar days to file views with the clerk of any subcommittee—section 107(b). It is my understanding that the minority member here at the desk only learned at 2:28 p.m. yesterday that there was such a resolution, and then saw it for the first time.

Members will recall, and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will indicate that I queried the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi as to whether or not the resolution was available for the Members. This was after an erroneous resolution had been presented and read in part by the Clerk before we finally homed in on the true Resolution 5 that has now been called back up, after a forced but agreed to delay of 24 hours.

I appreciate the attitude of the House, and their forbearance in putting over and printing the resolution in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which was on our desks as early as 7 o'clock this morning, House Resolution 5.

I have read it in detail, Mr. Speaker, but there is still a question as to what committee, if any, reported out this resolution. Indeed, is there a Committee on Rules at this stage? If so, have the members other than holdovers been named? If so, who has been elected as the chairman under this same Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 that I quoted or for that matter, under general parliamentary procedure? Were there any hearings? Did the committee follow the procedure in section 102(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, now the law of the land, first, as to the adoption of a written rule on a regular meeting day and, second, did the chairman and three members of the standing committee file

written requests to consider such written resolution? Did it by a majority vote go into executive session, per section 103(b)?

Mr. Speaker, it should be apparent to all by now, that after having spent some 5 years considering the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, first through the action of the other body, finally through the revision of our own Committee on Rules, and the action of this House, when this law became effective on January 1, 1971, by its own definition, that we spent weeks in actual debate on the former, and Members will recall the debate on record of the 91st Congress, that it was dropped, and then that it was revived and that we brought it up again after a recess, and that there were some 118 amendments, all of which had due process, on all of which the House worked its will, and now we are not going by the law of the land, but by rules on which no notice was given, on which the ranking minority Member saw for the first time at 2:28 p.m. yesterday afternoon, no copies were available, the Members were dispersed—that is not the way to legislate, to use the most gentle and kindly rhetoric.

It is against the law of the land, it is against the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, in particular, and I pray that, based on the precedents, based on Jefferson's Rules of Procedure, which a former Speaker has ruled are indeed the greater bulk of existing parliamentary procedure, that we do not go forward with consideration of this resolution at this time until we have had due process, the Members have had the resolution in their hands for the minimum of 3 days, that minority reports have had an opportunity for preparation and distribution, and so that true compliance with the law of the land be accomplished.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. COLMER) desire to be heard?

Mr. COLMER. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi has just learned what the contents of the point of order consist of and has not had an opportunity to study it and to discuss the matter intelligently.

Therefore, the gentleman from Mississippi is perfectly willing to leave the matter to the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Speaker, if I may make this additional statement—I am sure that whatever merit there may be to the point of order that has been made by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HALL) that he certainly must have considered the fact that if his point of order were to be sustained, we would just have to adjourn this Congress to comply fully with his point of order, and I am sure he does not want to do that.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BOLLING) desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. BOLLING. Yes; Mr. Speaker, and very briefly.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HALL) pointed out in the beginning, his point of order does not lie for the reasons that he stated, because we are now operating under the general parliamentary law rather than under rules of the House in the 92d Congress.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair would point out to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HALL) that at the present time, as the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BOLLING) has just stated, the House is operating under the general parliamentary law. No rules have yet been adopted. The provisions of the legislative reorganization act, while enacted into law in the 91st Congress, cannot restrict the authority of this present House, in this 92d Congress, to adopt its own rules.

The Constitution is, of course, superior to any public statute and the Constitution in article I, section 5, gives each House the authority to determine the rules of its proceedings, and it has been repeatedly held that the power of each new House to make its own rules may not be impaired or controlled by the rules or actions of a preceding House.

These principles are, in fact, recognized and enunciated in Public Law 91-510, the Legislative Reorganization Act. Section 101 of that act states in part that the rules changes recommended therein are enacted "as an exercise of the rule-making power of the House, subject to and with full recognition of the power of the House to enact or change any rule of the House at any time in its exercise of its constitutional right to determine the rules of its proceedings."

The Chair overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. COLMER) is recognized.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, may I submit a parliamentary inquiry?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, for how long am I recognized?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will be recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. COLMER. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I shall try to be reasonably brief, but there are some things that I think I should say, though they may sound a bit repetitious to some of those who have heard me discuss one particular phase of this matter.

Mr. Speaker, you have granted me time, I assume, as a matter of custom, because, as has been pointed out, we have not adopted the Rules of the House. And as of now I have not been named Chairman of the Rules Committee. But in order to follow custom and be perfectly fair, I am going to yield the usual 30 minutes to the minority, the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) for purposes of discussing this matter. I hope that he will not find it necessary to use all of his time, and I hope that I may not.

I am presenting this resolution by direction of the Democratic caucus. In general, I am in sympathy with and approve of the resolution. But one phase of the resolution disturbs me greatly, as I am sure it must disturb every Member of this Congress. That is the language of the resolution that provides for what I consider the liquidation of the Rules Committee. Recognizing that for many years the Rules Committee has been the whipping boy for certain people of a certain philosophy and by the ultra-liberal press, I should like, particularly for the

benefit of the new Members of the House, to point out that there is nothing new about the proposed rule, basically. This amendment would abolish the Rules Committee. That is, of course, my statement and not exactly verbatim of what the rule provides.

This proposal has been before the Congress on several occasions, and specifically on two recent occasions. Under the leadership of the great former Speaker of this House, Mr. Rayburn, on January 3, 1949, the House adopted the 21-day rule. Two years later when the next Congress met, to wit, on January 3, 1951, that rule was repealed by the House under the leadership of the same Speaker. Mr. Rayburn was a strong and influential speaker, but he found that it would not work.

We went along, then, to 1965. On January 4, 1965, the House reinstated the 21-day rule.

On January 11, 1951, 2 years later, the House repealed the 21-day rule. Apparently there was a reason for that. It just would not work.

Let me point out before I go any further that this rule provision in the resolution now is the old 21-day with two exceptions. One is it provides for a so-called 10 days of grace in which the chairman of a legislative committee cannot file his resolution; he would have to wait 10 days. So it becomes a 31-day resolution rather than a 21-day resolution. The other difference is that it was mandatory under those rules for the Speaker to recognize the chairman or someone designated to call up the rule.

First I want to discuss the question of the need for this and the power that would be placed in the Speaker—a power that I do not think the Speaker should have, nor one that he should seek. I am not so sure that the great Speaker we just elected on yesterday craves this power. I am not so sure that this great but humble man would want to have the additional onus of having to take this responsibility as one man, to say what legislation should be considered and what should not be considered.

If we adopt this provision in the rules of the House let me point out again that we would be turning the clock back. I want my liberal friends—those who designate themselves as “liberals” and some of whom, at least, are sponsoring this matter—to have this brought to their attention. I call to their attention the fact that this would be turning the clock back 60 years, because the Speaker of the House 60 years ago, known then as “Czar” Cannon had this power. He was the Rules Committee. He appointed a couple of people, of course of his own selection, and he carried the rules around in his pocket that he did not want considered.

If my liberal friends will listen, the true liberals of that day were headed by a Member of Speaker Cannon's own party, the late great George Norris of Nebraska, who headed a revolution in this House that took that power away from Speaker Cannon.

The Committee on Rules, largely as it now exists, was set up to act as the agency for the programing of the legislation of this House.

Let me say that our great and beloved Speaker is a humble man and does not particularly crave this power. Who knows when there will be a Speaker here, possibly in this Congress—God forbid, but he is human like the rest of us—that would exercise this authority and discretion in an arbitrary manner.

Now, what is the Committee on Rules' function? First, I would say that it should, to the best of its ability, cooperate with the leadership of the House. Second, I would say that the Committee on Rules serves the purpose of giving a kind of a cooling off period where hastily and ill-advised reported legislation can be studied so that the country knows what is involved. Third, I would say that the Committee on Rules serves as a buffer for the Speaker, the leadership, and the membership of this House as well as the republic.

Oh, how many times, how many times have I been implored and other members of this Committee on Rules been implored: “Please, for God's sake, do not report that controversial bill out; it would defeat me for reelection.” So it serves as a buffer.

Now let us see what all of the fuss is about. Let us take up the first thing that the Rules Committee does. It cooperates with the leadership. Now, I do not want to be personal, but I think I owe it to the members of my committee to point out that the Committee on Rules has cooperated. In the past two Congresses—and I hope this may not be misconstrued—as chairman of that committee I have made every effort I could to cooperate with the leadership of this House. Again I am sure you have heard the Speaker and the leaders praise the cooperation that they have received from this committee. If this committee were a czar, it might be a different thing.

Let us look at the record. Do not take my word for it. I cannot go into too much detail about this. There were nearly 500 applications for rules from legislative committees requested in the past 4 years. To be exact, there were 493 applications. Let us see what happened to those requests.

Four hundred and ten of those were reported. Now, follow me. Two were withdrawn, that is, officially, and some of them were withdrawn otherwise. Twenty-two, because there was some change of heart and for insufficient interest. Forty-five of the discrepancies between the 410 and the 493 were disposed on the floor of the House under the general rules of the House such as the Consent Calendar, suspension of the rules, Calendar Wednesday, and so on. Those are all provisions that you have available to you to bypass the committee, not to mention the fact that any time the Rules Committee is opposed to the will of this Congress, all they have got to do is to file a petition on this desk to discharge the committee. And if a majority of the Members of the House sign the petition, it is automatically considered. Ten of these were hangers that came in at a later date before the Congress adjourned, for consideration. Now, get this: Four of that 493 were considered by the committee and a rule was refused, four out of nearly 500.

So, Mr. Speaker, has this committee acted arbitrarily? I say it has not.

Now, this final thought on that question. If this is what the House wants to do, then I strongly recommend that the rules be amended and that the committee as it exists be abolished. Why should 15 Members of this House sit up there day after day serving merely as rubber-stamps because they are assured that if they do not take action under the 21-day rule, the bill would come up anyway.

If I may say, modestly, paraphrasing the greatest statesman of our time, Winston Churchill, I did not take the post of chairman to preside over the liquidation of the Rules Committee.

You have the power any time you want to exercise it to liquidate the Rules Committee. You have the power to do this.

Now, as I said in the beginning, I am reporting these proposed rules by direction of the caucus. I am not satisfied, as you have, I hope, observed with a provision of that rule. I am opposed to this provision amending the power of the Rules Committee.

So at the time that the previous question is offered I think with good conscience I can vote and will against the previous question, at which time the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK) if the previous question is voted down, will offer an amendment to delete this provision from the test of the proposed rule.

I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. If my friend, the gentleman from Missouri, will permit me to carry out my first commitment, then I will yield.

I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, if my chairman will so permit, I would like to ask my chairman to yield so that I can have the gentleman clarify a statement that I believe he made inadvertently whereby I believe he leaves an impression that he does not care to.

So will my chairman yield to me for a question?

Mr. COLMER. The gentleman from Missouri knows that I never try to be arbitrary, I try to cooperate. However, I had pledged myself to the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK) to recognize him, and if I have his approval I would yield to the gentleman from Missouri for a question.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman, the chairman of the committee, certainly has my approval to yield to the gentleman from Missouri for such a question.

Mr. COLMER. I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri for a question.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, my question requires a very brief preliminary.

The gentleman from Mississippi, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, in his comments indicated that he did not believe that the Speaker of the House of Representatives craved this power. I agree with the gentleman from Mississippi.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives craves no power, he is not subject to cravings. But the gentleman from

Oklahoma, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, clearly means what he says, and that is that the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Democratic caucus favored the adoption of the 21-day rule. And I believe that means, and I know that that means that he favors the adoption of the 21-day rule. And I cannot believe that my distinguished chairman, who has cooperated in every way, and been fair in every way, would want to leave the impression other than the fact that the Speaker of the House of Representatives favored the adoption of the 21-day rule.

Mr. COLMER. Permit me to say to my distinguished and able colleague, who contributes much to the consideration of matters in the Committee on Rules, that I said, if I recall, that in my judgment I did not think that, to use the gentleman's term, he craved this power. I expressed my opinion. The gentleman has expressed his.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK).

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi yielding to me.

I will try not to take 5 minutes at this point, Mr. Speaker, but I simply would like to outline what our procedure will be, or at least what procedure we will attempt to carry out.

When the gentleman from Mississippi, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, moves the previous question, I will seek a vote upon that question and I will, of course, and am now urging that the previous question be voted down.

Therefore, I am asking for a "no" vote on the previous question at that point.

If the previous question is voted down, I shall seek recognition from the Chair to offer an amendment—one amendment—which will be very simply an amendment to strike out the 21-day rule provision as now encompassed in the proposed resolution.

I will not yield for any other amendment, and I would hope that after some brief discussion, because I think the situation is quite thoroughly understood, and I think every Member of the House well understands the implications of the 21-day rule—so after some fairly short discussion on the merits or demerits, I will then move the previous question on that matter. Of course, then a vote will occur on the amendment which I shall offer and upon the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I think this clearly delineates the procedure and unless there are questions with reference to the procedure, I will now yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I would, if I may, yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) 2 minutes.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I would just note for the information of the House that if you pass this rule as it came from our caucus recommendation, what you are doing is taking away from the House the only method and means that we have to get a bill before this House when it is locked up in the Rules Committee.

I am talking of a rule by the Committee on Rules which can no longer be ob-

tained by a petition for discharge with 218 names because we are automatically discharging the Rules Committee of consideration after 21 days if anyone questions the Rules Committee holding the bill over 21 days.

The discharge petition means nothing any more in relation to the Rules Committee. You cannot discharge the Speaker of this House from consideration and no piece of legislation once taken away from the Rules Committee and given to the Speaker, can get to the floor, if a Speaker is capricious, and refuses to recognize a Member for this purpose, and I do not charge this Speaker with being capricious or dictatorial, nor do I believe he fully understands the power that he is taking into his own hands. Anytime the Rules Committee wants to kill a bill and feels they have an association with the Speaker, they will discharge themselves of the bill after 21 days and it goes into the hands of the Speaker, and there is no means or method in any of the rules of this House where that bill can ever come before this House. The Speaker in his wisdom or his good will, or both can immediately put the bill before the House. There is absolutely no way that this House can get a bill or rule on a bill for consideration without the Speaker's consent and his good will once he has been given the bill by the Rules Committee. There is no other way of doing it. I submit to the House for their information.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I would prefer that the gentleman from California use some of his time.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 6]

Abbott	Halpern	Reuss
Ashley	Harsha	Rooney, Pa.
Baring	Harvey	O'Hara
Betts	Hawkins	O'Neill
Burleson, Tex.	Jarman	Purcell
Byrne, Pa.	Jonas	Rees
Camp	Karth	Smith, Iowa
Cederberg	King	Smith, N.Y.
Clay	Kluczynski	Steed
Davis, Ga.	Long, Md.	Stuckey
Diggs	McMillan	Talcott
Edmondson	Martin	Thompson, Ga.
Edwards, La.	Mathias, Calif.	Tiernan
Ford,	Mills	Waldie
William D.	Montgomery	Watts
Frey	Morton	Whalley
Fulton, Tenn.	Murphy, N.Y.	Wilson
Griffiths	Nix	Charles H.

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 375 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, first, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee for his courtesy in yielding 30 minutes to me which, of course, he did not have to do. In view of the fact that his time was used up quite rapidly, I hope to be able to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. YOUNG) and a like period, 2 minutes, to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PEPPER).

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply disappointed that on the first day of the convening of the 92d Congress we start out with an effort to change our rules in the manner in which the pending resolution calls change. I have the greatest respect for you, Mr. Speaker. I personally intend to cooperate with you in every way that I possibly can, and as the ranking minority member of the Rules Committee, I will certainly urge my colleagues on my side to do likewise.

Mr. Speaker, I would feel very much better if we had an opportunity to function for a month or two or three, and if at that particular time you would tell me that you had to have some change in the rules to get bills out, that the Rules Committee was bottlenecking them and that we were not being fair to you in your tenure of office, I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I would attempt to help write a type of rule through which bills could be brought to the floor if we were deliberately bottlenecking them.

But, as indicated by the distinguished chairman, of all the bills referred to our committee in the last session, only four were held up, and of the rules which we granted, at least five of them stayed on the calendar and were never brought up by the Speaker after we had granted rules on those bills.

It seems to me, in all fairness, we ought to have a little chance to function. Actually, with the makeup of the House Rules Committee, the rules can be changed at any time. If we do not do a satisfactory, cooperative job, an appropriate resolution can be introduced in the Rules Committee, and the votes are there to get it on the floor of the House without any trouble whatsoever.

Another thing that concerns me, Mr. Speaker, is the overall language of this measure that gives such a tremendous amount of discretion to you which I do not believe you need. I think you will find that this will be a very cooperative Congress, and that you will have a very good term of office. I do not believe you need that discretion nor should this responsibility be placed upon you. I think you may well find yourself in an extremely difficult position if at some time a bad resolution is brought out in the way proposed.

For example, say it is 31 days instead of the 21 days proposed. The length of time is longer; that is true. But we will have the Lincoln Day recess, I presume. And let us assume that a committee reports out a bill which might need correction. Suppose it would need some changes. Perhaps a substitute for the bill would be proposed but the substitute was

not in, or some other problem arose. We would then go on a 10-day vacation and we would have no chance to hear the bill. The bill could then be brought up under the 21-day provision, or a resolution could be introduced at that time, and then 21 days later, on the discharge day, it could be called up, and any member of the committee could be recognized.

I believe that it is the wrong approach at this particular time, Mr. Speaker, to start out the opening day doing this.

I am certainly going to support the vote against the previous question, in order that we can proceed in an effort to offer some amendments to House Resolution 5. Probably there will be other amendments certain Members are interested in. I will take as an example one which has to do with subsection (c) of clause 32 of rule XI, which would amend the so-called Thompson-Schwengel amendment, I believe, which provides one-third of the funds on request to go to the minority.

I want to be certain I make this clear. This change does not in any way change the language in the bill where two of the professional staff and one of the clerical staff are given to the minority. That language is still there.

In reviewing other parts of House Resolution 5, I believe most of them are more or less conforming amendments with the exception of possibly one or two. The only two I know of are the 21-day rule change and the part I just mentioned on subsection (c), clause 32 of rule XI.

If the previous question is voted down—and that is the only way we can approach the matter—then some Member will be recognized by the Speaker for the purpose of offering an amendment to House Resolution 5. When that amendment is offered, that individual will have time for debate, and a vote will then come on ordering the previous question in regard to that particular measure.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that sets forth the parliamentary part of this particular measure. I might take an example. We had under consideration last year the occupational health and safety bill. A number of the Members objected strenuously to that particular bill. We gave them some time on it. The sponsor wanted the bill on the floor of the House. We held that bill up not at our request but at the request of some of the Members, so that they could have time to try to clear up the difficulties and to make up a substitute bill and we could make the substitute bill in order when we came to the floor.

If we do not have some kind of rules of the game, this resolution can be written as a closed rule, with whatever hours of debate one wishes to have, or placing information in the bill which may be legislation in an appropriation bill. I do not believe that would happen, but I simply mention some of the problems that could possibly arise.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would certainly urge the Members to support the vote against the previous question. I want to be certain there is no doubt that to get at this matter we have to vote down the previous question when it is brought up for a vote.

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. LENNON. In spite of what I heard in the Democratic caucus and in spite of what I have heard here today I find it difficult to believe that the distinguished Speaker either wants this additional power and authority or believes that it is needed. I can understand why some individual Members of Congress, and I can certainly understand why some groups, would prefer for the Speaker to have this authority, because pressure can always be put more on one individual than it can be put on the majority of the members of a committee.

When the Democratic caucus convened here on Tuesday morning of this week and stayed in session Tuesday and Wednesday and up until noon yesterday—and the Republican policy committee met—one of the objectives was to show a new image to the American people.

Now what do we find? We are putting back into a single individual power and authority that he did not have before the 92d Congress convened. To me it would be an image that would react violently against the Members of this Congress, if they did not vote down the previous question and then vote to delete this provision from this offered resolution.

Mr. SMITH of California. May I say further, Mr. Speaker, with respect to the 21-day rule that was repealed January 10, 4 years ago, our previous distinguished Speaker, on many occasions in the past 4 years told me he had no complaints as to the manner in which the Committee on Rules was being handled and was not complaining in any way as to bills being held up in the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman briefly.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

There is another provision of this resolution that gives me serious concern, that is, the conferring of certain voting powers upon the nonvoting delegates from the District of Columbia. What are we here establishing in the House of Representatives—two or three categories of Representatives? If the individual who is elected as a nonvoting delegate is to be given voting powers of other Representatives it ought to give concern to every Member of the House. Serious constitutional consideration ought to be given before conferring any voting rights upon this individual.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, in yielding time I am doing this only for the purpose of debate, and I am certain all of the Members know that.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me briefly?

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman briefly.

Mr. SISK. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I would like to make this comment to my good friend from Iowa. I well un-

derstand his concern, but the gentleman will recall the debate last summer at the time the matter was discussed in connection with the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico. There was no question in the mind of the subcommittee that there was a constitutional question involved at that time. This House then adopted an amendment that provided for voting rights in the case of the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico. Of course, what has been proposed here is a like provision in connection with the delegate from the District of Columbia. I, too, agree that I think both are unconstitutional. I think at the point at which some bill passes or some bill fails because of a vote on the part of either of these gentlemen there will be a challenge and I would certainly challenge it and we will have to have a Supreme Court settlement of this issue. It is based on the information given to our subcommittee that I believe there is a grave constitutional question. The point I want to make is that if it is fair for one, it would be fair for both of them.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER).

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from California yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, there are two questions involved here and not just one. The distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, correctly spent his time talking about the so-called 21- or 31-day rule as contained in House Resolution No. 5 offered by the Democratic caucus. I think, to be fair to the House, we ought to go beyond that and talk about what the Democratic caucus did in tearing down the work of the bipartisan group that worked to put together what became known as the Thompson-Schwengel amendment on minority staffing. I, for one, intend to vote against the previous question at the time it is ordered by the gentleman from Mississippi so that we can take up the so-called Sisk amendment. I agree that the present system has worked fairly well. However, I also intend to vote against the previous question on that at the time the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK) offers it in order to make some effort to bring to the House an amendment which would reinstate under rule XI, clause 32(c) the provision which provides for one-third minority staffing. I cannot state too strongly, Mr. Speaker, my own very real disappointment and dismay at the actions of the Democratic caucus in having gone through the back door and having taken away that which was adopted on a teller vote here in the House by a vote of 105 to 63, and on which no separate rollcall vote was taken. That provided for one-third of the staff upon request being available to the minority. This is a slap not just at the Republican Party or even at any party which happens to be in the minority in this session but is a slap at the entire system that we use in the House. If we expect to have the House perform its legislative duties, we must provide staffing for both minority and majority. To have imposed a binding rule, as the

Democratic caucus did on this issue, is an absolute slap at the rights and privileges of every Member of this House to vote his own conscience or to vote for his own constituency. I, for one, simply want to make clear my own very deep dismay at the actions of the Democratic caucus and at the actions of not only taking away the rights of the minority granted in the Legislative Reorganization Act but for having done so in an undemocratic manner. There can be no excuse and no backing down.

The vote has to be, in my judgment, a vote against the previous question on the first one so we can take up the Sisk amendment and then vote against the previous question at the time the gentleman from California moves it so that the gentleman from New Hampshire or the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) or someone on our side of the aisle can be recognized for the purpose of offering an amendment in order to let the House work its will.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to pay tribute to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON) for what he has done and his efforts to uphold the commitment to be sure that we have adequate consideration of minority staffing.

Many on the Democratic Party side and many of us on this side owe a great debt of gratitude for the work which the gentleman has done.

Mr. Speaker, the House is only as strong as both parties are strong. The actions of the majority caucus weakens the House and for that reason need to be overturned.

Mr. Speaker, at the present time, standing and special committees of the House are served by a total of 771 staff employees. A total of 408 employees hold positions which are completely outside the influence of the amendment. Only 363 staff positions are within the jurisdiction of the amendment, requiring one-third control by the minority. Of these 363 staff positions, 51 are already held by minority staff members. The following table summarizes this information:

	Staff positions	Salary, dollars
Not affected by the amendment.....	408	8,271,000
Affected by the amendment.....	363	5,376,000
Total staff on House committees.....	771	13,647,000

The important thing to notice from the above table is that considerably more than half the money for salaries and considerably more than half the staff positions are completely unaffected by the amendment. In fact, the \$8.27 million in salaries not affected by the amendment represent about 61 percent of the total funds for salaries; and the 408 staff positions which are not affected by the amendment represent about 53 percent of the total staff positions. The committee chairmen who control these positions and these funds have no cause to be upset by the amendment, since their

control will not be altered by the amendment.

As indicated by the above table, about \$5.37 million and 363 staff positions will be covered by the amendment. Already the minority controls about 51 of these staff positions and the associated \$0.755 million of salaries. The impact of the amendment will be least on these committees which already have a significant number of minority staff. However, those committees which have large investigative staffs without significant minority representation will feel the impact of the amendment the most.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. CLEVELAND).

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the Members I had printed in yesterday's RECORD at page 44 some remarks on minority staffing, together with the 2 days of debate which this House had on minority staffing on last July 15 and 16 of that month.

Mr. Speaker, I concur with the remarks which have been made by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER). I feel very strongly about this matter. I think the action of the Democratic caucus in voting to take away this minority staffing was perhaps understandable. I can understand that if a majority of the Democratic caucus wanted to take away this minority staffing that we had gained last year, that was their business.

But I think the most shocking and shameful part of it was that the unit rule was invoked. This means Members of the Democratic Party who would probably give support to this laudable proposition to assure adequate staff for the minority now find themselves in the position where they cannot do so. They cannot vote against the action of the caucus because of the unit rule which was invoked by the Democratic Party.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVELAND. I have no time to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield just briefly?

Mr. CLEVELAND. I do not have the time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I regretfully decline to yield to the gentleman from New Jersey whose position, I know, is a difficult one.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, the full history of the adoption of the minority staffing provision that we are repealing with this resolution is set forth at page 44 of yesterday's RECORD.

I can only hope and pray that the Members will read those remarks carefully. The case for minority staffing has been supported by Democrats and by Republicans, by political scientists, and by experts of government at all levels of government. In order to function effectively, the minority has got to have staffing. To deprive the minority of staff

is like depriving an accused person in a court of law the right to counsel.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McCLORY).

Mr. McCLORY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. CLEVELAND) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER).

Mr. Speaker, it is sad, indeed, that one of the principal subjects of the Reorganization Act of 1970 is to be junked by the exercise of raw power by the majority Members of this Chamber.

After laboring long on the subject of reforming the rules and procedures of the House of Representatives to reflect both fairness and efficiency in our operations, the decision in the Democratic caucus to deprive the minority Members of this House of adequate staff personnel to prepare and express our views on legislation is most unfortunate.

Some 6 years ago I worked with my colleague from the State of Iowa (Mr. SCHWENDEL) and others to increase the minority staffs in order that the Members of the minority party of this House might better fulfill their obligations to the people who they represent. Most of the major subjects of legislation do, indeed, involve divergent points of view. It is essential that these should be presented on the basis of adequate research.

Mr. Speaker, at the time of my original service on the minority staffing task force I was a minority member of the House Committee on Government Operations. It is my distinct recollection that of the 55 staff personnel of this committee of oversight some 53 staff members were appointed by the majority party and two staff personnel were allocated to the minority—Republican Party members. After some agitation the minority staff personnel was increased to three.

It seemed essential at that time that at least one-third of the staff should have been allocated to the minority for the purposes of protecting against abuses in the executive branch—then controlled by the majority party. It would seem equally essential now that the minority party in this Chamber should control up to one-third of the committee staff in order to fully and fairly defend or clarify its party position. Indeed, it would seem well that the minority party should have such a right even though it also desired to be critical of actions occurring in its own party's ranks.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House Judiciary Committee, I have gained a profound respect for the majority on professional staff which serve both the Republican and Democratic Members. Nevertheless, I feel that opportunities for enhanced service on this committee would be afforded if the Republican Members were able to increase the number of staff personnel available to them.

The enlightened views which prevailed during the last Congress resulting in

the adoption of revised rule XI according to the minority party, on request, the equivalent of one-third of the committee staff personnel was consistent with a modernization of the House of Representatives. The American public hailed this change as part of the restructuring of the rules governing this great body.

Mr. Speaker, the partisan and narrow position taken by the Democratic Members assembled in caucus is an affront to the very principle of minority representation and strikes at the very foundation of the rights of all minorities in our society. This regressive action is most reprehensible and, in my opinion, will be scorned by the American voters and the American public.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I did not request the time, but since the gentleman from California has been so generous I will use part of it.

Mr. SMITH of California. I had the gentleman listed as having requested time.

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Mr. Speaker, just as I know that everyone in the House is proud of the committees on which they serve, so am I. I do take advantage of this time, too, as one who has, I think, in the past been consistent in support of the leadership in the Committee on Rules, to say that I am proud of that record, and I expect to continue to do so, no matter how this resolution comes out.

I would like to say about my distinguished chairman, with whom my record of voting accord is not nearly as consistent, that he is a great gentleman and a wonderfully fair chairman, and one of whom we are very proud.

I want to say further, Mr. Speaker, in comparison with the other chairmen whom we have heard referred to in the last few days, our chairman, although he may not look like it, is a walking angel.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. RUPPE).

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the speakers on this side of the aisle who have spoken on this particular matter.

Mr. Speaker, the American people have demanded that we, the Congress of the United States, reform our procedures so that we will be—or perhaps become for the first time—a truly responsive institution. Last year in the 91st Congress we made substantial progress in that direction with the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

A critical facet of that act was a provision over espionage, and all the anti-House of Representatives must be allocated a full one-third of all committee investigatory funds. This meant that it would no longer be possible for committee chairmen, at their discretion, to exercise dictatorial control over 100 per-

cent of the staff appointments and, thus, the content, as well the flow of legislation.

For the first time it would be possible for the minority party in the House, be it Republican or Democrat, to initiate and develop intelligent alternatives and to constructively evaluate legislation offered by the majority party.

Mr. Speaker, this reform goes to the very heart of the democratic process.

I was appalled to hear that the Democratic Party caucus has made a decision to delete the key minority staffing provision from the rules of the House. This is a step backward and represents a total breach of trust to the American people. I ask the gentlemen of the opposition: Are you for real congressional reform or pseudo reform that stops at the boundaries of petty partisanship?

It will be interesting to note which Members of the majority party—who have previously introduced reform legislation and who were eloquent spokesmen for that reform—will now take the first step toward dismantling the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD) the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I think it is most interesting that we have an issue on the floor of the House the first day of regular business that is extremely fundamental in three particular instances. It is also interesting that the first real struggle, parliamentary-wise, on the floor of the House of the 92d Congress, is one that is not really partisan in nature.

I believe the vote that we will take today, the first one—and I hope the second one—will be approached not from a partisan point of view, but from what is good for the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly feel that we should vote down the previous question in the first instance, and I share the views expressed by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER) that we should also vote down the previous question when it is moved by the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK).

The first issue is whether we shall have a meaningful Committee on Rules. We did have a strong and meaningful Committee on Rules in the last two Congresses, and it operated effectively and fairly without the imposition of this new proposal in the proposition before us.

I can remember the very first vote I cast in this Chamber on January 3, 1949, when we were faced with whether or not we should have a 21-day rule. I must confess that I voted for the 21-day rule, thinking that would be the answer to all the problems of good, sound legislative procedure. However, I learned quickly, over a period of 24 months, that it was wrong, and I have been proud to vote against any efforts in subsequent Congresses to reimpose the 21-day rule.

May I say at this point that the 21-

or 31-day rule is worse than the one I voted for on January 3, 1949.

Therefore, for two good reasons—one, the good record of the Committee on Rules and, two, the bad effect of this new proposal—we ought to have unanimity on our side and a strong, strong vote on this side of the aisle against the first and, hopefully, the second previous question.

Second, I have never served under a Speaker who wanted dictatorial or autocratic power—and we are not serving under a Speaker today who wants that kind of power. Therefore, I do not think we should impose it on him, because the Committee on Rules and the leadership on that side, with the regular consultation with us in our role as the minority, will bring legislation to the floor of the House in the proper way.

The second issue. In 1970, we were all dedicated to legislative reform. We spent hours and days working on legislative reorganization legislation and we finally passed a good bill on July 15 and on July 16. An amendment was offered and adopted involving the allocation of a proper portion of funds to the minority. The gentleman from New Jersey was a sponsor of that amendment. Speech after speech after speech was made on this side of the aisle and on that side. The distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) made an outstanding speech as to why that amendment should be approved. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIBBONS) did so. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) made a good speech. We passed it and it is the law of the land.

Now that the reform year of 1970 is over, do we want to backtrack—do we want to go back to something that we thought was wrong in 1970? I hope not. Republicans do not. Democrats should not. The American people, if we do, will be shocked.

Therefore, I hope we vote down the first previous question and then vote down the second previous question so that we can restore what the Congress did in 1970 as to the proper allocation of funds for the minority committee staffs in the House of Representatives.

The third point—every one of us takes an oath of office. We did it yesterday and by that action we took an oath to vote our conscience and our convictions. This body, of all bodies, ought to represent the principle of one-man, one-vote. All issues that are voted on ought to be predicated on the idea that it is our conviction and our decision, not the dictation of our political party.

I share the dismay of the gentleman from Wisconsin when he said that he could not comprehend really how a majority of the Members on the Democratic side of the aisle would bind those who might have deep convictions that they would want to vote differently.

The imposition of a unit rule forces the abrogation of our individual responsibilities. I am sure that Members like the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. THOMP-

SON) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIBBONS) must feel badly because they cannot state here their views on this occasion, in 1971, and today vote their convictions. I am saddened because they so ably expressed them back in July of 1970 and in addition voted for legislative reform.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I thank the distinguished minority leader.

I have some points that I would like to clarify.

First of all, I do not agree with the gentleman on the 21-day rule—and I support it.

With respect to the one-third rule, I must confess my dismay and my disappointment. I must reassert my conviction of the principle in support of the principle of a reasonable share of the staff to the minority and I pledge myself at any future opportunity, I will support it.

We do not have, however, I might say to the gentleman from Michigan a unit rule, as the gentleman from New Hampshire characterized it. The rules of our caucus are such that those who find it constitutionally abhorrent—those who campaigned in favor of the proposition and those who are instructed by their nominating authority are not bound. There are several.

In my particular case, not having made this an issue in my campaign, I am bound by the rule.

I shall vote "present." I will not vote for nor will I vote against. There are others in the same situation.

Not everyone is bound—and they have expressed themselves.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. May I say to the gentleman from New Jersey I appreciate the clarification he has made? I still think it is most unfortunate and I am sure that deep in his own heart he knows it is not right for him not to be able today to vote as he did on July 16, 1970. His conviction is just as dedicated today as it was then. I think it is tragic and unfortunate that he and others on that side of the aisle find themselves, because of the unit rule decision of a portion of the Democratic Party, precluded from doing in conscience what they want on this issue of legislative reform.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. There was no record vote. It was a teller vote.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from California yield?

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK) for a unanimous request.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I am opposed to the provision of the rule which would transfer one-third of the funds to the minority. I am for adequate personnel for the minority, but this rigid, inflexible,

arbitrary across-the-board ruling would impose needless divisiveness and controversy into committees which already have an agreeable and workable allotment of minority staff, as is the case in our Public Works and by far most of our standing Public Works Committees. Instead of improving the effectiveness of the workings of Congress through its major committees, this rule will, clearly, on the contrary, create more problem areas and solve few, if any.

It is clear to us all that today we face a real challenge to our system of Government. Simply stated, the next few years will tell whether our system of checks and balances can effectively confront the terribly important problems of our times.

Many of our critics, both within and out of Government, are saying that Congress as it is constituted and organized is obsolete. We have been accused of causing a "deadlock of democracy." It is said that the very existence of our country is threatened unless Congress can establish the means of taking action when needed to face up to such current problems as the ever increasing pollution of our total environment, and the need to establish programs whereby all of our citizens can live closely together with respect and dignity in all parts of our country.

We must admit that the end of the last session of Congress left much to be desired. For a variety of reasons, the Congress failed to provide the leadership that was needed.

But one thing is becoming crystal clear. Congress, and this House, must have the most modern organizational structure and machinery that will permit it to do a professional job in considering the many programs, issues, and legislative proposals that come up on its agenda. And nothing is more basic to this need than the acquisition and use of the best talent and professional staffs to serve our committees where we all know the vital work of the House must take place.

The executive branch has grown and developed into a vast bureaucracy of professionalism. Its strength over the years has been directly proportional to the caliber of people it has attracted to the Government on a career basis under a dynamic merit system. We in Congress have insisted that the public's business is too important to permit the unbridled use of Government employment as a happy hunting ground for partisan spoils regardless of the party in control of the White House. Ironically, while we used the wise principles of the merit system approach to bring professional program and career continuity to the executive branch, we have neglected our own house. In fact, we recently took a long step backward.

We all have believed that one of the key objectives of the 1946 Reorganization Act—the establishment of professional committee staffs without regard to partisan considerations—was the foundation upon which the modernization of the House would rest. The Congress, in

taking this step, recognized that if we were to remain independent of executive branch domination we needed the professional staff work that would permit us to consider on our own important legislative proposals without being engulfed by the executive branch. Congress recognized that good staff work is nonpartisan. It recognized that great public issues must be considered on the basis of facts and not solely as a result of partisan emotions. War, poverty, pollution, urban crises, and racial proliferation transcend party. In fact, our partisan method of establishing public policy can only come to its highest fruition when it has the means of permitting statesmanlike consideration of vital national issues.

And yet, just last year, the House adopted the most potentially divisive and counterproductive approach to staffing our committees that one could devise. Apparently opportunity for party patronage loomed more important than the ability of the House to stand up to its awesome responsibilities. The House adopted the rule that professional staff on each committee must be two-thirds Democratic and one-third Republican.

I submit that this is retrogression of the highest degree. Once again staff appointments will depend on party activities and favors done for Members of Congress rather than the real ability a person can bring to his job. Once again both parties will look to staff appointments for patronage purposes. Instead of reaping the benefit of a true career system that I thought we were developing among our professional staffs, we will be taking on all the headaches of a spoils system. Inevitably, this will lead to a further worsening of the House's ability to confront the major problems facing us. The short time winner will be the executive branch which will not be encumbered by the spoils system in its key jobs; the ultimate losers will be the American people that look to our form of government—a coequal legislative branch alongside the executive—to be truly representative of its needs.

I strongly urge that the House rescind this devastating approach to efficient program and management actions, and return to a situation in which committees can build true career professional staffs based on merit and ability. I cannot stress strongly enough the urgency that requires our immediate action to overturn this spoils approach to staffing. It takes many years to build effective staffs. A spoils system approach, such as that adopted by the House, can tear down a staff overnight. We must avoid this at all costs. The need is great—our work is too important in this House.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHWENGL) for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PEPPER).

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the able gentleman from California for his kindness in yielding 2 minutes to me. I

would like to repeat the quotation from Sir Winston Churchill which our distinguished chairman I think referred to awhile ago, that democracy is the worst form of government ever tried, except every other form of government ever tried. That applies to the Rules Committee today.

I want to support today those who have advocated the elimination of this 21-day rule, not on any ideological principle, because if this were a liberal versus conservative fight, I think I have the right to have some credentials counted on the liberal side, but purely on the basis of what the House by long experience has found to be the best method of bringing bills to the floor of the House, and that the present method we have is the better one we have tried. Today 218 Members can discharge the Rules Committee. That is 37 less than the number of Democrats in the House not to speak of the Members of the minority party who might join in. How could the Rules Committee, therefore, defy the will of the House in view of that sheer power to discharge the Rules Committee from the consideration of a resolution?

The Rules Committee is composed of 15 members, always 10 from the majority party, and primarily appointed by the Speaker, and five from the minority party. I made the statement at the Democratic caucus yesterday, and I venture to repeat it now, that in the history of the Rules Committee there has never been the close cooperation between the Rules Committee and the leadership of the House that there is today with the present personnel of the Rules Committee.

We have tried procedures with the Speaker having absolute power to bring up bills under Speaker Cannon. In the 81st Congress we tried imposing upon the Speaker the mandatory duty to recognize any committee chairman to bring up any bill from his committee not reported out in 21 days by the Rules Committee. In the 89th Congress we tried giving the Speaker discretionary power to recognize any committee chairman to call up any bill from his committee not reported out in 21 days by the Rules Committee. All those procedures failed. We have found that the present rule is the best method yet devised and we should preserve it until something better can be found.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the efforts being made by means of the pending motion constitute one of the most unconscionable breaches of faith I have ever witnessed. It was only a few short weeks ago that several prominent Members of the majority spoke eloquently about the need for adequate minority staffing. Many on the majority give the minority a fighting chance to be effective legislators. Among the comments, most eloquent are those of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON) who said:

Now, in essence the effect is simple. The language, "shall receive fair consideration" is susceptible of a different interpretation in every committee because what might be

not be so considered in another committee. Therefore the minority could possibly, under the existing language which I hope to amend, be deprived of what I consider to be a very necessary right, the right to have a reasonable share of the staff.

I might point out that the Committee on Education and Labor, which in my judgment has the most forward-looking rules of any committee in the House, has so provided for the minority over a period of years. It has worked out extremely well. It is conducive to a close working relationship between the majority and the minority.

The minority is guaranteed under such provision the staff help that is necessary to prepare its work.

It has been my experience on that committee and on the subcommittees as well that this arrangement has brought about an extremely harmonious relationship between the majority and minority members. The preparation of the legislative work, the reports and the amendments and all of the work incident to the legislative process is much more efficient because of the fact of the minority having the staff and the cooperation between the minority and the majority.

Mr. Speaker, these words and subsequent action are the marks of statesmanship at its best.

The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) said at the same time:

I want to say to the gentleman that we both served in the State Senate of Minnesota. One of the reasons why I support this amendment is I found in all the years that I served in that legislature I was a member of the minority group in the State senate. I fought hard to get minority rights. I find it impossible now that I am in the majority suddenly to decide that I was wrong all those 8 years. It seems to me minimum protections for the minority strengthen the legislative process. That is why I think the amendment is a good one and I intend to support it.

These comments together with those made on behalf of the minority, were apparently persuasive enough to convince a sufficient number of Members of the rightness of our position. To now retreat on those commitments is disgraceful, if not even unethical.

My very strong feelings on this subject stem from my extensive research into the problem. As early as 1962, I began my study of the problem. From the beginning of my study it was apparent that not only did the minority suffer from this handicap but the people of the United States suffered as well from poorly conceived legislation. During 1963-64, I served as chairman of the House Republican Conference Committee on Increased Minority Staffing. As early as 1962, I introduced legislation calling for more adequate minority staffing. In fact, President Nixon took note of the problem. He commented on my 1962 resolution as follows:

And I certainly want to commend you for taking the lead—by means of H. Res. 570—in rectifying a situation that is as dangerous to responsible democratic government as it is a roadblock to effective Party representation. . . . the overriding consideration, all political preferences aside, is simply that democratic governmental processes demand an informed and responsible opposition. Your Resolution surely works toward that goal—and thus it ought to be vigorously

supported by every thoughtful member of Congress.

The minority party has been severely hampered in past years, particularly with the increase in the workload and the complexity of our problems, because of inadequate staff on the committees. As a group of distinguished political scientists has said:

To deny the Minority in Congress access to adequate representation on Committee staff eliminates the opportunity for a minority to act responsibly after a careful examination of the problems under consideration.

The minority party has been forced to act with a lack of adequate data and evaluation in several subject areas, and has, as a result, often been unable to offer complete and complex alternatives to legislation.

The Members of the House evidently saw the need for an active and competent loyal opposition in order to improve our alternatives and they saw fit to take a step in the direction of solving the problem in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. As the chairman of a Republican conference subcommittee which studied the problem of minority staffing, I have become quite well acquainted with the subject, and I and several of my colleagues, particularly my fellow Republican, Mr. CLEVELAND and two of our Democrat counterparts, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey and Mr. WAGONER have discovered some cracks in the wall, and attempted to fill them with the provisions for minority staffing contained in the act.

Though it is true that there are no minority staffing problems on many committees, there are some which proved unacceptable. Specifically, the problem was that the staff hired by the minority was subject to the veto of the entire committee, which gave the majority party the power to deny competent personnel to the minority. This flaw was unacceptable, as, I am sure, the majority party would not be happy if the minority were to have a veto over its staff. I would hasten to add that the present majority party may not always enjoy such status.

The act provides for the separate hiring by either party of the allotted number of staff personnel. Neither party will have a say in whom the other shall appoint to its professional or clerical positions. This provision will be extremely helpful in the minority's attempt at fulfilling the role of a loyal opposition, thereby contributing to the upgrading of the legislation which would result from an improved and more dynamic adversary system.

The change was relatively minor, particularly in view of the enormous benefits which would accrue. The price situation, in which the majority had a veto power, distressed me, and I ask your support in retaining the minority staffing provisions to permit the minority sole hiring and firing power over the minority staff. This provision stemmed from a bipartisan effort and was supported by a broad spectrum of the Members. I ask you to join us in this effort and I add a

side of the aisle to ignore the arbitrary special appeal to my friends on the other and capricious efforts to bind your vote on this subject. The question is far too important to have it decided solely on the basis of raw, misguided partisan politics.

Mr. Speaker, I shall continue the fight for minority staffing not only for investigatory committees but for all committees. The problem is still with us and the country deserves the best that Congress can give them. They have not gotten the best and will not even approach adequacy until Congress uses its full potential.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make one final comment on the point that was brought up here at the last moment about who is bound and who is not bound. I make the positive statement that nobody, as a result of that caucus yesterday, is bound except upon one issue here, and that is the question of the division of funds for committee staffing. I make that upon the highest authority. A moment ago I saw the author of that proposal here on the floor, and I think he would bear me out in that statement.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution, as I am bound to do by the caucus.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken; and there were—yeas 134, nays 254, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]
YEAS—134

Abourezk	Fascell	Morgan
Abzug	Flood	Moss
Adams	Ford,	Murphy, Ill.
Addabbo	William D.	Nedzi
Anderson,	Fraser	Obey
Calif.	Gallagher	O'Hara
Annunzio	Gaydos	O'Neill
Ashley	Glaime	Patten
Aspin	Gibbons	Perkins
Aspinall	Grasso	Pike
Badillo	Gray	Podell
Barrett	Green, Pa.	Price, Ill.
Begich	Hanley	Pucinski
Bergland	Hansen, Wash.	Randall
Blaggi	Harrington	Rangel
Bingham	Hathaway	Rodino
Blatnik	Hawkins	Roe
Boggs	Hechler, W. Va.	Roncalio
Boland	Helstoski	Rooney, Pa.
Bolling	Hicks, Mass.	Rosenthal
Brademas	Hicks, Wash.	Rostenkowski
Brasco	Holifield	Roush
Burke, Mass.	Howard	Roy
Burlison, Mo.	Hungate	Roybal
Burton	Karth	Ryan
Carey	Kastenmeier	St Germain
Carney	Kee	Sarbanes
Chisholm	Koch	Scheuer
Clay	Kyros	Seiberling
Collins, Ill.	Leggett	Shipley
Conyers	Link	Staggers
Corman	McCormack	Stanton,
Cotter	McFall	James V.
Daniels, N.J.	McKay	Stokes
Danielson	Madden	Stratton
Dellums	Mazzoli	Sullivan
Denholm	Meeds	Symington
Diggs	Melcher	Udall
Dingell	Metcalfe	Van Deerlin
Donohue	Mikva	Vanik
Dow	Mish	Vigorito
Drinan	Mink	Wolf
Dulski	Mitchell	Yates
Edwards, Calif.	Mollohan	Yatron
Eilberg	Monagan	Zablocki
Evans, Colo.	Moorhead	

NAYS—254

Abernethy	Galifianakis	Pettis
Alexander	Garmatz	Peyser
Anderson, Ill.	Gettys	Pickle
Anderson,	Goldwater	Pirnie
Tenn.	Gonzalez	Poage
Andrews, Ala.	Goodling	Poff
Andrews,	Green, Oreg.	Powell
N. Dak.	Griffin	Preyer, N.C.
Archer	Gross	Price, Tex.
Arends	Grover	Quile
Ashbrook	Gubser	Quillen
Baker	Gude	Railsback
Belcher	Hagan	Rarick
Bell	Haley	Reid, Ill.
Bennett	Hall	Reid, N.Y.
Betts	Halpern	Rhodes
Bevill	Hamilton	Riegle
Blester	Hammer-	Roberts
Blackburn	schmidt	Robinson, Va.
Blanton	Hansen, Idaho	Robinson, N.Y.
Bow	Hastings	Rogers
Bray	Hays	Rooney, N.Y.
Brinkley	Hébert	Rousselot
Brooks	Heckler, Mass.	Runnels
Broomfield	Henderson	Ruppe
Brotzman	Hillis	Ruth
Brown, Mich.	Hogan	Sandman
Brown, Ohio	Horton	Satterfield
Broyhill, N.C.	Hull	Saylor
Broyhill, Va.	Hunt	Scherle
Buchanan	Hutchinson	Schmitz
Burke, Fla.	Ichord	Schneebeli
Byrnes, Wis.	Jacobs	Schwengel
Byron	Jarman	Scott
Cabell	Johnson, Calif.	Sebelius
Caffery	Johnson, Pa.	Shoup
Carter	Jones, Ala.	Shriver
Casey	Jones, N.C.	Sikes
Chamberlain	Jones, Tenn.	Sisk
Chappell	Kazen	Skubitz
Clancy	Keating	Slack
Clark	Keith	Smith, Calif.
Clausen,	Kemp	Snyder
Don H.	Kuykendall	Spence
Clawson, Del	Kyl	Spinger
Cleveland	Landgrebe	Stafford
Collier	Landrum	Stanton,
Collins, Tex.	Latta	J. William
Colmer	Lennon	Steele
Conable	Lent	Steiger, Ariz.
Conte	Lloyd	Steiger, Wis.
Corbett	Long, La.	Stephens
Coughlin	Long, Md.	Stubblefield
Crane	Lujan	Stuckey
Culver	McClary	Taylor
Daniel, Va.	McCloskey	Teague, Calif.
Davis, Wis.	McClure	Teague, Tex.
de la Garza	McCollister	Terry
Delaney	McDade	Thompson, N.J.
Dellenback	McDonald,	Thomson, Wis.
Dennis	Mich.	Thone
Dent	McEwen	Ullman
Derwinski	McKevitt	Vander Jagt
Devine	McKinney	Veysey
Dickinson	Macdonald,	Waggonner
Dorn	Mass.	Wampler
Downing	Mahon	Ware
Duncan	Mailliard	Whalen
duPont	Mann	White
Dwyer	Mathis, Ga.	Whitten
Edwards, Ala.	Matsunaga	Widnall
Erlenborn	Mayne	Wiggins
Esch	Michel	Williams
Eshleman	Miller, Calif.	Wilson, Bob
Evins, Tenn.	Miller, Ohio	Wilson,
Findley	Minshall	Charles H.
Fish	Mizell	Winn
Fisher	Morse	Wright
Flowers	Mosher	Wyatt
Flynt	Myers	Wydler
Foley	Natcher	Wylie
Ford, Gerald R.	Nelsen	Wyman
Forsythe	Nichols	Young, Fla.
Fountain	O'Konski	Young, Tex.
Frelinghuysen	Passman	Zion
Frenzel	Patman	Zwach
Fulton, Pa.	Pelly	
Fuqua	Pepper	

NOT VOTING—46

Abbutt	Harsha	Pryor, Ark.
Baring	Harvey	Purcell
Burleson, Tex.	Jonas	Rees
Byrne, Pa.	King	Reuss
Camp	Kluczynski	Smith, Iowa
Cederberg	McMillan	Smith, N.Y.
Davis, Ga.	Martin	Steed
Edmondson	Mathias, Calif.	Talcott
Edwards, La.	Mills	Thompson, Ga.
Frey	Montgomery	Tiernan
Fulton, Tenn.	Morton	Waldie
Griffiths	Murphy, N.Y.	Watts
Hanna	Nix	Whalley

NOT SWORN

Celler	Eckhardt	McCulloch
Dowdy	Hosmer	Whitehurst

So the previous question was not ordered.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Murphy of New York for, with Mr. Montgomery against.

Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Abbutt against.

Mr. Edmondson for, with Mr. Mills against.

Mr. Fulton of Tennessee for, with Mr. McMillan against.

Mr. Waldie for, with Mr. Cederberg against.

Mr. Tiernan for, with Mr. Burleson of Texas against.

Mr. Kluczynski for, with Mr. Martin against.

Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Harvey against.

Mr. Rees for, with Mr. Jonas against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Watts with Mr. Whalley.

Mr. Steed with Mr. Camp.

Mr. Smith of Iowa with Mr. Smith of New York.

Mr. Reuss with Mr. Harsha.

Mr. Purcell with Mr. Frey.

Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. King.

Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Mathias of California.

Mr. Pryor of Arkansas with Mr. Thompson of Georgia.

Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Morton.

Mr. Baring with Mr. Talcott.

Mr. ASPIN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. LONG of Maryland changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK).

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SISK

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SISK: On page 2, strike out lines 1 through 25, and on page 3, strike out lines 1 through 18.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I will take only a very brief time to explain that the striking of the language here designated will strike from the resolution all the language in connection with the 21-day rule adopted in the Democratic caucus. This will restore the Committee on Rules to its present status.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the discussion we have already held here and the discussions which have previously gone on, certainly in our caucuses and I am sure as well in the caucuses of our Republican friends, have made this situation very clear.

It would seem to me that the House is ready to express its will on this matter. I should like to say at this time, in view of the discussions I have had already with interested people, I believe we can wrap this matter up in a very few minutes and go to the final vote on the previous question, which I will move shortly.

At this time I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) for debate only.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker,

I believe we have covered the entire situation in quite some detail during the hour of the previous debate. However, just for the purposes of clarity, a number of Members on my side of the aisle object very strenuously to the language which is being stricken in Rule XI; namely, lines 11 through 16 of page 4 of the resolution, which says:

In Rule XI, strike out clause 32(c) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) The minority party on any such standing committee is entitled to and shall receive fair consideration in the appointment of committee staff personnel pursuant to each such primary or additional expense resolution."

That relates to the language which is in the rules at the present time, in rule XI. That language is in the so-called Thompson-Schwengel amendment, which was agreed to on the floor of the House by the minority party, that says that any such standing committee is entitled to request and receive not less than one-third of the funds provided for committee staff personnel. In this case, if the previous question, when it is moved by the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK) is again voted down, then someone will be recognized to offer an amendment which amendment will contain the same language as that in the amendment of the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK), namely:

On page 2, strike out lines 1 through 25, and on page 3, strike out lines 1 through 18.

And in addition, new language to strike out lines 11 through 16, inclusive on page 4.

I want to explain that, Mr. Speaker, so that the Members will know what our procedure is and decide what they wish to do.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for several questions?

Mr. SMITH of California. I am happy to yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. As I understand it, if the next previous question is defeated, it would be the intention of the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) if recognized by the Chair, to offer an amendment that would in effect restore subsection (c) of rule XI of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Is that correct?

Mr. SMITH of California. The gentleman is absolutely correct as to what it would include. Now, whether or not the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) is going to offer this I do not know. There are other gentlemen over here who were instrumental in working on the floor on that and speaking on it in caucus, and I am inclined to think that they might prefer to offer it themselves. However, somebody will offer it.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Be that as it may, there will be somebody from this side of the aisle who will seek to restore that provision that was included in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970?

Mr. SMITH of California. That is the intention as I understand it.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. In order to achieve that result, it is necessary to vote down the previous question that the

gentleman from California (Mr. SISK) will shortly move on?

Mr. SMITH of California. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BOLLING) for debate only.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I know that the House and its Members are impatient to vote on this matter, but it seems to me important for not only the Democrats who dealt with this in their caucus yesterday to be aware of the realities and of the significance of the vote—and I am sure the Democrats already are, but it is important for our Republican friends to know.

I cannot argue with my friends on the Republican side with regard to the provision with which they are concerned with regard to staff. Thus I do not even seek to persuade them to vote for the previous question when requested to do so by the gentleman from California. To protect their interest they must vote the other way.

However, I wish to address myself to the substance of the 21-day rule. I am one of the very few members of the Committee on Rules who support the proposed current 21-day rule. I do so because I know the history of the Rules Committee.

It was a very great Speaker, perhaps the greatest one of them all—Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed, Republican of Maine, who as chairman of the Rules Committee caucused his other two majority members and then called a meeting of the committee and said to the two minority members, "The majority is about to perpetrate an following outrage on the minority."

Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee is, should be, and has been, except for a relatively brief period of time, an arm of the majority leadership. It has been such as recently as 1953 and 1954 when the Republicans were in the majority. It was such also in the Republican 80th Congress. Our Republican friends have never allowed the committee to be other than that. It is the way by which the majority party schedules its legislative program.

An accident of history in 1937 threw the Rules Committee into the hands of a coalition of interest that crossed party lines, a perfectly honorable coalition, a coalition of conservative Republicans and conservative Democrats alike.

In 1937 they took control of the Rules Committee and from that day until 1961 the Rules Committee was often the death chamber of the majority party's legislative proposals. It, often, was a device by which Republicans could say that a Democratic Congress killed a bill. It was the technique by which the American people were deluded into believing that a party which only nominally controlled the House and its machinery was wholly responsible for certain legislative acts.

The reason for this 21-day rule is to assure to the party responsible for the organization of this institution, the House of Representatives, the Democratic Party the right to bring its program to be considered and voted on—not necessarily to be passed, but to be

considered by the whole membership. The first 21-day rule that was adopted was flawed. It gave the power to bypass the Rules Committee to committees and committee chairmen. That was the one adopted in 1949 and repealed in the next Congress. It was a bad proposition.

The second one that was adopted was not flawed. In 1965 we adopted a 21-day rule which gave the final say to the chief officer of the House, who is also the chief leader of the majority party, the Speaker.

Why is it that the American people should be kidded? Why should not the majority party have the right to exercise its responsibility to bring to the floor of the House and have debated and voted up or down the legislation it favors? That is all this 21-day rule will assure. In fact, since the packing—and I use its opponents' phrase—of the Rules Committee in 1961 and since the defeat in 1964 of Judge Smith, the Rules Committee has been generally responsive to the majority party leadership.

What you vote for when you vote against the 21-day rule is for obstruction by an entity that is not really visible to the American people. It cannot be that either party desires to have the real exercise of power hidden from the American people. I believe everybody, Republican and Democrat alike, conservative and liberal alike, wants the American people to know who is really responsible for what the House does. That will be very clear only if the 21-day rule is adopted.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. COLMER).

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, we have gotten down here now to a situation in which I think we should just as well recognize the facts of life. This House has demonstrated by an overwhelming majority that it does not want to repeal the right of the Committee on Rules to act in an orderly manner, which it has been doing for all these years—in fact for 60 years.

Now, there are some, I am sure, who are prompted to vote against the previous question on the idea that they might get something else into the bill that they are interested in. Now, we just might as well face it. We are either going to vote for the previous question on this, or both those who want something else, and others who are opposed to eliminating the 21-day rule are going to wind up getting nothing. You will lose both issues if you vote down the previous question.

The question now is plain and simple. Are you going to defeat this proposition of taking away the power of the Committee on Rules and place it in the hands of the Speaker? Talk about democracy. This is nothing else but Cannonism, you are going back 60 years if you do that.

What I am trying to say to you now—and I do not want to be blunt about this thing, but I think we must face it—you are either going to get this Sisk amendment or you are going to get nothing. You open this thing up, if you vote down the previous question, and if—

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 addi-

tional minute to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. We are either going with this thing and adopt the rules, or you open it up for a field day here, indefinitely, a Pandora's box.

Now, I am going to be a little more blunt, and I hope I may have the attention of these other people, those who are particularly interested in some particular matter, for those of my friends who want to get their matter in, vote against the previous question, and then if my friends over here who do not want the Sisk amendment, when you open it all up you get nothing.

Let me say to you in just so many words, let me say to my friends over here on the Republican side, that you cannot win—I know that is pretty blunt—on the thing that you are interested in. The caucus, the Democratic caucus, bound the Members, wisely or unwisely, on one issue and one issue alone, and that was the Holifield amendment on the money question.

Now if my friends on the one side here who do not way my friends on the other side to have what they want—if they vote down the previous question, then they will just be opening it up to permit my friends here to attempt to get what they want—and they cannot get it. So those who are opposed to hamstringing the Rules Committee had better vote for the previous question. Otherwise, they will be like the dog in Aesop's Fables who dropped the bone he had, to get a larger one, so he lost them both.

Mr. Speaker, I hope I made the situation clear to my colleagues.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD) for purposes of debate only.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker and my Democratic colleagues, you are down to the place where the gut cutting occurs. You are going to be practical and take what you can get, or you are going to open up a Pandora's box—and you do not know what you are going to get.

This House has spoken of their attitude toward the 21-day rule. Let us not be a bunch of damn fools again and do the thing less than two-fifths of the House Members did in the reform bill. Let us vote for the Democratic Party and the control of the Democratic Party and its staff to inaugurate and to enact the legislation we pledged ourselves to in our platform—the Democratic Party platform of the majority party. The people placed on us the responsibilities of leadership. Do not take away the tools. Vote "yea" on the previous question or you will be like the dog in Aesop's Fables who looked down into the water and saw his own reflection of a big bone in his own mouth. He opened up his jaws to grab for it and he lost the bone in his mouth.

So vote "yea" on the previous question.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, it would seem to me, I think, that everyone here thoroughly understands the situation. Unless, as the gentleman from California says, we

want to open up a Pandora's box, you will vote "yea" on the previous question.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 213, nays 174, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]

YEAS—213

Abernethy	Flynt	Moorhead
Abourezk	Ford,	Morgan
Abzug	William D.	Moss
Adams	Fountain	Murphy, Ill.
Addabbo	Fuqua	Natcher
Alexander	Galifianakis	Nedzi
Anderson,	Gallagher	Nichols
Calif.	Garmatz	O'Bye
Anderson,	Gaydos	O'Hara
Tenn.	Gettys	O'Neill
Andrews, Ala.	Gialmo	Passman
Annunzio	Gonzalez	Patman
Ashley	Grasso	Patten
Aspin	Gray	Pepper
Aspinall	Green, Oreg.	Perkins
Badillo	Green, Pa.	Pickle
Barrett	Griffin	Pike
Begich	Hagan	Poage
Bennett	Haley	Preyer, N.C.
Bergland	Hanley	Price, Ill.
Bevill	Hansen, Wash.	Pucinski
Blaggi	Harrington	Randall
Bingham	Hathaway	Rangel
Blanton	Hawkins	Rarick
Blatnik	Hays	Roberts
Boggs	Hébert	Rodino
Boland	Hechler, W. Va.	Roe
Bolling	Helstoski	Rogers
Brademas	Henderson	Roncallo
Brasco	Hicks, Mass.	Rooney, N.Y.
Brinkley	Hicks, Wash.	Rooney, Pa.
Brooks	Holifield	Rosenthal
Burke, Mass.	Howard	Rostenkowski
Burlison, Mo.	Hull	Roush
Burton	Hungate	Roy
Byron	Ichord	Roybal
Cabell	Jarman	Runnels
Caffery	Johnson, Calif.	St Germain
Carey	Jones, Ala.	Sarbanes
Carney	Jones, N.C.	Satterfield
Casey	Jones, Tenn.	Scheuer
Chappell	Karth	Seiberling
Clark	Kastenmeier	Shipley
Clay	Kazen	Sikes
Collins, Ill.	Kee	Sisk
Colmer	Koch	Slack
Conyers	Kyros	Staggers
Corman	Leggett	Stanton,
Cotter	Lennon	James V.
Daniel, Va.	Link	Stephens
Daniels, N.J.	Long, La.	Stokes
Danielson	Long, Md.	Stubblefield
de la Garza	McCormack	Stuckey
Delaney	McFall	Sullivan
Dellums	McKay	Symington
Denholm	Macdonald,	Taylor
Dent	Mass.	Teague, Tex.
Diggs	Madden	Udall
Dingell	Mahon	Ullman
Donohue	Mann	Van Deerlin
Dorn	Mathis, Ga.	Vanik
Dow	Matsunaga	Vigorito
Downing	Mazzoli	Waggonner
Drinan	Meeds	White
Dulski	Melcher	Whitten
Edwards, Calif.	Metcalfe	Wilson,
Eilberg	Mikva	Charles H.
Evans, Colo.	Miller, Calif.	Wolf
Evins, Tenn.	Minish	Wright
Fascell	Mink	Yates
Fisher	Mitchell	Yatron
Flood	Mollohan	Young, Tex.
Flowers	Monagan	Zablocki

NAYS—174

Anderson, Ill.	Belcher	Broomfield
Andrews,	Bell	Brozman
N. Dak.	Betts	Brown, Mich.
Archer	Blester	Brown, Ohio
Arends	Blackburn	Broyhill, N.C.
Ashbrook	Bow	Broyhill, Va.
Baker	Bray	Buchanan

Burke, Fla.	Hastings	Reid, N.Y.
Byrnes, Wis.	Heckler, Mass.	Rhodes
Carter	Hillis	Riegle
Chamberlain	Hogan	Robinson, Va.
Chisholm	Horton	Robison, N.Y.
Clancy	Hunt	Rousselot
Clausen,	Hutchinson	Ruppe
Don H.	Jacobs	Ruth
Clawson, Del.	Johnson, Pa.	Ryan
Cleveland	Keating	Sandman
Collier	Keith	Saylor
Collins, Tex.	Kemp	Scherle
Conable	King	Schmitz
Conte	Kuykendall	Schneebeli
Corbett	Kyl	Schwengel
Coughlin	Landgrebe	Scott
Crane	Latta	Sebelius
Culver	Lent	Shoup
Davis, Wis.	Lloyd	Shriver
Dellenback	Lujan	Skubitz
Dennis	McClory	Smith, Calif.
Derwinski	McCloskey	Snyder
Devine	McClure	Spence
Dickinson	McCollister	Springer
Duncan	McDade	Stafford
duPont	McDonald,	Stanton,
Dwyer	Mich.	J. William
Edwards, Ala.	McEwen	Steele
Erlenborn	McKevitt	Steiger, Ariz.
Esch	McKinney	Steiger, Wis.
Eshleman	Malliard	Stratton
Findley	Mayne	Teague, Calif.
Fish	Michel	Terry
Foley	Miller, Ohio	Thompson, N.J.
Ford, Gerald R.	Minshall	Thomson, Wis.
Forsythe	Mizell	Thone
Fraser	Morse	Vander Jagt
Frelinghuysen	Mosher	Veysey
Frenzel	Myers	Wampler
Fulton, Pa.	Nelsen	Ware
Gibbons	O'Konski	Whalen
Goldwater	Pelly	Widnall
Goodling	Pettis	Wiggins
Gross	Peyster	Williams
Grover	Pirnie	Winn
Gubser	Podell	Wyatt
Gude	Poff	Wydler
Hall	Powell	Wylie
Halpern	Price, Tex.	Wyman
Hamilton	Quie	Young, Fla.
Hammer-	Quillen	Zion
schmidt	Rallsback	Zwach
Hansen, Idaho	Reid, Ill.	

NOT VOTING—46

Abbitt	Harvey	Rees
Baring	Jonas	Reuss
Burleson, Tex.	Kluczynski	Smith, Iowa
Byrne, Pa.	Landrum	Smith, N.Y.
Camp	McMillan	Steed
Cederberg	Martin	Talcott
Davis, Ga.	Mathias, Calif.	Thompson, Ga.
Edmondson	Mills	Tieman
Edwards, La.	Montgomery	Waldie
Frey	Morton	Watts
Fulton, Tenn.	Murphy, N.Y.	Whalley
Griffiths	Nix	Wilson, Bob
Hanna	Pryor, Ark.	
Harsha	Purcell	

NOT SWORN

Celler	Eckhardt	McCulloch
Dowdy	Hosmer	Whitehurst

So the previous question was ordered. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Murphy of New York for, with Mr. Cederberg against.

Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Martin against.

Mr. Edmondson for, with Mr. Harvey against.

Mr. Fulton of Tennessee for, with Mr. Jonas against.

Mr. Hanna for, with Mr. Camp against.

Mr. Burleson of Texas for, with Mr. Frey against.

Mr. Kluczynski for, with Mr. Mathias against.

Mr. Tieman for, with Mr. Bob Wilson against.

Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Smith of New York against.

Mr. Edwards of Louisiana for, with Mr. Morton against.

Mr. Montgomery for, with Mr. Harsha against.

Mr. Waldie for, with Mr. Talcott against.

Mr. Rees for, with Mr. Thompson of Georgia against.

Until further notice:

- Mr. Abbutt with Mr. Baring.
- Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Landrum.
- Mr. Mills with Mr. Pryor of Arkansas.
- Mr. Steed with Mr. Smith of Iowa.
- Mr. Purcell with Mrs. Griffiths.
- Mr. Watts with Mr. Reuss.

Mr. PODELL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK).

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, is the next vote on the substance of the Sisk amendment?

The SPEAKER. It is on the Sisk amendment.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. A "yea" vote will be a vote for the Sisk amendment, which would delete from the proposed rules the 21- or 31-day amendment?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and the Speaker being in doubt, the House divided, and there were—ayes 162, noes 109.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, on that vote I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 234, nays 153, not voting 46 as follows:

[Roll No. 9]

YEAS—234

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Abernethy | Chappell | Ford, Gerald R. |
| Alexander | Clancy | Forsythe |
| Anderson, Ill. | Clark | Fountain |
| Anderson, | Clausen, | Frelinghuysen |
| Tenn. | Don H. | Frenzel |
| Andrews, Ala. | Clawson, Del. | Fuqua |
| Andrews, | Cleveland | Galifianakis |
| N. Dak. | Collier | Garmatz |
| Archer | Collins, Tex. | Gettys |
| Arends | Colmer | Goldwater |
| Ashley | Conable | Gonzalez |
| Aspinall | Corbett | Goodling |
| Baker | Crane | Green, Oreg. |
| Belcher | Daniel, Va. | Griffin |
| Bell | Davis, Wis. | Gross |
| Bennett | de la Garza | Grover |
| Betts | Delaney | Gubser |
| Bevill | Dellenback | Hagan |
| Blackburn | Dennis | Haley |
| Blanton | Dent | Hall |
| Blatnik | Derwinski | Hammer- |
| Bow | Devine | schmidt |
| Bray | Dickinson | Hansen, Idaho |
| Brinkley | Dorn | Hansen, Wash. |
| Brooks | Downing | Hastings |
| Brotzman | Duncan | Hays |
| Brown, Ohio | duPont | Hébert |
| Broyhill, N.C. | Dwyer | Henderson |
| Broyhill, Va. | Edwards, Ala. | Hillis |
| Buchanan | Erlenborn | Hogan |
| Burke, Fla. | Esch | Hollifield |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Eshleman | Hull |
| Byron | Evins, Tenn. | Hunt |
| Cabell | Findley | Hutchinson |
| Caffery | Fish | Ichord |
| Carter | Fisher | Jarman |
| Casey | Flowers | Johnson, Calif. |
| Chamberlain | Flynt | Johnson, Pa. |

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Jones, Ala. | O'Konski |
| Jones, N.C. | Passman |
| Jones, Tenn. | Patman |
| Kazen | Pelly |
| Keating | Pepper |
| Keith | Pettis |
| Kemp | Peyster |
| King | Pickle |
| Kuykendall | Pirnie |
| Kyl | Poage |
| Landgrebe | Poff |
| Landrum | Powell |
| Latta | Preyer, N.C. |
| Lennon | Price, Tex. |
| Lent | Purcell |
| Lloyd | Quie |
| Long, La. | Quillen |
| Lujan | Rallsback |
| McClory | Rarick |
| McCloskey | Reid, Ill. |
| McClure | Rhodes |
| McCollister | Roberts |
| McEwen | Robinson, Va. |
| McKevitt | Robison, N.Y. |
| McKinney | Rogers |
| Mahon | Rousselot |
| Mailliard | Runnels |
| Mann | Ruppe |
| Mathis, Ga. | Ruth |
| Matsunaga | Sandman |
| Mayne | Satterfield |
| Michel | Saylor |
| Miller, Calif. | Scherle |
| Miller, Ohio | Schmitz |
| Minshall | Schneebell |
| Mizell | Schwengel |
| Mollohan | Scott |
| Moss | Sebelius |
| Myers | Shoup |
| Natcher | Shriver |
| Nelsen | Sikes |
| Nichols | Sisk |

NAYS—153

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Abourezk | Ford, |
| Abzug | William D. |
| Adams | Fraser |
| Addabbo | Fulton, Pa. |
| Anderson, | Gallagher |
| Calif. | Gaydos |
| Annunzio | Gialmo |
| Ashbrook | Gibbons |
| Aspin | Grasso |
| Badillo | Gray |
| Barrett | Green, Pa. |
| Begich | Gude |
| Bergland | Halpern |
| Biaggi | Hamilton |
| Blester | Hanley |
| Bingham | Harrington |
| Boggs | Hathaway |
| Boland | Hawkins |
| Bolling | Hechler, W. Va. |
| Brademas | Heckler, Mass. |
| Brasco | Helstoski |
| Broomfield | Hicks, Mass. |
| Brown, Mich. | Hicks, Wash. |
| Burke, Mass. | Horton |
| Burlison, Mo. | Howard |
| Burton | Hungate |
| Carey | Jacobs |
| Carney | Karth |
| Chisholm | Kastenmeier |
| Clay | Kee |
| Collins, Ill. | Koch |
| Conte | Kyros |
| Conyers | Leggett |
| Corman | Link |
| Cotter | McDade |
| Coughlin | McDonald, |
| Culver | Mich. |
| Daniels, N.J. | McFall |
| Danielson | McKay |
| Dellums | Macdonald, |
| Denholm | Mass. |
| Diggs | Madden |
| Dingell | Mazzoli |
| Donohue | Meeds |
| Donohue | Melcher |
| Dow | Metcalfe |
| Drinan | Mikva |
| Dulski | Minish |
| Edwards, Calif. | Mink |
| Eilberg | Mitchell |
| Evans, Colo. | Monagan |
| Fascell | Moorhead |
| Flood | Morgan |
| Foley | |

NOT VOTING—46

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Abbutt | Davis, Ga. |
| Baring | Edmondson |
| Burleson, Tex. | Edwards, La. |
| Byrne, Pa. | Frey |
| Camp | Fulton, Tenn. |
| Cederberg | Griffiths |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Skubitz | McCormack |
| Slack | McMillan |
| Smith, Calif. | Martin |
| Snyder | Mathias, Calif. |
| Spence | Mills |
| Springer | Montgomery |
| Stanton, | Morton |
| J. William | Murphy, N.Y. |
| Steele | |
| Steiger, Ariz. | |
| Steiger, Wis. | |
| Stephens | |
| Stubblefield | |
| Stuckey | |
| Taylor | |
| Teague, Calif. | |
| Teague, Tex. | |
| Terry | |
| Thomson, Wis. | |
| Thone | |
| Ullman | |
| Veysey | |
| Waggonner | |
| Wampler | |
| Ware | |
| White | |
| Whitten | |
| Wiggins | |
| Williams | |
| Wilson, Bob | |
| Wilson, | |
| Charles H. | |
| Winn | |
| Wright | |
| Wyatt | |
| Wylder | |
| Wyllie | |
| Wyman | |
| Young, Fla. | |
| Young, Tex. | |
| Zion | |
| Zwach | |

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Nix | Thompson, Ga. |
| Pryor, Ark. | Tiernan |
| Rees | Waldie |
| Reuss | Watts |
| Smith, Iowa | Whalley |
| Smith, N.Y. | Widnall |
| Steed | |
| Talcott | |

NOT SWORN

- | | | |
|--------|----------|------------|
| Celler | Eckhardt | McCulloch |
| Dowdy | Hosmer | Whitehurst |

So the amendment was agreed to. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

- Mr. Montgomery for, with Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania against.
- Mr. Burleson of Texas for, with Mr. Kluczynski against.
- Mr. McMillan for, with Mr. Nix against.
- Mr. Abbutt for, with Mr. Edmondson against.
- Mr. Mills for, with Mr. Fulton of Tennessee against.
- Mr. Camp for, with Mr. Hanna against.
- Mr. Jonas for, with Mr. Murphy of New York against.
- Mr. Thompson of Georgia for, with Mr. Rees against.
- Mr. Cederberg for, with Mr. Tiernan against.
- Mr. Martin for, with Mr. Waldie against.
- Mr. Widnall for, with Mr. Reuss against.

Until further notice:

- Mr. Watts with Mr. Harsha.
- Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Smith of New York.
- Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Talcott.
- Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Mathias of California.
- Mr. Smith of Iowa with Mr. Morton.
- Mr. Steed with Mr. Harvey.
- Mr. Pryor of Arkansas with Mr. Whalley.
- Mr. Baring with Mr. Long of Maryland.

Messrs. BURKE of Massachusetts, LEGGETT, ROONEY of New York, McDADE, and PERKINS changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 226, nays 156, answered "present" 1, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 10]

YEAS—226

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Abernethy | Blanton | Clay |
| Abourezk | Blatnik | Collins, Ill. |
| Abzug | Boggs | Colmer |
| Adams | Boland | Conyers |
| Addabbo | Bolling | Corman |
| Anderson, | Brademas | Cotter |
| Calif. | Brasco | Daniel, Va. |
| Anderson, | Brinkley | Daniels, N.J. |
| Tenn. | Brooks | Danielson |
| Andrews, Ala. | Burke, Mass. | Davis, Ga. |
| Annunzio | Burlison, Mo. | de la Garza |
| Ashley | Burton | Delaney |
| Aspin | Byrnes, Wis. | Dellums |
| Aspinall | Byron | Denholm |
| Badillo | Cabell | Dent |
| Barrett | Caffery | Diggs |
| Begich | Carney | Dingell |
| Bennett | Casey | Donohue |
| Bergland | Casey | Dorn |
| Bevill | Chappell | Dow |
| Biaggi | Chisholm | Downing |
| Bingham | Clark | Drinan |

Dulski
Edwards, Calif.
Elberg
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Fisher
Flood
Flowers
Flynt
Ford,
William D.
Fountain
Fraser
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gaydos
Gettys
Gialmo
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Grasso
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffin
Hagan
Haley
Hammer-
schmidt
Hanley
Hansen, Wash.
Harrington
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Helstoski
Hicks, Mass.
Hicks, Wash.
Holfield
Howard
Hull
Hungate
Ichord
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen

NAYS—156

Anderson, Ill.
Andrews,
N. Dak.
Archer
Arends
Ashbrook
Baker
Belcher
Bell
Betts
Biester
Blackburn
Bow
Bray
Broomfield
Brotzman
Brown, Mich.
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Carter
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clausen,
Don H.
Clawson, Del.
Cleveland
Collier
Collins, Tex.
Conable
Conte
Corbett
Coughlin
Culver
Davis, Wis.
Dellenback
Dennis
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan
duPont
Dwyer
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn

Kee
Koch
Kyros
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lennon
Link
Long, La.
Long, Md.
McCormack
McFall
McKay
Madden
Mahon
Malliard
Mann
Mathis, Ga.
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mikva
Miller, Calif.
Minish
Mink
Mitchell
Mollohan
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nichols
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Passman
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Podell
Preyer, N.C.
Price, Ill.
Pucinski
Purcell
Quillen
Randall
Rangel

Rarick
Roberts
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roy
Roybal
Runnels
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Scheuer
Seiberling
Shipley
Sikes
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Spence
Staggers
Stanton,
James V.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stubblefield
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
White
Whitten
Wilson,
Charles H.
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Terry
Thomson, Wis.
Thone
Vander Jagt
Veysey
Wampler

Ware
Whalen
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wyatt

Wylder
Wylie
Wyman
Young, Fla.
Zion
Zwach

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1
Thompson, N.J.

NOT VOTING—50

Abblitt
Alexander
Baring
Brown, Ohio
Burleson, Tex.
Byrne, Pa.
Camp
Cederberg
Crane
Edmondson
Edwards, La.
Fish
Frey
Fulton, Tenn.
Griffiths

Celler
Dowdy

Grover
Hanna
Harsha
Harvey
Henderson
Hunt
Jonas
Kluczynski
McMillan
Macdonald,
Mass.
Martin
Mathias, Calif.
Mills
Montgomery

NOT SWORN

Morton
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Pryor, Ark.
Rees
Reuss
Smith, Iowa
Smith, N.Y.
Steed
Talcott
Thompson, Ga.
Tiernan
Waldie
Watts
Whalley

NOT SWORN
Eckhardt
Hosmer
McCulloch
Whitehurst

So the resolution was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:
Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Cederberg against.
Mr. Kluczynski for, with Mr. Harvey against.
Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Harsha against.
Mr. Edmondson for, with Mr. Smith of New York against.
Mr. Fulton of Tennessee for, with Mr. Frey against.
Mr. Murphy of New York for, with Mr. Jonas against.
Mr. Martin for, with Mr. Brown of Ohio against.
Mr. Waldie for, with Mr. Thompson of Georgia against.
Mr. Tiernan for, with Mr. Fish against.
Mr. Henderson for, with Mr. Crane against.
Mr. Burleson of Texas for, with Mr. Grover against.
Mr. Rees for, with Mr. Talcott against.
Mr. Hanna for, with Mr. Mathias of California against.
Mr. Montgomery for, with Mr. Hunt against.
Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Camp against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Alexander with Mr. Watts.
Mr. Mills with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Pryor of Arkansas.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Smith of Iowa.
Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Abblitt.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the resolution prior to the vote.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO HON. JOHN DOWDY

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the entire Texas Democratic Wednes-

day luncheon, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 11) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 11

Whereas the Honorable John Dowdy, Representative-elect from the State of Texas, from the Second District thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Speaker, or deputy named by him, be, and he is hereby authorized to administer the oath of office to the Honorable John Dowdy.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the authority of House Resolution 11, 92d Congress, the Chair appoints the Honorable Winston Reagan of Athens, Henderson County, Tex., to administer the oath of office to the Honorable JOHN DOWDY.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Now that the House rules have been adopted, the next quorum call, if any, will be under the new rules, would it not?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct. The 92d Congress is now operating under the new rules.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. What would that procedure be, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. It is outlined in the Legislative Reorganization Act.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. I believe Members need to be reminded that they have 15 minutes to come to the well to sign up to be recorded as being present.

The SPEAKER. That depends on the rules which we are operating under.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 12) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 12

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Ways and Means: Wilbur D. Mills, Arkansas (chairman); Hale Boggs, Louisiana; John C. Watts, Kentucky; Al Ullman, Oregon; James A. Burke, Massachusetts; Martha W. Griffiths, Michigan; Dan Rostenkowski, Illinois; Phil Landrum, Georgia; Charles A. Vanik, Ohio; Richard H. Fulton, Tennessee; Omar Burleson, Texas; James C. Corman, California; William J. Green, Pennsylvania; Sam M. Gibbons, Florida; and Hugh L. Carey, New York.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 13) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 13

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Ways and Means: John W. Byrnes, Wisconsin; Jackson E. Betts, Ohio; Herman T. Schneebell, Pennsylvania; Harold R. Collier, Illinois; Joel T. Broynhill, Virginia; Barber B. Conable, Jr., New York; Rogers C. B. Morton, Maryland; Charles E. Chamberlain, Michigan; Jerry L. Pettis, California.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 14) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 14

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the standing committee of the House of Representatives on House Administration: Wayne L. Hays (chairman), Ohio; Frank Thompson, Jr., New Jersey; Watkins M. Abbitt, Virginia; Joe D. Waggoner, Jr., Louisiana; John H. Dent, Pennsylvania; Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan; John Brademas, Indiana; John W. Davis, Georgia; Kenneth J. Gray, Illinois; Augustus F. Hawkins, California; Tom S. Gettys, South Carolina; Jonathan B. Bingham, New York; Bertam L. Podell, New York.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 15) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 15

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on House Administration: Samuel L. Devine, Ohio; William L. Dickinson, Alabama; James C. Cleveland, New Hampshire; John Kyl, Iowa; Fred Schwenkel, Iowa; Robert C. McEwen, New York; James Harvey, Michigan; Orval Hansen, Idaho; Philip M. Crane, Illinois; John G. Schmitz, California.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, FOURTH DISTRICT OF OHIO

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with your designation of me, pursuant to House Resolution 8, 92d Congress, adopted by the House of Representatives, to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, of the Fourth District of Ohio, I have the honor to report that on January 22, 1971, at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., I administered the oath of office to Mr. McCULLOCH, form prescribed by section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the form of oath administered to Members of the House of Representatives, to which Mr. McCULLOCH subscribed.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO HON. WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO HON. WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 16) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 16

Whereas William M. McCulloch, a Representative from the State of Ohio, from the Fourth District thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn to as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed to the oath of office before the Honorable Jackson E. Betts who was authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and

Whereas the said oath of office has been presented to the House and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said Honorable William M. McCulloch as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Boggs), the program for the remainder of the day and for next week if he can so advise us under the present circumstances.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished minority leader yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. I would be very happy to inform the distinguished minority leader as to the program.

It is our intention to recess very shortly. It is my understanding that the plan is to reconvene at 8:30.

There is no business scheduled for next week, except there are certain privileged resolutions which will come out of the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

RESOLUTION ALLOWING COMMITTEES TO CONTINUE WITH SAME MONEY FOR NEXT 90 DAYS

(Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time merely for the purpose of announcing to the House that I am hopeful of bringing out a continuing resolution next week which will be a privileged resolution to allow committees for the next 90 days to continue with the same amount of money pro rata that they had for the past year in order to give the accounts subcommittee a chance to hold hearings on the amount they will have for the year, but in the meantime to allow employees to be paid while those hearings are going on because otherwise they could not be paid at the end of this month.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Would this be the only legislation that you would bring to the House?

Mr. HAYS. This is the only legislation that I know of that will come before the House Committee on Administration.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

ADJOURNMENT OVER TO MONDAY NEXT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NO ONE ALLOWED ON FLOOR WHO DOES NOT HAVE PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

On yesterday, the Chair stated that during the joint session to receive the President of the United States, no one would be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privileges of the floor of the House.

The Chair would like to reiterate that restriction. No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privileges of the floor of the House.

FARM SUBSIDY PAYMENTS BEING PAID TO UNQUALIFIED RECIPIENTS

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

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, since 1962, a nudist colony has been receiving annual farm subsidy payments, although none of its land has been farmed.

In 1969, \$2,000 was paid to another program participant whose acres are within a private ordnance proving ground where "ordnance devices from small caliber ammunition to bomblets, grenades, and land mines" are tested.

In other cases subsidies have gone to garbage dumps, housing developments, and gravel pits.

These and other shocking items are contained in a recent report of the Comptroller General as part of a study that, mind you, was limited only to the feed grain program as it has operated in

a few counties in only six States. Even so, the GAO report found "questionable" payments of \$618,000 going to 938 participants in 1969. And a closer study convinced them that 215 recipients have unlawfully collected \$116,000 for not planting on land which has no conceivable agricultural purpose.

While the areas studied were not selected at random and may therefore not be typical, the report itself notes that similar mispayments obviously must have occurred in other areas and programs as well.

Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that the Agriculture Department has readily agreed that such payments are improper, and in a response to a draft of this report has indicated some steps have already been taken to recover these funds and correct practices which have permitted this abuse. A copy of the Department letter will be inserted at the close of my remarks following a summary of the GAO report. Nevertheless, I have written Secretary Hardin requesting a full report on the scope of these abuses and the corrective action taken. A copy of the Hardin letter also follows.

As I noted in my letter to Secretary Hardin it is especially important that clear policy guidelines be established from Washington and conveyed to the field, not only to prevent this kind of abuse, but also for a more important reason. Last year, for the first time, the Congress enacted a farm subsidy limitation—a reform I have long fought for. I am proud that this is the first administration to have supported such a ceiling, although the ceiling level—\$55,000—is still too high, and must be lowered.

But the subsidy ceiling has yet to be truly tested in operation, and the possibilities for evasion through farm-splitting are obvious. An extensive and serious effort will be required to make sure that all State and local officials are given clear directions to ferret out and reject all unlawful efforts at evasion.

Perhaps we may learn a lesson from this sorry incident that will enable us not only to correct these past abuses, but also to move toward a new era that will see the restoration of public confidence in a more limited and more efficiently run farm program.

The materials referred to follow:

OBJECTIVES OF THE FEED GRAIN PROGRAM NOT ATTAINED BECAUSE OF INCLUSION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND

WHY THE REVIEW WAS MADE

The objectives of the Feed Grain Program are to maintain farm income; stabilize prices of the grains used primarily for feeding farm animals; and ensure adequate, but not excessive, supplies of the feed grains—barley, corn, and grain sorghum—included in the program. The program is administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Program objectives remain unchanged under the recently enacted Agricultural Act of 1970. Changes in the Feed Grain Program made by that act do not materially affect the findings and recommendations contained in this report. (See p. 8.)

An important element of the program is the diversion of land from the growing of feed grains to an approved conservation use. This includes the planting of grass or other cover crops or allowing the land to lie fallow.

The purpose of the diversion is twofold: controlling feed grain production and conserving land for future agricultural or related uses.

Participation in the Feed Grain Program is voluntary. A producer who elects to participate must divert a portion of his land from production to an approved conserving use. In return, he becomes eligible for price-support payments and loans on the balance of his feed grain crop. In addition, he may earn diversion payments by diverting additional land above the required minimum. (See p. 6.)

The General Accounting Office (GAO) made a review in 14 counties in six States of the types of land being diverted from production under the Feed Grain Program to see if the diversions were aiding in the accomplishment of program objectives. Most of the 14 counties were undergoing urbanization and therefore were areas in which the changing status of land could likely result in nonagricultural land's being enrolled in the program. GAO's findings therefore should not be considered typical of the entire program.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Substantial payments were being made for the diversion from production of land that was being used, or was designated for use, for other than agricultural purposes.

In the 1969 crop year, questionable diversion payments totaling about \$618,000 were made to 938 farm owners or operators in the 14 counties. Payments of about \$189,000 made to 215 individuals or organizations from that group were selected for detailed review. (See p. 10.)

Of these payments, 136 totaling about \$116,000 were made for land used, or designated for use, for such purposes as housing and commercial development, recreation, country estates, sod nurseries, garbage dumps, and gravel pits. About \$87,000 was paid for the diversion of certain of these tracts in prior years. (See p. 10.)

Since the current or intended use of the land ruled out the growing of feed grain or was inconsistent with crop production, the diversion payments did not contribute to the control of production—the principal objective of the diversion portion of the Feed Grain Program. Most of the payments were to recipients engaged in businesses or occupations other than agriculture and thus were inconsistent with the program objective of maintaining farm income.

Further, the making of diversion payments for land being used, or intended to be used, for nonagricultural purposes does not aid in attaining the secondary program objective of conserving land for future agricultural or related uses. (See p. 11.)

Examples of nonagricultural land enrolled in the program follow.

In 1969, a payment of \$1,484 was made for the diversion of 25 acres which were being developed as part of a residential community. In early 1970, a substantial amount of construction had been completed and constructive activity had made much of the land unsuitable for cultivation. (See p. 12.)

In 1968-69, diversion payments totaling \$1,400 were made to a garbage disposal company. An inspection of diverted acreage disclosed that the owner was selling the topsoil and was planning to use the excavated area as a garbage dump. (See p. 28.)

In 1969, a payment of \$2,000 was made to a participant for the diversion of leased land within a privately owned ordnance proving ground. The ordnance manufacturer described the land—which is not readily accessible, because of fences and padlocked gates—as a completely equipped facility for the loading and testing of ordnance devices ranging from small-caliber ammunition to bomblets, grenades, land mines, and fuses of all types. (See p. 32.)

During GAO's review, it became evident that Agricultural Stabilization and Conser-

vation Service regulations governing the eligibility of land for diversion payments were being subjected to various interpretations by its county offices and county committees, both of which have responsibilities for the local administration of the program. Also, national and State offices were not providing the guidance to the county offices and committees necessary to ensure uniform interpretation of the regulations. (See pp. 36 and 38.)

GAO recognizes that the Feed Grain Program is difficult to administer because of the dispersal of program operations and because of rapid changes in land use resulting from urban development. Those difficulties underscore the need for (1) revised regulations to ensure that only eligible land is enrolled in the Feed Grain Program and (2) procedures requiring the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's national and State offices to make periodic reviews of county operations to ensure that regulations are being applied consistently and in furtherance of program objectives. (See p. 39.)

RECOMMENDATIONS OR SUGGESTIONS

The Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service should—

Revise regulations or exclude from the program all land devoted to, or designated for, nonagricultural uses.

Establish review procedures at the national and State levels to provide assurance that adequate surveillance is maintained over the land being enrolled in the program and that regulations are being uniformly and consistently applied. (See p. 39.)

AGENCY ACTIONS AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The Administrator agreed with GAO's conclusions and reported that all State offices were instructed in August 1970 to direct county committees to review all cases of the type described in the GAO report and to take action to recover any overpayments or unearned payments, where appropriate.

The Administrator pointed out that the Congress was then considering new agricultural legislation which would provide for a diversion program for feed grains, wheat, and cotton for the crop years 1971-73. The Administrator stated that, if this new legislation was enacted—and it was on November 30, 1970—he would take immediate action to:

Review regulations with the aim of more clearly defining farms ineligible for the diversion programs.

Strengthen administrative controls at national and State levels to provide assurance that (1) regulations are uniformly applied in determining land eligibility and (2) county committees maintain adequate surveillance of land to promptly identify those tracts shifting from agricultural to nonagricultural uses.

The actions proposed by the Administrator are responsive to GAO's recommendations. Since the changes made by the new agricultural legislation do not materially affect GAO's findings and recommendations, GAO plans to evaluate the adequacy of specific actions taken to ensure that diversion payments are not made for the diversion of ineligible land. (See p. 40.)

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CONGRESS

This report should be of particular interest to the Congress because of the significant amount of nonagricultural land that has been placed in the Feed Grain Program in disregard of congressionally established program objectives.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., September 23, 1970.
To: Victor L. Lowe, Associate Director, GAO.
Subject: GAO Draft of Report to the Congress on Feed Grain Program Payments Made for Diversion of Nonagricultural Land.

We concur with the conclusion of the subject audit that the primary objectives of the feed grain program—to control production, strengthen prices and maintain or improve farm income—are not being met with regard to payments made for the diversion from feed grain production of land devoted to or designated for nonagricultural uses. It is not the intent of this agency to provide administrative regulations which would allow payments for diversion of land which is or will be devoted to nonagricultural uses.

In compliance with one of the major objectives of the feed grain program—to assure adequate but not excessive supplies of feed grains—we have developed administrative regulations which we believed would give adequate guidance and authority to ASC county committees to enable them to exclude from the diversion program those tracts of land which would be devoted to nonagricultural uses. Following are the pertinent guidelines which we have issued in regulations and administrative handbook instructions to accomplish the objective of excluding nonagricultural land from participating in the program:

1. Diverted acreage must be land which was cropland in the preceding year and is currently classified as cropland which, under normal conditions, could reasonably be expected to produce a crop.

2. The following are not eligible for designation as diverted acreage:

(a) Land which the county committee determines the producer reasonably could not expect to use in the absence of the program for the production of the crop being diverted because of the physical condition of the land or any other reason.

(b) Land which at the time the diverted acreage is designated is expected to be utilized in the current year for industrial development, housing, highway construction, or other nonfarm use.

(c) Land devoted to nonagricultural uses on or before September 30 of the current year.

(d) Land intended to be used for a specific nonfarm use in a later year, which would not be devoted in the current year to an agricultural use. All public land leased or intended for the production of crops is in this category, unless the owner (State, county and local government) establishes to the satisfaction of the county that adequate equipment is readily available for the successful production of row crops and small grain and the production of such crops is a normal practice.

Based upon our review of the cases set forth in the subject audit, it would appear that the above cited administrative regulations are not sufficiently adequate to insure uniform county committee application of the provisions which were designed to exclude nonagricultural land from program payments. This audit would also seem to indicate that the administrative control through national and State offices has not been sufficiently strong to provide uniform application of the administrative regulations.

We have already taken action to comply with one of the recommendations set forth in the subject audit. The problem discussed in this audit report has been brought to the attention of the State offices in all States in which a feed grain program is in effect. Following is the content of a wire notice which was issued to the chairman of all of the feed grain States on August 25:

"Several cases have come to our attention where land has been bought for housing developments or other nonagricultural uses and acreage thereon has been diverted under the wheat or feed grain program. In some cases no farming operations were carried out. In other cases the base or allotment was too large because a part of the cropland used for establishing the base or allotment has already been used for nonagricultural pur-

poses. Other cases around urban areas were reported where no farming operations were carried out but the land was signed up as diverted under the program and payments were made. You are instructed to direct county committees to carefully review all cases of this kind and to take action to recover any overpayments or unearned payments. The only exception is where a producer acted in good faith on misinformation furnished by a representative of the county committee. Further instructions will follow."

The wheat and feed grain diversion programs terminate with the 1970 crop year. Congress is currently considering legislation which would provide for a diversion program for wheat, feed grains and cotton for the 1971 through 1973 crops. If this legislation is enacted, we would plan to take immediate action to review our administrative regulations with the objective of more clearly defining those farms which would be ineligible to participate in the feed grain, wheat and cotton programs because they are currently devoted to or designated for nonagricultural uses. We would also plan to strengthen our administrative controls at the national and State levels to assure that there be a uniform application of the regulations with regard to land falling into the nonagricultural category and to assure that county ASC committees and office personnel maintain adequate surveillance of land in their respective counties to immediately identify those tracts which have shifted from agricultural to nonagricultural uses.

We have some reservation with regard to the suggestion contained in the recommendations of the audit report which would exclude all land in predominantly nonagricultural areas from the feed grain program, except where the program applicant can prove, to the satisfaction of the county committee, that he is actively engaged in an ongoing farming operation. Although we do not disagree with this suggestion in principle, we question whether in the absence of congressional or legislative direction that we could enforce a regulation of this nature. However, we will study this suggestion further to determine its feasibility.

KENNETH E. FRICK,
Administrator.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1970.
HON. CLIFFORD M. HARDIN,
Secretary of Agriculture, Department of
Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I was deeply disturbed to learn from a recent Report to the Congress by the Comptroller General (B-114824, January 12, 1971) that the objectives of the feed grain program have been subverted because of a number of payments for diversion from production which have actually gone to owners of land devoted to or designated for nonagricultural uses.

Although I was pleased to note that your Department has already taken steps to eliminate these abuses, I am writing to request a detailed report on both the extent of such abuses and the corrective measures which have and will be taken to prevent their recurrence.

As your Department's initial reply to this report indicates, there is every reason to assume that these abuses have occurred in the wheat and cotton programs, and in many other areas of the nation not covered in this report.

I am sure you are aware of the growing lack of public confidence in the farm program in recent years. As part of the effort to help restore that confidence, I have long fought to place a limitation on farm subsidy payments. I am proud that this administration was the first to support such an effort—support which was critical to the enactment of the first payment ceiling.

As you know, I and many others have been

concerned about the likelihood that many program participants will seek to evade the effects of this payment limitation. A vigorous administrative effort at the highest level will be required to prevent unlawful evasions.

This incident reveals a disturbing lack of policy direction over the Department's field operations. Unless this deficiency is corrected promptly I am concerned that confidence in the farm program will diminish further.

I would like to take this opportunity also to request a report on the effort that has been made to date to prevent evasion of the payment ceiling.

Thank you for your consideration of these requests. I look forward to receiving these two reports as soon as conveniently possible, and want to assure you that I will continue to do what I can to support your efforts to develop a more efficient and properly administered farm program.

With best wishes, I am,
Cordially yours,

SILVIO O. CONTE,
Member of Congress.

REGULAR BIENNIAL MEETING OF THE U.S. GROUP OF THE INTER- PARLIAMENTARY UNION

(Mr. DERWINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the regular biennial meeting of the U.S. Group of the Interparliamentary Union will be held in room S207, on the Senate side of the Capitol, at 4 p.m. Tuesday, January 26. All interested Members are invited to attend.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES PROGRAM OF LIBERALIZED DEPRECIATION WHICH WILL COST THE TREASURY AN ESTIMATED \$3.5 BILLION PER YEAR

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

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, last week, in the face of continued inflation and the heated pressure on the national debt ceiling, the President announced a program of liberalized depreciation which will cost the Treasury an estimated \$3½ billion per year. This tax giveaway is the equivalent of a 10-percent reduction in corporate tax rates. By a single stroke of the President's pen, all of the Treasury gains in the Tax Reform Act of 1969 were washed down the drain.

COOPER-CHURCH AMENDMENT

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

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I am rather perplexed by the complaints of some of the instant military experts in this House and in the other body, who opened the new 92d Congress yesterday with loud complaints that President Nixon, in authorizing air and helicopter operations in support of hard-pressed Cambodian troops, is somehow violating the "spirit" of the so-called Cooper-Church amendment.

Where do they get all this talk about the "spirit" anyway? This amendment was never really passed by Congress in the normal course: it was slipped through

in the closing days of the last Congress in a conference committee as, frankly, a ransom to the Senate for getting their approval of the supplemental foreign aid appropriations for Cambodia. The House never really debated Cooper-Church. We never explored the full implications of it, let alone the "spirit" of it. And the only time the House actually voted on Cooper-Church, last spring, we voted against it. Last December's acceptance was a strictly shotgun wedding, and so we are committed only to the actual letter of that amendment, and not to any broad implications which somebody might think are involved but which never became any part of the legislative history.

And the letter of Cooper-Church is very simple: no American ground troops or military advisers in Cambodia. And that provision is being scrupulously adhered to.

Just what else would these instant experts have us do? They want the war over, do they not? Well, it is getting over. The troops are coming home. All American ground combat forces will be out of action in Vietnam by this summer. Already the casualties are only a tenth of what they were a couple of years ago. In fact more GIs are killed in accidents in Vietnam today than are killed in combat.

So what more do these instant experts really want? Do they want us to sit idly by and allow the situation in Cambodia to deteriorate to such point that the safety of the 200,000 noncombat American forces still remaining in Vietnam after next summer will be in peril? Is that their wish?

Well, if it is then it is clearly contrary to the letter of another legal action we took in the closing days last December when we made it clear that American funds could be used in "support of actions required to insure the safe and orderly withdrawal or disengagement of U.S. forces from Southeast Asia, or to aid in the release of Americans held as prisoners of war." We so legislated in the Defense Appropriations Act.

This is precisely what our helicopter and air actions are doing. They are covering the safe and scheduled withdrawal of American combat troops from South Vietnam. And they are protecting the lives of those American noncombat troops who will still be stationed in South Vietnam next fall.

What is so wrong with that? Indeed, that is exactly what we in Congress told the President to do. So let us let the President carry out that assignment we gave him, with a maximum of support and with a minimum of harrassment and second-guessing.

THE PENTAGON VERSUS CESAR CHAVEZ

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense is again confronting the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, led by Cesar Chavez. In past years, when the Farm Workers were en-

gaged in a nationwide boycott of California table grapes, the Department of Defense grossly increased its purchase of grapes. This year, the United Farm Workers are fighting for justice for the workers on the lettuce farms in Arizona and California. Again the Defense Department has used its purchasing power to combat the lettuce boycott which Cesar Chavez and the union have organized.

Recent figures indicate that, since the strike and boycott began against Bud Antle, Inc., a major California lettuce grower, the Defense Department has increased Antle's share from less than 10 percent to more than 30 percent. At the same time, Inter Harvest, which has signed a contract with UFWOC, has suffered a sharp drop in military sales.

The Defense Department claims that it has a policy of complete impartiality in labor disputes. Its own rules require that "military departments shall remain impartial in, and refrain from taking a position on the merits of any labor dispute." Yet its grape-buying practices in the past gave the lie to that contention. And its lettuce-buying activities now do the same. It seems that the Defense Department's so-called position is observed only in the breach.

Defense Department procurement policy must not be used to undermine efforts to organize the lettuce workers.

In order to remedy this situation, 16 Members of the House have joined me in introducing legislation to limit procurement of lettuce by the Defense Department, so that no grower would have a proportionately greater share of military sales in fiscal year 1971 than it did in fiscal year 1970. It would enforce the required impartiality by preventing any increase in purchasing from one grower at the expense of another grower.

This bill would help to insure justice for the farm workers—justice which has been denied too long but which must prevail.

The following Members of the House are cosponsors: Mr. RYAN, Mrs. ABZUG,

Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. NIX, Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. SCHEUER.

I enclose at this point in the RECORD the text of my bill:

H.R. —

A bill relating to the conditions of labor involving certain employees engaged in the growing of lettuce

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until such time as the Congress shall prescribe, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any appropriation shall be expended by the Department of Defense, or by any department or agency thereof in Fiscal Year 1971, for the procurement of California and Arizona lettuce crops from any person, corporation, or institution in excess of the amount procured from such person, corporation, or institution in Fiscal Year 1970, except that the Department of Defense, or any department or agency thereof, may increase its procurement from such person, corporation, or institution to an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount being procured for Fiscal Year 1971 as the amount procured from such person, corporation, or institution bore to the total amount procured in Fiscal Year 1970.

BLACK LUNG BENEFIT DATA

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

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, as the author of the black lung benefit provision of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act, I am proud to call attention to preliminary data reflecting the first years experience.

Significant as the figures may be, it is still little enough recompense for the men who suffer from this dread disease and for their widows and children.

The figures for the first year black lung benefit data follows:

BLACK LUNG BENEFIT DATA (AS OF JAN. 4, 1971)¹

1. Total claims filed.....	247,000			
2. Total claims completed.....	150,000			
National Pennsylvania West Virginia Kentucky				
3. Claims paid:				
Number.....	91,000	48,000	15,000	6,000
Total beneficiaries.....	151,000	73,000	24,000	12,000
Monthly rate of payment.....	\$17,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$2,750,000	\$1,100,000
Total cumulative payment since enactment ¹	\$151,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$28,000,000	\$10,750,000
4. Total claims in process.....	97,000			
5. Total estimated claims receipts:				
As of June 30, 1971.....	292,000			
As of June 30, 1972.....	329,000			

¹ 1st full-year black lung benefits.

INAUGURATION ADDRESS OF GOV. GEORGE C. WALLACE

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

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, I was privileged to be in Montgomery, Ala. for the inauguration of Gov. George C. Wallace. In his inaugural ad-

dress, the Governor called for the use of "people power" in our State and throughout the Nation. At this time, I would like to submit Governor Wallace's remarks for study by my colleagues:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Fellow Alabamians: Honoring us today with their presence are the wives, mothers and families of our prisoners of war and of those men missing in action in Southeast Asia. Will these families please stand!

I know that the people of Alabama, and those present with us here today, join me in praying that you will soon be united once again with your loved ones.

My fellow Alabamians: Today, I am both honored and humbled to stand before you and in your presence and that of our almighty creator to take the solemn oath of office as your Governor.

I am honored that you allow me once again to serve you as your Governor. I am truly humbled by the trust and responsibility you have entrusted to me as we continue along the paths we have so long trod together.

While many are with us here today, there are many more who cannot honor us with their presence for they are busy in the fields and factories of our State earning through honest toil a livelihood for their families, while creating and producing those material goods upon which the wealth and economy of this State so largely depends.

These are the honest, hard working, God fearing, freedom loving men and women of our State who through the sweat of their brow, the toil of their bodies and the strength and courage of their convictions form the muscle, bone and sinew of that great and good land that we know as Alabama.

To you I say that we are conscious of your pride, your courage, your fierce independence and your deep devotion to those principles that make Alabama the great and glorious State that it is and I hope, and dare to believe, that you are here with us in spirit today—may God bless you as we salute you from afar.

We are grateful that you permitted us to take part in the advances attained during our previous periods of service. We point with humility, but with justifiable pride, to our unwavering support of education, highlighted by tremendous increase in appropriations for operations and capital outlay—a system of trade schools and junior colleges situated throughout the State that are both admired and envied by all our sister States—record-breaking progress in industrial expansion and development—an unprecedented highway construction program—the health and hope that was provided the less fortunate and the mentally ill and retarded.

In all that we did, our sole purpose was to provide a better life for all our people—with your help we believe that this was accomplished.

Yet much remains to be done—together we must press on toward a more productive and more responsive State government designed to meet the needs of the people we serve—all of whom must feel that they have a voice in their destiny and fate.

This can only be accomplished in an atmosphere of freedom from unwarranted, unwise and unwanted intrusion and oppression by the Federal Government—a man must be free and unfettered by Federal encroachments in his employment—his home—his community—his domestic institutions, including his schools and in his associations with his fellow man.

Each individual citizen is an important link in the chain of government. No individual should be above or below the law, for ours is a government of laws. But a law, simply because it is a law, is not necessarily a good law. However, our system provides for means and methods of change. The mob destroying a bank, school or business is not the American way for change. Violence is never the result of reason, but blind passion. Violence is dangerous because it is regressive and destructive. Violence must cease, for it breeds more violence.

We should return to basic principles, and these basic principles are plain and self evident, and were set out in our constitution, and especially our bill of rights. While we are on the subject of rights, with every right there is a corresponding duty. No duty is more important than the duty of an indi-

vidual citizen to voice his opinion, make his thoughts heard in a peaceful manner, and stand up for what he believes in.

All of us know and realize we cannot have justice without law and order, nor law and order without justice. Justice, among and for the people, is a primary duty of government for we all know that our government was created to help—not destroy. Too often the power of government is used to ride roughshod over the individual's rights rather than to preserve the individual's rights. No government is administered according to the objective and intent of the founding fathers and all lovers of liberty, unless it is administered for the weak, the poor and the humble as well as for the powerful. Government must be a friend of the people—not a tyrant.

Congress should rescue our schools from the willful acts of malicious men. Our schools are being destroyed because the south and other sections of the country who believe in government by law and not by bureaucrats, failed to unite against despotic tyranny of a federal government—a government that looks upon the people not as people, but as so many units of votes to be gained by pleasing certain selfish politicians and sociologists at the expense of the children of America, both black and white.

Even a basic and fundamental principle such as "freedom of choice" has been denied the parents and children of the south and certain other sections of the nation by the federal government. Today, the school children of the south and many parts of the nation are mere pawns in the hands of powerful politicians who, for sociological reasons, seek to destroy local self-government and deny the people a choice as to how their own children should be educated. What is the answer?

The answer is: "People power."

What is people power? People power is the strong voice and political action of the people expressed within the law.

The people of the South and those who think like the South, represent the majority viewpoint within our constitutional democracy, but they are not organized and do not speak with a loud voice. Until the day arrives when the voice of the people of the South and those who think like us is, within the law, thrust into the face of the bureaucrats, only then can the "people's power" express itself legally and ethically and get results. Rome fell and countless other civilizations have ceased to exist, not always from outside sources, but from weakness within. To long, oh, too long, has the voice of the people been silenced by their own disruptive government—by governmental bribery in the quasi-governmental handouts such as H.E.W. and others that exist in America today! An aroused people can save this Nation from those evil forces who seek our destruction. The choice is yours. The hour is growing late!

If the descendants of those who founded this Nation, together with those who came here one and two generations ago fleeing despotic government, will wake up and realize the importance of each individual standing up now for what one thinks and believes in, then, and then only, will the politicians answer the voice of the people. Remember! It is the people who create the politicians and it is the politicians who administer the government (bad or good government) and without a mass movement of the people, the present trends of despotic and centralized government can and will destroy America.

We in Alabama still cherish our independence and stand firm in our belief that we should be allowed to chart our own destiny—

We are proud of the youth of Alabama and thrill with them as they prepare to participate in the Democratic processes of government—we welcome, seek and solicit their aid, assistance and encouragement.

We have sought to manifest our faith in our youth by selecting for major roles in our administration young men and women of vigor and imagination who understand the aims and desires of the fine young people of our State. We will rely heavily on them.

Yes, we are proud of the young people of Alabama and our purpose will be to develop their abilities, to protect them during their formative years, and to involve them in the operation of government at all levels.

Being concerned for the future of our young people, we are mindful of a frightening evil now stalking this land, preying on young and old alike, but wreaking particular havoc on the young. I refer to the illegal traffic in drugs and to drug abuse.

This is something that must be stopped—forcefully, fully and immediately. To this end I commit myself and all the forces at my command, and I especially call upon the fine youth of Alabama to join me in this effort.

We will not cease until the drug peddlers, pushers and their slimy companies are driven from our midst.

As we reaffirm our commitments of the past campaign, we again pledge our best efforts towards reducing the daily cost of living for all Alabamians, especially the working men and women of our State and their families. We will work to reduce utility rates and basic insurance costs. We will examine and evaluate our structure of State government and we will streamline and modernize where necessary in the interest of economy and efficiency.

We renew our vow to work toward more adequate medical services for all our people, for this medical attention presently is beyond the economic reach of many. They simply cannot afford proper medical care even if they are fortunate enough to find a doctor. Any Alabamian who is sick enough to need a doctor or a hospital bed should be able to get one, regardless of financial condition or where they happen to live.

We will work toward a voluntary health insurance program which will put adequate medical attention within the financial reach of every family in Alabama. We will build and staff the necessary facilities to educate enough doctors, nurses and allied medical technicians to properly care for our sick, whether they live on a farm or in the heart of a city.

We will continue our struggle for equalization of the tax burden so that our working men and women of average and low income will not continue to bear a disproportionate share of the tax load. We must revamp and revise a system which allows multi-billion dollar foundations, of at least questionable purposes, and multi-millionaire property holders to escape taxation while the low and middle level wage-earner pays and pays and pays. We have raised this issue before and will raise it again, again and again until we are afforded some relief—only then will I be silent—and I believe you would have it this way.

Alabamians and Americans generally have had their fill of excessive and ill apportioned taxation and we propose to join in the fight to right these conditions. I issue a call to my fellow governors, to the members of Congress and to all Americans to join in this effort to the end that the average Alabamian and American be saved from tax destruction.

We allude again to the political power of the people, "people power," if you will.

Let me remind you that any government that ignores the rights of individuals will not long endure, nor will a government that offers no redress from exorbitant and unjustly apportioned taxation. No government that rides roughshod over the mind and body of its youth can be representative of the people under the law.

However, the place to get the desired change is within the law and not by destruc-

tion of the system. The street is not a proper place to change America, but the ballot box through "people power"—this is the method and forum. Every American can participate in government by voicing his or her thoughts within the law at every level of government.

And we must have faith and pride in ourselves as individuals, in our communities—in our state—our region and our nation—we must remember that we and those who bore us stand among the greatest patriots of all times—men and women who then and who today continue to resist in the face of oppressions from external sources and whose perseverance and desire for freedom and self expression is exceeded by none under these heavens.

To borrow from the words of a renowned author—"to have common glories in the past; a common wish in the present; to have done great things together; to wish to do greater; these are the essential conditions that make up a people."

One hundred years ago, the spirit of the South became passive as this spirit was subdued by violent means—yet remained undimmed. For the flame of our passion burned within us as an arc of our covenant—a covenant of our heritage of liberty under law with no surrender to those who would destroy us.

Today, twin evils face the American people. Communism on one hand and an illegal abuse of Federal governmental power on the other. Either, if not curtailed, will destroy us. What can you do? You are more powerful than you think, provided you make yourself heard—for the politician will listen—but if you remain silent, there is nothing for the politician to hear but the yelping from those who seek to destroy us. We must not be a silent majority, but an alert, active voice within the law. Then we can help our State and our Nation.

This administration is not going to be one of favoritism to any special interest, individual or friend. It will be a peoples administration with the goal that honesty is the best and only policy. Special privilege has no place in government. Too long in Alabama's history have certain greedy interests blocked needed progress. Nearly every advance in humanity's long march toward human betterment and progress of the many has been delayed by the willful few. Greed has no place in the creed of government. A government that helps the few and injures the many is not good government. My administration may not achieve all its goals, try as we may, but rest assured, should corruption raise its filthy head, it will be promptly dealt with regardless from whence it comes.

I am old enough to know that the people are tired of promises and demand action. I am young enough to be an active governor. Our action will move Alabama forward on all fronts.

Today, the government is too costly and taxes are a constant burden to the people. Any waste of the peoples' money is a crime against the people. Government has become stagnated with its burdensome bigness. The Federal government has too long thrust its sometimes greedy hands into the pockets of the people. If the Federal government continues to dominate education, it could result in control over the minds of our children—leading, by natural tendency, to control over the body, thus destroying the freedom of all of us. You have a right to expect an Alabama moving forward on all fronts—better Alabama schools—health facilities—human welfare—anti-pollution, etc. For we hold the temporary power of Government—hold it in trust for the people under the law.

The people have the right to know what goes on in its state government. We are going to operate with an "open door—open book" policy. Our state government is for all—so let us join together, for Alabama belongs to all of us—black and white, young and old, rich and poor alike.

And if there be those who wonder why I stand here today—curious as to what force and inspiration brings me to this point in our state's history. Let me answer them through the words of a great poet, Robert Frost, who, perhaps, captured my feeling better than I could express when he wrote:

"But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep."

With God's help I will make you a good governor!

WAGERING TAX

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. POFF) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, Attorney General Mitchell has submitted to the Congress, and I am pleased to introduce, a draft bill, the Wagering Tax Amendments of 1971. With the sole exception of the substitution of the year "1971" for "1970," the draft bill is identical to my bill, H.R. 322, which came very close to passage by the 91st Congress. My colleagues will recall that the bill was reported unanimously, with acceptable amendments, by the Committee on Ways and Means on December 16, 1970, and was passed by this body on December 22, 1970. It was promptly considered by the Finance Committee of the Senate and approved by that Committee on December 29, 1970. Unfortunately, in the rush to adjournment of the 91st Congress over the New Year's holiday period, H.R. 322 was not acted upon by the other body, but died on the Senate Calendar.

As I advised the House during its consideration of H.R. 322, the bill was one of 10 in a package of anticrime legislation introduced on the very first day of the 91st Congress. The substance of most of that legislation has long since been enacted into law as parts of other bills, such as the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. H.R. 322 was a tax measure, and thus was considered separately from the other bills. H.R. 322 was endorsed by President Nixon in his message to the Congress on organized crime of April 23, 1969. Indeed, this bill is the only legislative proposal mentioned by the President in that message which has not yet been enacted into law.

The wagering tax statute was first enacted by the Congress in 1951. It imposed a \$50 occupational tax on persons who accepted bets and wagers or operated various forms of lotteries, and a 10-percent excise tax on gross wagers received. Certain forms of gambling, such as parimutuels, slot machines, State-operated lotteries, charitable drawings, and casino and social-type gambling were exempt. Basically, the tax covered sports, books and numbers-type lotteries. In addition, only two categories of persons involved in a gambling business were covered: "principals"—those whose money is ultimately at stake against the betting public, and their agents—those who receive wagers for their principals by dealing with the betting public. Other employees of the gambling businesses were not covered.

A final feature of the original law was one which disclosed its true purpose of penalizing illegal gambling, and which

ultimately led to its downfall in the courts. The law placed an affirmative duty on the Internal Revenue Service to make information provided to it by tax-paying gamblers available to local officials for possible prosecutive use.

On January 29, 1968, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that persons accused of failure to comply with the requirements of the wagering tax law could invoke their fifth amendment privilege against self-incrimination. *Marchetti v. United States*, 390 U.S. 168 (occupational tax); *Grosso v. United States*, 390 U.S. 63 (1968) (excise tax).

As a result of the decisions, the present wagering tax law is of no force and effect. Those who engage in the business of accepting wagers will not voluntarily pay the tax. Thus, the immense profits derived from illegal gambling remain tax free and, more important, continue as the principal source of revenue of organized crime.

The draft bill is designed to reinstate the wagering tax law by removing the constitutional infirmity. It would prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from disclosing to outside sources any information submitted by the taxpaying gambler. This, as the Justice Department has said, is the "price of constitutionality."

The bill would also improve the wagering tax law as a revenue measure by substantially increasing—to \$1,000—the occupational tax for principals and agents, and by providing a new occupational tax of \$100 for certain employees.

The bill also provides for a tax credit for State and local taxes paid under similar provisions in State law, and for increased sanctions for violations of the wagering tax law. These provisions were added to the 91st Congress bill by the Committee on Ways and Means, and have the administration's and my full support.

Mr. Speaker, the Wagering Tax Amendments have been endorsed by the American Bar Association, have the support of the Justice and Treasury Departments, were approved following hearings before the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and were approved by the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance of the 91st Congress as well as by the House of Representatives in the 91st Congress. I urge my colleagues to act promptly and favorably on this important legislation.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S MEMO IS PIECE OF FASCIST NONSENSE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, my initial reaction to Postmaster General Blount's January 12, memorandum was simply, "Seig Heil!" I will not reveal my second reaction. Can you believe that any official of the U.S. Government would issue the following:

It is mandatory that postal employees immediately cease any direct or indirect contacts with Congressional offices on matters involving the Postal Service.

And later, lay down a rule which states:

In the event that a direct contact with a Congressional office becomes necessary, it is to be coordinated in advance with the (new) Congressional Liaison Office.

That, honorable Members of the U.S. Congress, is the heart of the Postmaster General's way of cutting the ties between postal employees and their representatives in this House. Mr. Blount has, by executive order, abridged a fundamental right of American citizens and I say such a policy cannot be tolerated. I will go one step further, the official who issued such an order should be summarily fired.

The Postmaster General will have a devil of a time enforcing his edict, but that is not the question at hand. The question is one of responsibility. Who is ultimately responsible for allowing such a person to hold a position of trust in the U.S. Government? Without a doubt, the President is responsible. But should he fail to act, who then is responsible? We are. The Members of the House of Representatives. And the Constitution, in article I, section 2, clause 5, provides us with the means of removing such an official from his position.

Can you imagine anything as dictatorial as telling a citizen that he cannot talk to his Congressman just because he works for this sanctimonious new Postal Corporation? I fully understand why the Postal Unions are up in arms. They have every right to be. In fact, every citizen should be concerned when a Government official takes an action which is alien to our democratic form of Government.

For the good of the country, the postal service and the postal employee, I hope Mr. Blount rescinds his ill-advised memo before a full-scale citizen revolt develops. It would seem the prudent course of action in light of his expected announcement to raise postal rates, reduce employment, and curtail services.

Unfortunately, if "the past is prolog" I expect Mr. Blount will continue on an obstinate course thereby creating another postal crisis.

Mr. Speaker, in order that our colleagues are fully conversant with the facts of the matter I am appending to my remarks, copies of the Postmaster General's press release of January 12, 1971, his "Memorandum to Postmasters and Regional Officials" of the same date, and his "Congressional Procedures for the U.S. Postal Service—Background." I have also added two newspaper stories by John Cramer of the Washington Daily News which deal with Mr. Blount's edict:

MEMORANDUM TO POSTMASTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICIALS

Postmaster General Winton M. Blount today announced three major new actions designed to assure complete removal of political considerations from the Postal Service's decision-making process.

They include:

Providing public announcements of Postal Service activities simultaneously to the news media and to congressional offices, on a non-partisan basis, rather than giving Members of Congress 24 hours advance notice.

Ending the traditional formal dedication of new postal facilities in favor of informal, open-house ceremonies only for mail customers and the families of postal employees.

Appointment of the Congressional Liaison

Office to be the "sole voice of the Postal Service in communicating with the Congress." This office will answer all congressional calls or letters received by employees of the Postal Service.

Mr. Blount outlined the news procedures in a memorandum to postmasters and regional officials.

"I shall expect the personal commitment of every postal manager in removing political considerations, of any type, from the Postal Service," Mr. Blount said.

Mr. Blount said it is critical that the Postal Service speak "with only one voice" to avoid the possibility of incorrect information being given to Congress.

Although their direct contacts with congressional offices are to end, postmasters and postal managers will continue to provide "candid, forthright and fully responsive" answers to congressional inquiries through the Congressional Liaison Office.

All open-house ceremonies at new postal facilities are to be coordinated by the Office of Community Programs, with participation in ribbon-cutting activities limited to full-time postal employees.

The purpose of this change, Mr. Blount said, is to highlight the role of postal employees in serving the residents of their community.

Press releases or other public announcements will be given by the Congressional Liaison Office to congressional offices at the same time they are distributed to the news media.

Mr. Blount said the traditional practice of providing congressional offices with announcements 24 hours in advance of press distribution "is responsible for conveying the erroneous impression that political considerations play a role in every postal decision."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., January 12, 1971.

Memorandum to Postmasters and Regional Officials:

Enactment of the Postal Reorganization Act last August provided the mandate for the Postal Service to completely remove itself from the political process. This legislative mandate applies with equal force to postal employees at all levels.

While the Postal Reorganization Act has removed Congress from operational decision-making in the Postal Service, we will remain a public service institution whose actions will be subject to a continuing review by both Houses of Congress. In order to avoid the possibility for incorrect information and misinterpretation, it is critical that the Postal Service speak to the Congress with only one voice.

Accordingly, I am directing that the Congressional Liaison Office be the sole voice of the Postal Service in communicating with the Congress.

Yours is a vital role in achieving this transition. For this reason, I have attached detailed procedures which clarify our future relationships with the Congress. I suggest that you apprise your staff and employees of these new procedures at an early date.

I shall expect the personal commitment of every postal manager in removing political considerations, of any type, from the Postal Service.

WINTON M. BLOUNT.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEDURES FOR THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

BACKGROUND

Postal managers at all levels can share credit for the great progress that has been made to date in our goal to remove political considerations from the Postal Service's decision-making process.

For postal managers and employees, this transition will provide expanded career and promotional opportunities that are based upon individual merit and work performance. For the many dedicated persons throughout the Postal Service, this transition will offer

challenging opportunities for revitalizing and improving the services that we provide to our "customers"—the people of the United States.

Under the postal reorganization concept, it will be the responsibility of those of us who manage the Postal Service to encourage our "customers" to come directly to us for solutions to their mailing problems. In the past, the field offices of many Representatives and Senators have referred the day-to-day problems of their constituents directly to local postmasters and their staffs for solution.

Also in the past, there has been a hesitancy to even begin trying to find a workable solution to the legitimate problems of our "customers" until a Congressional office had intervened on behalf of their constituent.

The need for this type of reliance on the Congress must now be eliminated by prompt and strong management attention, especially by our local managers, to the legitimate needs of our "customers".

It is mandatory that postal employees immediately cease and direct or indirect contacts with Congressional officers on matters involving the Postal Service. At stake is the public credibility of our goal and commitment to completely remove political factors from the decision-making process of the Postal Service.

PROCEDURES

In order to achieve these objectives, I am directing that the following procedures, which are applicable to all postal employees, be immediately placed in effect:

1. Congressional Contacts

Direct contacts with Members of Congress, their staffs and Congressional Committees, on all matters involving the Postal Service, will be the exclusive responsibility of the Congressional Liaison Office.

In implementing these new procedures, Congressmen and Senators will be encouraged to send their postal communications directly to the Congressional Liaison Office. Undoubtedly, there may be an occasion when a Congressional request, such as a letter, a telegram, a telephone call, or even a personal conversation is addressed directly to you or to one of your employees.

In accordance with the intent of this new procedure, the recipient is to forward, within 72 hours of its receipt (Sundays and holidays excluded), the draft of a candid, forthright, and fully responsive reply on a top priority basis, along with the incoming communication, directly to: Congressional Liaison Office, U.S. Postal Service, Room 3408, 12th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20260.

Postmasters are encouraged to assist any of their employees who may receive a direct Congressional communication in meeting this time schedule.

This centralization of all direct contacts, by the Postal Service, with Congressional offices will make it unnecessary for individual postal employees to have direct contacts with Congressional offices, including field offices which may be located within a Post Office building.

In the event that a direct contact with a Congressional office becomes necessary, it is to be coordinated in advance with the Congressional Liaison Office.

2. New Postal Facilities

The Postal Service will no longer hold the traditional formal dedication ceremony upon completion of a new postal facility.

Instead, local postmasters will be authorized to hold an informal open-house ceremony and tour of the new facility for our "customers" and the families of our postal employees. The highly successful open-house ceremony in Santa Ana, California, which was featured in the November-December issue of *Postal Life*, can serve as a model for this type of ceremony.

All open-house ceremonies will be coordinated from Headquarters by the Office of

Community Programs. When a new postal facility is ready for occupancy, the Office of Community Programs will automatically provide the local postmaster with a kit of information relating to the open-house ceremony.

In the future, postmasters will be allowed a small fund to defray some of the incidental costs of activities related to the open-house of a new postal facility.

The purpose of this highly visible change will be to highlight the role of our own postal employees in serving the residents of their community. *For this reason, participation in any informal ribbon-cutting ceremonies will be limited to full-time employees of the U.S. Postal Service. Non-postal participation on any informal program will not be authorized.*

3. Public Announcements

Public announcements of Postal Service activities will be made concurrently to the news media and to Congressional offices, in a non-partisan manner.

The traditional practice of providing Congressional offices with a 24-hour advance notice of Postal Service activities is responsible for conveying the erroneous impression that political considerations play a role in every postal decision.

To eliminate the possibility for such an inference in the future, the Congressional Liaison Office will furnish Congressional offices with a copy of the Postal Service's public announcements concurrently with their release to the news media. Under this policy, Congressional notifications will be made in a non-partisan manner.

Under these procedures, Congressional matters will be the direct concern of the Congressional Liaison Office and the Postmaster General, who, through the Board of Governors, will be accountable to the Congress for the activities of the Postal Service.

In implementing these new procedures, I want you to know that they do not affect the right of any employee to petition, as a private citizen, his U.S. Representative or Senators on his own behalf.

The leadership of individual postal managers in insuring that the intent of these procedures is fully implemented will be vital to the goal of removing political considerations from the Postal Service.

WINTON M. BLOUNT.

JANUARY 12, 1971.

[From the Washington Daily News, Jan. 18, 1971]

LATE BLOUNT MOVE OPENS BIG NEW GAP (By John Cramer)

You don't have to be a postoffice employee to be puzzled, disturbed, or even downright angry about the latest move of Postmaster General Winton Blount—his attempt to impose a gag rule on postal workers.

At one and the same time, it is both ham-handed and devious, certain to create for Mr. Blount a credibility gap he never may lose.

He justified his action in the name of taking critics out of the Postal Service.

If he wanted to antagonize Congress, he is certain to have succeeded admirably.

If he wanted to convince the 700,000 postal employees that his work rules are devious double talk—saying one thing, meaning another—he has done that, too, and probably irrevocably.

Rarely has this capital city seen such a left-footed maneuver.

WHAT HE DID

What Mr. Blount did was this:

Last Tuesday, he had his underlings issue at a press conference, something called General Release No. 4, his address of welcome to the newly-nominated board of governors for the Postal Service. Release time: 12 noon Tuesday.

After reporters left, the same minions distributed General Release No. 5—same re-

lease time—disclosing a sanitized version of his gag rule.

Good old No. 5 announced the creation of a liaison office as "the sole voice of the Postal Service in communicating with Congress."

It also included a disclaimer, saying the directive does "not affect the right of any employe to petition, as a private citizen, his U.S. Representative or Senators on his own behalf."

The same disclaimer was included in Mr. Blount's official "procedures" for implementing the new directive.

But an official "background" for the procedures told an entirely different story.

It said:

"It is mandatory that postal employes immediately cease any direct or indirect contacts with Congressional offices on matters involving the Postal Service."

So which Mr. Blount do you believe? The Mr. Blount of the press release and the procedures? Or the Mr. Blount of the "background" memo?

Some would say it's difficult to believe either.

That's precisely what postal union officials say. Speaking thru their Council of American Postal Employees, they called the Blount action a violation of their constitutional rights: They used angry words like "dismayed" . . . "disgusted" . . . "outraged" . . . "shocked".

The Constitution clearly guarantees the right of all citizens to petition Congress. But it took a 1903 "gag rule" by Teddy Roosevelt followed by the 1912 Lloyd-LaFollette Act to spell out, once and for all, that the guarantee also applies to Federal employees, including postal employees.

That Act enshrines the right of Government workers to petition Congress individually or collectively. And courts have construed "petition" in broadest terms.

The 1970 Postal Reform Act specifically re-affirmed that postal workers are covered by L-F Act language.

How then does Mr. Blount propose to defend the legality of his gag rule? By pointing out that his "procedures" say one thing while his "background" says another?

It just won't wash, Mr. Postmaster General. It just won't wash. You kid no one; offend everyone sensitive to citizens' rights as against bureaucratic rights.

But I have an offer for you, Mr. Blount.

If you have an answer to the above, I offer equal space in this pulpit at your convenience. Moreover, if your answer convinces I've done you wrong, I'm just non-dishonest enough to say so.

On the other hand, if you prefer to remain silent, it will be construed as silence should be.

Fair enough, Mr. Blount?

No gag rules here!

National Institutes of Health went all-out Friday, and invited all of its employes to attend showings of the 3-hour memorial movie, "King, from Montgomery to Memphis", in its Building 10.

A scheduled showing went thru as planned. But a 1:30 p.m. showing had to be cancelled when the Montgomery County Community Council from which the film had been borrowed, had to recall it to keep other commitments.

NIH compensated ingeniously by conducting the morning showing in TWO Building 10 auditoriums, almost simultaneously. As soon as one reel had been run the larger auditorium, seating 500, it was rushed to a smaller one for 250, both filled.

So things worked out well after all.

[From the Washington Daily News,
Jan. 20, 1971]

BLOUNT DOES ABOUT FACE ON GAG RULE (By John Cramer)

Postmaster General Winton Blount's attempt to gag his 700,000 postal employees—

by cutting off their constitutional right to contact members of Congress—becomes all the more incomprehensible in the light of his own testimony to Congress in 1969.

That was when Mr. Blount was first displaying the remarkable persistence which eventually won approval for the 1970 Postal Reform Act, converting the Post Office Department into a corporation-type U.S. Postal Service.

I have checked the record of hearings before the House Civil Service Committee. They show that Mr. Blount then was very positive, indeed, in his assurances that he had absolutely no intent to deny postal workers access to Congress.

REVERSES

But last week, Mr. Blount did the very thing he promised not to do in 1969. Moreover, he did it in apparent violation of Lloyd-LaFollette Act, the Magna Carta of Federal employe rights, whose language was written intact in to the Postal Reform Act.

Last week, Mr. Blount created a new liaison office to be "the sole voice of the postal service in communicating with Congress."

A press release announcing the office, and an accompanying document, detailing "procedures" for its operation, both carried a plous disclaimer.

It said the new order did "not affect the right of any employe to petition, as a private citizen, his U.S. Representative or Senators on his own behalf."

Even that language leaves much to be desired.

But the true intent of the Blount directive came thru in something called a "background" to the "procedures", which said "Cease . . . Contacts".

"It is mandatory that postal employes immediately cease any direct or indirect contacts with Congressional offices on matters involving the Postal Service."

It hardly need be pointed out that "matters involving the Postal Service" can be very important, indeed, to a postal employe . . . important in terms of jobs, pay, working conditions and many other matters on which the law, including the Postal Reform Act, guarantees him every right to contact members of Congress.

Both "as a private citizen," and thru his union.

June 3, 1969—testifying before the House Civil Service Committee, Mr. Blount assured Rep. H. R. Gross, R-Ia., that there was no intent to exclude Lloyd-LaFollette Act language from the postal reform bill.

Also, June 3—Rep. Robert N. C. Nix, D-Pa., wanted to know whether postal unions would be cut off from their right to petition Congress. Mr. Blount: "The right to petition a member of Congress is not excluded by our bill. As a matter of fact, it is precisely included."

June 4, 1969—David Nelson, general counsel of the Post Office Department, told the committee: "It is our intention to provide that federal employes shall have the right to petition Congress."

Rep Gross said he questioned whether the language of the Lloyd-LaFollette Act so provided. Mr. Blount: "I might say that that is our intention" to provide the right to petition.

June 10, 1969—Rep. Jerome Waldie said he saw nothing in the bill which changed the rights of postal employes in relation to Congress. Mr. Blount: "There, of course, is nothing in this bill to prevent the employes from coming to the members of Congress in the same manner they have always had."

As finally enacted, the bill carried, with no change whatever, the precise language which had prompted Mr. Blount to assure Congress employes would have the same rights "They always had."

And now we come to:

Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1971—Mr. Blount: "It is mandatory that employes immediately cease

any direct or indirect contacts with Congressional office"

POSTAL CUTBACK?

Headquarters Postal Service employes here have been alerted they may be facing layoffs, transfers, or reductions in grade by reason of a current manpower study.

The study is expected to lead to considerable reorganization. Employes have been assured all necessary personnel actions will be handled in accordance with Civil Service rules.

OIL IMPORT QUOTA SYSTEM

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing legislation to end the mandatory oil import quota system. I believe this action is long overdue; the quota system has outgrown its usefulness and its validity. The existing protectionist quota system, in fact, has led to exorbitant fuel oil price increases. It is imposing a harsh and unnecessary burden of skyrocketing fuel oil costs on the long-suffering American consumer, and this is occurring at a time when our energies must be directed to curbing the grim inflation we have seen. I think this is clearly the time when we must take decisive action.

While our energy crisis is a national concern, the severe effect of the oil import quota system on the economy is felt most seriously by the Northeastern States. I trust that we have not forgotten the recommendation of the administration's own Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Controls which said the quota system should be abolished. The Cabinet task force a year ago said that quotas were costing consumers an additional and unwarranted \$5 billion a year. That figure would have to be revised upward today in view of the continued trend of fuel oil price increases. The past year has seen a worsening of the problems of oil shortages and rising prices which have plagued New England for several years—and, I regret to say, it has seen a repetition of the policy of reacting to each crisis rather than planning to prevent it.

With no indigenous oil supply available New England must import its supplies; it relies more heavily on imported oil than other regions of the Nation. Adequate supplies have been made available this year to New England—but accompanied by unconscionable price increases.

The recent inflation alert of the Council of Economic Advisers pointed to nationwide fuel oil price increases of up to 25 percent within a period of only 3 months. Even worse, the increases occurred at the start of winter when heating contracts were being negotiated.

I think this was cause for alarm—indeed, the alarm was sounded. The Office of Emergency Preparedness began an investigation of recent price increases. The President relaxed certain import quotas in seeking to rollback prices. I think this is good, but still not enough.

For 35 years the domestic oil industry has been subsidized by the Federal Government and insulated from outside competition. The oil import quota system was established in 1959 to limit low-cost

foreign oil imports, on the theory that U.S. national security dictated that the Nation should not become excessively dependent on foreign oil. But I think that the myth that the oil industry still requires such protection was effectively exploded in the Cabinet Task Force report.

To the contrary, the task force said that the quota system does not reflect national security needs—present or future. It said that the security question could best be resolved in terms of free-world security—through arrangements, for example, with Europe and Japan to increase their storage capacities for emergency oil supplies. It said that the lowering of domestic fuel oil prices would inure to the benefit of the national economy by redirecting labor and capital to more efficient uses, including greater efficiency in domestic oil industry operations. The potential for this industry today is awesome; I think we can cite the efforts to extract oil from shale, which holds great promise for increasing our supplies, and the existence of that great and still-unexplored oilfield of Alaska's North Slope. Where is the need today for protection from foreign imports?

The recent inflationary and unrealistic oil price increases indicate the futility of the policy we have followed.

The bill I am introducing has long been pending before Congress. It would phase out the import quota system by gradually increasing the amount of imported oil allowed into this country over a 10-year period. Sometime during that period a natural balance between domestic and imported oil should occur. The quotas system would end by 1981.

I believe that the American consumer is entitled to the benefits of our traditional economic system of free and open competition, from which the oil industry should not be expected. I urge support for this bill.

NO CONSCRIPTS FOR UNDECLARED WARS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I first introduced a bill to prohibit the use of draftees in undeclared wars without their consent in September 1968, and today I wish to reintroduce this bill because of the favorable reaction from my constituents as well as those who live in the shadow of being conscripted to serve in our "nonwar."

The Selective Service Act was passed as a temporary emergency measure on September 16, 1940 and has been in effect ever since. Since the adverse debate during the 1940's, I was the first to bring forth the issue once again. Specifically, I have felt keenly about the fundamental inappropriateness of conscripting citizens to fight in undeclared wars, ever since Korea. This unaddressed issue was the principle reason why I was one of nine who voted against the extension of the draft in 1968.

I feel very strongly that the use of draftees in Vietnam is a prime constitutional question that must be eventually confronted by the American people and

the Congress. In my view, and in that of others, executive fiat thus displaced the constitutional prerogative placing the responsibility for the declaration of war on Congress.

I have asked time and time again, How can we send out reluctant warriors to a large-scale foreign war on which there has been no declaration of war as required by the Constitution? The framers of our Constitution intended that only Congress should initiate wars, after formally debating the threat of aggression to our national security, after weighing the national interest in war and after assessing the burdens of war upon our people. I believe that this requirement is still the wisest course.

I believe that enactment of my bill, requiring the consent of the draftee to be used during an undeclared war, would prevent future fiascos by providing a national debate on the single question of whether to engage in an armed conflict large enough to require draftees. And enactment of this proposal would help restore to Congress its constitutional mandate to declare war.

Economist Milton Friedman on December 30, 1968, argued in a Newsweek article that it is feasible as well as desirable to stop sending draftees to Vietnam at our present level of involvement under two main conditions: First, if combat pay for Vietnam duty was raised by \$1,000 a year, at an estimated cost of half a billion dollars, thereby attracting more volunteers. And second, if the tour of duty in Vietnam were lengthened, in effect providing more manpower. Mr. Friedman's proposal, however, would be dependent on Executive action; whereas my proposal would provide a more lasting solution to the constitutional issue which the use of draftees in Vietnam has raised. Mr. Friedman's article, though, clearly demonstrated the feasibility of actually stopping the flow of unwilling draftees into Vietnam. I include the article herewith:

NO DRAFTEES TO VIETNAM

President-elect Nixon is committed to ending military conscription and establishing an all volunteer armed force as soon as manpower needs in Vietnam decline substantially. That is a consummation devoutly to be desired. But, in the interim, the new Administration could reduce enormously the bitterness, dissention and division arising from the Vietnam conflict by taking a major first step toward an all-volunteer army: sending no more draftees to Vietnam.

This proposal raises two basic questions: Is it desirable? Is it feasible?

The first question hardly needs discussion. Men who agree on little else about Vietnam would agree on the desirability of not using conscripts to fight the war.

The key question is, therefore, whether it is feasible to man the Vietnam war with volunteers. I believe the answer is, Yes. Will it be easy to do so? The answer is clearly, No. But that is hardly decisive. The aim of national policy should not be to make life easy for government officials, whether civilian or military.

THE FACTS

Here are the base facts. Currently, about 540,000 men are in Vietnam: 360,000 in the Army, the remaining 180,000 in the Marine Corps, Air Force and Navy. The Air Force and the Navy use no conscripts; the Marines, a negligible number. Hence, only the Army raises a problem.

The strength of the Army worldwide is about 1.5 million. Only about 600,000 are conscripts; the other 900,000 are volunteers.

On a purely arithmetic basis, it seems clearly feasible to provide 360,000 men in Vietnam out of the 900,000 volunteers plus any conscripts who might waive their exemptions. But this is misleading. The problem is harder than these numbers suggest.

1. The adoption of the new policy, if nothing else were done, might well reduce the number of "reluctant volunteers"—those who volunteer mostly under the threat of conscription. To offset this reduction, it would be highly desirable to raise substantially the pay of men who serve in Vietnam—a step that is called for in any event on grounds of equity.

Even substantial increases in combat pay are clearly feasible on budgetary grounds. A rise of \$1,000 a year for all men in Vietnam would cost around a half billion dollars. Yet this rise, even if flat and across the board, would raise the pay of enlisted men by something like 40 per cent. And the rise should not be across the board. It could be concentrated on the positions for which volunteers are fewest.

2. Currently, the term of service of enlisted men in Vietnam is limited to twelve months. Disregard officers, and suppose that all of the nearly 900,000 volunteers in the Army enlisted for a single term of three years. Then each could spend only one-third of his service in Vietnam, so that a maximum of 300,000 men could on the average be in service in Vietnam.

The policy of limiting the term of service in Vietnam to twelve months has been strongly criticized on strictly military grounds as highly unsatisfactory and inefficient. It takes several months for men to learn their jobs; their last several months are homework-looking; at most, six out of the twelve months are useful service. In addition, the perpetual rotation makes it impossible to establish those informal lines of communication that are at least as important in every large administrative structure as the formal channels. Lengthening the normal term and service would cut sharply the number of men needed in Vietnam and thus doubly facilitate a policy of no draftees to Vietnam.

3. A third possible difficulty is that the Army needs units rather than individual men in Vietnam and it is undesirable to segregate all Army recruits from the outset into conscript and non-conscript units. However, this difficulty is not relevant. Initially, units as a whole were sent to Vietnam but currently men rather than units as a whole are sent as replacements.

THE CHALLENGE

The difficulties are real. But they are far from insuperable. They offer a challenge to the men who run the armed forces, not a reason for rejecting a policy that often so many advantages. President Nixon and Secretary of Defense Laird should set a definite and near date after which no more draftees will be assigned to Vietnam—unless they volunteer for that duty. There is no other measure that they can take that will do more to unify the country and at the same time increase the effectiveness of our military forces in Vietnam.

The number of colleagues in the Congress concerned with this issue is constantly growing. About a year ago Congressman EDWARD KOCH, Democrat of New York, received a few letters in response to his visit to Canada to learn more about the 50,000 young Americans who have emigrated to that country primarily to avoid the draft and military service. I believe that the reasons given in these communications reaffirms the necessity for enacting my proposal. These young men did not feel that the national

interests were being protected in Vietnam, and the inequities of the draft, among other reasons. With the lack of our citizens' national commitment being made known through their elected Representatives in the Congress, I can well see why our young men are frustrated. I insert at this point one of the letters written by one of our boys in Canada:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: On the 26th of June 1969 I deserted from the United States Army and subsequently began a new life in Canada. The purpose of this statement is to document the reasons for this act and certain experiences prior to it.

Prior to being drafted I was an Architect qualified to practice in Pennsylvania. I designed and supervised construction of a medical auditorium and parking garage, both now complete. I was deeply involved in urban planning work with a Philadelphia planning office. I received public praise from Dr. Mark Shedd, Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia, for a research project on ghetto education, and received two design awards from Drexel Institute of Technology. I say all of this only to combat the public image of a deserter as one who is a misfit and unable to adjust to modern society. The times have changed and rational, intelligent people are doing what was previously "unthinkable" after being forced into a choice between few morally acceptable alternatives. In the military itself I was able to cope with many brutal, dehumanizing situations. I was sent to an Army NCO training program in which I was named "Honor Graduate" and promoted to the rank of Staff Sergeant. In my case as with many others I have met, the idea of a deserter as one who is unable to accept discipline and the rigors of military life is not true, though I certainly do not believe that any human being should be forced to undergo such treatment.

The whole period of time that I spent in the military was a time of conflict within myself, a time of sorting out of values, and a time of determining what I really was. Even before being drafted I had firm beliefs that the Vietnam War was not morally justified regardless of the merits (if any) of the stated goals of the United States. I found no justification sufficiently valid to support the destruction of a people through war. The reasons for my conflict were rather concerned with the role and responsibilities of an individual when ordered by his country to commit acts which to him are morally unacceptable. Towards the end of this period I knew that the ultimate responsibility for one's actions does indeed lie with the individual, and that social forces must be secondary to this. I was left with two choices: refusing orders to Vietnam with a resultant period in military prison, and desertion to a foreign country. Both alternatives were extremely difficult to contemplate. The final decision to come to Canada was based on the grounds that this period of my life should be constructive rather than wasted. Since coming I have become a counselor to new arrivals for a Canadian counseling group and believe that this usefulness is far more valuable than the unnoticed act of martyrdom implied by choosing prison.

Prior to leaving I felt that I should try all legal opportunities open to me, however futile. For the first time I realized that I was a Conscientious Objector in the legal sense of that term.

I made application for this status in Oakland, California. Army regulations provide seven days for preparation of the application. On the fifth or sixth day (depending on interpretation), while I was typing the final draft, I was placed under guard with the intention of being shipped to Vietnam. The officers in charge refused to accept the application. A Writ was obtained from Federal Court in San Francisco by my lawyer and was effectively served on the Post Commander preventing my shipment. My application was subsequently received, expedited

to Washington and back, denied, in three days. The reason given for denial was that my objection was based on a "personal moral code and not sincere religious training and belief". That these events did in fact occur can be verified with my lawyer, Mr. Steven Arian, 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, and in the records of the Federal Court.

As a counsel I have talked to many of the new refugees from the United States. Their reasons for coming are many and varied: opposition to the very idea of a draft system, escape from exceptional brutality in the military, refusal to participate in the Vietnam War. The common factor is that they are individuals reacting to a situation sufficiently intolerable to make them forfeit their rights to life in the country of their birth. Few are politically motivated. The overall picture becomes a sad statement of what America is offering its young people. I personally feel little bitterness; only a profound grief that this is what has happened to the country that I loved.

I strongly solicit the Congress support for the proposal which I am reintroducing today. It would seem that enactment of this bill would seem most appropriate particularly in view of the present administration's vows for "Vietnamization" and supposedly the lesser need for the use of our draftees. Now is the time to take a stand and restore our constitutional duty.

OPERATION LIFETIME

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, as reported in the news media yesterday, I introduced H.R. 100 designed to stem the tide of chronic unemployment in areas of the Nation that desperately need a helping hand from the Federal Government. This antirecession measure is designed to provide immediate and measurable relief through the use of the accelerated public works concept that proved so highly successful in the early 1960's when the unemployment climate was much the same as we find it today.

This proposal could serve as a lifetime to trigger quick relief and demonstrate that the Congress cares. This is not a new concept, but a proven method of assistance. In drafting the amendment to the Accelerated Public Works Act, I was cognizant of some weaknesses in the original act and made every effort to strengthen the bill to best meet today's needs for communities, both large and small. This proposal does not conflict with the recently vetoed manpower bill but complements this approach to the problem by reaching the unemployed labor market in the pick-and-shovel category. Laborers, carpenters, bricklayers, and others in the building trades would receive immediate assistance.

These workers—among the 5 million unemployed—do not need training. They have willing hands and know-how. They are proud. They look not to welfare, but look for an opportunity to ply their trade. They look for the chance to earn an honest wage to permit them to care adequately for their loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, my proposal is not touted as a long-range cure for the inordinately high rate of unemployment. It would be of limited duration. Meantime, it may

"prime the pump," help communities make permanent public facility improvements, stimulate local industrial development and make these areas better places to live and work.

There are those who may classify the proposal as "old medicine for an old malady." It is my judgment that until new remedies are discovered—and proven—we must rely on the old prescriptions.

Simply stated, the measure calls for 80 percent grants-in-aid to assist communities that: (a) have a firm plan for badly needed permanent public facility, (b) are able to finance the local share of construction, (c) can guarantee that a high percentage of the construction cost will be labor. The goal is to make local areas more attractive to industry by building such facilities as sewer plants and municipal buildings without overburdening the local tax rate.

Mr. Speaker, the large number of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have cosponsored this bill is certainly an expression—to some degree—of the sense of the Congress to pursue this approach to combating the present intolerable rate of unemployment reaching levels that proclaim a full-scale recession. We, here in the Congress, have the responsibility to act. Each of us must shoulder a fair share of the burden of responsibility in supporting reasonable solutions to one of the Nation's leading economic ills. Five million unemployed are looking to us for leadership in these trying times.

THE STATE OF A UNION IN A DEEP RECESSION

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, tonight the Congress will assemble to hear President Nixon describe the state of the Union.

I am hopeful that the President will speak candidly to the Congress and the American people about the problems which face all of us. I hope that there is no attempt to put a "good face" on the economic events that have pulled the country down into a severe recession.

The President speaks about the state of a nation in which 5 million people stand idle in the unemployment lines.

The President will be speaking about the state of a nation which saw its gross national product take the sharpest plunge in 11 years during the last quarter of 1970.

The President will be speaking about the state of a nation which recorded another sharp increase in prices—5.7 percent—in the last quarter of 1970.

The President will be speaking about the state of a nation which expects to meet only slightly more than two-thirds of its housing goal for 1971.

Mr. Speaker, the President needs to come up with hard decisions to reverse the trend of our lagging economy. The people are tired of gimmicks and half-way solutions; they expect and are will-

ing to accept hard decisions to set the Nation right again.

There has been much skillful public relations concerning the President's message and some broad hints about the contents have filtered out in the press. There has been, for example, much talk about revenue sharing.

Certainly the Congress must give the President's proposals for revenue sharing a full hearing. But I hope that this is not the beginning and the end of President Nixon's concept of a solution to the Nation's problems.

We cannot gain ground by simply reshuffling existing money and tax resources. We must have bold and imaginative programs which will bring new sources of funds to bear on the problems of housing, pollution, and the multitude of development needs of our cities and rural areas.

While we must await the full details of the President's revenue-sharing plan, I am convinced that a majority of the Congress—and local officials—do not want a plan which would destroy or cripple badly needed Federal programs. For example, I think it would be foolhardy to take funds away from housing programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Farmers Home Administration in order to send money to cities which are in desperate need of new housing construction. This would be robbing Peter to pay Paul, and it would accomplish nothing but shuffling of existing moneys.

Mr. Speaker, we need a new source of credit for the various development and employment needs around the Nation. Later in this session, I plan to introduce legislation which will provide for a national development bank which will be eligible to purchase the bonds of local and State governments voted for necessary projects such as pollution control, water and sewer plants, schools, and similar facilities. In addition, this development bank would be eligible to finance development projects in areas of substantial unemployment in both the rural communities and the cities. It could also be utilized to help spur the construction of housing.

A national development bank would be a "bank of last resort" and would provide an important new source of funds for areas of the economy now starved for credit. The bank could be capitalized for \$1 billion with the power to lend up to 20 times its capitalization. In short, it would be a \$20 billion source of new funds.

I hope that President Nixon tonight will give some indication of support for a national development bank or similar entity.

Mr. Speaker, it is also my hope that the President will mention the need to overhaul our creaking monetary system which is unwilling and unable—under its present structure—to meet the basic credit needs of the Nation. Throughout the world, central banks—unlike our own—Federal Reserve System—allocate credit to needy sectors of the economy such as low and moderate income housing. These other central banks—unlike our own Federal Reserve System—are

mechanisms to promote and implement national economic and social goals.

Our enormous resources have allowed this country to move forward despite our archaic monetary system, but today the needs are too great to allow the Federal Reserve System to act only as a heavy anchor on the economy. Our credit resources must be utilized wisely and widely to meet the tremendous needs in housing, to provide answers to the overwhelming problems of the cities, and to give the rural areas development opportunities. Throughout this Nation, we have a tremendous backlog of unmet economic and social needs. And much of this can be traced directly to the doorsteps of an outdated monetary system which allocates credit only at the top of the basis of the "trickle down" theory. I hope President Nixon will address himself to this problem for without a correction in the monetary system there can be no lasting solution to our economic and social problems.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the President will spell out his economic policies in clear terms tonight. Over the past 2 years it has often been difficult for the Congress to know what the President wanted in the way of economic legislation. The Banking and Currency Committee made several attempts during the 91st Congress to get definite statements from the administration and on most occasions we received only vague generalities.

During most of the 91st Congress, the President kept telling us that he was opposed to "jawboning" and now in recent days we have seen the Chief Executive adopt this means of controlling price increases. I hope that the President will make his policy in this area clear tonight.

The Banking and Currency Committee of course passed legislation to give the President standby authority over wages, prices, salaries, and rents. It also gave the President standby authority to allocate credit and to control interest rates and other aspects of credit transactions.

In both cases, the administration denounced the efforts of the Congress in this area but without providing any alternative courses of action. I gather that the President, because of the experience he has gained, is now closer to the thinking of the Congress in these areas. Once again I hope that we can get a clearer idea of the President's thinking on these standby powers.

As the President knows, the Banking and Currency Committee and the entire Congress stood ready throughout the last 2 years to pass legislation which the President thought would be helpful in correcting the shortcomings of the economy. I am sure that this will again be the case in the 92d Congress. It is essential that the President spell out any ideas he has for legislation and that the drafts of these bills reach the Congress early in this first session.

The Congress stands ready to help the President, but we cannot afford to allow the economy to continue to drift and for the unemployment lines to grow. If the President does not act, the Congress must take the initiative.

CONSUMER AGENCY BILL

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSENTHAL) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I think most Members of the House would agree that the record of the 91st Congress, in the area of consumer protection, was largely undistinguished.

I believe all our constituents would like the 92d Congress to dramatically improve that record.

Consumer rights are of equal importance to all Americans, whatever their political or regional affiliation:

When Federal regulatory agencies approve billions of dollars in rate increases to railroads, airlines, or the telephone company, without full consumer representation before those agencies, the rich and poor, liberal and conservative, northerner and southerner, all lose.

When the Government's leading consumer protection agency against unwholesome food products takes action on mercury contamination of our fish only because a lone university chemist sounds the alarm—all Americans lose.

It is for this reason, and with strong bipartisan support, that the bill to create an independent consumer protection agency and a White House consumer office, is being reintroduced in the 92d Congress.

I am optimistic that this bill can be enacted early in this session. This bill, which has the unanimous support of leading consumer spokesmen throughout the country, and which was developed after many days of hearings, many months of negotiation, and many years of thoughtful analysis, needs and deserves your support.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY, JANUARY 15, A PERMANENT NATIONAL HOLIDAY

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a man of all races; a leader who fought for dignity and an equal chance for both black and white; a critic who never doubted that American society could be redeemed.

The inspirational leadership he provided the civil rights movement in both the South and the North helped make possible the enactment of the landmark Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The poor people's campaign, his final great effort, eloquently demonstrated the plight of millions of Americans who, without a voice and without much hope, suffer from pervasive poverty and lack a fair share in our country's abundance.

As we who survived Martin Luther King stand and face the uncertain future, we must be sustained by this endur-

ing legacy—the striving for justice, compassion, and human dignity.

Surely there can be no question of the magnitude of Dr. King's contribution to this country. The goals and aspirations which he championed are the goals for which every American must continue to struggle until the dream that he had become a visible and substantive reality.

The permanent celebration of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday as a national holiday would honor a truly great American and remind future generations of his great contribution and the need to carry on his work.

On January 15, the birthdate of Dr. King, the Reverend Ralph David Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, led a mule pulling a wagon—symbolic of the poor people's campaign—to the steps of the Capitol of the United States. This wagon contained petitions bearing 3 million signatures—signatures of concerned Americans across this country who believe, as I do, that there must be a national day of remembrance for Martin Luther King, Jr. There at the steps of the Capitol Dr. Abernathy presented the 3 million signatures to several Members of the Senate and House: Senators BIRCH BAYH and ADLAI E. STEVENSON III; Congressmen DON EDWARDS of California, ANDREW JACOBS, ABNER MIKVA, PARREN MITCHELL, and WILLIAM F. RYAN.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that no Member could fail to be impressed by this massive show of support for a national Martin Luther King Day. Therefore, on behalf of the millions of Americans who signed these petitions, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MITCHELL, and I have filed these petitions containing 3 million signatures with the House to insure that the Congress of the United States is fully aware of the deep sentiment across this Nation in favor of a legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King.

I hope that this Congress will heed the sentiments expressed by millions of Americans and enact legislation, which I will again join Congressman CONYERS in introducing to establish January 15, the birthday of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as a national legal holiday.

I include in the RECORD an editorial from the Amsterdam News of January 16—an editorial which I encourage all my colleagues to read:

DR. KING'S BIRTHDAY

The observance of the birthday, Friday, January 15 of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is becoming more and more a national occasion, and we hope, before long, Congress will set aside this great man's birthday as a national holiday.

Dr. King means something big to most American Blacks. He was a symbol, the biggest in this decade.

Dr. King symbolized two things in our mind.

1. He gave Blacks courage.
2. He encouraged their loss of fear.

To our way of thinking, none of the militants of today would have the courage or lack of fear in their endeavors, had it not

been for the early non-violent movement as symbolized by Dr. King.

It was he who gave Blacks, otherwise complacent or servile, the courage, or nerve, if you will, to stand up and be counted in the simple struggle for equality and equal rights. And by their stand they shamed America's establishment into seeing how racist many of its institutions were and, unfortunately, still are.

Dr. King's death, like that of John F. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln was a tragedy, not only for America's Blacks, but for America too.

It is only fitting that we stop on Friday and pay tribute to Dr. King and to his memory and to what he stood for.

RESOLUTION TO END THE WAR

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the war in Southeast Asia remains the supreme issue for America. More than 50,000 Americans have died in Southeast Asia. More than 130,000 South Vietnamese soldiers have died. Civilian casualties number in the hundreds of thousands.

That is the cost of a war which the President has said was not an issue at the polls last November.

More than \$100 billion has been diverted from urgent domestic needs. Our cities decay. Our environment declines. Unemployment expands; and poverty spreads.

That is the cost of a war which the President has said was not an issue at the polls last November.

The fabric of American society is torn. Alienation, frustration, and discouragement afflict all elements of our society.

That is the cost of a war which the President has said was not an issue at the polls last November.

The war must end. The death, the destruction, the divisiveness which it creates cannot continue.

Yet, while the President discounts the war as an issue, the theatre of war expands—all of Southeast Asia is involved. It is almost incredible that after the months of debate in the Congress, after the enactment into law of the Church-Cooper amendment, after the very words of the President last June 30, when he said that "there will be no U.S. air or logistic support—for South Vietnamese military operations in Cambodia," new contortions are now offered to justify an expansion of the war. Secretary of Defense Laird said on January 20 that the expanded American air activity in Cambodia was justified by the implications of the so-called Nixon doctrine and by the lack of a specific preclusion by Congress.

I always understood the Constitution to provide that Congress declares war, not that Congress' silence sanctions it.

The time is long, long past due. The Pentagon and the administration simply cannot be allowed to continue their course. The war must end, and Congress must end it.

This week marks the beginning of a new Congress, on the first day of which 13 of us introduced a concurrent resolution calling for an immediate halt to all U.S. offensive actions in Southeast Asia and setting a deadline of June 30, 1971, for withdrawal of all American forces.

The 13 are PHILIP BURTON, of California; JOHN CONYERS, of Michigan; JOHN DOW, of New York; BOB ECKHARDT, of Texas; DON EDWARDS, of California; DON FRASER, of Minnesota; MICHAEL HARRINGTON, of Massachusetts; HENRY HELSTOSKI, of New Jersey; ROBERT KASTENMEIER, of Wisconsin; EDWARD KOCH, of New York; ABNER MIKVA, of Illinois; BENJAMIN ROSENTHAL, of New York; and WILLIAM F. RYAN, of New York.

We will continue to oppose this war. We will continue to address the most important issue for all Americans—the war. We will press for passage of our concurrent resolution. We will support the efforts of our colleagues who share our determination.

The full text of the concurrent resolution follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION —

Expressing the sense of the Congress that all offensive actions by the United States in Southeast Asia be immediately halted and that total withdrawal of all United States forces be completed by June 30, 1971

Whereas the war in Southeast Asia has resulted in the loss of more than 50,000 American lives, and in more than 250,000 American casualties, and in more than 450 American prisoners of war, and in more than 1000 American servicemen missing in action; and in the loss of more than 130,000 South Vietnamese lives in combat, and in more than 1 million South Vietnamese military and civilian casualties;

Whereas the war in Southeast Asia has resulted in the destruction of thousands of villages and in the creation of more than 8 million refugees since 1964 in Southeast Asia;

Whereas the war in Southeast Asia has diverted more than \$100 billion of American funds from urgent domestic needs and fostered deep divisions in American society;

Whereas so long as the prosecution of the war in Southeast Asia continues with any American troops, reduced in numbers as they may be, the safe return of American prisoners of war is at stake;

Whereas the loss of American lives can be halted only by establishing a clear timetable for terminating American combat operations in Southeast Asia and disengaging all American troops;

Whereas the responsibility for ending the American involvement in Vietnam is not the President's alone, but must be shared by the Congress under its Constitutional authority to "raise and support armies" and to "declare war";

Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress: That all offensive actions by the United States in Southeast Asia be immediately halted; that all United States ground, air, and sea forces be withdrawn from Southeast Asia, the pace of withdrawal to be limited only by steps to ensure the safety of American forces, and to assure the asylum in friendly countries for Southeast Asian citizens who might be endangered by the United States' withdrawal; and that this withdrawal of all United States forces be completed by June 30, 1971.

HEART-SAVER SQUAD

(Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to begin a major attack on the Nation's No. 1 killer—heart disease—by introducing legislation that could help reduce, perhaps by as much as 60 percent, the 400,000 deaths that annually occur due to coronary artery disease. This dreaded killer is unique in its swiftness and random nature. Most of those who die from coronary problems do so very quickly, within the first hour after the appearance of acute symptoms.

Yet, those precious first 60 minutes that literally mean the difference between life and death are usually wasted in bringing a patient to adequate medical facilities to be diagnosed and treated. As a result, it is estimated that more than 250,000 heart attack victims die before receiving any of our Nation's sophisticated treatment for heart failure.

This bill is designed to expedite the application of care directly to the patient in an attempt to save a large portion of those lives lost during the "first 60 minutes." Already in Belfast, Ireland, in an area of New York City and, locally, in Montgomery County, Md., an experiment has proven that help can come to a patient in half the time. Instead of transporting him to a medical facility before giving emergency treatment, equipment and personnel in the form of a "heart-saver squad" are dispatched to the victim. In an ambulance specially equipped with a portable electrocardiograph and defibrillator, the patient's condition may be assessed and treated in a fraction of the time it now takes. The damage to the heart can be determined immediately by a person trained to interpret the electrocardiogram and, if necessary, the heart can be reactivated with the defibrillator. Many physicians feel that under former circumstances, half the patients would have died without mobile care.

The original intent of title IX of the Public Health Service Act, establishing the regional medical programs, was to encourage local initiative in the application of new knowledge and techniques. By amending title IX, my proposed bill would provide Federal assistance and encourage local initiative to demonstrate the effectiveness of such emergency care for heart attack victims by sending to the patient specially trained persons in specially equipped ambulances.

Not only would it encourage the application of this unique health care measure, through demonstrations of its effectiveness, but my bill would also help provide funds needed to equip ambulances with necessary portable instruments required for cardiac emergencies.

Since the success of any new program is directly dependent upon the availability of trained manpower, my bill would help provide additional funds to supplement the training of specialized

personnel in the use of equipment and emergency care techniques.

Equally important, this legislation specifically provides for the dissemination of information about the new service to potential users, police, physicians, and the general public, so that full advantage may be taken of the demonstration project.

One of the most important byproducts of this project could be the education of a suspect cardiac victim. Many of those who are potentially prey to coronary problems are unaware of warning symptoms, which if noticed in time, could prevent any stoppage of the heart's functioning by further care and monitoring of the heart's rhythm. This is crucial, since help is needed before the heart stops its regular pattern. If this vital organ is not working properly for more than five minutes, serious brain damage will result.

Three types of malfunctioning are responsible for most of the 575,000 coronary disease deaths: clotting, collapse of the circulatory system around the heart, and an absence of the strong, rhythmic heart beats necessary to pump blood. Most often death occurs from an abnormal chaotic rhythm of the heart or an actual arrest of heart contractions. The National Heart Institute reports that cardiac defibrillators, external electric pacemaking and driving devices which return the heart's rhythm to normal have already proven lifesaving instruments.

Shock, or complete collapse of the peripheral circulatory system, can often be controlled by drug therapy. Regardless of whether mechanical or drug treatment is necessary, one factor is always important: time. The immediacy of diagnosis and treatment is most important to the successful recovery of the patient after a heart attack.

According to the National Center for Health Statistics, 359,740 persons will die in 1971 from acute myocardial infarctions—clotting of blood vessels. Yet, great strides are being made today in research toward saving heart attack victims through the use of anticoagulant drugs which minimize heart damage from blood clots or occlusions of the blood vessels. In most clinical research studies, reports the National Heart Institute, these drugs, used during the acute phase of heart attacks, have increased survival anywhere from 30 percent up to more than 50 percent provided they are administered on time.

One of the most serious complications of heart attacks that are often the immediate cause of death are disturbances or the absence of normal heart rhythm called arrhythmias. If detected promptly, this can be controlled by drugs, such as digitalis. More serious conditions can be corrected by precisely timed shocks delivered by defibrillation equipment.

In recent years, especially in 1968, scientists and physicians have made significant advancements in heart transplants and other surgical techniques, as well as the development of artificial devices to provide temporary or permanent

circulatory assistance to damaged or failing hearts. There are many medical promises available to a heart attack victim if only he can survive the acute stages of his attack.

We cannot hold back this chance for life from 400,000 potential victims in the coming year and for future years. The Nation's No. 1 killer must be our No. 1 target.

YOUTH CAMP SAFETY ACT

(Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation dealing with our most precious commodity—the lives of our children. Each year parents send nearly 8 million youngsters to summer camps across this country with the belief that their children will be constantly protected by trained counselors and live in sanitary and healthful surroundings. Unfortunately, this is not the case in too many of our summer camps and our other outdoor recreational facilities. The legislation I am sponsoring today, the Youth Camp Safety Act, aims to bring to an end the tragic waste of young lives occurring each summer because of the dearth of safety and health standards in youth camps.

Each summer we read the appalling newspaper accounts of camping accidents: "A Flatbed Truck Carrying 70 Campers and Counselors Flips Over on a New Jersey Freeway, Killing Five Persons and Injuring the Rest"; "140 Persons at a Vermont Camp Come Down With Acute Stomach Disorders Because the Camp's Septic Tank System Drains Into the Unchlorinated Water Supply"; "A Snowslide in Summer Heat Sends Seven Campers Plunging to Their Deaths in the Rockies While Their Counselor, Who Had Sent the Boys on Ahead, Watches From Below"; "Two Canoes on One of Maine's Treacherous White-Water Rivers Overturn and One Boy Drowns."

These are only a few of the horror stories which have been brought to my attention as a result of hearings I have conducted in both the 90th and 91st Congresses. The American Camping Association has reported that only 26 States have regulated the sanitation of youth camps; only 15 States have any form of safety legislation; Only three or four States have set qualifications regarding personnel; and 24 or nearly half of the States have relatively little or no regulations in the way of camp legislation.

The American Camping Association carries out an inspection program of camps requesting membership in its organization, but only 3,400, or less than 30 percent of the 11,000 youth camps, are actually accredited by their organization.

Mr. Speaker, it is often financially and physically impossible for parents to personally visit the sites of youth camps to which they are sending their children, and they must rely on brochures which are misrepresentatives and misleading.

There is no way for parents to be certain that the camp is safe, the counselors are actually qualified to care for and instruct their children, adequate sanitary facilities are provided, or that vehicles used by the camp are in good condition and drivers are experienced and cautious. There are many latent dangers, which to the untrained eye of parents, are impossible to identify on a trip to a camp prior to the opening of the summer season. And visiting days during the season hardly give parents the opportunity to thoroughly investigate any possible hazards to their youngsters.

Specifically, the bill provides that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall promulgate youth camp safety standards after public hearings and consultation with an advisory council. Standards shall be effective in those States which do not submit plans meeting with the requirements established by the bill.

States who wish to administer their own plans must designate an agency responsible for the plan and develop and enforce standards at least as effective as Federal minimum standards. In order to assist the States with development and operation of their plans, grants are provided to the States for up to 90 percent of their costs.

In the closing days of the 91st Congress, the distinguished Members of this body passed a historic Occupational Safety and Health Act. Under its provisions, working conditions at youth camps for the camp counselors must be safe and healthful. Therefore, while the Congress has legislated that counselors must be employed under sanguine conditions, it has failed to enact legislation to protect the health and well-being of our youngsters in those very summer camps, day camps, or public recreational facilities. I hope that my colleagues will support the Youth Camp Safety Act and end this tragic anomaly.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1970

(Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the enactment of Public Law 91-658, approved on January 8, 1971, will correct several longstanding, inequitable provisions of the civil service retirement law, and thus alleviate the economic uncertainties and financial difficulties encountered by thousands of Federal retirees and their surviving spouses.

In an effort to be responsive to the widespread interest in the new amendments to the law, I herewith offer a summary of, and a series of pertinent questions and answers about, the changes made in the civil service retirement system by Public Law 91-658:

SUMMARY

I. Permits a retiree who was unmarried at the time of retirement to provide a survivor annuity for a spouse whom he married after retirement.

II. Provides a survivor annuity for the

"second" spouse of a retiree who elected a survivor annuity when he retired.

III. Makes requirements for survivor annuity for the "second" spouse of a retiree who elected a survivor annuity when he retired.

IV. Permits a reemployed annuitant to use his supplemental annuity to increase his survivor's benefit.

V. Provides service credit for certain periods of separation during which employees received Federal Employees' Compensation benefits.

I. SURVIVOR ANNUITY TO SPOUSE OF RETIREE WHO WAS UNMARRIED AT TIME OF RETIREMENT

Q. I was unmarried when I retired and am now married. How does the new law affect me?

A. It depends on whether you retired before or after April 1, 1948.

Q. How does it affect me if I retired before April 1, 1948?

A. The new law permits a survivor annuity to be paid automatically to your wife (or husband). You need do nothing now to provide this financial protection for your wife (or husband) and there is no reduction in your annuity.

Q. How does the new law affect me if I retired on or after April 1, 1948?

A. If you retired under a provision of the retirement law which permitted the election of a survivor annuity, the new law now gives you the chance to elect a reduced annuity for yourself with a survivor benefit to your wife (or husband).

Q. How do I know if I retired under a provision of the retirement law which permitted the election of a survivor annuity?

A. You did retire under such a provision unless—

(1) you retired on a deferred annuity (an annuity that began more than 1 month after you left the Federal service) based on a separation that occurred before October 1, 1956, or

(2) You are a woman who retired between April 1, 1948, and September 29, 1949.

Q. When I retired I was unmarried but I elected a reduced annuity with a survivor benefit to a named person having an insurable interest. I am now married. Does the opportunity to elect a survivor benefit for my wife (or husband) apply to me?

A. Yes. You may now elect to cancel your "insurable interest" election and elect a reduced annuity with a survivor benefit to your wife (or husband). Survivor annuity will then be payable to your wife (or husband).

Q. Is there any time limit on when I can make the election to name as a survivor annuitant my wife (or husband) whom I married after I retired?

A. Yes. If you married her (or him) before January 8, 1971, you must make the election no later than January 7, 1972.

Q. I am not married now but may marry in the future. Can I elect the survivor annuity after I marry?

A. Yes. If you marry on or after January 8, 1971, your election must be made within 1 year after the date of your marriage.

Q. Can I change the survivor annuity election after I make it?

A. No. The election of a survivor annuity cannot be changed after it has been accepted by the Civil Service Commission.

Q. Does my wife (or husband) whom I married after retirement have to meet any requirements to be paid the new survivor annuity benefit?

A. Yes. She (or he) must have been married to you for at least 2 years immediately before your death or, if married less than 2 years, be the parent of a child born of the marriage. Also if she (or he) is entitled to any other survivor annuity from the Government (not including Social Security), she (or he) must elect one of them; she (or he) cannot receive both.

Q. I understand if I retired on or after April 1, 1948, and now elect a survivor annuity, that my own annuity will be reduced. By how much will my annuity be reduced if I elect the survivor annuity?

A. Your current annuity will be reduced by 2½% of the first \$3,600 plus 10% of any

annuity in excess of \$3,600. However, you may designate an amount which is less than your full annuity to be used as the base for computing your wife's (or husband's) survivor annuity and the reduction in your annuity will be based on the amount you designate.

Q. Can you give examples of how to compute the reduction in my annuity?

A. Yes. Here are 4 examples:

- (1) If annuity is \$3,000;
- (2) If annuity is \$5,000;
- (3) If annuity is \$5,000 but only half (\$2,500) is designated as a base for the survivor annuity.
- (4) If annuity is \$4,800 but only \$3,600 is designated as a base for the survivor annuity.

Amount of yearly annuity	Designated amount for survivor annuity base	2½ percent of designated annuity up to \$3,600	10 percent of amount of designated annuity in excess of \$3,600	Total reduction in yearly annuity	Amount of reduced annual annuity ¹
(1) \$3,000	All	\$75 (2½ percent times \$3,000)	None	\$75.00	\$2,928 (\$244 per month).
(2) \$5,000	All	\$90 (2½ percent times \$3,600)	\$140 (10 percent times \$1,400)	230.00	\$4,776 (\$398 per month).
(3) \$5,000	\$2,500	\$62.50 (2½ percent times \$2,500)	None	62.50	\$3,432 (\$286 per month).
(4) \$4,800	\$3,600	\$90 (2½ percent times \$3,600)	None	90.00	\$4,710 (\$393 per month).

¹ Rounded to nearest dollar of monthly annuity.

Q. When does this reduction in my annuity begin?

A. The first of the month after your election of the survivor annuity is received in the Civil Service Commission.

Q. How much annuity will my wife (or husband) whom I married after retirement receive if she (or he) survives me?

A. That depends on many factors such as when you retired and how much annuity you are receiving and whether you want all of it to be used as the base for this survivor annuity. In general, your survivor's annuity will be in the same amount as though you had been married at the time you retired. Survivor benefits of up to 55% of the retiree's full benefit may be payable.

Q. Will unmarried employees who retire in the future be able to elect a survivor annuity if they marry after retirement?

A. Yes.

Q. May the widow or widower of a deceased retiree who married after he retired but who died before January 8, 1971, qualify for a survivor annuity?

A. No.

II. SURVIVOR ANNUITY TO "SECOND" SPOUSE OF RETIREE WHO WAS MARRIED AT TIME OF RETIREMENT

Q. I was married when I retired and my wife (or husband) is still living. Does the new law affect me in any way?

A. No, with one possible exception: Your wife (or husband) is now entitled to a survivor annuity and if your marriage ends because of death or divorce and you later remarry, your new wife (or husband) could be paid the survivor annuity.

Q. I was married when I retired. The marriage ended and I later remarried. Is my new wife (or husband) entitled to a survivor annuity?

A. The new wife (or husband) could be paid survivor annuity if you retired before April 1, 1948, or, if you retired on or after that date and at the time of retirement you elected a reduced annuity with survivor benefit.

Q. Does my wife (or husband) whom I married after retirement have to meet any requirements to be paid the survivor annuity?

A. Yes. Your new wife (or husband) must have been married to you for at least 2 years immediately before your death or, if married less than 2 years, be the parent of a child born of the marriage. Also, if she (or he) is entitled to any other survivor annuity from the Government (not including Social Security), she (or he) must elect one of them; she (or he) cannot receive both.

Q. Do I have to file any election with the Civil Service Commission to be sure that my new wife (or husband) is paid a survivor annuity?

A. No. If she (or he) survives you and meets the requirements explained in the answer to question 3, she (or he) will automatically be paid the annuity.

Q. How much annuity will my wife (or husband), whom I married after I retired, receive?

A. The same amount as the wife (or hus-

band) to whom you were married when you retired would have received if she (or he) had outlived you.

Q. When I retired, I elected a reduced annuity with survivor benefit. If my wife (or husband) dies before me and I do not remarry, is the reduction in my annuity restored?

A. No.

Q. When I retired I was married but elected a single life annuity payable only during my lifetime and without a survivor benefit. Can I change this election now?

A. No. The new law does not authorize a change in the type of annuity you elected for the purpose of now providing a survivor benefit either for your wife (or husband) to whom you were married at the time of your retirement or for one you may have married after retirement.

Q. I married my wife (or husband) after she retired. He (or she) did not elect a survivor annuity. He (or she) died before January 8, 1971. Am I now entitled to a survivor annuity?

A. No. The rights of widowers (or widows) of retirees who died before January 8, 1971, are not changed by the new law.

III. WIDOWERS OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES

Q. What change does the new law make concerning widowers of women employees?

A. It permits payment of a survivor annuity to the widower of a woman employee on the same basis as to the widow of a male employee by eliminating the requirements that a widower has to be incapable of self-support and must have received more than half-support from his deceased wife.

Q. What are the requirements that must now be met to qualify a widower (or widow) for a survivor annuity?

A. The employee must have—

- (1) completed at least 18 months of Federal civilian service, and
- (2) died while employed subject to the Civil Service Retirement System.

The widower (or widow) must—

- (1) have been married to the employee for at least 2 years immediately preceding her (or his) death, or
- (2) be the father (or mother) of a child born of the marriage with the employee.

Q. Does this change affect widowers of employees who died before January 8, 1971?

A. No. It applies only to widowers of employees who die on or after January 8, 1971.

IV. USE OF SUPPLEMENTAL ANNUITY TO INCREASE SURVIVOR BENEFIT

Q. What is a supplemental annuity?

A. This is an annuity earned by certain retirees who are reemployed in the Government for at least 1 year after they retire.

Q. How does a supplemental annuity increase the survivor benefit?

A. Formerly, upon termination of the re-employment, the supplemental annuity was a single life annuity. The change in the law permits the supplemental annuity to be used as a base for additional survivor annuity if the employee had elected a reduced annuity with survivor benefit when he initially retired.

Q. Does a reemployed annuitant have to apply for the additional survivor annuity?

A. No. The additional survivor annuity will automatically be granted when the supplemental annuity is granted unless the retiree requests otherwise.

Q. Is there a reduction in supplemental annuity if additional survivor annuity is payable?

A. Yes. The supplemental annuity is reduced by 10%.

Q. How much additional survivor annuity is payable?

A. The additional survivor annuity amounts to 55% of the full supplemental annuity (before the 10% reduction).

Q. Does this change apply to an annuitant whose reemployment ended before January 8, 1971?

A. No. It applies only to an annuitant whose reemployment terminates on or after that date.

V. CREDIT FOR PERIODS OF SEPARATION DURING WHICH FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION BENEFITS WERE RECEIVED

Q. What change has been made in the retirement law concerning credit for periods of separation during which Federal employees' compensation benefits were received?

A. An employee (or former employee) who returns to Federal employment after he has been separated is now deemed to have been on leave without pay for any part of the period of separation during which he received Federal employees' compensation as a result of illness or injury related to his Government job.

Q. What is the effect of this change?

A. It permits full credit toward retirement for all or a portion of a separation period during which the employee was receiving employees' compensation.

Q. Is this change retroactive?

A. This change applies to qualifying periods of separation occurring before as well as on or after January 8, 1971.

Q. How can an employee who retired before January 8, 1971, obtain this retirement credit?

A. Since there is no practicable way in which the Government can identify already-retired persons with periods of separation which could be counted, the new law requires that such periods be counted only upon application by the retiree.

Q. I am already retired and have a period of separation during which I received employees' compensation. How can I apply to have this period credited toward my annuity?

A. Simply write a letter to the Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Retirement, Insurance, and Occupational Health, 1900 E. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20415. Please be sure to give full identifying information, including your name, date of birth, and CSA claim number.

Q. Will the increase in my annuity that results from crediting the period of separation be retroactive?

A. No, the increased annuity is payable only for the months after January 1971.

Q. My husband (or wife) died before January 8, 1971, and I am the survivor annuitant. Can I apply for additional credit for a period of separation during which he received employees' compensation?

A. No. Only the retiree can apply for and receive the additional credit.

Q. Can a survivor-annuitant receive the additional credit?

A. Yes. The survivor of an employee who dies on or after January 8, 1971, will automatically be credited with the period of separation. Also, the survivor of an annuitant who has been allowed credit for the period of separation will receive credit for it.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN EXILES' DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago today a dedicated band of Cuban exiles reaffirmed their faith in the principles of liberty and justice with a historic Declaration of Freedom.

On that day 1,500 proud Cubans gathered in the city of Key West, Fla., at the historic Club San Carlos. It was from the balcony of this club that in 1892 the Cuban patriot, Jose Marti, proclaimed Cuba's independence from Spain.

The same spirit which moved Jose Marti and his brave followers three-quarters of a century ago pervaded the meeting of the 1,500 modern Cuban patriots 5 years ago today.

The actions of both groups recalls our own historical experience in 1776 at Independence Hall, where our forefathers met to declare themselves free.

The modern counterparts of our Founding Fathers have committed themselves to fight constantly until their homeland is once again free from the oppressive yoke of Castro's communism.

I know the spirit expressed in the declaration is one to which we can all subscribe, and one which deserves the support of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, on this fifth anniversary, I would once again like to bring the attention of our colleagues to the Declaration of Freedom:

DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

In the City of Key West, Monroe County, State of Florida, United States of America, we, the Cuban exiles in the United States, in the name of God Almighty, and speaking both for ourselves and the oppressed people in Cuba, the Martyr Island, do say:

That on January 1st, 1959, the slavery yoke that came from Europe and was extinguished in Cuba at the end of the 19th century, was resumed.

That those responsible for this high treason to our Fatherland and to our People are just a score of traitors who, usurping the Government of the Country have been acting as mercenary agents for the Sino-Soviet imperialism, and have surrendered to that imperialism our Freedom and our Dignity, also betraying the American Hemisphere.

That as a consequence of this high treason, those who are usurping the Power in Cuba (as they were never elected by the People), are imposing a regime of bloodshed, terror and hate without any respect or consideration to the dignity of the human being or the most elementary human rights.

That in their hunger for Power, these traitors, following the pattern of totalitarian regimes, are trying, within Cuba, to separate the Family, which is the cornerstone of actual society, and at the same time, are poisoning the minds of the Cuban children and youth, in their hope of extending the length of time for this abominable system.

That the rule of the Law has been wiped out in Cuba, and it has been replaced by the evil will of this score of traitors, who are acting under orders from their masters, the Sino-Soviet Imperialists.

In view of the foregoing, we declare:

First: That the actual Cuban regime is guilty of high treason to our Fatherland and to the ideals of the Freedom Revolution which was started on October 10th, 1868.

Second: That this score of traitors who have committed treason against our Fatherland, in case they survive the downfall of their regime, will have to respond, even with their lives before the Ordinary Courts of Justice of Cuba.

Third: That as the Noble Cuban People will not ever surrender, because that Nation was not born to be slave, we, the Cuban People, hereby make the present declaration of freedom.

We hereby swear before God Almighty to fight constantly, until death comes to us, to free Cuba from communism.

The fundamentals of this Revolution for Freedom are:

First: God Almighty, above all things, in Whom we believe as the essence of Life.

Second: The Fatherland, with all of its Laws, tradition, customs and history as a spiritual value, only surpassed by the concept of God.

Third: The Family, as the cornerstone of the Human Society.

Fourth: Human Rights, for each and every citizen, regardless of race or creed.

Fifth: The Law, as the foundation for the proper development of the Human Society.

Sixth: Democratic Government, with its three independent branches: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Seventh: Representative Democracy, through the exercise of Universal Suffrage, Periodically, Free and Secretive, as the expression of Popular Sovereignty.

Eighth: Freedom of Worship, Freedom of Teaching, Freedom of the Press and Free Enterprise.

Ninth: Private Property and Ownership, as the basic expression of Liberty.

Tenth: The improvement of living conditions for both rural and city working masses, with the just and necessary measures, keeping in mind the legitimate interests of both Labor and Capital.

Eleventh: The derogation and eradication of anything which is opposed to the political and religious fundamentals aforementioned, and specifically, the abolition of Communism and any other form of totalitarian manifestation.

Signed and sealed in Key West, Florida, on the 23rd day of January, 1966.

FASCELL COSPONSORS BILL TO ESTABLISH FLORIDA FRONTIER RIVERS NATIONAL PARK

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the Florida delegation in sponsoring legislation to authorize the establishment of the Florida Frontier Rivers National Cultural Park.

The unique cultural and historical heritage associated with the Nassau

River estuary in northeastern Florida is truly worthy of preservation in the national park system. That heritage spans four centuries and reflects the important role of the area in our Nation's development.

Our colleague CHARLIE BENNETT, a distinguished student of Florida history and the prime sponsor of this legislation, deserves our congratulations and thanks for his efforts to preserve the Nassau River estuary for the education and enjoyment of our citizens.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has responded in the past to changes in the realities of our world by adjusting itself to deal more effectively with the issues raised by those changes. Such was the case, for example, with the comparatively recent advent of atomic energy and space exploration.

Never before have we faced a reality with greater inherent danger than the deterioration of our environment. We were slow at first to recognize the perilous implications of environmental pollution, but we can be proud of our recent legislative actions to preserve the quality of our air and water and to conserve precious natural resources.

We must continue to be vigorous and alert sentinels in the fields of environmental quality.

For that reason, I am joining well over 100 of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle in proposing that a Standing Committee on the Environment be established in the U.S. House of Representatives. Such a committee would have full legislative authority to meet the myriad challenges of preserving our environment. No single change that we might make in the 92d Congress could have greater impact on the No. 1 problem facing our Nation and world today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this proposal. Let us give the Congress a chance to deal effectively with the problem by providing the necessary legislative machinery.

CONGRESSIONAL CONCERN FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most encouraging aspects of the groundswell of concern for our prisoners of war and those missing in action is the universality of the appeal for their release. It knows no gaps of generation or credibility. It is simply a genuine and humane plea for the welfare of 1,500 men whose families must live in the gray world of half-truth and hesitancy.

Appreciating the degree of heartache experienced by the families of these POW's is difficult enough. Imagining the inhumane and miserable conditions

which these brave young men have endured—many of them for years—is beyond our ability as we go about our daily lives in comfort and security.

We must constantly remind ourselves of the plight of 1,500 men who wanted only to live peacefully with their families. Instead they have become the unfortunate and unwilling pawns of a foreign nation.

So that we may express our outrage over the cruel treatment these men are receiving, in blatant violation of the Geneva Convention, I am joining many of our colleagues in sponsoring a joint resolution designating the week of March 21-27 as a "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action."

DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

(Mr. PEPPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, the Declaration of Freedom adopted on January 23, 1966, by 1,500 Cubans in exile, meeting in Key West, Fla., is intended to be a statement of principles of liberty, freedom, and democracy, embodied in our own Declaration of Independence.

On January 23, 1969, I introduced House Joint Resolution 294, commending the Cuban Declaration of Freedom. A government espousing those lofty principles shall some day soon govern the great Republic of Cuba when Castroism and the influences of communism are expelled from that beautiful isle of the Caribbean.

I commend these eternal principles to all those who seek restoration of a free Cuba. I commend these principles to the executive branch of our Government, to the Congress, and to my fellow countrymen.

Let us, together, as Americans, pledge determination to secure for the great people of Cuba the liberty and independence of their homeland.

SENATOR RUSSELL

(Mr. PEPPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, the Nation and certainly Florida, in the passing of Senator RUSSELL, have lost a great and good man, a patriot, and a man of profound love for his country, who towered in the councils of the Senate for many, many years.

Mrs. Pepper and I had a long and close friendship with Senator RUSSELL and we are personally deeply saddened by his passing. Our hearts go out to his family in their great loss and to the people of Georgia whom he served with such devotion for more than four decades.

Senator RUSSELL's extraordinary intellectual capacity combined with great personal charm to make him one of the most influential American political leaders of this century. His passing is a great loss to the Nation and to all who knew him and who respected his dedica-

tion to America and to the South which he so dearly loved.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

(Mr. MILLER of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a nation. Over 200,000 black Americans served in the Union Army during the Civil War and 38,000 gave their lives for the cause of freedom. Twenty-two received the Nation's highest award, the Medal of Honor. During World War I, 367,000 black Americans served in the Armed Forces of the United States. The all-black Illinois regiment received more combat citations than any other American regiment in France and the all-black 369th Regiment was the first Allied combat unit to cross the Rhine.

CONGRESSMAN ANNUNZIO URGES REVISION OF IMMIGRATION LABOR RESTRICTIONS

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I reintroduced a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act in order to undo the harm done by the 1965 immigration amendments regarding the labor certification requirement. Prior to December 1, 1965, an alien seeking to enter the U.S. labor market could be excluded if the Secretary of Labor certified that workers in this country were available to perform the job he was seeking, or if employment of the alien would adversely affect the working conditions of resident workers. The labor certification in the present legislation—section 212(a)(14)—excludes:

Allies seeking to enter the United States, for the purpose of performing skilled or unskilled labor, unless the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified to the Secretary of State and to the Attorney General that, first, there are not sufficient workers in the United States who are able, willing, qualified, and available at the time of application for a visa and admission to the United States and at the place to which the alien is destined to perform such skilled or unskilled labor, and second, the employment of such aliens will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of the workers in the United States similarly employed.

In other words, under the current law, it rests with the alien to prove that his addition to the labor force will not be harmful to the U.S. economy. This is expensive and time consuming for the alien, and it is also unnecessary and unjustified. In the legislation before its amendment in 1965, the burden of proof rested, as it should with the Secretary of Labor. Under both laws, no alien would be admitted if his addition to the labor force would adversely affect wages or other working conditions.

However, the current law, under which

every application for alien employment is carefully scrutinized, has resulted in a form of discrimination as insidious in its own way as was the old national origins quota system which the 1965 amendments repealed. We are saying to the young man who would do anything for an opportunity to come to this country and make his fortune that the golden gate is closed. He must, in effect, make something of himself before he comes here, or we do not want him. This flies directly in the face of our traditional immigration policy, under which this Nation was formed, and it makes a mockery of the famous words engraved on the base of the Statue of Liberty.

It also most directly and unfortunately effects the nations which have contributed so much to the formation of our country. I have in mind, for instance, Ireland, and Germany. Immigrants from these countries, as well as from others, traditionally have come here with the hope for a better life. Further, they have tended to come alone—seeking to begin a new life here—and thus the family reunification preference categories, which do not require labor certification, are seldom applicable. According to the State Department's Visa Office, the Irish immigration rate has fallen from 5,378 in 1965, when the old law was discontinued, to 1,178 in 1970, which is a 78-percent drop in immigration. The German immigration rate has fallen from 25,171 in 1965 to 8,408 in 1970, which is a 66-percent drop in immigration. It is obvious from these figures that the labor certification requirement in the 1965 immigration amendments has drastically curtailed immigration from those countries which depend heavily on labor preference, rather than preference for U.S. relatives, for immigration.

Our country's greatness has been built on the contribution of its immigrants. Continued reduction of labor immigrants can only result in restricting the growth and prosperity of our Nation. This flaw in the new immigration law must be eliminated. The provision of the old law, which I ask to be reinstated, has survived the test of time. It has worked—and worked well—and only by returning to it can we further strengthen our new immigration law.

CONGRESSMAN ANNUNZIO PROPOSES ILLINOIS AND CHICAGO TO ACT AS OFFICIAL HOST FOR THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF AMERICA'S DISCOVERY BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I reintroduced in the Congress a concurrent resolution designating the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago as the host for the official celebration of the 500th anniversary of America's discovery by Christopher Columbus.

In proposing the selection of my State and my city for such an honor, I do so in

keeping with a grand tradition. For when the country rallied as one man, in 1892, to hail our national discovery and the accomplishments of Christopher Columbus, the outstanding attraction of the year was the first World's Fair—the Columbian Exposition—and the site of the event was Chicago, Ill.

One hundred years ago the Columbian exhibition exalted, for the first time, the cultural accomplishments of all Americans, of all races, and, even more dramatically, of both sexes—declaring that they rivaled, in fact, those of any other people anywhere on earth.

The great Chicago novelist, Henry B. Fuller, wrote of this occasion:

For the first time cosmopolitanism visited the western world, for the first time woman publicly came into her own, for the first time on a grand scale, art was made vitally manifest to the American consciousness, Congresses on social reform, women's progress, science and philosophy, literature, education, and commerce, were held.

Theodore Dreiser declared:

All at once and out of nothing, in this city of six or seven hundred thousand which but a few years before had been a wilderness of wet grass and mud flats, and by this lake which but a hundred years before was a lone silent waste, had been reared this vast and harmonious collection of perfectly constructed and shadowy buildings, containing in their delightful interiors, the artistic, mechanical and scientific achievements of the world.

For many years the Columbian exposition was to have its effect upon the country, influencing the art, the architecture, and the literature of our entire society. It was indeed a grand event, and was for several decades treated with the greatest respect by cultural historians the world over. Only the coming of the world wars and the nuclear age has dimmed its recollection, but the fact of its cultural importance remains unchallenged.

As the site of the Columbian exposition the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois merit first consideration in the process of selecting a host for the official quinquennial celebration, fest approaching. Nor is there any lack of local interest in the matter. At the recent meeting of the Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention, a resolution was unanimously adopted, encouraging the general assembly to make appropriate plans for the 500th anniversary celebration of American discovery, and further encouraging the Congress to recognize the State of Illinois as host to the official celebration.

Mr. Speaker, the great State of Illinois and Chicago, the "Hub of America," would be the ideal choice for hosting this celebration. First of all, Chicago is centrally located in relation to all portions of the country, and additionally, is the approximate center of our Nation's population. Twenty-eight railroads operate into Chicago, while 25 airlines, including 11 international flights, service Chicago, flying into Midway Airport and the world-famous O'Hare International Airport. These facilities provide easy access not only to Chicago but to the entire State as well, and thus a greater potential exists for drawing together visitors from all parts of the Nation as well as from abroad.

Furthermore, Illinois during recent years has developed an interstate and intrastate highway system that is unexcelled and provide modern, rapid access to the city of Chicago and to Illinois via automobiles and buses.

Additionally, I want to point out that hotel, motel, and restaurant facilities in Chicago are among the most outstanding in our country. Chicago has long been recognized as the convention city and as such has established a fine record of meeting the needs of countless visitors to the heartland of America.

By selecting Illinois as the official host for this celebration, Americans residing on the east and west coasts would be given the opportunity to become better acquainted with the marvelous development of America's great Midwest area. The tremendous growth of commercial, industrial, and cultural activities in the hub of America I feel best typifies the progress of civilization that has been made in the New World, the discovery of which the proposed quinquennial celebration is to commemorate.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, and for countless others too numerous to list, Illinois, and the city of Chicago, would be the ideal choice to act as official host for the quinquennial celebration. I urge, therefore, that my colleagues join together to insure the early enactment of my resolution recognizing Illinois and Chicago as the official host for the 500th anniversary celebration of America's discovery by the great Italian navigator—Christopher Columbus—who, incidentally, is being honored for the first time this year by the designation of the second Monday in October as a national legal holiday.

We are a land of great progress, Mr. Speaker, but a land of tradition, as well. In the drive to economic progress, we have torn away the basis of a thousand traditions and forgotten, in our haste, a thousand more. Let this one tradition stand. Let the glory of the Columbian exposition flourish once again, in 1992, as it did a century before, to the marvel and delight of all America and the world at large.

PARENTS OF LAWFUL RESIDENT ALIENS

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I reintroduced a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that parents of lawful resident aliens will be eligible for second preference immigrant visas.

As you will recall, a major purpose of the 1965 immigration amendments was to promote reunification of families. With this end in mind, for instance, the parents of adult U.S. citizens are granted immediate relative status, and thus bound by no preference-category limitations. I would agree with Charles Gordon, who testified before the House Judiciary immigration subcommittee last year in his capacity as General Counsel of the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service:

We favor inclusion of the parents of a permanent resident alien in the second preference, if the resident alien child is at least 21 years of age. The present statute grants immediate relative status to the parents of adult United States citizens. We believe the principle of family unity also supports the granting of second preference status to the parents of permanent resident aliens.

Under the present law, 20 percent of the 170,000 immigrant visas available annually for the Eastern Hemisphere are allotted to the spouses and unmarried children of permanent resident aliens. Parents must either meet the labor certification requirement and enter under the sixth preference or, as is more frequently the case, establish that they will not be entering the labor market, and wait for a nonpreference slot. Unlike the second preference category, both the sixth preference and particularly the nonpreference category are heavily oversubscribed for most countries and involve long waits.

The provision of this bill was included in two major omnibus immigration bills introduced during the 91st Congress, one by the then-Subcommittee Chairman Michael Feighan, and in H.R. 18923, introduced in August 1970 for the Nixon administration. I do not doubt that interest in immigration will continue to mount during this Congress, and that similar bills, again embodying this provision, will be introduced. However, rather than enacting it at the end of a long and necessary process of hearings, consideration, and debate on major immigration reform, I would urge enactment of the bill I am introducing in this chamber today. This provision in itself is neither complex nor controversial, nor will it involve many people.

However, to the people who are involved—the parents wishing to come here and their children—it is a matter of utmost importance. We are talking here, remember, about the parents of children who are over 21. They are not young, and there is no reason to prolong their separation from their children while we debate major immigration reform. I urge that this legislation be enacted as quickly as possible.

CONGRESSMAN ANNUNZIO INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO FACILITATE THE ENTRY OF FOREIGN TOURISTS

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I reintroduced a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act in order to facilitate the entry of foreign tourists into the United States. The latest estimates indicated that in 1970, Americans traveling abroad spent about \$2 billion more than foreign tourists spent here. An estimated 22 million Americans traveled abroad in 1970, an increase from 20,100,000 in 1969, and 18 million in 1968. In contrast, approximately 13 million tourists came here in 1970 from all over the world, 12,370,000 came in 1969, and 10,885,000 in 1968. In other words, while 4 million more Americans have gone

traveling abroad, foreigners coming here have increased by less than 3 million.

The \$2 billion "tourist gap" accounts for just about half of our imbalance in international payments. Further, in its report to the President in 1968, the Industry-Government Special Task Force on Travel estimated that should the current trend continue, our annual travel deficit could reach as high as \$5 billion.

There have been numerous suggestions for closing the tourist gap, and the bill I am introducing today represents another one, which I feel merits favorable consideration. While encouraging Americans to see America first, we are neglecting the other side of the coin: Encouraging Europeans to see America, too. I believe that the antiquated and cumbersome requirements that would-be tourists to this country must meet to be granted the necessary nonimmigrant visas is in more cases than we know a positive deterrent to tourism.

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the burden of proof rests with aliens wishing to visit this country to establish to the satisfaction of the American consul at the point of application: that they have a residence in a foreign country which they have no intention of abandoning; that they are interested in visiting the United States temporarily for business or for pleasure; and that they meet approximately 30 requirements, regarding their physical, mental, moral, philosophical, and political states and beliefs. These requirements are equally applicable to those seeking to enter as permanent residents and to those merely wishing to come as tourists.

My bill, which would apply only to tourists, or to quote from the bill—"aliens who are seeking to enter the United States as temporary visitors for business or pleasure for a period of not more than ninety days"—would exempt them from all but the most serious of these 30-plus requirements. Further, this legislation would apply only to nationals of foreign countries designated by the Secretary of State on the basis of reciprocity or on the basis of a determination that such a designation would promote the foreign policy of the United States. It is relevant here that approximately 35 nations do not even require visas from American tourists; we require them from nationals of all countries except Canada and Mexico.

I want also to emphasize that the purpose of this bill is exactly what it says—to facilitate the entry of foreign tourists into the United States. Aliens entering under this program would have no option either to extend their 90-day time limit or to adjust their status. They would be required to possess a valid passport and a nonrefundable round-trip ticket. Any alien who willfully remained beyond the 90-day period would be penalized by a delay of 2 years in his priority date for issuance of an immigrant visa. My bill does not repeal our current non-immigrant visa program; it is an attempt to establish an alternative, less time-consuming and cumbersome program for the ordinary tourist.

This legislation would in no way endanger the security of our country. Those who threaten potential danger to our people would continue to be totally excluded—the confirmed criminal, the insane, those afflicted with contagious diseases, anarchists, and violators of our narcotics laws, to give examples. However, I believe we should differentiate between those whom we will not allow in this country under any circumstances, and those whom we will admit as tourists. Further, and very importantly, I believe that many potential visitors to this country simply do not apply for visas because they know they will be asked if they are alcoholics, if they are mentally retarded, and a variety of similar questions.

The battery of questions asked potential tourists to this country is viewed, of course, by many as a joke. Others see it as an affront to their dignity and inhospitable in the extreme, and refuse to subject themselves to it. We are not an inhospitable country, and I believe to prove this to those who know us primarily through our immigration law, we need to do some fence-mending at our American consulates abroad.

As I begin my seventh year of service as Congressman of the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, I want to say that I have received thousands of letters from anguished relatives in all ethnic groups—Italian Americans, Polish Americans, Lithuanian Americans, Lebanese Americans, and so many others—who have been thwarted in their desire to have a loved one—a niece or nephew, brother or sister, cousin, aunt, or uncle—visit them briefly in the United States.

My bill would simplify the procedure for securing a visitor's visa, without jeopardizing the security of our country, and would permit these long-separated relatives the pleasure of an occasional reunion and a brief visit with each other.

An exchange of visitors enlarges our horizons, it renews our faith in each other, and encourages the friendship of other countries we as a Nation have always sought. I urge, therefore, as a positive step in this direction, that the Congress take speedy action in enacting my bill—the Nonimmigrant Visa Act of 1971.

ANNUNZIO INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation to abolish the House Internal Security Committee.

This is a committee which already in its brief period of operation has directly assaulted the most precious rights of speech and association. It has done so just as the Un-American Activities Committee did before.

Two years ago, Mr. Speaker, when the House was debating the resolution to change the name and mandate of the Un-American Activities Committee, I

urged Members to consider that a committee with a new name and differently worded mandate would continue to violate first amendment liberties.

The liberties of speech and assembly guaranteed by the first amendment are absolutely beyond the legislative jurisdiction of Congress—"Congress shall make no law" limiting these rights. And if Congress cannot make any law limiting speech and peaceful assembly, neither does it have any business investigating the exercise of these rights.

And yet the very mandate of the Internal Security Committee directs it to go after the ideas which people express and the ideas which motivate them in their group activities. In accordance with its mandate, the committee aims its investigations at "the extent, character, objectives, and activities" of organizations or groups. How could the committee more directly violate first amendment rights than by putting to a test the "character" and "objectives" of groups. The objectives or purposes of a group constitute the motivating ideas of its members; the first amendment protects both the expression of these ideas and the association of individuals to promote these ideas from interference by Congress.

Two recent reports of the committee demonstrate how it invades the realm of first amendment rights.

One of these is its "Report of Inquiry Concerning Speakers' Honoraria at Colleges and Universities." This is the notorious report which Federal Judge Gerhard A. Gesell forbade the GPO to publish because it was an attempt by Congress to suppress freedom of speech. In publishing the list of radical speakers and the colleges and universities at which they spoke, the committee said in its report:

The Committee believes the limited sampling is sufficient to alert the Congress, college and university administrators, faculty, alumni, students, and parents to the probable extent of campus guest oratory in promoting the radical, revolutionary movement.

And Judge Gesell, in his final order of October 28, said of the committee's aim in publishing the list of speakers:

The Committee listed speakers in the report apparently with the hope and expectation that college officials, alumni and parents would bring social and economic pressures upon the institutions that had permitted these speeches in order to ostracize the speakers and stultify further campus discussion.

Here we have on the part of the Committee the deliberate and expressed aim of preventing persons from speaking and of preventing others from hearing them speak. The Framers of the Constitution expressly forbade Congress to do any such thing. And Judge Gesell said that—

These are times of stress when our most cherished institutions are threatened by extremists of many different persuasions. It is in these circumstances that the right of free speech and assembly must be jealously safeguarded by all branches of government to the end that the interchange of ideas and discussion, not violence, shall fashion the future of this democracy. There are undoubtedly in-

dividuals who would destroy our institutions and form of government. If any of them are listed in this Report, our Constitution nevertheless preserves their right to speak even though their acts may be restrained. It is alien to any legitimate congressional function, as well as contrary to our most established traditions, for any Committee of the Congress to disseminate lists designed to suppress speech.

Another report which exemplifies the committee's assault on first amendment rights is entitled "The Black Panther Party; Its Origin and Development as Reflected in Its Official Weekly Newspaper the Black Panther, Black Community News Service." This report consists of an extensive survey and analysis of articles which have appeared in the Black Panther Party weekly newspaper. Part I is a report on publication and subscription data and on the editorial staff. The analyses of articles include many quoted statements by party spokesman on such topics as Marxism-Leninism, relations between the Panthers and other groups, and the Panther platform and program.

I should like to ask how it can be the business of the committee to inquire into the publishing of a newspaper and to put to a test the ideas expressed in that newspaper when the first amendment forbids congressional interference with the press.

Moreover, a committee of this kind, whether it is called the Un-American Activities Committee or the Internal Security Committee, inevitably violates the fifth amendment right not to be deprived of liberty and property without due process of law as well as the constitutional right not to be subjected to legislative punishment. The predecessor of the present committee—and are they not really the same committee?—caused many individuals to suffer deprivation of liberty and property by causing them to suffer opprobrium in the eyes of the majority of the community and loss of jobs by consequence of proceedings in which the committee acted as prosecutor, judge, and jury.

It is no business of Congress to inquire into radical ideas in order to decide whether they should be permitted expression. It is certainly the business of Congress to protect the United States from overt acts aimed at the violent overthrow of our Government. With regard to overt acts such as espionage and sabotage it is the Judiciary Committee which has jurisdiction, not the Internal Security Committee. The mandate of the Judiciary Committee already includes jurisdiction over espionage, and all the anti-bombing legislation introduced in the 91st Congress was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Let us remove Congress from the area of first amendment liberties and let us at the same time make it clear that the Judiciary Committee has entire jurisdiction over the field of internal security. In short, let us abolish the Internal Security Committee.

ANNUNZIO BILL TO ALLOW AN INCOME TAX DEDUCTION FOR THE EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction, for income tax purposes, based on expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the higher education of his children. I sponsored an identical bill in the 91st Congress, and the need for its passage today is even more urgent than it was then because of the rapidly escalating costs of higher education. In fact, if this Congress does not act to relieve the intolerable burden that financing a college education is imposing on the American family, many of our children are going to be deprived of the advanced education that they need and deserve.

The costs of a higher education have doubled over the last 10 years. According to estimates by the U.S. Office of Education the average charges for tuition, fees, and room and board for a full-time resident, undergraduate student in a public 4-year university for the 1970-71 school year will total \$1,313. For other public 4-year institutions the cost for the year is estimated to total \$1,067. In private institutions the average charges for the year are estimated to total \$2,857 for a university and \$2,341 for other 4-year colleges. These figures do not include incidentals such as travel, recreation, laundry, and clothing.

Present programs of the Federal Government to provide financial assistance to students in the form of loans and grants are simply not doing the job, especially for the middle-income family. The family in the \$7,500 to \$10,000 income group is not likely to get Federal assistance and is already caught in the bitter squeeze of inflation and taxes. The value of their savings has diminished, and their children have been unable to help themselves, in many cases, because of the tight summer job market.

The provisions of my bill would provide substantial assistance to families supporting college students. It would allow an income tax deduction of an amount equal to one-half of amounts paid by the taxpayer during the year for educational expenses incurred in connection with education at an institution of higher learning. These expenses include tuition, fees, books, room, and board for students not living at home, transportation to and from college and other items which are required to pursue effectively an education at the institution involved.

Of course, enactment of this legislation would result in some revenue loss to the Federal Government. But in my view these losses will be more than repaid in increased tax payments by these college educated individuals in later life. In a recent article Sylvia Porter points out the dramatic financial effects of education and training indicated by new Census Bureau figures. The average yearly income per household today is \$9,544. For the head of a household with less than 8 years of schooling, the average is only \$5,494. In contrast, with 4 or more years of college education the average income is tripled to \$15,452. The lifetime economic difference today between a college degree and a high school education is \$245,205.

So, on a purely economic basis then, it is just plain good sense to expand financial assistance to those families whose children want to go to college. In non-economic terms, the rewards of higher education cannot be measured. I urge my colleagues to assist me in enacting this legislation.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in commemorating the 53d anniversary of the proclamation of a free Ukraine. It was on January 22, 1918, that the first independent Ukrainian State was proclaimed. Tragically, it was overwhelmed by superior Soviet Communist military forces in November 1920.

Today there are no free people in the Ukraine, but even under totalitarian tyranny, freedom-seeking people cannot be silenced. The Ukraine has many times shown its hatred of Soviet domination. This is one factor that has caused the Soviet Government to disperse millions of Ukrainians throughout the Soviet Union.

This day holds a special meaning for over 1½ million of our citizens who trace their origin to the nation of Ukraine. Well over a century ago Ukrainian immigrants began arriving on our shores, seeking a new freedom. Today we find them and their descendants in all walks of American life making a tremendous contribution to our country.

The State of Illinois is especially privileged in having a large number of Ukrainian-Americans among her citizens, and many of the Ukrainian organizations are headquartered in the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois which I have the honor to represent. These include: Ukrainian-American Civic Center, Inc., 845 North Western Avenue; Ukrainian-American Club, 2234 West Chicago Avenue; Ukrainian-American Publishing and Printing Co., 2315 West Chicago Avenue; Ukrainian-American Social Club of UNA, 2345 West Chicago Avenue; Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 841 North Western Avenue; Ukrainian National Association-Lions 2353 West Chicago Avenue; Ukrainian Youth Camping Organization, Inc., 2116 West Chicago Avenue; Ukrainian Book Store, 2315 West Chicago Avenue; and Ukrainian National Museum, 2453 West Chicago Avenue.

Self-determination and individual liberty are among the most cherished ideals of mankind. It is the hope and prayer of all freedom-loving people that the Ukraine may again be free. I therefore join my colleagues in commemorating the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian independence in the hope that one day her people may again be able to enjoy that freedom.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. MURPHY of New York (at the request of Mr. RYAN), for Thursday, Jan-

uary 22, 1971, on account of official business.

Mr. BARING, for January 22, 1971, on account of official business.

Mr. FREY (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), on account of official business.

Mr. HOSMER (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. LANDRUM, for 60 minutes, on Monday, January 25, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RYAN, for 1 hour on Thursday, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KYL) to address the House and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. POFF, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. SAYLOR, for 15 minutes, today.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, for 5 minutes today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BERGLAND), to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter to:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, today, for 15 minutes.

Mr. MCFALL, today, for 10 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN, today, for 20 minutes.

Mr. ROSENTHAL, today, for 10 minutes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. HAGAN in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KYL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PETTIS.

Mr. WYATT.

Mr. MCCLORY.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. ARCHER in five instances.

Mr. SCHWENGLER in two instances.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI.

Mr. CONABLE.

Mr. HALL.

Mr. QUILLEN in four instances.

Mr. MORSE.

Mr. GUBSER.

Mr. HOGAN in five instances.

Mr. SCHMITZ in two instances.

Mr. CRANE in five instances.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota.

Mr. RUPPE.

Mr. SPRINGER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BERGLAND), and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROONEY of New York.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in five instances.

Mr. EILBERG in two instances.

Mr. PICKLE in five instances.

Mr. GARMATZ.

Mr. HARRINGTON.

Mr. BURLISON of Missouri.

Mr. FISHER in three instances.

Mr. COTTER in five instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in two instances.

Mr. RODINO in two instances.

Mr. PEPPER.

Mr. PREYER of North Carolina in two instances.

Mr. WOLFF.

Mr. RYAN in three instances.

Mr. KOCH.

Mr. MANN in six instances.

Mr. MOORHEAD in two instances.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair is now going to declare a recess until this evening when the two Houses will meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States.

The House will now stand in recess until approximately 8:30 p.m. The bells will be rung at 8:20 p.m.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House stood in recess until 8:30 o'clock p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the House and Senate on Friday, January 22, 1971 to receive the President of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed resolutions of the following titles:

S. RES. 6

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. Allen J. Ellender, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

S. RES. 7

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. Richard B. Russell, late President pro tempore of the Senate and late a Senator from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee, of which he shall be a member, to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate stands adjourned at the close of the Joint Session.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER of the House presided. The Doorkeeper (Hon. William M. Mil-

ler) announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOGGS), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. O'NEILL), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TEAGUE), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD), and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ARENDS).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber: ALLEN J. ELLENDER, of Louisiana; MIKE MANSFIELD, of Montana; ROBERT C. BYRD, of West Virginia; FRANK E. MOSS, of Utah; JOHN MCCLELLAN, of Arkansas; HUGH SCOTT, of Pennsylvania; ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, of Michigan; MARGARET CHASE SMITH, of Maine; GORDON ALLOTT, of Colorado; and GEORGE D. AIKEN, of Vermont.

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock p.m. the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. My colleagues of the Congress, I have the distinct privilege and the high personal honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

THE STATE OF THE UNION—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 92-1)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, my colleagues in the Congress, our distinguished guests, my fellow Americans:

As this 92d Congress begins its session, America has lost a great Senator, and all of us who had the privilege to know him have lost a loyal friend. I had the privilege of visiting Senator RUSSELL in the hospital just a few days before he died. He never spoke about himself. He only spoke eloquently about the need for a strong national defense.

In tribute to one of the most magnificent Americans of all time, I respectfully ask that all those here rise in silent prayer for Senator RUSSELL.

[All present rose in silent prayer.]

Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, before I begin my formal address, I want to use this opportunity to congratulate all of those who were winners in the rather spirited contest for leadership positions in the House and the Senate, and also to express my condolences to the losers. I know how both of you feel. I particularly want to join with all the Members of the House and the Senate as well in congratulating the new Speaker of the United States Congress. And to those new Members of this House who may have some doubts about the possibilities for advancement in the years ahead, I would remind you that the Speaker and I met just twenty-four years ago in this chamber as freshmen Members of the 80th Congress. As you see, we have both come up in the world a bit since that time.

This 92nd Congress has a chance to be recorded as the greatest Congress in America's history.

In these troubled years just past, America has been going through a long nightmare of war and division, of crime and inflation. Even more deeply, we have gone through a long, dark night of the American spirit. But now that night is ending. Now we must let our spirits soar again. Now we are ready for the lift of a driving dream.

The people of this nation are eager to get on with the quest for new greatness. They see challenges, and they are prepared to meet those challenges. It is for us here to open the doors that will set free again the real greatness of this nation—the genius of the American people.

How shall we meet this challenge? How can we truly open the doors, and set free the full genius of our people?

The way in which the 92nd Congress answers these questions will determine its place in history. But more importantly, it can determine this nation's place in history as we enter the third century or our independence.

Tonight, I shall present to the Congress six great goals. I shall ask not simply for more new programs in the old framework, but to change the framework itself—to reform the entire structure of American government so we can make it again fully responsive to the needs and the wishes of the American people.

If we act boldly—if we seize this moment and achieve these goals—we can close the gap between promise and performance in American government, and bring together the resources of the nation and the spirit of the people.

In discussing these great goals, I am dealing tonight only with matters on the domestic side of the nation's agenda. I shall make a separate report to the Congress and the nation next month on developments in our foreign policy.

The first of these six great goals is already before the Congress.

I urge that the unfinished business of the 91st Congress be made the first priority business of the 92nd.

Over the next two weeks, I will call upon Congress to take action on more than 35 pieces of proposed legislation on which action was not completed last year.

The most important is welfare reform. The present welfare system has become a monstrous, consuming outrage—an outrage against the community, against the taxpayer, and particularly against the children it is supposed to help.

We may honestly disagree, as we do, on what to do about it. But we can all agree that we must meet the challenge not by pouring more money into a bad program, but by abolishing the present welfare system and adopting a new one.

So let us place a floor under the income of every family with children in America—and without those demeaning, soul-stifling affronts to human dignity that so blight the lives of welfare children today. But let us also establish an effective work incentive and an effective work requirement.

Let us provide the means by which more can help themselves. This shall be our goal. Let us generously help those who are not able to help themselves. But let us stop helping those who are able to help themselves but refuse to do so.

The second great goal is to achieve what Americans have not enjoyed since 1957—full prosperity in peacetime.

The tide of inflation has turned. The rise in the cost of living, which had been gathering dangerous momentum in the late Sixties, was reduced last year. Inflation will be further reduced this year.

But as we have moved from runaway inflation toward reasonable price stability, and at the same time as we have been moving from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy, we have paid a price in increased unemployment.

We should take no comfort from the fact that the level of unemployment in this transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy is lower than in any peacetime year of the 1960s.

This is not good enough for the man who is unemployed in the Seventies. We must do better for workers in peacetime and we will do better.

To achieve this, I will submit an expansionary budget this year—one that will help stimulate the economy and thereby open up new job opportunities for millions of Americans.

It will be a full employment budget, a budget designed to be in balance if the economy were operating at its peak potential. By spending as if we were at full employment, we will help to bring about full employment.

I ask the Congress to accept these expansionary policies—to accept the concept of the full employment budget.

At the same time, I ask the Congress to cooperate in resisting expenditures that go beyond the limits of the full employment budget. For as we wage a campaign to bring about a widely shared prosperity, we must not re-ignite the fires of inflation and so undermine that prosperity.

With the stimulus and the discipline of a full employment budget; with the commitment of the independent Federal Reserve System to provide fully for the monetary needs of a growing economy; and with a much greater effort on the part of labor and management to make their wage and price decisions in the light of the national interest and their own long-run best interests—then for the worker, the farmer, the consumer, and for Americans everywhere we shall gain the goal of a new prosperity; more jobs, more income and more profits, without inflation and without war.

This is a great goal, and one that we can achieve together.

The third great goal is to continue the effort so dramatically begun last year: to restore and enhance our natural environment.

Building on the foundation laid in the 37-point program I submitted to Congress last year, I will propose a strong new set of initiatives to clean up our air and water, to combat noise, and to preserve and restore our surroundings.

I will propose programs to make better use of our land, and to encourage a balanced national growth—growth that will revitalize our rural heartland and enhance the quality of life throughout America.

And not only to meet today's needs but to anticipate those of tomorrow, I will put forward the most extensive program ever proposed by a President of the United States to expand the nation's parks, recreation areas and open spaces in a way that truly brings parks to the people, where the people are. For only if we leave a legacy of parks will the next generation have parks to enjoy.

As a fourth great goal, I will offer a far-reaching set of proposals for improving America's health care and making it available more fairly to more people.

I will propose:

—A program to insure that no American family will be prevented from obtaining basic medical care by inability to pay.

—A major increase in and redirection of aid to medical schools, to greatly increase the number of doctors and other health personnel.

—Incentives to improve the delivery of health services, to get more medical care resources into those areas that have not been adequately served, to make greater use of medical assistants and to slow the alarming rise in the costs of medical care.

—New programs to encourage better preventive medicine, by attacking the causes of disease and injury, and by providing incentives to doctors to keep people well rather than just to treat them when they are sick.

I will also ask for an appropriation of an extra \$100 million to launch an in-

tensive campaign to find a cure for cancer, and I will ask later for whatever additional funds can effectively be used. The time has come in America when the same kind of concentrated effort that split the atom and took man to the moon should be turned toward conquering this dread disease. Let us make a total national commitment to achieve this goal.

America has long been the wealthiest nation in the world. Now it is time we became the healthiest nation in the world.

The fifth great goal is to strengthen and to renew our State and local governments.

As we approach our 200th anniversary in 1976, we remember that this Nation launched itself as a loose confederation of separate States, without a workable central government. At that time, the mark of its leaders' vision was that they quickly saw the need to balance the separate powers of the States with a government of central powers.

And so they gave us a Constitution of balanced powers, of unity with diversity—and so clear was their vision that it survives today as the oldest written Constitution still in force in the world today.

For almost two centuries since—and dramatically in the 1930s—at those great turning points when the question has been between the States and the Federal Government, that question has been resolved in favor of a stronger central and Federal Government.

During this time the Nation grew and the Nation prospered. But one thing history tells us is that no great movement goes in the same direction forever. Nations change, they adapt, or they slowly die.

The time has now come in America to reverse the flow of power and resources from the States and communities to Washington, and start power and resources flowing back from Washington to the States and communities and, more important, to the people, all across America.

The time has come for a new partnership between the Federal Government and the States and localities—a partnership in which we entrust the States and localities with a larger share of the Nation's responsibilities, and in which we share our Federal revenues with them so they can meet those responsibilities.

To achieve this goal, I propose to the Congress tonight that we enact a plan of revenue sharing, historic in scope, and bold in concept.

All across America today, States and cities are confronted with a financial crisis. Some already have been cutting back on essential services—for example, just recently San Diego and Cleveland cut back on trash collections. Most are caught between the prospects of bankruptcy on the one hand and adding to an already crushing tax burden on the other.

As one indication of the rising costs of local government, I discovered the other day that my hometown of Whittier, California, which has a population of only 67,000, has a larger budget for 1971 than the entire Federal budget was in 1971.

Now the time has come to take a new direction, and once again to introduce a new and more creative balance in our approach to government.

So let us put the money where the needs are. And let us put the power to spend it where the people are.

I propose that the Congress make a \$16 billion investment in renewing State and local government. \$5 billion of this will be in new and unrestricted funds, to be used as the States and localities see fit. The other \$11 billion will be provided by allocating \$1 billion of new funds and converting one-third of the money going to the present narrow-purpose aid programs into Federal revenue sharing funds for six broad purposes—for urban development, rural development, education, transportation, job training and law enforcement—but with the States and localities making their own local decisions on how it should be spent within each category.

For the next fiscal year, this would increase total Federal aid to the States and localities by more than 25 percent over the present level.

The revenue sharing proposals I send to the Congress will include the safeguards against discrimination that accompany all other Federal funds allocated to the States. Neither the President nor the Congress nor the conscience of the Nation can permit money which comes from all the people to be used in a way which discriminates against some of the people.

The Federal Government will still have a large and vital role to play in achieving our national purposes. Established functions that are clearly and essentially Federal in nature will still be performed by the Federal Government. New functions that need to be sponsored or performed by the Federal Government—such as those I have urged tonight in welfare and health—will be added to the Federal agenda. Whenever it makes the best sense for us to act as a whole nation, the Federal Government should and will lead the way. But where State or local governments can better do what needs to be done, let us see that they have the resources to do it there.

Under this plan, the Federal Government will provide the States and localities with more money and less interference—and by cutting down the interference the same amount of money will go a lot further.

Let us share our resources:

Let us share them to rescue the States and localities from the brink of financial crisis. Let us share them to give homeowners and wage earners a chance to escape from ever-higher property taxes and sales taxes.

Let us share our resources for two other reasons as well.

The first of these reasons has to do with government itself, and the second has to do with each of us, with the individual.

Let's face it. Most Americans today are simply fed up with government at all levels. They will not—and should not—continue to tolerate the gap between promise and performance in Government.

The fact is that we have made the

Federal Government so strong it grows muscle-bound and the States and localities so weak they approach impotence.

If we put more power in more places, we can make government more creative in more places. That way we multiply the number of people with the ability to make things happen—and we can open the way to a new burst of creative energy throughout America.

The final reason I urge this historic shift is much more personal, for each and for every one of us.

As everything seems to have grown bigger, and more complex in America; as the forces that shape our lives seem to have grown more distant and more impersonal a great feeling of frustration has crept across this land.

Whether it is the working man who feels neglected, the black man who feels oppressed or the mother concerned about her children, there has been a growing feeling that "things are in the saddle, and ride mankind."

Millions of frustrated young Americans today are crying out—asking not what will government do for me, but what can I do, how can I contribute, how can I matter?

So let us answer them. Let us say to them and let us say to all Americans: "We hear you and we will give you a chance. We are going to give you a new chance to have more to say about the decisions that affect your future—a chance to participate in government—because we are going to provide more centers of power where what you do can make a difference that you can see and feel in your own life and the life of your whole community."

The further away government is from people, the stronger government becomes and the weaker people become. And a nation with a strong government and a weak people is an empty shell.

I reject the patronizing idea that government in Washington, D.C. is inevitably more wise, more honest and more efficient than government at the local or State level. The honesty and efficiency of government depends on people. Government at all levels has good people and bad people. And the way to get more good people into government is to give them more opportunity to do good things.

The idea that a bureaucratic elite in Washington knows best what is best for people everywhere and that you cannot trust local government is really a contention that you cannot trust people to govern themselves. This notion is completely foreign to the American experience. Local government is the government closest to the people and it is most responsive to the individual person; it is people's government in a far more intimate way than the government in Washington can ever be.

People came to America because they wanted to determine their own future rather than to live in a country where others determined their future for them.

What this change means is that once again in America we are placing our trust in people.

I have faith in people. I trust the judgment of people. Let us give the people of America a chance, a bigger voice in

deciding for themselves those questions that so greatly affect their lives.

The sixth great goal is a complete reform of the Federal Government itself.

Based on a long and intensive study with the aid of the best advice obtainable, I have concluded that a sweeping reorganization of the Executive Branch is needed if the government is to keep up with the times and with the needs of the people.

I propose therefore that we reduce the present twelve Cabinet Departments to eight.

I propose that the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense and Justice remain, but that all the other departments be consolidated into four: Human Resources, Community Development, Natural Resources, and Economic Development.

Let us look at what these would be:

—First, a department dealing with the concerns of people—as individuals, as members of a family—a department focused on human needs.

—Second, a department concerned with the community—rural communities and urban—and with all that it takes to make a community function as a community.

—Third, a department concerned with our physical environment, and with the preservation and balanced use of those great natural resources on which our nation depends.

—And fourth, a department concerned with our prosperity—with our jobs, our businesses, and those many activities that keep our economy running smoothly and well.

Under this plan, rather than dividing up our departments by narrow subjects, we would organize them around the great purposes of government. Rather than scattering responsibility by adding new levels of bureaucracy, we would focus and concentrate the responsibility for getting problems solved.

With these four departments, when we have a problem we will know where to go—and the department will have the authority and the resources to do something about it.

Over the years we have added departments and created agencies at the Federal level, each to serve a new constituency or to handle a particular task—and these have grown and multiplied in what has become a hopeless confusion of form and function.

The time has come to match our structure to our purposes—to look with a fresh eye, and to organize the government by conscious, comprehensive design to meet the new needs of a new era.

One hundred years ago, Abraham Lincoln stood on a battlefield and spoke of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Too often since then, we have become a nation of the Government, by the Government, and for the Government.

By enacting these reforms, we can renew that principle that Lincoln stated so simply and so well.

By giving everyone's voice a chance to be heard, we will have government that truly is of the people.

By creating more centers of mean-

ingful power, more places where decisions that really count can be made, by giving more people a chance to do something, we can have government that truly is by the people.

And by setting up a completely modern, functional system of government at the national level, we in Washington will at last be able to provide government that truly is for the people.

I realize that what I am asking is that not only the Executive Branch in Washington but even this Congress will have to change by giving up some of its power.

Change is hard. But without change there can be no progress. And for each of us the question then becomes, not "Will change cause me inconvenience?" but "Will change bring the country progress for America?"

Giving up power is hard. But I would urge all of you, as leaders of this country, to remember that the truly revered leaders in world history are those who gave power to people, not those who took it away.

As we consider these reforms we will be acting, not for the next two years or for the next ten years, but for the next hundred years.

So let us approach these six great goals with a sense, not only of this moment in history, but also of history itself.

Let us act with the willingness to work together and the vision and the boldness and the courage of those great Americans who met in Philadelphia almost 190 years ago to write a Constitution.

Let us leave a heritage as they did—not just for our children but for millions yet unborn—of a nation where every American will have a chance not only to live in peace and to enjoy prosperity and opportunity, but to participate in a system of government where he knows not only his votes but his ideas count—a system of government which will provide the means for America to reach heights of achievement undreamed of before.

Those men who met in Philadelphia left a great heritage because they had a vision—not only of what the nation was, but of what it could become.

As I think of that vision, I recall that America was founded as the land of the open door—as a haven for the oppressed, a land of opportunity, a place of refuge and of hope.

When the first settlers opened the door of America three and a half centuries ago, they came to escape persecution and to find opportunity—and they left wide the door of welcome for others to follow.

When the thirteen colonies declared their independence almost two centuries ago, they opened the door to a new vision of liberty and of human fulfillment—not just for an elite, but for all.

To the generations that followed, America's was the open door that beckoned millions from the old world to the new in search of a better life, a freer life, a fuller life, in which by their own decisions they could shape their own destinies.

For the black American, the Indian, the Mexican-American, and for those others in our land who have not had an

equal chance, the nation at last has begun to confront the need to press open the door of full and equal opportunity, and of human dignity.

For all Americans, with these changes I have proposed tonight we can open the door to a new era of opportunity. We can open the door in full and effective participation in the decisions that affect their lives. We can open the door to a new partnership among governments at all levels, and between those governments and the people themselves. And by so doing, we can open wide the doors of human fulfillment for millions of people here in America now and in the years to come.

In the next few weeks I will spell out in greater detail the way I propose that we achieve these six great goals. I ask this Congress to be responsive. If it is, then the 92nd Congress—your Congress our Congress—at the end of its term, will be able to look back on a record more splendid than any in our history.

This can be the Congress that helped us end the longest war in the nation's history, and end it in a way that will give us at last a genuine chance to enjoy what we have not had in this century—a full generation of peace.

This can be the Congress that helped achieve an expanding economy, with full employment and without inflation—and without the deadly stimulus of war.

This can be the Congress that reformed a welfare system that has robbed recipients of their dignity while it robbed States and cities of their resources.

This can be the Congress that pressed forward the rescue of our environment, and established for the next generation an enduring legacy of parks for the people.

This can be the Congress that launched a new era in American medicine, in which the quality of medical care was enhanced while the costs were made less burdensome.

But above all, what this Congress can be remembered for is opening the way to a New American Revolution—a peaceful revolution in which power was turned back to the people—in which government at all levels was refreshed and renewed, and made truly responsive. This can be a revolution as profound, as far-reaching, as exciting, as that first revolution almost 200 years ago—and it can mean that just five years from now America will enter its third century as a young nation new in spirit, with all the vigor and freshness with which it began its first century.

My colleagues in the Congress, these are great goals, and they can make the sessions of this Congress a great moment for America. So let us pledge together to go forward together—by achieving these goals to give America the foundation today for a new greatness tomorrow and in all the years to come—and in so doing to make this the greatest Congress in the history of this great and good country.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 9 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m., the President, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

REFERENCE OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect for the deceased Senator from Georgia, the Honorable RICHARD B. RUSSELL, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 25, 1971, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a list of the reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives (H. Doc. 92-21) to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the General Sales Manager, Export Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of agreements signed providing for the use of foreign currencies during November and December 1970, pursuant to Public Law 85-128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President; transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Post Office Department for "Transportation" for fiscal year 1971, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 665; to the Committee on Appropriations.

4. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting a report on a violation of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) which occurred in the Auburn, Wash. (Region 10),

office of the General Services Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a report on the progress of the Reserve Officer Training Corps flight training program for calendar year 1970, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2110(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing) transmitting notice of the location, nature, and estimated cost of various facilities projects proposed to be undertaken for the Air Force Reserve, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing) transmitting notice of the location, nature, and estimated cost of facilities projects proposed to be undertaken for the Army Reserve, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing) transmitting notice of the location, nature, and estimated cost of facilities projects proposed to be undertaken for the Navy and Marine Corps Reserves, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

9. A letter from the Director of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, transmitting a report on property acquisitions of emergency supplies and equipment for the quarter ended December 31, 1970, pursuant to section 201(4) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

10. A letter from the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, transmitting a report of the number of officers above the grade of lieutenant commander entitled to receive pay for flight duty, and the average monthly incentive pay authorized by law paid to such officers during the period July 1 through December 31, 1970; to the Committee on Armed Services.

11. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 83d quarterly report on export control, covering the third quarter of 1970, pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1969; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

12. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the second annual report of the Board of Governors on truth in lending, covering 1970, pursuant to section 114 of the Truth in Lending Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

13. A letter from the attorneys for the Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., Washington, D.C., transmitting the annual report of the company for the year ending December 31, 1970, pursuant to section 5 of the act of September 26, 1888; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

14. A letter from the vice president and general manager, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D.C., transmitting the annual report of the company for 1970; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

15. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-American Affairs, transmitting a report on the implementation of section 507(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

16. A letter from the president, Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., transmitting the 42d annual report of the work and operations of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, covering fiscal year 1970, pursuant to 45 Stat. 491 and 22 U.S.C. 278a, together with a financial report for the same period (H. Doc. 92-10); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the combined statement or receipts, expenditures and balances of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1970, pursuant to section 15 of the act of July 31, 1894 (31 U.S.C. 1964 ed., Supp. II sec. 1029) and section 114 of the act of September 12, 1950 (31 U.S.C. 66b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

18. A letter from the Sergeant at Arms, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a report on the application and disbursement of the sums drawn by him pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 78 and 80, and the balances of those sums remaining, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 84; to the Committee on House Administration.

19. A letter from the Public Printer, transmitting the annual report of the Government Printing Office for fiscal year 1970; to the Committee on House Administration.

20. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting the annual report of the Colorado River Basin project, for fiscal year 1970, pursuant to 82 Stat. 885; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

21. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a biennial report on continuing studies of the quality of water of the Colorado River Basin, pursuant to 70 Stat. 105, 76 Stat. 96, 76 Stat. 102; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

22. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report of the final conclusion of judicial proceedings with respect to docket No. 316-A, *The Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, The Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, et al., Plaintiffs v. The United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to 60 Stat. 1055; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

23. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report of proceedings instituted before the Subversive Activities Control Board during 1970, pursuant to the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Internal Security.

24. A letter from the Chairman, Subversive Activities Control Board, transmitting a report on progress made by the Board in conducting hearings under the Subversive Activities Control Act, covering calendar year 1970, pursuant to section 12(1) of the act, as amended; to the Committee on Internal Security.

25. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report on the administration of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act by the Food and Drug Administration during fiscal year 1970, pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 89-755; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

26. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the 25th annual report of the operations of the Federal Aviation Administration under the Federal Airport Act, as amended, covering fiscal year 1970, pursuant to section 18 of the act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

27. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the extent, causes and means of prevention of agricultural tractor accidents on both public roads and farms, pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 91-265; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

28. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on estimates of governmental and private expenditures for the prevention and control of air pollution, entitled "The Economics of Clean Air," pursuant to section 312(a) of the Clean Air Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

29. A letter from the Executive Director,

Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on the backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Commission as of November 30, 1970, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

30. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report on the effectiveness of cigarette labeling, current practices and methods of cigarette advertising and promotion, and recommendations for legislation deemed appropriate, pursuant to section 8(b) of the Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

31. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the 84th annual report of the Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

32. A letter from the General Counsel and Congressional Liaison, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting two drafts of proposed legislation for the relief of Robert F. Franklin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

33. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a report on the facts in each application for conditional entry of aliens into the United States under section 203(a) (7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for the 6-month period ended December 31, 1970, pursuant to section 203(f) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

34. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions approved according certain beneficiaries third and sixth preference classification, pursuant to section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

35. A letter from the Commission, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens found admissible to the United States, pursuant to section 212(a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

36. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 212(d) (6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

37. A letter from the Acting Chief Commissioner, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the opinion and findings of fact in the case of *Faith M. Lewis Kochendorfer, et al. v. The United States* (Cong. Ref. No. 4-68) pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28 of the U.S. Code and House Resolution 1177, 90th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

38. A letter from the clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting a report of all the judgments rendered by the court during the year ended September 30, 1970, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

39. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, transmitting the final report of the commission, pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 89-801, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

40. A letter from the secretary-treasurer, Congressional Medal of Honor Society, U.S.A., transmitting the annual financial report of the Society for calendar year 1970, pursuant to Public Law 88-584; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

41. A letter from the chairman, board of

directors, Future Farmers of America, transmitting the audit report of the organization for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1970, pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

42. A letter from the national adjutant, Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., transmitting the proceedings of the organization's 1970 national convention, pursuant to Public Law 88-105, together with its annual report and a report of receipts and expenditures for the year ended September 30, 1970, pursuant to section 15 of Public Law 85-530 (H. Doc. 92-23); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

43. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report on scientific and professional positions established in the Library of Congress, covering calendar year 1970, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

44. A letter from the Director of Personnel, U.S. Department of Commerce, transmitting a report of scientific and professional positions established in the Department of Commerce, covering calendar year 1970, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

45. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, transmitting a report on positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 in the Department of Justice during calendar year 1970, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114(a); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

46. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a report of positions in grades GS-16, 17, and 18 under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner during 1970, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114(a); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

47. A letter from the Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting a report on scientific and professional positions authorized for establishment in the Agency during calendar year 1970, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

48. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the statement of liabilities and other financial commitments of the U.S. Government as of June 30, 1970, pursuant to 80 Stat. 1590; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

49. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report of the Foreign Trade Zones Board for fiscal year 1970, together with the reports for the same period of Foreign-Trade Zones 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9, pursuant to section 16 of the Foreign Trade Zones Act, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

50. A letter from the Chairman, Renegotiation Board, transmitting the 15th annual report of the Board, pursuant to section 114 of Public Law 870, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

51. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the 1969 annual report on the status, progress, and problems in Federal agency accounting systems (H. Doc. 92-32); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

52. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of financial statements of the Veterans Canteen Service for fiscal year 1970, Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

53. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the opportunity for improving results of tire-rebuilding programs in Europe, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

54. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report that objectives of the feed grain program are not attained because of the inclusion of non-agricultural land, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

55. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, fiscal year 1970, Department of Agriculture (H. Doc. 92-33); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

56. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1970, Department of Agriculture (H. Doc. 92-34); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

57. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report that an airport safety inspection program is needed to improve flight safety of civil aircraft, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

58. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the examination of the financial statements of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., fiscal year 1970, Department of Justice (H. Doc. 92-35); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

59. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the opportunity to reduce costs and improve aircraft through prompt processing of engineering change proposals, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

60. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on tighter control needed on occupancy of Federally subsidized housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Government Operations.

61. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the opportunity to reduce medicare costs by consolidating claims-processing activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Railroad Retirement Board; to the Committee on Government Operations.

62. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report that Farmers Home Administration (Department of Agriculture) procedures and policies on the use of independent auditors should be strengthened; to the Committee on Government Operations.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MILLS (for himself and Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin):

H.R. 1. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide increases in benefits, improve computation methods, and raise the earnings base under the OASDI program, to make improvements in the medicare, medicaid, and maternal and child health programs with emphasis on improvements in their operating effectiveness, to authorize a family assistance plan providing basic benefits to low-income families with children with incentives for employment and training to improve the capacity for employment of members of such families, to achieve more uniform treatment of recipients under the Federal-State public assistance programs and otherwise improve such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HÉBERT:

H.R. 2. A bill to establish a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 3. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that benefits (when based upon the attainment of retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60, subject to the existing actuarial reduction, and that women with 30 years' coverage may retire at age 62 with full benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEE:

H.R. 4. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze more readily available to coal miners and other individuals suffering from pneumoconiosis, and to amend titles II and XVIII of such act to make health insurance benefits available without regard to age to all individuals receiving cash benefits based on disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H.R. 6. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Homestead National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 7. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide an additional source of financing for the rural telephone program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H.R. 8. A bill to promote the advancement of science and the education of scientists through a national program of institutional grants to the colleges and universities of the United States; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 9. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 with respect to the terms of office of officers of local labor organizations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LEGGETT (for himself, Mr. HOGAN, and Mr. HUNGATE):

H.R. 10. A bill to promote fair competition among prime contractors and subcontractors and to prevent bid peddling on public works contracts by requiring persons submitting bids on those contracts to specify certain subcontractors who will assist in carrying them out; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 11. A bill to make the Federal Reserve System responsive to the best interests of the people of the United States, to improve the coordination of monetary, fiscal, and economic policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 12. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide increased fines for violation of the motor carrier safety regulations, to extend the application of civil penalties to all violations of the motor carrier safety regulations, to permit suspension or revocation of operating rights for violation of safety regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 13. A bill to amend section 236 of the National Housing Act and section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 to reduce from 25 to 20 per centum of the

tenant's income the maximum rent which may be charged for a dwelling unit in a section 236 project or a dwelling unit qualifying for assistance under the rent supplement program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 14. A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 15. A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H.R. 16. A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 17. A bill to assure an opportunity for employment to every American seeking work; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 18. A bill to extend for an additional year the existing program for payment of black lung benefits; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. CLARK, Mr. PELY, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GROVER, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. KEITH, and Mr. ANDERSON of California):

H.R. 19. A bill to provide for a coordinated national boating safety program; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MILLS (for himself, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. LANDRUM, Mr. DORN, and Mr. FLYNN):

H.R. 20. A bill to amend the tariff and trade laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 21. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to facilitate the operation of the Federal employees group life and health insurance programs by the exemption of such programs from certain taxes by States and political subdivisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS (for herself, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. CELLER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SISK, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. VAN DEERLIN):

H.R. 22. A bill to create a national system of health security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS (for herself, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MEEDS, Mr.

MIKVA, Mr. RYAN, Mr. STOKES, Mrs. SULLIVAN, and Mr. REUSS):

H.R. 23. A bill to create a national system of health security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUNT:

H.R. 24. A bill to alleviate multiple state or local income taxation of an individual and to reduce income tax imposed by states or subdivisions on nonresidents of such States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS (for himself and Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin):

H.R. 25. A bill to simplify the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by repealing provisions which are obsolete or are unimportant and rarely used; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 26. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 135-135k), to prohibit the importation of certain agricultural commodities to which economic poisons have been applied, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 27. A bill to enable the mothers and widows of deceased members of the Armed Forces now interred in cemeteries outside the continental limits of the United States to make a pilgrimage to such cemeteries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 28. A bill to provide for amortization of railroad grading and tunnel bores, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.R. 29. A bill to assure an opportunity for employment to every American seeking work; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FOUNTAIN (for himself, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. REUSS, Mr. LENNON, Mr. QUIE, Mr. ROBISON, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. GIATMO, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. FRASER, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. PEPPER, Mrs. REID of Illinois, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ERLÉNBOHN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. REES, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 30. A bill to improve the financial management of Federal assistance programs, to facilitate the consolidation of such programs, to strengthen further congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid, to provide a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and to extend and amend the law relating to intergovernmental cooperation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FOUNTAIN (for himself, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. ESCH, Mr. KYROS, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MANN, and Mr. CORDOVA):

H.R. 31. A bill to improve the financial management of Federal assistance programs, to facilitate the consolidation of such programs, to strengthen further congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid, to provide a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and to extend and amend the law relating to intergovernmental cooperation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 32. A bill to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and other Acts dealing with higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BRADEMANS (for himself, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. PERKINS, and Mr. QUIE):

H.R. 33. A bill to establish a National Institute of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GIAIMO (for himself and Mr. Davis of Georgia):

H.R. 34. A bill to authorize the National Science Foundation to conduct research, educational, and assistance programs to prepare the country for conversion from defense to civilian, socially oriented research and development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 35. A bill to authorize and direct the Librarian of Congress to establish and maintain a library of television and radio news programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 36. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 37. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide improved medical care to veterans; to provide hospital and medical care to certain dependents and survivors of veterans; to improve recruitment and retention of career personnel in the Department of Medicine and Surgery; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 38. A bill to impose an additional duty on the importation of articles of any foreign country if such country nationalizes or otherwise seizes property owned by citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 39. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase OASDI benefits by 15 percent (with a \$100 minimum) and raise the earnings base, with subsequent adjustments as the cost of living rises, to provide various improvements in benefit computations, to provide full benefits for men at age 60 and women at age 55, to increase widows' and widowers' benefits, to pay wife's benefits without regard to age in disability cases, and to liberalize eligibility for disability benefits; to make disabled beneficiaries eligible for medicare without regard to age, to finance the medical insurance program entirely from general revenues, and to cover prescription drugs; to require the furnishing of drugs on a generic basis under the medicare and public assistance programs; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 40. A bill authorizing the appropriation of funds to carry on programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 for 5 additional years; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 41. A bill to extend for five additional years the authorization for programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and related programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 42. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 to extend black lung benefits of orphans whose fathers die of pneumoconiosis; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 43. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 with respect to the amounts of black lung benefits in certain cases; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 44. A bill to increase educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing grants for the construction of elementary and secondary schools and supplemental educational centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RAILSBACK (for himself, Mr. Addabbo, Mr. Andrews of North Dakota, Mr. Annunzio, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Boland, Mr. Brademas, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Burton, Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin, Mr. Cederberg, Mr.

Clay, Mr. Collins of Texas, Mr. Conte, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Corman, Mr. Dellenback, Mr. Dent, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Erlenborn, Mr. Esch, Mr. Findley, Mr. Fish, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Fulton of Tennessee):

H.R. 45. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code by adding a new chapter 404 to establish an Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIKVA (for himself, Mr. Halpern, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Heckler of West Virginia, Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts, Mr. Helstoski, Mr. Howard, Mr. Hungate, Mr. Kuykendall, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. McDeade, Mr. McDonald of Michigan, Mr. Madden, Mr. Mann, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Michel, Mr. Moss, Mr. Myers, Mr. Pöbell, Mr. Price of Illinois, Mr. Que, Mr. Rees, Mr. Rodino, Mr. Schneebeli, and Mr. Smith of New York):

H.R. 46. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code by adding a new chapter 404 to establish an Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIESTER (for himself, Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin, Mr. Symington, Mr. Thompson of Georgia, Mr. Tiernan, Mr. Vander Jact, Mr. Wiggins, Mr. Charles H. Wilson, Mr. Wright, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Yates, Mr. Biaggi, and Mr. Sandman):

H.R. 47. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code by adding a new chapter 404 to establish an Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 48. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. Moss, Mr. Reuss, Mr. Walde, Mr. Mikva, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. Conte, and Mr. Nedzi):

H.R. 49. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to provide for class actions in the U.S. district courts against persons responsible for creating certain environmental hazards; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 50. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 51. A bill to restore balance in the federal form of government in the United States; to provide both the encouragement and resources for State and local government officials to exercise leadership in solving their own problems; to achieve a better allocation of total public resources; and to provide for the sharing with State and local governments of a portion of the tax revenue received by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 52. A bill to amend section 236(1) of the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 53. A bill to amend section 236 of the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 54. A bill to authorize increases in FHA mortgage ceilings under subsidized multifamily housing programs to meet construction costs; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 55. A bill to permit a State to elect to use funds from highway trust fund for purposes of urban mass transportation; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. Blatnik, Mr. Karth, Mr. McClos-

key, Mr. Moss, Mr. Nedzi, Mr. Pelly, Mr. Reuss, Mr. Rogers of Florida, Mr. Saylor, Mr. Conte, and Mr. Vanik):

H.R. 56. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, to provide for a national environmental data system; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BURTON:

H.R. 57. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a national system of minimum retirement payments for all aged, blind, and disabled individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 58. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 59. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to provide a full exemption (through credit or refund) from the employees' tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and an equivalent reduction in the self-employment tax, in the case of individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 60. A bill to provide for the cooperation between the Secretary of the Interior and the States with respect to the future regulation of surface mining operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 61. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 62. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 63. A bill relating to the policy with respect to the application of certain provisions of Federal law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 64. A bill to repeal the Civil Rights Act of 1964; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 65. A bill to prohibit the involuntary busing of schoolchildren and to adopt freedom of choice as a national policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 66. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to freedom of choice for children attending elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 67. A bill to protect the privacy of the American home from the invasion by mail of sexually provocative material, to prohibit the use of the U.S. mails to disseminate material harmful to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 68. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the tax-exempt status of, and the deductibility of contributions to certain schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 69. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 70. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of

a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 71. A bill to provide for meeting the manpower needs of the Armed Forces of the United States through a completely voluntary system of enlistments, and to further improve, upgrade, and strengthen such Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 72. A bill to prohibit the use of draftees in undeclared wars without their consent; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 73. A bill to provide for the orderly expansion of trade in manufactured products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 74. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles and articles of leather footwear, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 75. A bill to restore an appropriate separation of powers within the Federal Government in the area of equal employment opportunities and to preclude encroachment upon the legislative powers and functions of the Congress in this area; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 76. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to promote civil responsibilities, insure domestic tranquility, and foster the general welfare by making unlawful certain acts which foment domestic disorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 77. A bill to amend title 18 and title 28 of the United States Code with respect to the trial and review of criminal actions involving obscenity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 78. A bill to protect the safety and welfare of American workers by providing for a uniform system of identification for all receptacles containing compressed gas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 79. A bill to guarantee that every employee of the Federal Government shall have the right to refrain from union activity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 80. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the Federal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 81. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 82. A bill to provide direct aid to the States and territories for educational purposes only for the benefit of the taxpayers and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 83. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit for tuition expenses of the taxpayer or his spouse or a dependent at an institution of higher education, and an additional credit for gifts or contributions made to any institution of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 84. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$650 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 85. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles and articles of leather footwear, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEVILL:

H.R. 86. A bill to amend the Communica-

tions Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 87. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to freedom of choice for children attending elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 88. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a woman otherwise qualified may become entitled to receive widow's insurance benefits, specially reduced, at age 35 (while retaining her right to receive regular widow's insurance benefits upon attaining the age presently required therefor); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 89. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide successive annual increases in all benefits payable to individuals age 70 or over (leading to a maximum primary benefit of \$200 a month and maximum derivative benefits in correspondingly increased amounts), and to liberalize the retirement test; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 90. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 91. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 92. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 1 year or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 93. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in areas having high proportions of persons with low incomes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 94. A bill to impose, under certain conditions, import limitations on metal ores or metals during labor disputes affecting domestic production of such articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEVILL (for himself, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. DICKINSON, and Mr. FLOWERS):

H.R. 95. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 96. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to require that accurate medical records be kept with respect to each member of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 97. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Connecticut River National Recreation Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 98. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require a packaged perishable food to bear a label specifying the date after which it is not to be sold for consumption; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 99. A bill to amend section 7275 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (as added by the Airport and Airway Revenue Act of 1970) to permit airline tickets, with respect to the transportation of persons by air which is subject to Federal tax, as well as the ad-

vertising related thereto, to show the amount of such tax separately from the cost of the transportation involved; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 100. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. PELLY, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. GRAY, Mr. CLARK, Mr. KEE, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, and Mr. LEGGETT):

H.R. 101. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. SIKES, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. SLACK, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HULL, Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas, Mr. CONTE, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. WYATT, Mr. MADSEN, Mr. SISK, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, and Mr. CORMAN):

H.R. 102. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MORSE, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. RARICK, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, and Mrs. SULLIVAN):

H.R. 103. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN DERLIND, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WALDIE, and Mr. MOSS):

H.R. 104. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. KEITH, Mr. KING, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. MEEDS, and Mr. MIKVA):

H.R. 105. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. BURTON, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DENT, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. EDWARDS, of California, and Mr. FOLEY):

H.R. 106. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemploy-

ment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FUQUA, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia):

H.R. 107. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BOLAND (for himself and Mr. CONTE):

H.R. 108. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 109. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to provide that the rates of compensation of the officers and members of the Federal fire departments of Washington National Airport and Dulles International Airport shall be fixed in accordance with such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 110. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board increase in monthly benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself, Mr. BURTON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. WALDIE):

H.R. 111. A bill to provide for the establishment of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 112. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for correction of inequities respecting losses of retired pay sustained by certain individuals who retired from the Armed Forces before June 1, 1958; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (for himself and Mr. HOGAN):

H.R. 113. A bill to provide certain medical and surgical services to officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia and of police forces in the District of Columbia retired under the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act for total disabilities; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 114. A bill to prohibit payments, under programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, in excess of \$10,000 to any one producer in any one year; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 115. A bill to provide that the fiscal year of the United States shall coincide with the calendar year; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 116. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction up to \$100 for political contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 117. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that all transportation furnished to members of the Armed Forces traveling in uniform on official leave, furlough, or pass shall be exempt from the tax on transportation of persons by air; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 118. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a liberalized child-care deduction as a trade or business expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLANCY (for himself and Mr. KEATING):

H.R. 119. A bill to restore balance in the federal form of government in the United States; to provide both the encouragement and resources for State and local government officials to exercise leadership in solving their own problems; to achieve a better allocation of total public resources; and to provide for the sharing with State and local governments of a portion of the tax revenue received by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. COTTER, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GIAIMO, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. MCKINNEY, and Mr. SYMINGTON):

H.R. 120. A bill to amend section 103 of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 to provide hospital insurance benefits (under title XVII of the Social Security Act) for certain uninsured individuals who are not otherwise eligible for such benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 121. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make loans to associations of fishing vessel owners and operators organized to provide insurance against the damage or loss of fishing vessels or the injury or death of fishing crews, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 122. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital in south Texas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 123. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to simplify, in the case of small hospitals and small nursing homes, the procedure for reimbursement of costs incurred by providers of services under the medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 124. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 125. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 126. A bill to amend the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 127. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require States to disregard proceeds of insurance in determining eligibility for public assistance where the insured died in the active military or naval service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 128. A bill to authorize a 2-year program of financial assistance for all elementary and secondary school children in all of the States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 129. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs produced in such country from entering the United States unlawfully; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 130. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit the discharge of elemental mercury and its compounds into any waters of the United States which directly affect the public health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 131. A bill to provide a comprehensive Federal program for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and drug dependence; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 132. A bill to protect the public health and safety, to provide new means for the control of the depressant, stimulant, and hallucinogenic drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOWNING (for himself, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. LENNON, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. KEITH):

H.R. 133. A bill to authorize a program of exploratory fishing for the purpose of assisting in the development and utilization of species of fish suitable for industrial uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DULSKI (for himself and Mr. CORBETT):

H.R. 134. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to repeal the reporting requirement contained in subsection (b) of section 1308; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DULSKI (for himself, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. NIX, and Mr. DERWINSKI):

H.R. 135. A bill to provide for periodic pro rata distributions among the States and other jurisdictions of deposit of available amounts of unclaimed postal savings system deposits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 136. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that any judge or Justice of the United States appointed to hold office during good behavior shall retire from regular active service upon attaining the age of 70 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 137. A bill to provide assistance to local educational agencies in constructing needed school facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ESCH:

H.R. 138. A bill—Voluntary Military Manpower Procurement Act of 1971; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FUQUA (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, and Mr. CONTE):

H.R. 139. A bill to implement certain provisions in the act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 619), as amended, relating to the construction, maintenance, and operation of a stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 140. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code to restore the system of re-computation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 141. A bill to prohibit the use of the name of any of certain deceased servicemen unless consent to so use the name is given by the next of kin of the servicemen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 142. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 143. A bill to amend Public Law 91-514; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GROSS:

H.R. 144. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal rev-

enues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress, and to provide for systematic reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEELE (for himself and Mr. McKINNEY):

H.R. 145. A bill to preserve and promote the resources of the Connecticut River Valley, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 146. A bill to name a certain ship channel the "Fallon Channel"; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 147. A bill to assist in the provision of housing for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 148. A bill to provide that veterans be provided employment opportunities after discharge at certain minimum salary rates; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 149. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 150. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that a State's medical assistance program under title XIX of such act may include benefits in the form of institutional services in intermediate care facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 151. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LENNON, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ANDERSON of California, and Mr. KEITH):

H.R. 152. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States", approved October 14, 1966, to require that the method of straight baselines shall be employed for the purpose of determining the boundaries of such fishery zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BIAGGI, and Mr. KEITH):

H.R. 153. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make loans to associations of fishing vessel owners and operators organized to provide insurance against the damage or loss of fishing vessels or the injury or death of fishing crews, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. PELLY, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LENNON, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. HANNA, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BRAGGI, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, and Mr. KEITH):

H.R. 154. A bill to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 to require the return of certain vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. CLARK, Mr. PELLY, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ANDERSON of California, and Mr. KEITH):

H.R. 155. A bill to facilitate the transportation of cargo by barges specifically designed for carriage aboard a vessel; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

H.R. 156. A bill to provide for the more efficient development and improved management of national forest commercial timberlands, to establish a high-timber-yield fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 157. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 in order to establish Federal policy concerning the selection of firms and individuals to perform architectural, engineering, and related services for the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 158. A bill to repeal chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code (relating to firearms), to reenact the Federal Firearms Act, and to restore chapter 53 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as in effect before its amendment by the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 159. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by adding a new title, which restores to local school boards their constitutional power to administer the public schools committed to their charge, confers on parents the right to choose the public schools their children attend, secures to children the right to attend the public schools chosen by their parents, and makes effective the right of public school administrators and teachers to serve in the schools in which they contract to serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 160. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to enable individuals to enter into, and engage in, the production and marketing of farm-raised fish through the extension of credit, technical assistance, marketing assistance and research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 161. A bill to revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 162. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 163. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption with respect to certain children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 164. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BOW, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BURTON, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAREY of New York, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DENT, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DOW, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. GROVER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, and Mr. KOCH):

H.R. 165. A bill to amend the Immigration

and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. McKINNEY, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MONAGAN, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NIX, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PIKE, Mr. POPELL, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. WYDLER, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 166. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. FREILINGHUYSEN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. SANDMAN, and Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON):

H.R. 167. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 168. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to limit, and to provide more effective control with respect to, the use of Government production equipment by private contractors under contracts entered into by the Department of Defense and certain other Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 169. A bill to amend the Wagner-O'Day Act to extend the provisions thereof to severely handicapped individuals who are not blind, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 170. A bill to establish a permanent Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 171. A bill to establish a Federal commission to formulate and revise from time to time recommended goals requiring attention by the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 172. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the regulation of mailing list dealers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 173. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate shall be bound by decisions of certain Federal courts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 174. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the use of tax-free alcohol by pathological laboratories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 175. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore the provisions permitting the deduction, without regard to the 3-percent and 1-percent floors, of medical expenses incurred for the care of individuals 65 years of age and over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 176. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the 3-percent and 1-percent floors on deductible medical expenses in the case of individuals who have attained age 65 and are not covered for hospital insurance benefits under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL (for himself, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. CAMP, Mr. HULL, Mr. CARTER, Mr. ESCH, Mr. DORN, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. KING, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. HUNT, Mr. McCLORY, and Mr. KUYKENDALL):

H.R. 177. A bill to assure to all Americans adequate protection against the costs of health care, through Federal-State programs covering all costs incurred by those who are unable to provide such protection for themselves and a Federal program covering catastrophic costs incurred by those who are normally able to provide such protection; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL (for himself, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. POAGE, Mr. MYERS, Mr. RUTH, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mrs. REID of Illinois, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. RHODES, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. TEAGUE of California, and Mr. BOB WILSON):

H.R. 178. A bill to assure to all Americans adequate protection against the costs of health care, through Federal-State programs covering all costs incurred by those who are unable to provide such protection for themselves and a Federal program covering catastrophic costs incurred by those who are normally able to provide such protection; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILLIS:

H.R. 179. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 180. A bill to retain November 11 as Veterans Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 181. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions of \$125 per month to World War I veterans, subject to a \$2,400 and \$3,600 annual income limitation; to provide that retirement income such as social security shall not be counted as income; to provide that such pension shall be increased by 10 percent where the veteran served overseas during World War I; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 182. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions of \$125 per month to World War I veterans, subject to a \$2,400 and \$3,600 annual income limitation; to provide that retirement income such as social security shall not be counted as income; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HUNGATE (for himself, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, and Mr. ROYBAL):

H.R. 183. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to terminate certain tax preferences for builders and dealers in low- and moderate-income housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 184. A bill to provide comprehensive preschool education programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 185. A bill to provide Federal financial assistance to opportunities industrialization centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 186. A bill to promote the advancement of biological research in aging through a comprehensive and intensive 5-year program for the systematic study of the basic origins of the aging process in human beings; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 187. A bill to amend the act of July 16, 1914, to limit the number of chauffeur-driven passenger motor vehicles provided of officers of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 188. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Institute of Gerontology; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 189. A bill to amend section 601 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to prescribe rules and regulations providing for the mandatory installation of transponder equipment aboard all aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 190. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations under which air carriers will be required to reserve a section of each passenger-carrying aircraft for passengers who desire to smoke; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 191. A bill to provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 192. A bill to provide for the mailing of letters and parcels at no cost to the sender to members of the U.S. Armed Forces in combat areas overseas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 193. A bill to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 194. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide Secret Service protection to any person within the United States who is the subject of national controversy of sufficient intensity to pose a danger to such person's life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 195. A bill to provide a penalty for unlawful assault upon policemen, firemen, and other law enforcement personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 196. A bill to transfer certain functions to the Administrator of General Services; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 197. A bill to designate the Veterans' Administration hospital at 1481 West 10th Street, Indianapolis, Ind., as the "Kennedy Memorial Hospital"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 198. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 199. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a portion of an individual's wages, salary, or other income shall be exempt from levy to enforce the payment of Federal taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 200. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 201. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax deduction for expenses of trash and garbage collection; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 202. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Allen Camp unit, Pit River division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 203. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit the number of personal exemptions allowable for children of a taxpayer who are born after 1973; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 204. A bill to provide that poultry and meat products prepared from diseased animals shall be deemed adulterated; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 205. A bill to amend the act to establish Federal agricultural services to Guam; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 206. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide shoreside facilities for the education and convenience of visitors to the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 207. A bill to prohibit federally insured financial institutions from engaging in certain promotional practices; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 208. A bill to establish a Department of Peace, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 209. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations providing for a program for the disinsection of aircraft arriving in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 210. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced rate transportation for certain additional persons on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 211. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 212. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 213. A bill to repeal the "cooling trade" laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 214. A bill to provide for the consideration and disposition of certain applications for adjustment of status filed with the Attorney General under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act before December 1, 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 215. A bill to amend section 212(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt from the literacy requirement of section 212(a)(25) certain additional relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 216. A bill to provide for a training program for organized crime prosecutors, an annual conference of Federal, State, and local officials in the field of organized crime, an annual report by the Attorney General on organized crime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 217. A bill to establish an Academy of Criminal Justice and to provide for the establishment of such other Academies of Criminal Justice as the Congress may hereafter authorize; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 218. A bill to provide for the establishment of seven regional law enforcement academies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 219. A bill to permit immediate retirement of certain Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 220. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, as enacted by the Postal Reorganization Act, to provide for the mailing of absentee voting matter free of postage; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 221. A bill to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to prevent loss of annual leave by employees in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 222. A bill to modify the decrease in Federal group life insurance at age 65 or after retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 223. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the immediate retirement of Federal civilian personnel on oceangoing vessels upon separation from the service after attaining 50 years of age and completing 20 years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 224. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the basic workweek of firefighting personnel of executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 225. A bill to repeal section 5532 of title 5, United States Code, relating to reductions in the retired or retirement pay of retired officers of Regular components of the uniformed services who are employed in civilian offices or positions in the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 226. A bill to provide increases in annuities paid under the Civil Service Retirement Act, matching wage and salary increases paid to employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 227. A bill to include firefighters within the provisions of section 8336(c) of title 5, United States Code, relating to the retirement of Government employees engaged in certain hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 228. A bill to protect the civilian employees of the executive branch of the U.S. Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 229. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, with respect to the concurrent payment of foreign post pay differentials and nonforeign post cost-of-living allowances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 230. A bill to provide certain retirement benefits under title 5, United States Code, for air traffic controllers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 231. A bill to amend section 8332, title 5, United States Code, to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accrued services of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 232. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit certain active duty for training to be counted as active duty for purposes of entitlement to educational benefits under chapter 34 of such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 233. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA (for himself, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. KASTENMEIER, and Mr. MIKVA):

H.R. 234. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment of emergency detention camps and to provide that no citizen of the United States shall be committed for detention or imprisonment in any facility of the U.S. Government except in conformity with the provisions of title 18; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 235. A bill to establish a National Cancer Authority in order to conquer cancer at the earliest possible date; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 236. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 237. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit contracting for the construction of vessels for U.S. Navy at places outside of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 238. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to require the presentation of full military honors at the burial of veterans; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 239. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1957 to provide for more equitable deferment procedures, to provide for a random system for selecting individuals for induction into the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 240. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to prohibit the use of Armed Forces members and equipment in the making of certain motion pictures; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 241. A bill authorizing the admission of two citizens and subjects of the Republic of Korea to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 242. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit contracting for the construction of vessels for U.S. Navy at places outside of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 243. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require that statements under open-end credit plans be mailed in time to permit payment prior to the imposition of finance charges; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 244. A bill to amend title XII of the National Housing Act to provide, under the urban property protection and reinsurance program, for direct Federal insurance against losses to habitational property for which insurance is not otherwise available or is available only at excessively surcharged rates, to make crime insurance mandatory under such program, to provide assistance to homeowners to aid in reducing the causes of excessive surcharges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 245. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to make crime protection insurance available to small business concerns; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 246. A bill to improve and increase postsecondary educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing assistance to the States for the development and construction of comprehensive community colleges; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 247. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 248. A bill to amend the act of September 2, 1958, to further strengthen scientific accomplishment in our Nation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 249. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 so as to provide for reductions in aid to countries in which property of the United States is damaged or destroyed by mob action; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 250. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend,

in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York (for himself and Mr. MAILLIARD):

H.R. 251. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the assignment of surplus real property to executive agencies for disposal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 252. A bill requiring that each Member of Congress be notified of the intended disposition of federally owned real property in the district he represents; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 253. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the city of New York, N.Y.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 254. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce; Labor; and Health, Education, and Welfare; and other agencies; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 255. A bill to provide for the disclosure of certain information relating to certain public opinion polls; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 256. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 257. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act with respect to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over streams and other bodies of water the navigable portions of which lie within a single State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 258. A bill to establish a Commission on Fuels and Energy to recommend programs and policies intended to insure, through maximum use of indigenous resources, that the U.S. requirements for low-cost energy be met, and to reconcile environmental quality requirements with future energy needs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 259. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a full annuity for any individual (without regard to his age) who has completed thirty years of railroad service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 260. A bill to protect consumers against unreasonable risk of injury from hazardous products and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 261. A bill to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to set standards to guarantee comprehensive warranty protection to the purchasers of merchandise shipped in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 262. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to extend protection against fraudulent or deceptive practices, condemned by that Act to consumers through civil actions, and to provide for class actions for acts in defraud of consumers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 263. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide candidates for congressional offices with certain opportunities to purchase broadcast time from television broadcasting stations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 264. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to include the design of motor vehicles within such Act, to authorize increased governmental inspection, to authorize certain testing facilities, and to require Federal licensing for certain purposes of automobile dealers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 265. A bill to establish a grant-in-aid program to encourage the licensing by the States of motor vehicle mechanics; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 266. A bill to amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to provide for Federal regulation of the travel agency industry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 267. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations governing the humane treatment of animals transported in air commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 268. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced rate transportation for elderly people on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 269. A bill to establish a registration system with respect to donors of blood, and to provide funds for research to detect serum hepatitis prior to transfusion and transmission of the disease; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 270. A bill to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 271. A bill to establish the Vincent Thomas Lombardi National Cancer Authority in order to conquer cancer at the earliest possible date; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 272. A bill to amend the Community Mental Health Centers Act to provide for the control of the amount of Methadone that may be prescribed for administration to any individual in any 48-hour period; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 273. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Metropolitan Drug Addiction Commission to coordinate and make more effective in the New York metropolitan area the various Federal, State, and total programs for the control, treatment, and prevention of drug addiction; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 274. A bill to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to exchange fingerprint information with registered national security exchanges and related agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 275. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 276. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 277. A bill relating to the appointment and promotion of deputy U.S. marshals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 278. A bill to incorporate College Benefit System of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 279. A bill to incorporate Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 280. A bill to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 281. A bill to provide for the redistribution of unused quota numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 282. A bill to prohibit assaults on State law enforcement officers, firemen, and judicial officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 283. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Marihuana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 284. A bill to amend title III of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 to permit anyone who believes a person to be a narcotic addict to file a petition to have such person admitted to a Public Health Service hospital for treatment of his addiction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, and Mr. CASEY of Texas):

H.R. 285. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide additional protection to marine and wildlife ecology by requiring the designation of certain water and submerged lands areas where the depositing of certain waste materials will be permitted, to authorize the establishment of standards with respect to such deposits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 286. A bill to provide for advance notice to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and certain State agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 287. A bill to further the effectiveness of shipment of goods and supplies in foreign commerce by promoting the welfare of U.S. merchant seamen through cooperation with the United Seamen's Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 288. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States", approved October 14, 1966, to require that the method of straight baselines shall be employed for the purpose of determining the boundaries of such fishery zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 289. A bill to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 to require the return of certain vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 290. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to provide for class actions in the U.S. district courts against persons responsible for creating certain environmental hazards; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 291. A bill to provide partial reimbursement for losses incurred by commercial fishermen as a result of restrictions imposed on domestic commercial fishing by a State or the Federal Government; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 292. A bill to amend title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 293. A bill to provide for the licensing of personnel on certain vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 294. A bill to protect the civilian employees of the executive branch of the U.S. Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 295. A bill to prohibit the furnishing of mailing lists and other lists of names or addresses by Government agencies to the public in connection with the use of the

U.S. mails, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 296. A bill to amend the act authorizing Federal participation in the cost of protecting certain shore areas in order to authorize increased Federal participation in the cost of projects providing hurricane protection; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 297. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to remove Shooters' Island from lower Newark Bay to improve navigation; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 298. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit certain active duty for training to be counted as active duty for purposes of entitlement to educational benefits under chapter 34 of such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 299. A bill to provide that veterans be provided employment opportunities after discharge at certain minimum salary rates; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 300. A bill to create a rebuttable presumption that a disability of a veteran of any war or certain other military service is service-connected under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 301. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 302. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to extend and improve the Federal-State program of child welfare services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 303. A bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act so as to extend and improve the Federal-State program of child welfare services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 304. A bill to provide for the protection of children against physical injury caused or threatened by those who are responsible for their care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 305. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the earlier determination of an individual's eligibility for posthospital extended care services, and to prevent the retroactive denial of such eligibility after the individual has received such services for a specified period; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 306. A bill to provide for a national educational campaign to combat the lack of consciousness of the public as to the danger of improper uses of motor vehicles on the highways, and to impose an additional tax of one-tenth of a cent per gallon on gasoline and other motor fuels to pay for the costs of such campaign; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 307. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for certain expenses of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 308. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 309. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat a portion of tuition paid to certain educational institutions as a charitable contribution; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 310. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for donations of blood to nonprofit blood banks and other nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 311. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 312. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 313. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 314. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by imposing a tax on the transfer of explosives to persons who may lawfully possess them and to prohibit possession of explosives by certain persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MYERS:

H.R. 315. A bill to amend section 4182 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 316. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.R. 317. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to secure to physically handicapped workers employed in sheltered workshops the right to organize and bargain collectively, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 318. A bill to extend unemployment insurance coverage to employers of agricultural workers on the same basis as other workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 319. A bill to extend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended, and to authorize funds to carry out the purposes of said act; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.R. 320. A bill to provide that the membership of local selective service boards reflect the ethnic and economic nature of the areas served by such boards; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 321. A bill to require that impact-resistant eyeglasses be issued under the medical program for members of the uniformed services on active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 322. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to establish an equitable survivors' annuity plan for the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 323. A bill to require the Department of Defense to determine disposal dates and methods for disposing of certain military material; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 324. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code to restore the system of re-computation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 325. A bill to require disclosure of political campaign financing in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 326. A bill to establish a senior citizens skill and talent utilization program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 327. A bill to limit the sale or distribution of mailing lists by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 328. A bill to provide that the fiscal year of the United States shall coincide with the calendar year; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 329. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire certain lands and interests therein within the San Bernardino National Forest, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 330. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 331. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations governing the humane treatment of animals transported in air commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 332. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to prohibit the broadcasting of any advertising of alcoholic beverages between certain hours; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 333. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code by adding a new chapter 404 to establish an Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 334. A bill to designate the fourth Friday in September of every year as American Indian Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 335. A bill to designate the third Sunday in October of each year, as "Foster Family Day", and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 336. A bill to require the Council on Environmental Quality to make a full and complete investigation and study of national policy with respect to the discharging of material into the oceans; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 337. A bill to prohibit the discharge into any of the navigable waters of the United States or into international waters of any military material without a certification by the Council on Environmental Quality approving such discharge; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 338. A bill to establish an Environmental Financing Authority to assist in the financing of waste treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 339. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Environmental Quality; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 340. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 341. A bill to permit certain individuals who are forced to retire at age 60 under Federal law or regulation to continue to pay social security taxes, and receive appropriate benefit credit therefor, until they reach age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 342. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 343. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for employers who employ members of the hard-core unemployed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 344. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 345. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 346. A bill to assure an opportunity for employment to every American who sincerely seeks work and to make available the education and training needed by any person who is willing to help himself to qualify for employment consistent with his highest potential and capability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 347. A bill to control unfair trade practices affecting producers of agricultural products and associations of such producers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 348. A bill to strengthen voluntary agricultural organizations, to provide for the orderly marketing of agricultural products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 349. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 350. A bill to repeal the Credit Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 351. A bill to vest in the Government of the United States the full, absolute, complete, and unconditional ownership of the 12 Federal Reserve banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 352. A bill to prohibit the redemption in gold of any obligations of the United States for, and to prohibit the sale of any gold of the United States to, any nation which is indebted to the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 353. A bill to permit American citizens to hold gold in the event of the removal of the requirement that gold reserves be held against currency in circulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 354. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to provide that a provision relating to the disclosure of confidential information shall not apply to Communist-dominated nations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 355. A bill to retrocede a portion of the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland; to the Committee on District of Columbia.

H.R. 356. A bill to require that the uniform of officers and members of the uniformed police forces in the District of Columbia shall bear a distinctive patch showing the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 357. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to prohibit use of Federal funds in programs utilizing the services of persons who engage in certain disloyal, disrespectful, or antireligious conduct; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 358. A bill to provide Federal grants to assist elementary and secondary schools to carry on programs to teach moral and ethical principles; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 359. A bill to require the suspension of Federal financial assistance to colleges and universities failing to take appropriate corrective measures forthwith when experiencing campus disorders; and to require the suspension of Federal financial assistance to teachers participating in such disorders; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 360. A bill to repeal the United Nations Participation Act of 1945; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 361. A bill to amend section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to require approval by the Congress of orders, rules, and regulations issued by the President to implement certain decisions of the Secu-

ity Council of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 362. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to permit donations of surplus real and personal property to State and local juvenile correctional and rehabilitative agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 363. A bill requiring that each Member of Congress be notified of the intended disposition of federally owned real property in the district he represents; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 364. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 365. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 366. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a statutory policy governing the broadcasting of views on issues of public importance; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 367. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 368. A bill to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to promote the fluoridation of public water supplies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 369. A bill to prohibit the import and export of articles to countries selling or furnishing material to North Vietnam; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 370. A bill to amend the Sherman Antitrust Act (15 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) to provide that exclusive territorial franchises, under limited circumstances, shall not be deemed a restraint of trade or commerce or a monopoly or attempt to monopolize, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 371. A bill to amend the Office of Education Appropriations Act, 1971, to make the assistance of U.S. marshals available to local authorities for the maintenance of order where plans of segregation are carried out in public elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 372. A bill to require judges of courts of the United States to file confidential financial statements with the Comptroller General of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 373. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, relating to the power of the Supreme Court to pass on the constitutionality of provisions of State and Federal statutes and of State constitutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. HÉBERT, Mr. WAGGONER, Mr. CAFFERY, and Mr. PASSMAN):

H.R. 374. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by adding a new title which restores to local school boards their constitutional power to administer the public schools committed to their charge, confers on parents the right to choose the public schools their children attend, secures to children the right to attend the public schools chosen by their

parents, and makes effective the right of public school administrators and teachers to serve in the schools in which they contract to serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 375. A bill to amend sections 1505 and 3486 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to congressional investigations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 376. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 377. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt ammunition from Federal regulation under the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 378. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 379. A bill to provide criminal penalties for certain travel under a U.S. passport in violation of certain passport restrictions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 380. A bill to prohibit any State from levying income taxes on nonresidents of the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 381. A bill to further define the jurisdiction of U.S. courts in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 382. A bill to further define the jurisdiction of Federal courts in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 383. A bill to repeal the Civil Rights Act of 1964; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 384. A bill to repeal the Civil Rights Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 385. A bill to repeal the Voting Rights Act of 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 386. A bill to amend section 4(c) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to the definition of the phrase "test or device"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 387. A bill to amend and clarify section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to review of certain determinations and certifications thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 388. A bill to amend and clarify section 4(a) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 389. A bill to amend sections 1331 and 1332, title 28, chapter 85, United States Code, dealing in part with the jurisdiction of district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 390. A bill to impose certain restrictions upon the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 391. A bill to amend section 242 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit deprivation of rights under color of any statute, treaty, order, rule, or regulation implementing decisions of the United Nations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 392. A bill relating to the conservation of natural resources upon lands of the United States and amending certain provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Mineral Leasing Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 393. A bill to declare and determine the policy of the Congress with respect to the primary authority of the several States to control, regulate, and manage fish and wildlife within their territorial boundaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 394. A bill to amend title 14, United States Code, to require the marking of cer-

tain underwater structures for the protection of the commercial fisheries of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 395. A bill to promote and foster the development of a modern merchant marine by encouraging the orderly replacement and modernization of merchant vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 396. A bill to prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes restricted to vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 397. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 398. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, by inserting a new title X to authorize aid in developing, constructing, and operating privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 399. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 400. A bill to amend chapter 83, title 5, United States Code, to eliminate the reduction in the annuities of employees or Members who elected reduced annuities in order to provide a survivor annuity if predeceased by the person named as survivor and permit a retired employee or Member to designate a new spouse as survivor if predeceased by the person named as survivor at the time of retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 401. A bill to provide increased annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 402. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the mailing of mail matter by relatives to members of the Armed Forces overseas at no cost to such relatives; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 403. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the return to the sender of pandering advertisements mailed to and refused by an addressee, at a charge to the sender of all mail handling and administrative costs to the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 404. A bill to abolish the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries established by section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 405. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require each tax-exempt organization to file an annual information return showing each source (including governmental sources) of its income and other receipts, and to provide for a loss of tax exemption in the case of willful failure to file, or fraudulent statements made in connection with such return; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 406. A bill to amend chapter 83, title 5, United States Code, to eliminate the reduction in the annuities of employees or Members who elected reduced annuities in order to provide a survivor annuity if predeceased by the person named as survivor and permit a retired employee or Member to designate a new spouse as survivor if predeceased by the person named as survivor at the time of retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 407. A bill to provide increased annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 408. A bill to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of the brave men who served on the U.S.S. *Liberty* and the U.S.S. *Pueblo*; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 409. A bill to rescind the pay increases for Members of Congress and other Federal officials pursuant to Presidential recommendation to Congress in the budget for the 1970 fiscal year, to abolish the quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 410. A bill to cause a study to be made on the advisability of connecting Lake Pontchartrain, La., with the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 411. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, so as to entitle veterans of World War I and their widows and children to pension on the same basis as veterans of the Spanish-American War and their widows and children, respectively; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 412. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, so as to provide that hospital and medical care shall be provided under such title to any veteran of any war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 413. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to provide, in certain instances, up to 18 months of additional educational assistance for graduate or professional study; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 414. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, so as to provide that monthly social security benefit payments shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a pension under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 415. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress, and to provide for systematic reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 416. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a woman may become entitled to full old-age insurance benefits at age 62 (or to reduced benefits at age 60); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 417. A bill to provide that disabled individuals entitled to monthly cash benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act, and individuals retired for disability under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act without regard to their age, and to reduce from \$50 to \$25 the annual deductible imposed under the supplementary medical insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 418. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that farmers may drop out an additional 2 years of low earnings in the computation of their benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 419. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit an individual receiving benefits thereunder to earn outside income without losing any of such benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 420. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment to an individual for physicians' charges under the supplementary medical insurance program prior to such individual's own payment of the bill for the services involved, and to amend

title XIX of such act to permit payment to a recipient of assistance for physicians' charges under the medical assistance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 421. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 422. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to add social security benefits to the annuity and pension payments which are exempt from levy thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 423. A bill to give farmers an additional month in which to meet the requirement of filing a declaration of estimated tax by filing an income tax return for the taxable year for which the declaration is required; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 424. A bill to provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 425. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that tax-exempt organizations which voluntarily engage in litigation for the benefit of third parties, or commit other prohibited acts, shall lose their exemption from tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 426. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to exclude from gross income the entire amount of the compensation of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who are prisoners of war, missing in action, or in a detained status during the Vietnam conflict; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 427. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for tuition expenses incurred in providing elementary and secondary education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 428. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to allow an income tax deduction for social security taxes paid by employees and by the self-employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 429. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to exempt wages of certain seasonal employees from withholding; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 430. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide for deduction of certain education expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 431. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, with respect to the treatment of certain uncompensated services of attorneys and physicians; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 432. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to increase from \$600 to \$1,800 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 433. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to exempt from income tax retirement benefits received under a public retirement system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 434. A bill to impose import limitations on fresh, prepared, or preserved strawberries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 435. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the

rates of duty on fresh, prepared, or preserved strawberries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 436. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 437. A bill to improve and implement programs to assure that U.S. residents have adequate quantities of safe drinking water by protecting them from chemical, biological, and physical contaminants in public water systems which may adversely affect their health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 438. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 439. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2½ percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 440. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 441. A bill to provide for certain minimum payments to States from receipts derived from national forests located within such States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RUTH:

H.R. 442. A bill to amend the tariff and trade laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 443. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 444. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate within the Department of the Interior an officer to establish, coordinate, and administer programs authorized by this act, for the reclamation, acquisition, and conservation of lands and water adversely affected by coal-mining operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 445. A bill to amend section 236 of the National Housing Act and section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 to authorize assistance thereunder with respect to certain rental and cooperative housing projects financed under State or local programs even though construction or rehabilitation was completed prior to approval for such assistance; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 446. A bill to provide for the establishment and coordination of programs to make needed housing available for the elderly; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 447. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, to provide for grants to local public housing agencies to assist in financing security arrangements designed to prevent crimes and otherwise insure the safety and well-being of low-rent housing tenants; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 448. A bill to authorize the establishment of an older worker community service program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 449. A bill to assist State and local criminal justice systems in the rehabilitation of criminal and youth offenders, and the prevention of juvenile delinquency and criminal recidivism by providing for the development of specialized curriculums, the

training of educational personnel, and research and demonstration projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 450. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 451. A bill to remove certain restrictions of Federal law from lotteries conducted by States for the support of public education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWENDEL:

H.R. 452. A bill to reduce the pay of Senators and Representatives in Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 453. A bill to establish a commission to study the effects of highway safety and expense of changing the existing limitations on the weight and dimensions of motor vehicles using the highways of this Nation; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 454. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board increase in benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 455. A bill to provide for a more equitable distribution of the costs of highway programs, and to provide additional revenues for the highway trust fund and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 456. A bill to exempt from taxation certain property in the District of Columbia owned by the Reserve Officers Association of the United States; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H.R. 457. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 458. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide medical and hospital care to the widows and children of persons who died of service-connected disabilities and to wives and children of persons who have service-connected disabilities rated as total; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 459. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to clarify the duties of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs with respect to the training of health service personnel; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 460. A bill to amend section 620 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the length of time community nursing home care may be provided at the expense of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 461. A bill to amend section 4001 of title 38, United States Code, to prescribe qualifications for members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 462. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit veterans to determine how certain drugs and medicines will be supplied to them; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 463. A bill to increase the availability of guaranteed home loan financing for veterans and to increase the income of the national service life insurance fund; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 464. A bill to provide mortgage protection life insurance for service-connected disabled veterans who have received grants for specially adapted housing; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 465. A bill to make uniform the eligibility requirements for telephone service for medical officers in the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 466. A bill to transfer control of Pershing Hall to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in order that such building may be preserved as a memorial to General of the Armies of the United States John J. Pershing while being utilized in the best interests of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 467. A bill to transfer control of Pershing Hall to the Secretary of State; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 468. A bill to amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for the continuance of special health care coverage for retarded or handicapped dependents of certain members of the Armed Forces after the retirement of such members; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 469. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, so as to make certain widows of veterans of periods of war and certain children of such veterans who are deceased eligible for care in Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 470. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration and the Office of Management and Budget with respect to construction, acquisition, or alteration of veterans' hospitals and the closing of such hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 471. A bill to amend section 4107(c) of title 38 of the United States Code, with respect to the minimum rate of salary payable to directors of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and who are not physicians; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 472. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to enter into agreements with hospitals, medical schools, or medical installations for the central administration of a program of training for interns or residents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 473. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, in order to provide for the payment of an additional amount of up to \$100 for the acquisition of a burial plot for the burial of certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 474. A bill to authorize hospital and medical care for widows and children of certain service-connected veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 475. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, in order to credit physicians and dentists with 20 or more years of service in the Veterans' Administration with certain service for retirement purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 476. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to provide that pensioners may be furnished necessary medical services in Veterans' Administration facilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 477. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, to make a career in the Department of Medicine and Surgery more attractive; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 478. A bill to amend 38 United States Code 5001(a)(3) so as to increase to 6,000 the number of beds in Veterans' Administration facilities for the provision of nursing home care to eligible veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 479. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to provide for a pension of \$100 per month for unremarried widows of men awarded a Medal of Honor posthumously; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 480. A bill to amend section 3101 of title 38, United States Code, to prevent consideration of proceeds of, or transfer of proceeds of, U.S. Government life insurance, and

national service life insurance for Federal estate tax purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 481. A bill to provide for the adjustment by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, of the legislative jurisdiction over lands belonging to the United States which are under his supervision and control; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 482. A bill to increase the maximum amount of the grant payable for specially adapted housing for disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 483. A bill to amend section 620 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize an extension of the 6-month limitation on the furnishing of nursing home care in the case of veterans who pay a part of the cost of such care; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 484. A bill to consolidate the administration of grants and loans for basic public water and sewer facilities and waste treatment works; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 485. A bill to amend the code enforcement grant provisions of title I of the Housing Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 486. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Oregon Trail National Historic Site in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 487. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in a feasibility investigation relative to the Upper John Day project, on the John Day River; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 488. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 489. A bill to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior canceling irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands under the Modoc Point unit of the Klamath Indian irrigation project, Oregon; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 490. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to give the Interstate Commerce Commission additional authority to alleviate freight car shortages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 491. A bill to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on tungsten ore and other materials in chief value of tungsten; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 492. A bill to aid in the control of drug abuse by establishing a code for the identification of prescription drugs, to be printed on individual tablets or capsules; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 493. A bill to authorize the President of the United States to place an embargo on certain fish and fish products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 494. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 495. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code, to provide that members of the Army who have been wounded a certain number of times in Vietnam may not be involuntarily reassigned to combat in Vietnam for a certain period; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 496. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus personal property to State agencies for use by volunteer firefighting organizations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 497. A bill to amend the Public

Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Kidney Institute in the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 498. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 499. A bill to protect a person's right of privacy by providing for the designation of obscene or offensive mail matter by the sender and the return of such matter at the expense of the sender; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 500. A bill to provide that amounts in the highway trust fund may be used only for highway purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 501. A bill to provide that each State which has a toll road included in the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways either be given additional equivalent mileage on the Interstate System or be paid the Federal share of the construction costs of the toll road; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 502. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce either to give the State of Pennsylvania alternative mileage on the Interstate System or to pay the Federal share of the Pennsylvania Turnpike; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 503. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 504. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles and articles of leather footwear, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.R. 505. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other educational expenses paid by him, whether for his own education or for the education of his spouse or a dependent or any other individual; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 506. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to remove the limitations on the amount of medical and dental expenses which may be deducted, to permit taxpayers to deduct such expenses, to arrive at their adjusted gross income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 507. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles and articles of leather footwear, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 508. A bill to provide additional benefits for optometry officers of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 509. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to change the method of computing retired pay of certain enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 510. A bill to increase to 5 years the maximum term for which broadcasting station licenses may be granted; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 511. A bill authorizing the President to proclaim the week including the Fourth of July as "God Bless America Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 512. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to allow retirement credit for service performed for the University of California, Division of War Research, in World War II; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 513. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain veterans' survivors eligible for dependency and indemnity compensation even though premiums on certain Government life insurance policies were

waived; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 514. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to provide for automatic cost-of-living increases in dependency and indemnity compensation payable thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 515. A bill to amend section 901 of title 38 of the United States Code, to require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide two sizes of flags for burial purposes and to permit next of kin of deceased veterans to select the size desired; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 516. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to provide an alternative method for computing dependency and indemnity compensation in order to insure that in certain instances the survivors of deceased veterans receive an amount of compensation equal to that to which they would have been entitled if such veterans had been civil service employees killed while performing job-related functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 517. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to exclude from gross income the entire amount of the compensation of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who are prisoners of war, missing in action, or in a detained status during the Vietnam conflict; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 518. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide for correction of inequities respecting losses of retired pay sustained by certain individuals who retired from the Armed Forces before June 1, 1958; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 519. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the mailing of letter mail to Senators and Representatives in Congress at no cost to the sender, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 520. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, as enacted by the Postal Reorganization Act, to provide for the return of certain separately addressed, identical pieces of bulk mail to, and at the expense of, the sender, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 521. A bill to remove members of the military from poverty and to provide pay increases in the pay grades E-1 (recruit) through E-7; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 522. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the recomputation of retired pay of certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 523. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to limit the separation of members of the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 524. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, relating to the grade in which members of the Armed Forces are discharged or retired, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 525. A bill to provide for the construction of naval vessels in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 526. A bill to improve and expand the military family housing construction program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 527. A bill to provide Federal grants to assist elementary and secondary schools to carry on programs to teach moral and ethical principles; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 528. A bill to provide for the establishment, within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, of a National Information and Resource Center for the Handicapped; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 529. A bill to exclude from the mails certain material offered for sale to minors, to protect the public from the offensive intrusion into their homes of sexually oriented mail matter, and to limit court review of criminal actions involving obscenity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 530. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to construct, operate, and maintain a parking facility and cafeteria for Federal employees in Jacksonville, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 531. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital for 500 beds at Jacksonville, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 532. A bill to authorize certain persons to accept gifts of money for the purpose of acquiring objects to be placed in the Capitol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. COLMER, and Mr. KYROS):

H.R. 533. A bill to incorporate the Navy Wives Clubs of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 534. A bill to amend section 1072(2) (F) of title 10, United States Code, to include other than natural parents and parents-in-law within the category of dependents eligible for medical care; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 535. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish and operate a national museum and repository of Negro history and culture at or near Wilberforce, Ohio; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 536. A bill to provide educational assistance to children of civilian employees of the United States killed abroad as a result of war, insurgency, mob violence, or similar hostile action; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina:

H.R. 537. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, to authorize loans for rural community centers and fire and rescue facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 538. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the allocation of frequencies for telecommunications for the purpose of formulating an allocation system to achieve the maximum use of the frequencies for such communications; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 539. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 540. A bill to amend the tariff and trade laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 541. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, with respect to charges for certain census records, compilations, and surveys, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 542. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and title II of the Social Security Act, to provide a full exemption (through credit or refund) from the employees' tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and an equivalent reduction in the self-employment taxes, in the case

of individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 543. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 544. A bill to require the Department of Defense to determine disposal dates and methods for disposing of certain military material; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 545. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, to provide for annual reports to the Congress by the Comptroller General concerning certain price increases in Government contracts and certain failures to meet Government contract completion dates; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 546. A bill to grant to each coastal State mineral rights in the subsoil and seabed of the Outer Continental Shelf extending to a line which is 12 miles from the coast of such State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 547. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, to provide for the establishment of a National Institute of Marine Medicine and Pharmacology; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 548. A bill to require the Council on Environmental Quality to make a full and complete investigation and study of national policy with respect to the discharging of material into the oceans; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 549. A bill to prohibit the discharge into any of the navigable waters of the United States or into international waters of any military material without a certification by the Council on Environmental Quality approving such discharge; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 550. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, to require a longer period of notice before a Federal agency commences any action significantly affecting the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 551. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize election of health benefits coverage by employees and annuitants for themselves and their spouses at a special rate based on coverage of two persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 552. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Environmental Quality; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 553. A bill to authorize the National Science Foundation to conduct research and educational programs to prepare the country for conversion from defense to civilian, socially oriented research and development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 554. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 555. A bill to amend section 401(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, with respect to certain service performed by ministers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 556. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to exclude from gross income, for purposes of the individual income tax, certain monetary awards made by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 557. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide a tax credit for employers who employ members of the hard-core unemployed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 558. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide the same exclusion from gross income for Federal civilian employees as is provided for commissioned officers in the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 559. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide the same tax exemption for servicemen in and around Korea as is presently provided for those in Vietnam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DULSKI (for himself and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 560. A bill to prescribe standards for congressional redistricting, and for other purposes to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 561. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit for 1 year the granting of national service life insurance to certain veterans to carry up to \$15,000 of such insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 562. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to exclude from gross income the entire amount of the compensation of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who are prisoners of war, missing in action, or in a detained status during the Vietnam conflict to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 563. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 564. A bill to authorize appropriations to be used for the elimination of certain rail-highway grade crossings in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 565. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, to provide a 10-percent across-the-board benefit increase, with subsequent benefit increases based on the cost of living, and to raise the amount of outside earnings a beneficiary may have without suffering deductions from his benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 566. A bill to require all insured banks to clear checks at par; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 567. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, with respect to the terms of office of officers of local labor organizations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 568. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to recovery of a reasonable attorney's fee in case of successful maintenance of an action for recovery of damages sustained in transportation of property; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 569. A bill to amend section 203(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that parents of lawful resident aliens shall be eligible for second preference immigrant visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 570. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 571. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the entry of foreign tourists into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 572. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to allow a deduction, for income tax purposes, based on expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the higher education of his children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 573. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payments for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for

the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 574. A bill to strengthen the internal security of the United States; to the Committee on Internal Security.

H.R. 575. A bill to regulate the importation, manufacture, distribution, storage, and possession of explosives, blasting agents, and detonators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 576. A bill to assure to all Americans adequate protection against the costs of health care, through Federal-State programs covering all costs incurred by those who are unable to provide such protection for themselves and a Federal program covering catastrophic costs incurred by those who are normally able to provide such protection; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 577. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 578. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Armed Forces Medical School, to establish an Armed Forces health professions scholarship program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 579. A bill to protect the constitutional rights of those subject to the military justice system, to revise the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 580. A bill to amend chapter 73, Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan, title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 581. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code, to provide a more adequate survivors' annuity plan for the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 582. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code, so as to provide that the retired or retirement pay of retired officers of the uniformed services not be reduced because of certain other employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 583. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, to eliminate the existing exemption for labor, agricultural, and horticultural organizations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 584. A bill to eliminate hunger in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 585. A bill to establish the U.S. Agency for World Peace within the Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. SIKES, Mr. HALEY, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. BURKE of Florida, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. FREY, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida):

H.R. 586. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Florida Frontier Rivers National Cultural Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 587. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on Internal Security.

H.R. 588. A bill to provide a code of ethics for Federal judges, including Supreme Court Justices, by amending chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 589. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for continuance of civil service retirement disability annuity in all cases in which the annuitant is not 100 percent recovered from his disability, irrespective of the earning capacity or income of the annuitants; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 590. A bill to revise eligibility requirements for burial in national cemeteries; to provide for cremation sites at such cemeteries; and to assure that adequate gravesites are available for certain veterans in Arlington National Cemetery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 591. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to prohibit the award of contracts by the United States to certain persons, to assist in the provision of housing for veterans, and to permit the release from liability to the United States arising out of loans guaranteed, insured, or made under chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 592. A bill to provide for a national cemetery in Duval County, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 593. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide a tax credit for employers who employ members of the hard-core unemployed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEVILL:

H.R. 594. A bill to increase to 5 years the maximum term for which broadcasting station licenses may be granted; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 595. A bill to amend section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code, to prohibit any citizen of the United States from advocating the violent overthrow of the Government of the United States while traveling abroad under a valid U.S. passport; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 596. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to prohibit travel under a U.S. passport in violation of certain passport restrictions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 597. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 598. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to area acid and other mine water pollution control demonstrations; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 599. A bill to provide for the protection of consumers by insuring fair and responsive billing practices on credit card accounts; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 600. A bill to amend the Sugar Act of 1948, to terminate the quota for South Africa, and to redistribute said quota among certain developing African nations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 601. A bill to promote the advancement of biological research in aging through a comprehensive and intensive 5-year program for the systematic study of the basic origins of the aging process in human beings; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 602. A bill to improve and increase postsecondary educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing assistance to the States for the development and construction of comprehensive community colleges; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 603. A bill to authorize the establishment of an older worker community service program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 604. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, to require a packaged perishable food to bear a label specifying the date after which it is not to be sold for consumption as food; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 605. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act, to further promote the reliability, abundance, economy, and efficiency of bulk electric power supplies through regional and interregional coordination; to encourage the installation and use of improved extra-high-

voltage facilities; to preserve the environment and conserve natural resources; to establish the National Council on the Environment; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 606. A bill to impose excess profits tax on the income of corporations during the present emergency, in order to establish a fund to provide for the improvement of residential housing in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 607. A bill to further amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (as amended) so as to permit charitable contributions, bequests, transfers, and gifts to the United Nations and certain specialized agencies and associated international organizations and programs established by the General Assembly thereof, to be deductible for income tax, estate tax, and gift tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 608. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLANTON:

H.R. 609. A bill to repeal chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code (relating to firearms), to reenact the Federal Firearms Act, and to restore chapter 53 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as in effect before its amendment by the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 610. A bill, Voluntary Military Service Act; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.R. 611. A bill to assure an opportunity for employment to every American seeking work and make available the education and training needed by any person to qualify for employment consistent with his highest potential and capability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 612. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code, to permit actions against the United States for damage to the good name and reputation of members of the Armed Forces charged with committing certain crimes against civilians in combat zones if such members are cleared of such charges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 613. A bill to provide additional benefits for optometry officers of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 614. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to shorten the World War I service requirement for the purposes of establishing eligibility for pension under such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (for himself, and Mr. SCOTT):

H.R. 615. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Public Space Utilization Act to provide for the proper disposition of a certain portion of land located along the Potomac River shore; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURLESON of Texas:

H.R. 616. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to provide that, in fixing rates for the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce or for the sale in interstate commerce of natural gas for resale, the Federal Power Commission shall reflect changes in the purchasing power of the dollar after December 31, 1968, in determining the utility plant and related reserve for depreciation components of rate base for natural gas pipeline companies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURLESON of Texas (for himself, and Mr. CORMAN):

H.R. 617. A bill to amend section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLESON of Texas:

H.R. 618. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to permit taxpayers in qualified States to claim a credit against Federal income tax for 40 percent of the net cost of State income taxes and State general sales taxes, to transfer to the several States the responsibility for certain Federal education and welfare programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 619. A bill to establish a diversion program for burley tobacco, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 620. A bill to exempt a member of the Armed Forces from service in a combat zone when such member is the only son of a family, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 621. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain cases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 622. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide an exemption from the income tax for any amounts received under a State or local retirement system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (for himself, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. ESCH, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. RIEGLE, and Mr. RUPPE):

H.R. 623. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, to require that any air carrier proposing to discontinue any air transportation to or from any point named in its certificate must give notice thereof at least 60 days in advance of the proposed discontinuance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 624. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 625. A bill to require the licensing by the States or the Federal Government of operators of certain vessels on navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 626. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to designate the home of a State legislator for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 627. A bill to establish fishing zones of the United States beyond its territorial seas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 628. A bill to establish a contiguous fishery zone (200-mile limit) beyond the territorial sea of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 629. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 630. A bill to make it a Federal offense to willfully obstruct the military recruiting or enlistment service during time of war, military conflict, or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 631. A bill for the relief of the village of River Forest, Ill.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 632. A bill for the relief of the village of River Forest, Ill.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 633. A bill to amend chapter 15 of

title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pension of \$125 per month to World War I veterans, subject to a \$2,400 and \$3,600 annual income limitation; to provide that retirement income such as social security shall not be counted as income; to provide that such pension shall be increased by 10 percent where the veteran served overseas during World War I; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 634. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that blood donations shall be considered as charitable contributions deductible from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 635. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 636. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, in order to establish a national cemetery system within the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 637. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery at Westfield, Mass.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 638. A bill to terminate the oil import control program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 639. A bill to amend section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to encourage landlords to meet minimal housing standards by disallowing the depreciation deduction to a landlord who has been convicted of violating a housing code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 640. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to permit the importation of upholstery regulators, upholsterer's regulating needles, and upholsterer's pins free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 641. A bill to amend title I of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent, across-the-board benefit increase, with a \$100 minimum primary benefit and subsequent benefit increases based on the cost of living, and to raise the amount of outside earnings a beneficiary may have without suffering deductions from his benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey:

H.R. 642. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide a full annuity for any individual (without regard to his age) who has completed 30 years of railroad service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 643. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide for equal treatment of men and women with respect to eligibility for annuities on the basis of age 60 and 30 years of service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 644. A bill to provide Federal assistance for special projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of programs to provide emergency care for heart attack victims by trained persons in specially equipped ambulances; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 645. A bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a program for flood prevention and other purposes in the Lower Rio Grande Basin, Tex., to enhance and stabilize the agricultural economy of the area; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 646. A bill to amend section 115 of the Housing Act of 1949 to increase, on a graduated basis according to family size, the present \$3,000 income limit on eligibility for a rehabilitation grant thereunder; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 647. A bill to amend title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (relating to education professions development) to au-

thorize training programs for teachers in order that they may teach other grades or subjects in which there is a teacher shortage; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 648. A bill to amend section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 649. A bill to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DICKINSON (for himself, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FREY, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. SIKES):

H.R. 650. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer surplus Liberty ships to States for use in marine life conservation programs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 651. A bill to amend the Small Business Act, to encourage the development and utilization of new and improved methods of waste disposal and pollution control; to assist small business concerns to effect conversions required to meet Federal or State pollution control standards; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 652. A bill to establish a Department of Environmental Quality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 653. A bill to establish a Department of Natural Resources and to transfer certain agencies to and from such Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 654. A bill to consolidate water quality management and pollution control authorities and functions in the Environmental Protection Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 655. A bill to provide that the fiscal year of the United States shall coincide with the calendar year; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 656. A bill to provide that the appropriation requests of certain regulatory agencies be transmitted directly to Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 657. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 658. A bill to provide for the protection and conservation of certain areas within the boundaries of the national park system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 659. A bill to provide for the compilation by the Secretary of the Interior of a national and water inventory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 660. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, to provide for regulation of television networks to assure that their operations are in the public interest; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 661. A bill to transfer to the Secretary of Commerce all the functions, powers, and duties of the Federal Communications Commission relating to the allocation of frequencies for telecommunications; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 662. A bill to abolish the Federal Communications Commission and transfer its functions to a new Federal Broadcasting Commission, Telecommunications Common Carrier Commission, and Telecommunications Resources Authority, and to the Secretary of Transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 663. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the allocation of fre-

quencies for telecommunications for the purpose of formulating an allocation system to achieve the maximum use of the frequencies for such communications; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 664. A bill to require disclosure of the specifications of gasoline sold at retail; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 665. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require an investigation and study of the decomposability and destructibility of materials; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 666. A bill to require that any recording of any song or other verbal material set to music which is sold in interstate commerce be accompanied by a printed copy of the words thereto; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 667. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act by providing for temporary injunctions or restraining orders for certain violations of that act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 668. A bill to restore the independence of Federal regulatory agencies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 669. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, so as to prohibit the granting of authority to broadcast pay television programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 670. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, so as to provide for the regulation of subscription television broadcasting in the public interest; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 671. A bill to establish an independent agency to be known as the U.S. Office of Consumers' Counsel to represent the interests of the consumers of the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 672. A bill to make it a Federal crime to kill or assault a fireman or law-enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his duties when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 673. A bill to abolish the position of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 674. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to establish standards and programs to abate and control water pollution by synthetic detergents; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 675. A bill to establish a clean water trust fund, in which Federal water use fees shall be deposited and from which shall be expended all amounts for Federal water pollution control programs; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 676. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to require persons operating sewage treatment works be licensed; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 677. A bill to amend section 8(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to provide a new formula for the allocation of construction grant funds for the fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1971; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 678. A bill to amend section 8(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, relating to reapportionment of unobligated funds; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 679. A bill to amend section 138 of title 23 of the United States Code, to require certification relating to air and water pollution; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 680. A bill to amend section 12 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, relating to the control of hazardous polluting substances; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 681. A bill to amend the Federal Wa-

ter Pollution Control Act, to authorize certain grants for assisting in improved operation of waste treatment plants; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 682. A bill to amend section 7275 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to require that airline tickets, with respect to the transportation of persons by air which is subject to Federal tax, show the amount of such tax separately from the cost of the transportation involved; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 683. A bill to impose a minimum income tax on certain individuals and corporations with substantial incomes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 684. A bill to amend section 252 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, to provide that the President shall impose reciprocal import restrictions whenever such action is necessary or appropriate to obtain the removal of foreign nonduty trade restrictions which are substantially curtailing U.S. exports; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 685. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that percentage depletion shall not be allowed in the case of mines, wells, and other natural deposits located in foreign territory; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 686. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and the Social Security Act, to assist in providing means for portability of credits under certain private pension plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 687. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to designate the home of a State legislator for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. KARTH, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. CONTE, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. PELY):

H.R. 688. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, to provide for more effective protection of fish and wildlife resources from the effects of projects licensed by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 689. A bill to establish a national policy and program with respect to wild predatory mammals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 690. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive study of the polar bear and walrus for the purpose of developing adequate conservation measures; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 691. A bill to amend the act of June 15, 1935, to provide for the disposition of moneys in the migratory bird conservation fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DINGELL (or himself, Mr. KARTH, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. CONTE, Mr. NEDZI, and Mr. MOSS):

H.R. 692. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 693. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, to require certain permits for exploring or mining oil and gas underlying the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 694. A bill to require a Federal permit for the taking of any migratory game birds other than migratory waterfowl, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 695. A bill to provide protection for the fish resources of the United States including the fresh water and marine fish cultural industries against the introduction and

dissemination of diseases of fish and shellfish, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 696. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, to authorize restrictions and prohibitions on the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides which pollute the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 697. A bill to establish wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation programs on certain lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 698. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, to prohibit the issuance of Federal permits authorizing water resource development by non-Federal public and private agencies until such agencies reimburse the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for related investigations required by such act; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 699. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 700. A bill to provide for comprehensive surveys with respect to the adequacy of game and other animals and game birds and other birds and fish, and their habitat, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 701. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to establish the fee for such stamp; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. HANNA, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. KARTH, Mr. CONTE, Mr. NEDZI, and Mr. MOSS):

H.R. 702. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, to require a longer period of notice before a Federal agency commences any action significantly affecting the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 703. A bill to amend the public Health Service Act, to encourage physicians, dentists, optometrists, and other medical personnel to practice in areas where shortages of such personnel exist, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 704. A bill to remove the defense of limitation of liability as one of the defenses of the United States in the court proceedings arising out of the collision of the U.S.S. Yancey with the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 705. A bill to facilitate the transportation of cargo by barges specifically designed for carriage aboard a vessel; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 706. A bill to amend title 14 of the United States Code, to authorize the Secretary to control movement of vessels in navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 707. A bill to provide for a coordinated national safety program to reduce boating accidents, and deaths and injuries resulting therefrom; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 708. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, by inserting a new title X to authorize aid in developing, constructing, and operating privately owned,

nuclear-powered merchant ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 709. A bill to provide an additional period of time for review of the basic national rail passenger system; to postpone for 6 months the date on which the National Railroad Passenger Corporation is authorized to contract for provision of intercity rail passenger service; to postpone for 6 months the date on which the Corporation is required to begin providing intercity rail passenger service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ERLENBORN (for himself, Mr. QUITE, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DENT, Mr. ESCH, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. LANDGREBE, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. SCHERLE, and Mr. PRICE of Texas):

H.R. 710. A bill to amend title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, to establish a student loan marketing association; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 711. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 712. A bill to provide for the increase of capacity and the improvement of operations of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FLOWERS:

H.R. 713. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 714. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law-enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOWERS:

H.R. 715. A bill to amend the black lung benefits provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, to extend those benefits to miners who incur silicosis in iron mines and surface coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 716. A bill to improve law enforcement in urban areas by making available funds to improve the effectiveness of police services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 717. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964, by adding a new title, which restores to local school boards their constitutional power to administer the public schools committed to their charge, confers on parents the rights to choose the public schools their children attend, secures to children the right to attend the public schools chosen by their parents, and makes effective the right of public school administrators and teachers to serve in the schools in which they contract to serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 718. A bill to provide additional penalties for the use of firearms in the commission of certain crimes of violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 719. A bill to permit injured Federal employees to receive the benefits of the Federal employees compensation program notwithstanding they are in receipt of military retired pay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 720. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of Federal courts in cases brought by a Representative or Senator against the House of Representatives or the Senate of the United States and any of its officials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 721. A bill to amend title 42, United States Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 722. A bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to develop the resources of the national forests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 723. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to authorize the sale of tobacco acreage allotments under certain conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 724. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 725. A bill to provide additional benefits for optometry officers of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 726. A bill to enable professional individuals and firms in the District of Columbia to obtain the benefits of corporate organization, and to make corresponding changes in the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 727. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965, to increase the funds available to commercial lenders who make insured student loans under such act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 728. A bill to provide Federal grants to assist elementary and secondary schools to carry on programs to teach moral and ethical principles; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 729. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966, to clarify the exemption accorded mechanics in certain non-manufacturing establishments; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 730. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958, to permit a reduction in institution contributions to student loan funds on account of expenditures in administering the program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 731. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations and volunteer rescue squads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 732. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to permit donations of surplus personal property to State fish and wildlife agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 733. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, to provide for annual reports to the Congress by the Comptroller General concerning certain price increases in Government contracts and certain failures to meet Government contract completion dates; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 734. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 735. A bill to amend the act of June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220) relating to the preservation of historical and archeological data; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 736. A bill to designate certain lands in the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge in Florida as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 737. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications

for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 738. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code, to provide a penalty for persons who interfere with the conduct of judicial proceedings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 739. A bill to grant to each coastal State mineral rights in the subsoil and seabed of the Outer Continental Shelf extending to a line which is 12 miles from the coast of such State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 740. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 741. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population in the year 1975 and every 10 years thereafter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 742. A bill to amend section 4356 of title 39, United States Code, relating to certain mailings of State departments of agriculture; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 743. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include as creditable service for purposes of the Civil Service retirement system certain periods of service performed in Federal-State cooperative programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 744. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of 1958, with respect to control and eradication of obnoxious aquatic plants; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 745. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of 1958, with respect to control and eradication of obnoxious aquatic plants; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 746. A bill to promote the advancement of science and the education of scientists through a national program of institutional grants to the colleges and universities of the United States; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 747. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, to eliminate, in the case of shrimp vessels, the duty on repairs made to, and repair parts and equipments purchased for, such vessels in foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 748. A bill to permit State agreements for coverage under the hospital insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 749. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide the same tax exemption for servicemen in and around Korea as is presently provided for those in Vietnam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 750. A bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 751. A bill to permit State agreements for coverage under the hospital insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 752. A bill to amend section 4182 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 753. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, to increase from \$1,200 to \$2,400 (or \$3,600 in the case of a widow with minor children) the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 754. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to encourage the construction and installation of facilities to abate water and air pollution by allowing a tax credit for certain expenditures incurred

in constructing and installing such facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 755. A bill to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, and the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933, to convert criminal penalties to civil penalties in certain instances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KEITH, and Mr. ANDERSON of California):

H.R. 756. A bill to require a radiotelephone on certain vessels while navigating upon specified waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. CLARK, Mr. PELY, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ANDERSON of California, and Mr. KEITH):

H.R. 757. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. CLARK, Mr. PELY, Mr. LENNON, Mr. GROVER, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. KEITH, and Mr. ANDERSON of California):

H.R. 758. A bill to require loadlines on U.S. vessels engaged in foreign voyages and foreign vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 759. A bill to revise and improve the laws relating to the documentation of seamen; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. CLARK, Mr. PELY, Mr. LENNON, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GROVER, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. KEITH, and Mr. ANDERSON of California):

H.R. 760. A bill to revise and improve the laws relating to the documentation of vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GOODLING (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. KARTH, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. CONTE, Mr. NEDZI, and Mr. MOSS):

H.R. 761. A bill to provide additional funds for certain wildlife restoration projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 762. A bill to provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 763. A bill to provide a tax deduction on Federal income tax returns for time contributed in nonsalaried volunteer social or charitable work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 764. A bill to provide a tax credit for campaign contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 765. A bill to amend title VII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, to authorize financial assistance for the provision of street lighting facilities in aid of the prevention or reduction of crime; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 766. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 767. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 768. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968;

to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 769. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a middecade census of population, unemployment, and housing in the year 1975 and every 10 years thereafter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 770. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to include certain joint hospital laundry ventures among the cooperative hospital service organizations entitled to tax exemption thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 771. A bill relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 772. A bill to provide that office, industrial, or household appliances and equipment be conspicuously marked to show the foreign country of origin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 773. A bill to provide for the termination of programs of price support for agricultural commodities by December 31, 1977; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 774. A bill to equalize the retired pay of members of the uniformed services retired prior to June 1, 1958, whose retired pay is computed on laws enacted on or after October 1, 1949; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 775. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 776. A bill to equalize the retired or retainer pay of members and former members of the Armed Forces now or hereafter placed on the retired lists; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 777. A bill to provide standby authority for price, wage, and rent controls; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 778. A bill to direct the District of Columbia Council to prescribe regulations relating to the newspaper advertising of apartments in the District of Columbia as air conditioned; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 779. A bill to establish a commission to encourage, process, and make awards with respect to citizens' suggestions for the improvement of Government operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 780. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Skyline National Parkway in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 781. A bill to provide for the erection of a monument on Alcatraz Island to serve as a western counterpart to the Statue of Liberty and commemorate the achievement of American independence; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 782. A bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 (title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950); to the Committee on Internal Security.

H.R. 783. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, so as to require additional precautionary measures aboard certain aircraft in the interest of the safety of the traveling public; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 784. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 785. A bill to amend the act of August 24, 1935, to require certain contractors with the United States to give an affidavit

with respect to payment of subcontractors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 786. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the desirability of establishing a national wildlife refuge in California and/or adjacent Western States for the preservation of the California tule elk; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 787. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit retired officers of the uniformed services employed in civilian positions under the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia to receive the full amounts of their retired or retirement pay in addition to the pay of their civilian positions; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 788. A bill to establish a national college of ecological and environmental studies; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 789. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend certain benefits presently provided to veterans who are blind as a result of service-connected disability to veterans who are blind as a result of non-service-connected disability but who have other service-connected disabilities rated as total; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 790. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery at Camp Parks, Calif., for northern California; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 791. A bill to permit one-half of the budget surplus for any fiscal year to be applied against the public debt and to provide that one-half of such surplus shall be applied as tax credits against individual income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 792. A bill to amend section 5042 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide an exemption from tax for certain wine produced for personal use; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 793. A bill to permit an individual to obtain coverage under title II of the Social Security Act on the basis of service which was not covered employment at the time it was performed, if service of that type has since become covered employment and such individual makes payment of the applicable social security taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 794. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to allow an unemployed individual a deduction from gross income for expenses paid or incurred in seeking employment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 795. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to protect, manage, and control free-roaming horses and burros on public lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 796. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Mississippi Sioux Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 142, 359-363, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 797. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in each State of the Union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 798. A bill to amend chapter 23 of title 38, United States Code, in order to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide, under certain circumstances, a casket or urn for the burial of certain eligible veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 799. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in the State of Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 800. A bill to amend title 38, United

States Code, to provide that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may furnish medical services for a non-service-connected disability to any war veteran who has a disability rated at 50 percent or more resulting from a service-connected disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 801. A bill to amend section 620 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize direct admission to community nursing homes of those veterans needing such care for a service-connected condition; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 802. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.R. 803. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code, to provide a more equitable standard for awarding the gold star lapel button; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho (for himself and Mr. McCURE):

H.R. 804. A bill to provide for the disposition of a portion of the funds to pay a judgment in favor of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Indians of Fort Hall, Idaho; the Shoshone Tribe of Indians of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.; the Bannock Tribe and the Shoshone Nation or Tribe of Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 326-D, 326-E, 326-F, 326-G, 326-H, 366, and 367, consolidated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana, Mr. FRASER, and Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 805. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, to provide additional protection to marine and wildlife ecology by providing for the orderly regulation of dumping in the ocean, coastal, and other waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. MORSE, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ESCH, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAMILTON, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho):

H.R. 806. A bill to provide financial assistance for a water pollution abatement program for industrial wastes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GIAMMO, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAYS, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. KEITH, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LENT, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. MORSE):

H.R. 807. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, to provide additional protection to marine and wildlife ecology by providing for the orderly regulation of dumping in the ocean, coastal, and other waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. MANN, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. OBEY, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. REES, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. RHODES, Mr.

ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. WRIGHT):

H.R. 808. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, to provide additional protection to marine and wildlife ecology by providing for the orderly regulation of dumping in the ocean, coastal, and other waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. MORSE, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. REES, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. STEELE, and Mr. SYMINGTON):

H.R. 809. A bill to provide financial assistance for a water pollution abatement program for industrial wastes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 810. A bill to require that impact-resistant eyeglasses be issued under the medical program for members of the uniformed services on active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 811. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 812. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 25 years of service without reduction in annuity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 813. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to require pay differentials for nurses in Veterans' Administration hospitals who perform evening, night, weekend, holiday, or overtime duty and to authorize payment for standby or oncall time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 814. A bill to exclude from gross income the first \$750 of interest received on deposits in thrift institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 815. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the first \$5,000 received as civil service retirement annuity from the United States or any agency thereof shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 816. A bill to prohibit the sale or importation of eyeglass frames or sunglasses made of cellulose nitrate or other flammable materials; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOGAN (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCOTT and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 817. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a national catastrophic illness insurance program under which the Federal Government, acting in cooperation with State insurance authorities and the private insurance industry, will reinsure and otherwise encourage the issuance of private health insurance policies which make adequate health protection available to all Americans at a reasonable cost; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 818. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require the heads of the respective executive agencies to provide the Congress with advance notice of certain planned organizational and other changes or actions which would affect Federal civilian employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ICHORD (for himself, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. FISHER, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. WAGGONER, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana, Mr. ASHBROOK, and Mr. SCHERLE):

H.R. 819. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal Government to institute measures for the protection of defense production and of classified information released to industry against acts of subversion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Internal Security.

By Mr. ICHORD (for himself, Mr. ASHBROOK, and Mr. SCHERLE):

H.R. 820. A bill to amend the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 (title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950); to the Committee on Internal Security.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 821. A bill to establish a national usury law; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 822. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require that every civil aircraft be equipped with a crash locator beacon; that certain commercial aircraft be equipped with devices designed to maintain a continuous listening watch on the aeronautical international emergency frequency; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 823. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 824. A bill to revise and supersede the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 825. A bill to require the suspension of Federal financial assistance to colleges and universities which are experiencing campus disorders and fail to take appropriate corrective measures forthwith and to require the suspension of Federal financial assistance to teachers participating in such disorders; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 826. A bill to provide that railroad employees may retire on a full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years; to provide that such annuity for any month shall be not less than one-half of the individual's average monthly compensation for the 5 years of highest earnings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 827. A bill to incorporate the Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 828. A bill to establish a Small Tax Division within the Tax Court of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 829. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$3,000 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 830. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain transportation expenses paid by him in connection with the education of himself, his spouse, or any of his dependents at an institution of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 831. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 clarifying the definition of conscientious objector so as to specifically include conscientious opposition to military service in a particular war; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 832. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 clarifying the

definition of conscientious objector so as to specifically include conscientious opposition to military service in a particular war; and providing certain individuals the opportunity to claim exemption from military service as selective conscientious objectors irrespective of their existing selective service status; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 833. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to reimburse municipalities within the United States for certain revenue losses incurred by them as a result of the ownership of property by tax-exempt foreign governments or international organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 834. A bill to establish a Commission on Fuels and Energy to recommend programs and policies intended to insure, through maximum use of indigenous resources, that the U.S. requirements for low-cost energy be met, and to reconcile environmental quality requirements with future energy needs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 835. A bill to amend section 201 of title 18, United States Code, to provide that the bribery of State and local officials shall be a Federal crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 836. A bill to improve law enforcement in cities through a temporary Federal grant program for the purposes of increasing the compensation of policemen and creating additional positions on local police forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 837. A bill Newsmen's Privilege Act of 1971; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 838. A bill to provide a program of pollution control in selected river basins and waterways of the United States through comprehensive planning and financial assistance to municipalities and regional management associations for the construction of waste treatment facilities; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 839. A bill to amend chapter 3 of title 3, United States Code, to provide for the protection of foreign diplomatic missions; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 840. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to transfer certain airspace for use for housing purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 841. A bill to amend title 2, United States Code, to provide that individuals be apprised of records concerning them which are maintained by the Committee on Internal Security of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 842. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to tenants of houses or apartments for their proportionate share of the taxes and interest paid by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 843. A bill relating to the tax treatment of transfers of rights to copyrights and literary, musical, and artistic compositions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 844. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit an individual receiving benefits thereunder to earn outside income without losing any of such benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 845. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in relation to expenses for care of certain dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 846. A bill to provide for the sharing with qualified local governmental institutions of a portion of the tax revenues received by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 847. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in relation to a credit for State and local income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 848. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in relation to a credit

for local income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 849. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to provide a full exemption (through credit or refund) from the employees' tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and an equivalent reduction in the self-employment tax, in the case of individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. BARING, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. DENT, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. NIX, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. WYATT, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. KING, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. DRINAN):

H.R. 850. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. YATRON, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. LENT, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. ESCH, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. FRASER, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. MINISH, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. DONOHUE, and Mr. HAMILTON):

H.R. 851. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. PODELL, Mr. CAREY, Mr. YATES, Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. RYAN, and Mrs. GRASSO):

H.R. 852. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. CORDOVA, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FISH, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. LENT, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PIKE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SISK, and Mr. WRIGHT):

H.R. 853. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that blood donations shall be considered as charitable contributions deductible from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. RYAN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. LENT, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. REID, of New York, Mr. PODELL, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. O'NEILL, and Mrs. CHISHOLM):

H.R. 854. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that individuals be appraised of records concerning them which are maintained by Government agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KYL:

H.R. 855. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 856. A bill to provide for small farm participation in the feed grain program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 857. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments

in favor of the Sac and Fox Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 858. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 859. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 860. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to provide financial assistance for the construction of waste treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 861. A bill to establish an Environmental Financing Authority to assist in the financing of waste treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 862. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to lease to the city of Knoxville, Iowa, a nine-hole golf course on land located at the Veterans Administration facility, Knoxville, Iowa; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. Gross, Mr. SCHWENDEL, and Mr. MAYNE):

H.R. 863. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit losses allowable with respect to farming operations which are incurred by taxpayers whose principal business activity is not farming; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 864. A bill for the relief of the Casa Angelica mental retardation facility of Albuquerque, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MCCLOSKEY:

H.R. 865. A bill to require a radiotelephone on certain vessels while navigating upon specified waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MAILLIARD (for himself, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. TALCOTT):

H.R. 866. A bill to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco and Marin Counties, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MAILLIARD (for himself, and Mr. PELLY, Mr. KEITH, and Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN):

H.R. 867. A bill to promote the safety of ports, harbors, waterfront areas, and navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MARTIN:

H.R. 868. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the O'Neill Unit, Missouri River Basin project, Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 869. A bill to reauthorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the North Loup Division, Nebraska, of the Missouri River Basin project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 870. A bill to include prepared or preserved beef and veal within the quotas imposed on the importation of certain other meat and meat products; to reduce the percentage applied to certain aggregate quantity estimations used, in part, to determine such quotas from 110 per centum to 100 per centum; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 871. A bill to amend section 405 of title 37, United States Code, relating to the payment of a per diem with respect to the dependents of certain members of the uniformed services while on duty outside of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 872. A bill to amend title 10, United

States Code, to permit the recomputation of retired pay of certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 873. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a survivor benefit plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 874. A bill to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 to provide for the office of Poet Laureate of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA (for himself and Mr. PETTIS):

H.R. 875. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, with respect to the relocation expenses of employees transferred or reemployed; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 876. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a loan and grant to the State of Hawaii for the construction of the Kokee water project, Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 877. A bill to provide that the Secretary of Transportation and the Interstate Commerce Commission require common carriers under their jurisdiction to prohibit smoking aboard aircraft, railroads, buses, and vessels carrying passengers, except in areas designated for that purpose; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 878. A bill to amend section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to exempt, under certain conditions, from the effect of such section the transportation of merchandise between points in the State of Alaska and points in the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 879. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for cost-of-living adjustments to disability compensation rates payable to veterans residing outside the contiguous United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 880. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to provide memorial plots in national cemeteries for certain former members of the Armed Forces and to permit the adjacent burial of certain family members of such former members; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 881. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide, under certain circumstances, for the payment of travel expenses for home visits by veterans undergoing extended treatment in Veterans' Administration medical facilities, and for visits to such veterans by certain relatives if home visits cannot be made by the veterans due to medical reasons; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 882. A bill to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to permit certain service-connected disabled veterans who are retired members of the uniformed services to receive compensation concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 883. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to contract with the military departments for the furnishing of certain medical care to veterans in nursing homes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA (for himself and Mr. CAREY of New York):

H.R. 884. A bill to assist in the provision of housing for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 885. A bill to provide that veterans be provided employment opportunities after discharge at certain minimum salary rates; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 886. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount

of outside earnings allowed a beneficiary each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder, and to limit on a graduated basis the deductions made from benefits on account of his earnings in excess of that amount; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 887. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for automatic annual cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 888. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to exempt increases in social security benefits from consideration in determining a person's need for public assistance under the programs of aid to the aged, the blind, and the disabled or the program of aid to families with dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 889. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that limited retail dealers may sell distilled spirits and to provide that their special tax shall be \$4.50 a month for each calendar month in which they sell distilled spirits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 890. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a parent who supports a handicapped child to take a personal exemption for that child even though the child earns more than \$650; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 891. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize a tax credit for certain expenses of providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 892. A bill to exclude from gross income the first \$750 of interest received on deposits in certain financial institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 893. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAYNE:

H.R. 894. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 895. A bill to insure that participants in the feed grain program will receive a preliminary payment of 32 cents for corn; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 896. A bill to establish the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 897. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide that daylight saving time shall begin on Memorial Day and end on Labor Day of each year; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 898. A bill to authorize the Council on Environmental Quality to conduct studies and make recommendations respecting the reclamation and recycling of material from solid wastes, to extend the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 899. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research and development programs to increase knowledge of tornadoes, squall lines, and other severe local storms, to develop methods for detecting storms for prediction and advance warning, and to provide for the establishment of a National Severe Storms Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 900. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to add to such Act a new title dealing especially with kidney disease and kidney-related diseases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 901. A bill to provide more effective means for protecting the public interest in

national emergency disputes involving the transportation industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 902. A bill to designate the Washington National Airport as the "Dwight David Eisenhower National Airport"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 903. A bill to develop business and employment opportunities in smaller cities by providing certain preferences for prospective Government contractors in such cities and areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 904. A bill to develop business and employment opportunities in smaller cities by providing certain preferences for prospective Government contractors in such cities and areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 905. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to judicial review of decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 906. A bill to establish an Environmental Financing Authority to assist in the financing of waste treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 907. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 908. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 909. A bill to designate the Interstate System as the "Eisenhower Interstate Highway System"; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 910. A bill to require all Members of Congress to disclose all income; to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

H.R. 911. A bill to restore balance in the federal form of government in the United States; to provide both the encouragement and resources for State and local government officials to exercise leadership in solving their own problems; to achieve a better allocation of total public resources; and to provide for the sharing with State and local governments of a portion of the tax revenue received by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 912. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the continuation of the investment credit for farmers and small businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MELCHER:

H.R. 913. A bill to amend the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 to provide that all passenger train discontinuances must be in accordance with the provisions of section 13a of the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MIKVA:

H.R. 914. A bill to restore to Federal civilian employees their rights to participate, as private citizens, in the political life of the Nation, to protect Federal civilian employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MIKVA (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. BRASCO, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MORSE, Mr. REES, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. YATES, and Mr. PUCINSKI):

H.R. 915. A bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of handguns, in any manner affecting interstate or foreign commerce, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, licensed importers, manufacturers, deal-

ers, and pistol clubs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIKVA (for himself, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. KOCH, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. SYMINGTON, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 916. A bill to carry out the recommendations of the Presidential Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 917. A bill to amend Public Law 874 of the 81st Congress to create within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a National Overseas Education Board having responsibility for the elementary and secondary education of certain overseas dependents; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DENT, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 918. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide in certain cases for an exchange of credits between the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and the civil service retirement system so as to enable individuals who have some coverage under both systems to obtain maximum benefits based on their combined service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 919. A bill to establish a Federal sabbatical program to improve the quality of teaching in the Nation's elementary or secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 920. A bill to require the suspension of Federal financial assistance to colleges and universities which are experiencing campus disorders and fail to take appropriate corrective measures within a reasonable time and to require the termination of Federal financial assistance to teachers, instructors, and lecturers guilty of violation of any law in connection with such disorders; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 921. A bill to prohibit the leasing of submerged lands in Lake Erie for exploration, development, and removal of minerals, and to rescind all such existing mineral leases; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 922. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require a packaged perishable food to bear a label specifying the date after which it is not to be sold for consumption; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 923. A bill to be known as the "Noise Pollution Abatement Act" and to establish an Office of Noise Abatement Control within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 924. A bill providing for the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Surgeon General, to report annually to the Congress concerning the health consequences of using marihuana; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 925. A bill to establish the Federal Medical Evaluations Board to carry out the functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare relating to the regulation of biological products, medical devices, and drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 926. A bill to make it a Federal crime to kill or assault a fireman or law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his duties when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 927. A bill to improve law enforcement in urban areas by making available funds to improve the effectiveness of police services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 928. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the penalty provision applicable to a Federal felony committed with a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 929. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 930. A bill to require mailing list brokers to register with the Postmaster General, and suppliers and buyers of mailing lists to furnish information to the Postmaster General with respect to their identity and transactions involving the sale or exchange of mailing lists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 931. A bill to provide for construction of contained dredged spoil disposal facilities for the Great Lakes and connecting channels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 932. A bill to establish an Environmental Financing Authority to assist in the financing of waste treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 933. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to provide financial assistance for the construction of waste treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 934. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 935. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 936. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, in order to extend under certain circumstances the expiration date specified in a power of attorney executed by a member of the Armed Forces who is missing in action or held as a prisoner of war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 937. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities or equipment for the control of water or air pollution or for processing of solid waste, and to permit the amortization of such cost within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 938. A bill to restore balance in the federal form of government in the United States; to provide both the encouragement and resources for State and local government officials to exercise leadership in solving their own problems; to achieve a better allocation

of total public resources; and to provide for the sharing with State and local governments of a portion of the tax revenue received by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 939. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 940. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIZELL (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. RHODES, and Mr. SCOTT):

H.R. 941. A bill to establish nondiscriminatory school systems and to preserve the rights of elementary and secondary students to attend their neighborhood schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.R. 942. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to permit members of the Reserves and the National Guard to receive retired pay at age 55 for nonregular service under chapter 67 of that title; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 943. A bill to provide mortgage protection life insurance for service-connected disabled veterans who have received grants for specially adapted housing; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 944. A bill; Voluntary Military Manpower Procurement Act of 1971; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 945. A bill to enable consumers to protect themselves against arbitrary, erroneous, and malicious credit information; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 946. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make loans for the provision of urgently needed nursing homes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 947. A bill to further promote equal employment opportunities of American workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 948. A bill to reduce pollution which is caused by litter composed of soft drink and beer containers, and to eliminate the threat to the Nation's health, safety, and welfare which is caused by such litter by banning such containers when they are sold in interstate commerce on a no-deposit, no-return basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 949. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of unsolicited sample drug products and other potentially harmful items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 950. A bill to designate a Veterans' Administration hospital in Bedford, Mass., as the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans' Hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 951. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 952. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 953. A bill to provide social security coverage as self-employed individuals for State and local public officers not otherwise covered under Federal-State agreement, who are paid on a fee basis by persons other than the State or local government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 954. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 955. A bill to permit State agreements for coverage under the hospital insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 956. A bill to amend titles 39 and 18, United States Code, to prevent a seller or publisher from mailing goods, materials, or publications (or a bill therefor) to any individual pursuant to a purchase order or subscription bearing such individual's name without first confirming that such individual in fact sent the order or subscription; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS:

H.R. 957. A bill to provide a consolidated, comprehensive child development program in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 958. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 959. A bill to establish a Commission on Fuels and Energy to recommend programs and policies intended to insure, through maximum use of indigenous resources, that the U.S. requirements for low-cost energy be met, and to reconcile environmental quality requirements with future energy needs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 960. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code by adding a new chapter 404 to establish an Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 961. A bill to restrict travel in violation of area restrictions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 962. A bill to prohibit the use of the name of any of certain deceased servicemen unless consent to so use the name is given by the next of kin of the serviceman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 963. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 964. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 965. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended to provide adequate financial assistance and to increase the allotment to certain States of construction grant funds; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 966. A bill to establish an Environmental Financing Authority to assist in the financing of waste treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 967. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for the inclusion of certain cost estimates of certain measures reported by the standing committees of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 968. A bill to provide for annual adjustments in monthly monetary benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration, according to changes in the Consumer Price Index; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 969. A bill to amend section 4491 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the weight portion of the excise tax on the use of civil aircraft shall apply

to piston-engined aircraft only if they have a maximum certificated takeoff weight of more than 8,500 pounds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 970. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 971. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide the same tax exemption for servicemen in and around Korea as is presently provided for those in Vietnam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MYERS (for himself, Mr. WYDLER, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. CAMP, Mr. BELCHER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. WHALLEY, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. WIGGINS):

H.R. 972. A bill to designate the Washington National Airport as the "Dwight David Eisenhower National Airport"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NELSEN:

H.R. 973. A bill to provide a pool of general service railroad freight cars for the benefit of shippers during times of regional car shortages, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to promote acquisition of general service rolling stock by common carriers by railroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PASSMAN:

H.R. 974. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove all limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 975. A bill to amend the Fisheries Protection Act; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 976. A bill to clarify the right of States and local subdivisions to provide for domestic preference in acquiring materials for public use; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 977. A bill to amend section 7275 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (as added by the Airport and Airway Revenue Act of 1970) to require that airline tickets, with respect to the transportation of persons by air which is subject to Federal tax, show the amount of such tax separately from the cost of the transportation involved; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PELY (for himself and Mr. BOB WILSON):

H.R. 978. A bill to amend the act of August 27, 1954 (commonly known as the Fishermen's Protection Act) to strengthen the provisions therein relating to the protection of U.S. vessels on the high seas; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 979. A bill to regulate interstate commerce by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act to provide for the inspection of facilities used in the harvesting and processing of fish and fishery products for commercial purposes, for the inspection of fish and fishery products, and for cooperation with the States in the regulation of interstate commerce with respect to State fish inspection programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 980. A bill to protect the Nation's consumers and to assist the commercial fishing industry through the inspection of establishments processing fish and fishery products in commerce; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 981. A bill to establish a national program of assistance to the States with the goal of achieving equalized excellence in schools throughout the Nation over a 10-year period; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PEYSER:

H.R. 982. A bill to establish a National Cancer Authority in order to conquer cancer at the earliest possible date; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 983. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide additional protection to marine and wildlife ecology by requiring the designation of certain water and submerged lands areas where the depositing of certain waste materials will be permitted, to authorize the establishment of standards with respect to such deposits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PIKE (for himself, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. HÉBERT, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. WHITE, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. BRINKLEY, and Mr. DANIEL of Virginia):

H.R. 984. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a Survivor Benefit Plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 985. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the procurement and retention of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the armed forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 986. A bill to amend chapter 137, title 10, United States Code, to limit, and to provide more effective control over, the use of Government production equipment by private contractors under contracts entered into by the Department of Defense and certain other agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 987. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to provide priority in the allocation of funds thereunder to those cities and other public agencies which will permit persons who are at least 65 years of age to use the facilities at specially reduced fares, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 988. A bill to provide for payments to New York City in lieu of taxes on property of the United States, the United Nations, and of certain foreign governments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 989. A bill to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to set standards to guarantee comprehensive warranty protection to the purchasers of merchandise shipped in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 990. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure by retail distributors of unit retail prices of packaged consumer commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 991. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to require the Secretary of the Army to terminate certain licenses and permits relating to the disposition of waste materials in the waters of the New York Bight, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 992. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include dental care, eye care, dentures, eyeglasses, and hearing aids among the benefits provided by the insurance program established by part B of such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 993. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the pro-

gram of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 994. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment thereunder, in the case of an individual otherwise eligible for home health services of the type which may be provided away from his home, for the costs of transportation to and from the place where such services are provided; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 995. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act so as to eliminate, in certain cases, the requirement that an insured individual have first been admitted to a hospital in order to qualify under such title for the extended care services provided thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 996. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the retirement benefits available to self-employed individuals shall be available to women who are able to put part of their household allowances into savings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 997. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to permit a State, under its agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission for the control of radiation hazards, to impose standards (including standards regulating the discharge of radioactive waste materials from nuclear facilities) which are more restrictive than the corresponding standards imposed by the Commission; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. PODELL (for himself, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. WEALEN):

H.R. 998. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for annual reports to the Congress by the Comptroller General concerning certain price increases in Government contracts and certain failures to meet Government contract completion dates; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. PODELL (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. REES, and Mr. CLARK):

H.R. 999. A bill to amend the Community Mental Health Centers Act to authorize assistance for States and public and nonprofit private agencies for the establishment of narcotic addict rehabilitation, research, and maintenance centers in community mental health centers and other licensed facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAYS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. PODELL, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, and Mr. TIERNAN):

H.R. 1000. A bill to create a new National Service Agency to fill military manpower requirements, to create a voluntary civilian service as an alternative to military service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 1001. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1002. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that men who have attained the age of 62 may retire on a full annuity thereunder upon completion of 30 years of service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1003. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit an annuitant to receive his annuity even though he renders compensated service for the outside employer by whom he was last employed be-

fore his annuity began to accrue; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1004. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it unlawful to injure, intimidate, or interfere with any fireman performing his duties during the course of any riot; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1005. A bill to restore balance in the Federal form of government in the United States; to provide both the encouragement and resources for State and local government officials to exercise leadership in solving their own problems; to achieve a better allocation of total public resources; and to provide for the sharing with State and local governments of a portion of the tax revenue received by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1006. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide interest on certain amounts withheld from wages and certain estimated payments of tax for purposes of the Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1007. A bill to provide a tax incentive for the employment of older workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1008. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1009. A bill concerning a Federal Tax Fairness Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1010. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to modify the provisions relating to taxes on wagering to insure the constitutional rights of taxpayers, to facilitate the collection of such taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 1011. A bill to provide for the development of a uniform system of quality grades for consumer food products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois (for himself, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. BRAY, Mr. HALL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. NEDZI, and Mr. McCLORY):

H.R. 1012. A bill to establish the geographical areas of the Continental United States Armies and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 1013. A bill to provide additional dental care for dependents of members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1014. A bill to provide benefits for sufferers from byssinosis; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1015. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture; and Health, Education, and Welfare; and other agencies; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1016. A bill to amend the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 to improve intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and the economy and efficiency of government, by providing Federal cooperation and assistance in the establishment and strengthening of State and local offices of consumer protection; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1017. A bill to require that certain processed or packaged consumer products be labeled with certain information, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1018. A bill to require that certain drugs and pharmaceuticals be prominently labeled as to the date beyond which potency or efficacy becomes diminished; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1019. A bill to require that durable consumer products be labeled as to durability and performance life; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1020. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to develop training in family medicine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1021. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to add to such Act a new title dealing especially with kidney disease and kidney-related diseases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1022. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1023. A bill to provide assistance to certain States bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1024. A bill Poverty Area Amendment; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1025. A bill to authorize the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to make grants for the construction and operation of a World Resources Simulation Center to make available to Federal, State, and local agencies and to private persons, organizations, and institutions information useful in planning and decisionmaking; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 1026. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1027. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit States under Federal-State agreements, to provide for coverage for hospital insurance benefits for the aged for certain State and local employees whose services are not otherwise covered by the insurance system established by such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1028. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the reduction in disability benefits which is presently required in the case of an individual receiving workmen's compensation benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1029. A bill to provide that disabled individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act or to child's or widow's insurance benefits on the basis of disability under section 202 of such Act, and individuals in the corresponding categories under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act without regard to their age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1030. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.R. 1031. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to require that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part of imported meat be labeled "imported" at all stages of distribution until delivery to the ultimate consumer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1032. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal

Government to institute measures for the protection of defense production and of classified information released to industry against acts of subversion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Internal Security.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 1033. A bill to provide relief from Dutch elm disease by amending the Forest Pest Control Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1034. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the armed forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1035. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide that military procurement contracts shall not be negotiated with, or awarded to, contractor applicants until disclosure is made with respect to the military service of their employees; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1036. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to provide a priority in the allocation of funds thereunder to those cities which will permit senior citizens to use the facilities involved at specially reduced fares during nonrush hours; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1037. A bill Impact Aid Reform Act of 1971; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1038. A bill to provide a program to improve the opportunity of students in elementary and secondary schools to study cultural heritages of the major ethnic groups in the Nation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1039. A bill to improve educational quality through the effective utilization of educational technology; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1040. A bill to amend title IX of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide for establishment of a National Science Research Data Processing and Information Retrieval System; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1041. A bill to amend section 4(e) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to require the Secretary of Labor to investigate the effect of foreign competition on domestic employment when a complaint is filed by an employer or labor organization; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1042. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1043. A bill to amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employer contributions for joint industry promotion of products in certain instances; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1044. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require a packaged perishable food to bear a label specifying the date after which it is not to be sold for consumption as food; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1045. A bill to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1046. A bill to amend section 610 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to establish minimum standards for operation of civil supersonic aircraft through the navigable airspace of the United States; to the

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1047. A bill to amend title XI of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to establish liability on the part of the United States for the taking of easements in the navigable airspace of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1048. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the sale of mailing lists used to disseminate through the mails materials harmful to persons under the age of 19 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1049. A bill to amend section 214(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that certain aliens who apply for a visa to visit the United States temporarily for pleasure or temporarily for business shall not be denied nonimmigrant visitor status by any consular officer or immigration officer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1050. A bill to provide that any alien in the United States in whose behalf a petition for sixth preference is filed under the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be permitted to remain in the United States until a sixth preference immigrant visa becomes available to such alien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1051. A bill to make it a Federal offense to loot interstate facilities during a riot; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1052. A bill to direct the Attorney General to establish six centers to provide facilities for conducting research into the motivations and behavioral patterns of persons who have been convicted of crimes of violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1053. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to permit the Attorney General of the United States and State attorneys general to obtain orders from U.S. district courts placing reasonable limitations on the conduct of certain public mass demonstrations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1054. A bill to establish a sonic boom damage fund to provide for the payment of damages caused by sonic booms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1055. A bill to provide for the transportation of parcels at no cost to the sender from the United States to combat areas overseas as designated by the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1056. A bill to provide for the establishment of a mint of the United States in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1057. A bill to provide for a more conservative capitalization of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1058. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of March 3, 1905, to prohibit the dumping of certain spoil into the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1059. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ban polyphosphates in detergents and to establish standards and programs to abate and control water pollution by synthetic detergents; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1060. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an amortization deduction for noise abatement devices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1061. A bill to provide for nationally uniform minimum standards and eligibility requirements for public assistance, to provide for a supplemental family allowance program, and to provide that the cost of public assistance under the Social Security Act shall be fully borne by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1062. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1063. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1064. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow percentage depletion at a 22-percent rate for low-sulfur coal; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1065. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction for expenses incurred in making repairs and improvements to his residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1066. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an investment credit to retailers with respect to their advertising and other ordinary and necessary expenses for increasing their retail sales; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1067. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain other educational expenses paid by him for the education of a dependent at a private nonprofit elementary or secondary school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1068. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1069. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1070. A bill to exclude from gross income the first \$500 of interest received from savings account deposits in lending institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1071. A bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to provide judicial review of certain determinations of the Tariff Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1072. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1073. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles and articles of leather footwear, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 1074. A bill to amend section 220(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act to permit motor carriers to file annual reports on the basis of a 13-period accounting year; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. QUILLEN (for himself and Mr. WAMPLER):

H.R. 1075. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Sullivan County, Tennessee, to the city of Bristol; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 1076. A bill to protect the users of the United States Postal Service by reserving to the Congress supervision over the function of the Postal Rate Commission; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 1077. A bill to prohibit the sale and shipment of certain economic poisons, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1078. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to extend protection against fraudulent or deceptive practices, condemned by that Act to consumers through civil actions, and to provide for class actions for acts in fraud of consumers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1079. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act in order to provide for a national powerplant siting study and a national powerplant siting plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1080. A bill to establish a grant-in-aid program to encourage the licensing by the States of motor vehicle mechanics; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1081. A bill to establish a national policy and program with respect to wild predatory mammals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1082. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to require the Secretary of the Army to terminate certain licenses and permits relating to the disposition of waste materials in the waters of the New York Bight, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1083. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act in order to establish economic incentives for the return, reuse, and recycling of packaging, to reduce the public costs of packaging and other solid waste disposal, to require national standards for controlling the amount and environmental quality of packaging, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1084. A bill Newsmen's Privilege Act of 1971; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1085. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the most feasible and desirable means of establishing certain portions of the tidelands, Outer Continental Shelf, seaward areas, and Great Lakes of the United States as marine sanctuaries and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1086. A bill to provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and with State wildlife agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1087. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1088. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to protect the navigable waters of the United States from further pollution by requiring that synthetic petroleum-based detergents manufactured in the United States or imported into the United States be free of phosphorus; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1089. A bill to amend chapter 1 (Federal-Aid Highways) of title 23, United States Code, as amended, to establish local highway planning review commissions to consider conservation problems in connection with the construction of federally aided highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1090. A bill to amend the General Bridge Act of 1946, to prohibit the construction of a highway bridge across Long Island Sound from any point on the north shore of Long Island between Oyster Bay Harbor and Hempstead Harbor to any point in Westchester County, N.Y., in the vicinity of the

city of Rye or the village of Port Chester; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. REUSS (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. DENHOLM, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. OBEY, Mr. PODELL, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 1091. A bill to improve inter-governmental relationships, and the economy and efficiency of all levels of government, by providing Federal block grants for States and localities where there is a demonstration of State intention to modernize State and local government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. REUSS (for himself, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. PODELL, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. DENHOLM, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. OBEY, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 1092. A bill to improve inter-governmental relationships, and the economy and efficiency of all levels of government, by providing Federal block grants for States and localities where there is a demonstration of State intention to modernize State and local government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROGERS (for himself, Mr. JARMAN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PRYER of North Carolina, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. CARTEE, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 1093. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide the public with an adequate quantity of safe water for drinking, recreation, and other human uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.R. 1094. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit the discharge of elemental mercury and its compounds into the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. KARTH, Mr. CONTE, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. McCLOSKEY):

H.R. 1095. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide additional protection to marine and wildlife ecology by requiring the designation of certain water and submerged land areas where the depositing of certain waste materials is prohibited, to require the establishment of standards with respect to such deposits in all other areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROGERS (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. HANNA, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. KARTH, Mr. CONTE, Mr. NEDZI, and Mr. MOSS):

H.R. 1096. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to require a longer period of notice before a Federal agency commences any action significantly affecting the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 1097. A bill to provide that the fiscal year of the United States shall coincide with the calendar year; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1098. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1099. A bill to authorize the acquisition of certain lands for addition to Isle Royale National Park and for other purposes;

to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1100. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 40-K, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1101. A bill to provide compensation for firemen not employed by the United States killed or injured in the performance of duty during a civil disorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1102. A bill to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations that certain railroad vehicles be equipped with reflectors or luminous material so that they can be readily seen at night; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1103. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to permit a State situated in more than one time zone to observe standard time in one zone and daylight saving time in another zone; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1104. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to encourage physicians, dentists, optometrists, and other medical personnel to practice in areas where shortages of such personnel exist, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1105. A bill to amend the act of August 13, 1946, relating to Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of the United States, its territories, and possessions, to include privately owned property; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1106. A bill to provide for the designation of the Mackinac Bridge as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1107. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to make a survey of Saint Marys River, Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1108. A bill to provide for the designation of two highways in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1109. A bill to provide for annual adjustments in monthly monetary benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration, according to changes in the Consumer Price Index; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1110. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions of \$125 per month to World War I veterans, subject to a \$2,400 and \$3,600 annual income limitation; to provide that retirement income such as social security shall not be counted as income; to provide that such pension shall be increased by 10 per centum where the veteran served overseas during World War I; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1111. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to increase the rate of duty on mink fur skins; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1112. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1113. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for investments in certain economically lagging regions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1114. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing job training programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1115. A bill to provide supplemental appropriations and increased contract authority to fully fund the urban renewal, model cities, and rent supplement programs, and the low-income homeownership and rental housing programs, for the fiscal year 1971; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 1116. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to authorize certifications of a small business concern's competency in lieu of bonding in connection with certain Federal construction contracts, and to establish a National Construction Task Force to assist in broadening small business participation in the construction industry; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1117. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to remove the existing percentage limits on the amount of regular grant assistance which may be provided thereunder for projects in any one State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1118. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize certain grants to assure adequate commuter service in urban areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1119. A bill to amend title II of the National Housing Act to provide Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance for individuals purchasing dwelling units in cooperative housing projects in the same way that such insurance is provided for individuals purchasing other single-family residences; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1120. A bill to amend the act of September 11, 1964, establishing the Fire Island National Seashore; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1121. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Gateway National Seashore in the States of New York and New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1122. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of establishing a park system within the Atlantic Urban Region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1123. A bill to impose an excise tax on automobiles based on their horsepower and emission of pollutants, for the purpose of financing programs for research in, and Federal procurement of, low-emission vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1124. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to provide that hearings on applications for construction permits for certain facilities must be held at or near the places where such facilities are to be located; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 1125. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to protect consumers against careless and erroneous billing, and to require that statements under open-end credit plans to be mailed in time to permit payment prior to the imposition of finance charges; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SAYLOR (for himself, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 1126. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 1127. A bill to establish the Gates of the Arctic National Park in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1128. A bill to provide for the addition of certain lands to the Mount McKinley National Park in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1129. A bill to establish the Missouri Breaks Scenic River in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1130. A bill to promote the economic development of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1131. A bill to provide for the establishment of a lifetime fee for persons 65 years of age or over for admission to outdoor recreation areas administered by certain agencies of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1132. A bill to provide for the extension of the reclamation acts, as amended, to all of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR (for himself and Mr. SKUBITZ):

H.R. 1133. A bill to revise the boundaries of the North Cascades National Park in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 1134. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Potomac Basin National Riverways; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1135. A bill to provide for the addition of certain lands to the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1136. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the mandatory separation from Government service of all officers and employees thereof at the age of seventy years; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1137. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide a special pension for veterans of World War I and their widows; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1138. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR (for himself and Mr. SKUBITZ):

H.R. 1139. A bill to enlarge the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCHERLE:

H.R. 1140. A bill to provide that preliminary payments shall not be less than 32 cents per bushel, for corn; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1141. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to give the Interstate Commerce Commission additional authority to alleviate freight car shortages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1142. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the continuation of the investment tax credit for small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 1143. A bill to provide for the payment of a transportation allowance to permit a member of the immediate family of a serviceman hospitalized in the United States from a combat wound or illness to visit such serviceman, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1144. A bill to provide for specific employment policies in order to promote maximum employment, to reduce unemployment to its minimum acceptable levels, to promote an adequate rate of economic growth, and to preserve reasonable price stability; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1145. A bill to assist in the effective and suitable disposal of passenger cars at the time of the discontinuance of their use on the highways by encouraging the disposal of such cars through persons licensed by the Secretary of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1146. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced rate transportation for certain additional persons on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1147. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1148. A bill to provide for the elimination of the use of lead in motor vehicle fuel and the installation of adequate anti-pollution devices on motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1149. A bill to help prevent pollution which is caused by litter composed of soft drink, beer, and alcohol containers, and to eliminate the threat to the Nation's health, safety, and welfare which is caused by such litter, by imposing a tax on such containers (subject to refund in certain cases) when they are filled and sold on a no-deposit, no-return basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI:

H.R. 1150. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide a 25-percent maximum capital gains tax on the disposition of an interest in a closely held business held for at least 20 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI (for himself, and Mr. CORMAN):

H.R. 1151. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide refunds in the case of certain uses of tread rubber; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 1152. A bill to allow the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and pay certain claims arising out of the crash of a U.S. aircraft at Wichita, Kans., on January 18, 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 1153. A bill relating to the policy with respect to the application of certain provisions of Federal law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1154. A bill to provide that the fiscal year of the United States shall coincide with the calendar year; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1155. A bill for the relief of the living descendants of the Creek Nation of 1814; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1156. A bill to provide additional penalties for the use of firearms in the commission of certain crimes of violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1157. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Environmental Quality; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1158. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in Florida; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1159. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1160. A bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 1161. A bill to amend section 402 of the Agricultural Trade Development and As-

sistance Act of 1954, as amended, in order to remove certain restrictions against domestic wine under title I of such act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1162. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the initial phase of the east side division, Central Valley project, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 1163. A bill to authorize the establishment and maintenance of reserve supplies of soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, and wheat for national security and to protect domestic consumers against an inadequate supply of such commodities; to maintain and promote foreign trade; to protect producers of such commodities against an unfair loss of income resulting from the establishment of a reserve supply; to assist in marketing such commodities; to assure the availability of commodities to promote world peace and understanding; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself, and Mr. FOLEY):

H.R. 1164. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended, to prohibit slaughter of livestock under certain conditions which reduce the bargaining power of livestock producers generally and interfere with a free market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 1165. A bill to amend title 37 of the United States Code, in order to provide certain enlisted members and commissioned officers of the Armed Forces with transportation to and from the homes of their next of kin; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1166. A bill to authorize loans for study at nonprofit institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin:

H.R. 1167. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to restore to individuals who have attained the age of 65 the right to deduct all expenses for their medical care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 1168. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1169. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1170. A bill to provide an additional period of time for review of the basic national rail passenger system; to postpone for 6 months the date on which the National Railroad Passenger Corporation is authorized to contract for provision of intercity rail passenger service; to postpone for 6 months the date on which the Corporation is required to begin providing intercity rail passenger service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1171. A bill to provide for the elimination, over a 10-year period, of the mandatory oil import control program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1172. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1173. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 the age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made from benefits based on such individual's wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 1174. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

H.R. 1175. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, to encourage physicians, dentists, optometrists, and other medical personnel to practice in areas where shortages of such personnel exist, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1176. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide relief to certain individuals 65 years of age and over who own or rent their homes, through a system of income tax credits and refunds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1177. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to authorize a tax credit for certain educational expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1178. A bill to amend section 5042(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to permit individuals who are not heads of families to produce wine for personal consumption; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 1179. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act, to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California (for himself and Mr. TALCOTT):

H.R. 1180. A bill to amend and supplement the Federal reclamation laws relating to the furnishing of water service to excess lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 1181. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act, to exempt certain regulated lenders; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1182. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, to encourage physicians, dentists, optometrists, and other medical personnel to practice in areas where shortages of such personnel exist, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1183. A bill to retain May 30 as Memorial Day and November 11 as Veterans Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1184. A bill to encourage States to establish abandoned automobile removal programs and to provide for tax incentives for automobile scrap processing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1185. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide for the continuation of the investment tax credit for small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1186. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, to increase from \$1,680 to \$3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 1187. A bill to provide additional benefits for optometry officers of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1188. A bill to establish the Hells Canyon Recreation Area, in the States of Idaho and Oregon, and for other purposes;

to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1189. A bill to amend the act authorizing the establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 1190. A bill to provide for annual adjustments in monthly monetary benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration, according to changes in the Consumer Price Index; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 1191. A bill to authorize the construction of extensions of the American Canal at El Paso, Tex., operation and maintenance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 1192. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to safeguard consumers in connection with trading stamp practices; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1193. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1194. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to protect the navigable waters of the United States from further pollution by requiring that synthetic petroleum-based detergents manufactured in the United States or imported into the United States be free of phosphorus; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1195. A bill to amend the General Bridge Act of 1946, to prohibit the construction of a highway bridge across Long Island Sound from any point on the north shore of Long Island between Oyster Bay Harbor and Hempstead Harbor to any point in Westchester County, N.Y., in the vicinity of the city of Rye or the village of Port Chester; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1196. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide the same tax exemption for servicemen in and around Korea as is presently provided for those in Vietnam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1197. A bill to reorganize the functions of the executive branch of the Government which relate to the regulation of commercial uses of nuclear power, except those which relate to source materials, by transferring such functions from the Atomic Energy Commission to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to be administered through the Public Health Service subject (in certain cases) to disapproval by the Federal Power Commission or the Secretary of the Interior; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 1198. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1199. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a Survivor Benefit Plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1200. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1201. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1202. A bill to provide for national cemeteries in the central west coast area of

the State of Florida; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 1203. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prescribe health care cost-sharing arrangements for certain surviving dependents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1204. A bill to promote private United States participation in international organizations and movements, to provide for the establishment of an Institute of International Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1205. A bill to open U.S. Information Agency materials distributed abroad to public inspection; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1206. A bill to amend the act entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies", approved July 2, 1890; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.R. 1207. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide for the continuation of the investment tax credit for small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H.R. 1208. A bill to incorporate the National River Academy of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H.R. 1209. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion Commission which is authorized to conduct research and educational programs to prepare the country for conversion from defense to civilian, oriented research and development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 1210. A bill to authorize the District of Columbia to compensate holders of class A retailers' licenses issued under the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act who return such licenses to the District of Columbia for cancellation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1211. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1212. A bill to provide for the establishment of a mint of the United States at Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 1213. A bill to establish the Federal Campaign Disclosure Act to limit and control spending by Federal candidates; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1214. A bill to establish the Environmental Protection Act of 1971; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1215. A bill to provide for public disclosure by Members of the House of Representatives and by candidates for such office and to give the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct appropriate jurisdiction; to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

H.R. 1216. A bill to provide for disclosures designed to elicit a balance of expression to the Congress with respect to legislative measures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 1217. A bill to provide for the election of President and Vice President as required by the article of amendment to the Constitution proposed by House Joint Resolution 9 of the 92d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BLANTON:

H.R. 1218. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce of the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the ex-

hibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1219. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose additional limitations on tax-exempt foundations and charitable trusts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1220. A bill to provide for orderly trade in bicycles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 1221. A bill to provide for the equalization of the retired pay of members of the uniformed services of equal grade and years of service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1222. A bill to provide for computation of disability retirement pay for members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 1223. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide a penalty for persons who interfere with the conduct of judicial proceedings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1224. A bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1225. A bill; National Public Employee Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1226. A bill to establish a senior citizens skill and talent utilization program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1227. A bill to assist students who, to attend college, are relying on their own wage-earning capacity rather than depending on others; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1228. A bill to provide for the establishment of a program under which tickets to professional, semiprofessional, and amateur baseball, football, basketball, hockey, and soccer games will be furnished at no cost by local police officers and firemen to individuals under the age of 19, particularly such individuals who are economically underprivileged; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1229. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of a Boston Harbor National Recreation Area in the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1230. A bill to provide for the enforcement of support orders in certain State and Federal courts, and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1231. A bill to amend title 18 and title 28 of the United States Code with respect to the trial and review of criminal actions involving obscenity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1232. A bill to clarify and strengthen the cargo-preference laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1233. A bill to amend the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 to require repayment of amounts paid for the training of merchant marine officers who do not serve in the merchant marine or Armed Forces; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1234. A bill to investigate, study, and construct a project for flood protection at Quincy, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 1235. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1236. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the full

amount of any annuity received under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1237. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1238. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to expenses of plastic surgery and hypertrichology; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1239. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 50-percent across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder, and to raise the amount of outside earnings which a beneficiary may have without suffering deductions from his benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1240. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1241. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1242. A bill to permit State agreements for coverage under the hospital insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts (for himself, and Mr. CORMAN):

H.R. 1243. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to extend and improve the Federal-State program of child-welfare services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1244. A bill to establish annual import quotas on certain textile and footwear articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1245. A bill to provide for an equitable sharing of the U.S. market by electronic articles of domestic and of foreign origin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAREY of New York:

H.R. 1246. A bill to amend sec. 1071 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAREY of New York (for himself, Mr. CELLER, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BRASCO, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. PODELL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 1247. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Tax Reform Act of 1969 regarding the treatment of charitable contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAREY of New York (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CELLER, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DENT, Mr. ELBERG, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NIX, Mr. PODELL, and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 1248. A bill to assist in the provision of housing for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 1249. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 15-percent increase in benefits thereunder with subsequent cost-of-living increases, to liberalize the earnings test, and to increase the lump-sum death payment; and to amend title XVIII of such act to provide medicare cover-

age for chiropractic services and extend medicare benefits to disability beneficiaries without regard to age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 1250. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus personal property to State fish and wildlife agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1251. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASEY of Texas (for himself and Mr. PEPPER):

H.R. 1252. A bill to strengthen the penalty provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLMER:

H.R. 1253. A bill to provide for computation of disability retirement pay for members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1254. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1255. A bill to establish rules of interpretation of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases; and to provide that confessions and other evidence shall be admissible in U.S. courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H.R. 1256. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a visiting scientist and scholar program in the Federal Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1257. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of facilities to control water and air pollution by allowing a tax credit for expenditures incurred in constructing such facilities and by permitting the deduction, or amortization over a period of 1 to 5 years, of such expenditures, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 1258. A bill to permit American citizens to hold gold; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1259. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 so as to prohibit the use for political purposes of certain funds collected by labor organizations from their members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1260. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1261. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him in connection with his education or training, or the education or training of his spouse or any of his dependents, at an institution of higher education or a trade or vocational school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1262. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness) with further increases in the future to reflect rises in the cost of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1263. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for trees destroyed by Dutch elm disease; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey:

H.R. 1264. A bill to provide for the development and implementation of programs for youth camp safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1265. A bill to increase the contribution by the Federal Government to the costs of employees' group life and health benefits insurance; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1266. A bill to amend the age and service requirements for immediate retirement under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 1267. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DELLENBACK:

H.R. 1268. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Olalla division of the Umpqua project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 1269. A bill to revise the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EVANS of Colorado:

H.R. 1270. A bill to withdraw certain lands within the Pike National Forest in Colorado from location and entry under the U.S. mining laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 1271. A bill to provide additional benefits for optometry officers of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1272. A bill to provide Federal grants to assist elementary and secondary schools to carry on programs to teach moral and ethical principles; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1273. A bill to limit and prevent certain concerted activities by labor organizations which interfere with or obstruct or impede the free production of goods for commerce or the free flow thereof in commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1274. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that employers shall not be required to bargain with labor organizations whose representative status has not been established by a secret ballot election; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1275. A bill to establish the Armistad National Recreation Area in the State of Texas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1276. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1277. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code, "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," and incorporate therein provisions relating to the U.S. Labor Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1278. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that any judge or justice of the United States appointed to hold office during good behavior shall retire from regular active service upon attaining the age of 70 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1279. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code with respect to United States district court courtroom facilities in

the western district of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1280. A bill to prohibit the involuntary busing of schoolchildren and to adopt freedom of choice as a national policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1281. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it a Federal crime to transport stolen sheep or goats in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1282. A bill to protect the privacy of the American home from the invasion by mail of sexually provocative material, to prohibit the use of the U.S. mails to disseminate material harmful to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1283. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for medical and hospital care through a system of voluntary health insurance financed in whole for low-income groups, through issuance of certificates, and in part for all other persons through allowance of tax credits, and to provide a system of peer review of utilization, charges, and quality of medical service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1284. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1285. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for employers who employ members of the hard-core unemployed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1286. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the valuation of a decedent's interest in a closely held business for estate tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1287. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the status of certain oil well service equipment under subchapter D of chapter 38 of such code (relating to tax on the use of certain vehicles); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FISHER (for himself, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. BURLESON of Texas, Mr. PRICE of Texas, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. LUJAN):

H.R. 1288. A bill to impose a quota on imported fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat and certain prepared or preserved lamb meat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 1289. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and furnish financial and other assistance to States and other public bodies and organizations in establishing a system for the prevention, control, and suppression of fires in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1290. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the recomputation of retired pay of certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1291. A bill requiring that each Member of Congress be notified of the intended disposition of federally owned real property in the district he represents; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1292. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to provide for 98 copies of the daily edition of the Congressional Record to be furnished to each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1293. A bill to amend the Uniform

Time Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1294. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1295. A bill to define the application and effective date of court orders effecting desegregation of faculty and students in public school systems; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1296. A bill to make it a Federal crime to kill or assault a fireman or law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his duties when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1297. A bill to amend title 18 and title 28 of the United States Code with respect to the trial and review of criminal actions involving obscenity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1298. A bill to restrict travel in violation of area restrictions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1299. A bill to provide for annual adjustments in monthly monetary benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration, according to changes in the Consumer Price Index; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1300. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code with respect to the payment of certain benefits under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1301. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1302. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow percentage depletion on certain clays at the same rate as allowed on calcium carbonates and limestone used in the manufacture of cement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1303. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that delayed birth certificates and similar documents issued under State law shall constitute prima facie evidence of age for purposes of establishing eligibility for benefits or assistance under that act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1304. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a beneficiary who dies shall (if otherwise qualified) be entitled to a prorated benefit for the month of his death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1305. A bill to amend section 4182 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1306. A bill to amend the tariff and trade laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1307. A bill to provide for import quotas on certain textile and footwear articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FREY:

H.R. 1308. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1309. A bill to limit the sale or distribution of mailing lists by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 1310. A bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain mineral interests in property located in Alachua County, Fla.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1311. A bill to create a marine resources conservation and development fund; to provide for the distribution of revenues

from Outer Continental Shelf lands; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

H.R. 1312. A bill to provide for the arrest and punishment of violators of certain laws and regulations relating to the public lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1313. A bill to establish the President's Award for Distinguished Law Enforcement Service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 1314. A bill to prohibit the use of draftees in undeclared wars without their consent; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1315. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, as enacted by the Postal Reorganization Act, to provide a 1-cent postage rate for postal cards and post cards; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GROSS:

H.R. 1316. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1317. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside of the United States by defeated or retiring Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1318. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 in order to provide that daylight saving time shall be observed in the United States from the first Sunday following Memorial Day to the first Sunday following Labor Day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GROSS (for himself and Mr. HALL):

H.R. 1319. A bill to require judges of courts of the United States to file confidential financial statements with the Comptroller General of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROSS:

H.R. 1320. A bill to amend section 1905 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1321. A bill to abolish the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries established by section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1322. A bill prohibiting lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1323. A bill to provide for the appointment of persons to grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 in the competitive civil services based solely on merit and competitive civil service standards; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 1324. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1325. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide for the retirement of the public debt by setting aside the first 5 percent of the budget receipts of the United States for each fiscal year for the sole purpose of retirement of obligations counted as part of the public debt; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 1326. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 1327. A bill to amend section 4182 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H.R. 1328. A bill to amend the Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 (Public Law 91-652); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. DRINAN, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 1329. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide additional protection to marine and wildlife ecology by providing for the orderly regulation of dumping in the ocean, coastal, and other waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. DRINAN):

H.R. 1330. A bill to provide financial assistance for a water pollution abatement program for industrial wastes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 1331. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a national program of income maintenance payments to needy individuals who are aged, blind, or disabled and Federal-State programs of public assistance to all other needy individuals and families, to provide grants to States for services to all needy individuals and families, to strengthen Federal support of the State medical assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1332. A bill to provide for the elimination, over a 10-year period, of the mandatory oil import control program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 1333. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the armed forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1334. A bill to provide benefits for sufferers from byssinosis; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1335. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1336. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to encourage physicians, dentists, optometrists, and other medical personnel to practices in areas where shortages of such personnel exist, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1337. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a full annuity for any individual (without regard to his age) who has completed 30 years of railroad service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1338. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing rate employees of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1339. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require the heads of the respective executive agencies to provide the Congress with advance notice of certain planned organizational and other changes or actions which would affect Federal civilian employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1340. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI (by request):

H.R. 1341. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend servicemen's group life

insurance protection from 120 to 240 days after discharge; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1342. A bill to authorize the issuance of national service life insurance to service disabled veterans at any time during their lives at no increase in premiums on account of any service-connected disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.R. 1343. A bill to provide for the awarding of a Medal of Honor for Policemen and a Medal of Honor for Firemen; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1344. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to add to such act a new title dealing especially with kidney disease and kidney-related diseases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1345. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it unlawful to injure, intimidate, or interfere with any fireman performing his duties during the course of any riot; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1346. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the penalty provision applicable to a Federal felony committed with a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1347. A bill to provide a code of ethics for Federal judges, including Supreme Court Justices, by amending chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1348. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 16 years, to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1349. A bill to amend section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the Attorney General to furnish a certificate of citizenship to a person holding certification of birth issued by the Secretary of State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1350. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1351. A bill to amend section 8331 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1352. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide additional free letter mail and air transportation mailing privileges for certain members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1353. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any unmarried person who maintains his or her own home shall be entitled to be taxed at the rate provided for the head of a household; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1354. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to modify the provisions relating to taxes on wagering to insure the constitutional rights of taxpayers, to facilitate the collection of such taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1355. A bill to authorize voluntary withholding of Maryland and Virginia income taxes in the case of officers and employees of the Architect of the Capitol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1356. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 1357. A bill, Federal-State Education Act of 1971; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1358. A bill to establish the calendar year as the fiscal year of the U.S. Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1359. A bill to amend the joint resolution designating June 14 of each year as Flag Day (37 U.S.C. 157) to provide appropriate recognition of the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag," and its author, Francis Bellamy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1360. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain awards in recognition of outstanding achievement in the field of sports shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 1361. A bill to provide for the development of a uniform system of quality grades for consumer food products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1362. A bill to permit actions against the United States for damage to the good name and reputation of members of the Armed Forces wrongfully charged with committing certain crimes against civilians in combat zones, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1363. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code to permit the recomputation of retired pay of certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1364. A bill to provide Federal assistance to improve the educational services in public and private nonprofit child day care centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1365. A bill to establish a national program of assistance to the States with the goal of achieving equalized excellence in schools throughout the Nation over a 10-year period; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1366. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide grants to States for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of low-cost meal programs, nutrition training and education programs, opportunity for social contacts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1367. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1368. A bill to create a Department of Youth Affairs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1369. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for annual reports to the Congress by the Comptroller General concerning certain price increases in Government contracts and certain failures to meet Government contract completion dates; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1370. A bill to establish the Sandy Hook National Seashore in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1371. A bill to protect consumers against unreasonable risk of injury from hazardous products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1372. A bill to require that durable consumer products be labeled as to durability and performance life; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1373. A bill to require that certain drugs and pharmaceuticals be prominently labeled as to the date beyond which potency or efficacy becomes diminished; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1374. A bill to require that certain durable products be prominently labeled as to date of manufacture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1375. A bill to require that certain short shelf-life durable products be prominently labeled as to the date beyond which performance life becomes diminished; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1376. A bill to require that certain processed or packaged consumer products be labeled with certain information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1377. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Metropolitan Drug Addiction Commission to coordinate and make more effective in the New York metropolitan area the various Federal, State, and local programs for the control, treatment, and prevention of drug addiction; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1378. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1379. A bill to prohibit flight in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid prosecution for the killing of a policeman or fireman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1380. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1381. A bill to prohibit the discharge into any of the navigable waters of the United States or into international waters of any military material without a certification by the Council on Environmental Quality approving such discharge; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1382. A bill to require the Council on Environmental Quality to make a full and complete investigation and study of national policy with respect to the discharging of material into the oceans; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1383. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide additional protection to marine and wildlife ecology by providing for the orderly regulation of dumping in the coastal waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1384. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1385. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ban polyphosphates in detergents and to establish standards and programs to abate and control water pollution by synthetic detergents; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1386. A bill to create the Office of Water Disposal Research and Development in the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1387. A bill to authorize the National Science Foundation to conduct research and educational programs to prepare the country for conversion from defense to civilian, socially oriented research and development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 1388. A bill to provide for the construction of a new Veterans' Administration

hospital in southern New Jersey; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1389. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide relief to certain individuals 65 years of age and over who own or rent their homes, through a system of income tax credits and refunds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1390. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1391. A bill to amend section 883 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to exemption from taxation of earnings of ships under foreign flag; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1392. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide in certain cases for an exchange of credits between the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and the civil service retirement system so as to enable individuals who have some coverage under both systems to obtain maximum benefits based on their combined service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1393. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1394. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act so as to include, among the health insurance benefits covered under part B thereof, coverage of certain drugs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1395. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1396. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1397. A bill to provide for the establishment of an Institute on Retirement Income which shall conduct studies and make recommendations designed to enable retired individuals to enjoy an adequate retirement income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 1398. A bill to provide for the establishment and administration of a national wildfire disaster control fund; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1399. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States and subdivisions thereof in the enforcement of State and local laws, rules, and regulations within the national forest system; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1400. A bill to amend the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, to increase the authorization for water resources research and institutes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1401. A bill to provide for the disposition of community areas established for reclamation purposes on withdrawn or acquired lands of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1402. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Cosumnes River division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1403. A bill to amend section 4182 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEE (for himself and Mr. SAYLOR):

H.R. 1404. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze more readily available to coal miners and other individuals suffering from pneumoconiosis, and to amend titles II and XVIII of such act to make health insurance benefits available without regard to age to all individuals receiving cash benefits based on disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANDGREBE:

H.R. 1405. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to require that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part of imported meat be labeled "imported" at all stages of distribution until delivery to the ultimate consumer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANDGREBE (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. THONE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LENT, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. SCHERLE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FISHER, Mr. DENT, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. DENNIS, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. RARICK, Mr. BRAY, and Mr. CARTER):

H.R. 1406. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to require that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part of imported meat be labeled "imported" at all stages of distribution until delivery to the ultimate consumer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANDGREBE (for himself, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. McCLURE, and Mr. TIERNAN):

H.R. 1407. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to require that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part of imported meat be labeled "imported" at all stages of distribution until delivery to the ultimate consumer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 1408. A bill to amend chapter 55 of title 10 to provide additional dental care for dependents of active duty members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1409. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to remove the restriction on the use of certain private institutions under the dependents' medical care program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1410. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, to amend the definition of "employee" to include certain agricultural employees, and to permit provisions in agreements between agricultural employers and employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1411. A bill to amend the act of September 26, 1950, to enlarge the service area of the Sacramento canals unit of the Central Valley project to include Yolo and Solano Counties, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1412. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Paskenta-Newville unit, Sacramento River division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1413. A bill to impose on newspapers of general circulation an obligation to afford certain members of the public an opportunity to publish editorial advertisements and to reply to editorial comment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1414. A bill to include firefighters within the provisions of section 8336(c) of title 5, United States Code, relating to the

retirement of Government employees engaged in certain hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1415. A bill to encourage the States to extend coverage under their State unemployment compensation laws to agricultural labor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 1416. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide that members of the Armed Forces be assigned to duty stations near their homes after serving in combat zones; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1417. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to establish an equitable survivors' annuity plan for the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1418. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to assist in meeting the savings and credit needs of low-income persons; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1419. A bill to provide a consolidated, comprehensive child development program in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1420. A bill to limit the sale or distribution of mailing lists by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1421. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1422. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require a packaged perishable food to bear a label specifying the date after which it is not to be sold for consumption as food; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1423. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to encourage physicians, dentists, optometrists, and other medical personnel to practice in areas where shortages of such personnel exist, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1424. A bill to prohibit assaults and other crimes on State law enforcement officers, firemen, and judicial officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1425. A bill to establish an environmental financing authority to assist in the financing of waste treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1426. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1427. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1428. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to provide financial assistance for the construction of waste treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1429. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to provide that monthly social security benefit payments and annuity and pension payments under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a veteran's or widow's pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1430. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for investments in certain economically lagging regions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1431. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain

expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1432. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing job training programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1433. A bill to restore balance in the federal form of government in the United States; to provide both the encouragement and resources for State and local government officials to exercise leadership in solving their own problems; to achieve a better allocation of total public resources; and to provide for the sharing with State and local governments of a portion of the tax revenue received by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1434. A bill to provide appropriations for sharing of Federal revenues with States and certain cities and urban counties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1435. A bill to encourage States to establish abandoned automobile removal programs and to provide for tax incentives for automobile scrap processing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1436. A bill to provide for orderly trade in footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDADE (for himself and Mr. CORBETT):

H.R. 1437. A bill to amend the act of August 31, 1954, relating to the control and extinguishment of outcrop and underground fires in coal formations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MAILLIARD (for himself, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. MOSS, Mr. SMITH of California, and Mr. REES):

H.R. 1438. A bill to amend title III of the National Housing Act to authorize the Government National Mortgage Association to guarantee obligations issued by State agencies to finance low- and moderate-income housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MAILLIARD (for himself and Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN):

H.R. 1439. A bill to authorize the acquisition of additional lands at Muir Woods National Monument in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 1440. A bill to provide for better regulation of the Federal elective process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1441. A bill to provide a means of financing presidential and congressional election campaigns; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1442. A bill to provide relief for certain claimants against the vested assets of Japanese banks; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1443. A bill to provide relief for certain prewar Japanese bank claimants; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 1444. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Snohomish Tribe in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 125, the Upper Skagit Tribe in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 92, and the Snoqualmie and Skiyomish Tribes in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 93, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1445. A bill to amend section 117 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income up to \$300 per month of scholarships and fellowship grants for which the performance of services is re-

quired; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 1446. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to eliminate the inclusion of agricultural credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1447. A bill to provide that the majority of the membership (including the chairman) of the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, shall be composed of members of a major political party other than the political party of which the President of the United States is a member; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1448. A bill to break down hindrances and remove obstacles to the employment of partially disabled persons honorably discharged from our Armed Forces following service in war by making an equitable adjustment of the liability under the workmen's compensation laws which an employer must assume in hiring disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1449. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax the first \$1,000 of interest on deposits of individuals in savings and loan and mutual savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1450. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an investment tax credit for small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1451. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat adoption fees in the same manner as medical expenses for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1452. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1453. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1454. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1455. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1456. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that child's insurance benefits shall in all cases be payable to children upon the death of their mother without regard to the mother's insured status; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1457. A bill to amend section 218 of the Social Security Act to provide that a policeman or fireman who has social security coverage pursuant to State agreement as an individual employee and not as a member of a State or local retirement system may elect to terminate such coverage if he is subsequently required to become a member of such retirement system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHEL (for himself, Mr. ADAMO, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr.

ARCHER, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. DENNIS, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama):

H.R. 1458. A bill to provide that the fiscal year of the United States shall coincide with the calendar year; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MICHEL (for himself, Mr. ERLBORN, Mr. ESCH, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KEITH, Mr. KYL, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY of New York, and Mr. MYERS):

H.R. 1459. A bill to provide that the fiscal year of the United States shall coincide with the calendar year; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MICHEL (for himself, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. QUIE, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. SCHERLE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. THONE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. YATES, and Mr. CONABLE):

H.R. 1460. A bill to provide that the fiscal year of the United States shall coincide with the calendar year; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 1461. A bill to provide for Federal tax sharing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 1462. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site, in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1463. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a loan and grant to the State of Hawaii for the construction of the Kokee water project, Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1464. A bill to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to ban glue and paint products containing toxic solvents; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1465. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment of emergency detention camps and to provide that no citizen of the United States shall be committed for detention or imprisonment in any facility of the U.S. Government except in conformity with the provisions of title 18; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1466. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow the issuance of visas to brothers and sisters of citizens of the United States as immediate relatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1467. A bill to amend section 152(b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the purpose of including nationals of the United States within the definition of the term "dependent" in connection with deductions for personal exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1468. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind per-

sons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1469. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove the present limit on the number of days for which benefits may be paid thereunder to an individual on account of posthospital extended care services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1470. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to accord to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands the same tariff treatment as is provided for insular possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 1471. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1472. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the transportation or use in interstate or foreign commerce, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, or counterfeit, fictitious, altered, lost, stolen, wrongfully appropriated, unauthorized, revoked, or canceled credit cards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1473. A bill to amend section 1257 of title 28, United States Code, to provide that the Supreme Court shall not have jurisdiction to review a State court final judgment or decree that an act or publication is obscene; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1474. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1475. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1905, relating to the dumping of certain materials into the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1476. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him in connection with his education, or the education of any of his dependents, at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1477. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore to individuals who have attained the age of 65 the right to deduct all expenses for their medical care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1478. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from 13 to 16 the maximum age of a dependent child with respect to whom the deduction for child-care expenses may be allowed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1479. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H.R. 1480. A bill to establish a pilot program under which the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall make direct housing loans available to certain veterans residing abroad; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 1481. A bill to promote the mobilization and participation of U.S. private capital and skills to assist the peoples in the developing countries of the world to achieve the goal of decent housing and homeownership; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1482. A bill to limit the sale or distribution of mailing lists by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 1483. A bill to create a comprehensive federal system for determining the ownership of and amount of compensation to be paid for inventions and proposals for technical improvement made by employed persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 1484. A bill to provide opportunities for American youth to serve in policymaking positions and to participate in National, State, and local programs of social and economic benefit to the country; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1485. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act by adding a new title X thereto which will establish a program to protect adult health by providing assistance in the establishment and operation of regional and community health protection centers for the detection of disease, by providing assistance for the training of personnel to operate such centers, and by providing assistance in the conduct of certain research related to such centers and their operation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1486. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to facilitate the provision of reliable, abundant, and economical electric power supply by strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems and encouraging the installation and use of the products of advancing technology with due regard for the proper conservation of scenic and other natural resources; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1487. A bill to prohibit any State from levying income taxes on nonresidents of the State; to the Committee on Judiciary.

H.R. 1488. A bill to provide for a coordinated national boating safety program; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1489. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore to individuals who have attained the age of 65 the right to deduct all expenses for their medical care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1490. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,680 to \$2,400 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 1491. A bill to provide Federal assistance to States for improving elementary and secondary teachers' salaries, for meeting the urgent needs of elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1492. A bill to improve education by increasing the freedom of the Nation's teachers to change employment across State lines without substantial loss of retirement benefits through establishment of a Federal-State program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1493. A bill to encourage the States to improve their workmen's compensation laws to assure adequate coverage and benefits to employees injured in employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1494. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide supplementary compensation for permanent total disability or death from lung cancer resulting from exposure to ionizing radiation in uranium mines; to provide grants to States for research and planning with respect to ionizing radiation injuries in uranium mines; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PREYER of North Carolina:

H.R. 1495. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to treat certain capital expenditures incurred

in making buildings accessible to handicapped persons as expenses not chargeable to capital account; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 1496. A bill to establish a national cancer authority and to authorize international programs and joint ventures in order to conquer cancer at the earliest possible date; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1497. A bill to require that certain durable products be prominently labeled as to date of manufacture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1498. A bill to require that certain short shelf-life durable products be prominently labeled as to the date beyond which performance life becomes diminished; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PUCINSKI (for himself, Mr.

DENT, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. COLLINS of Illinois):

H.R. 1499. A bill to provide a program to improve the opportunity of students in elementary and secondary schools to study cultural heritages of the major ethnic groups in the Nation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 1500. A bill to provide additional benefits for optometry officers of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1501. A bill to require State programs for controlling disruptive campus violence by students, staff, and other employees as a prerequisite for receiving Federal assistance under the Higher Education Act and other acts of Congress; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1502. A bill to establish the Federal Cancer Research Coordination Committee to coordinate and otherwise improve federally assisted cancer research activities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1503. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1504. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 in order to change the period during which daylight saving time shall be in effect in the United States to the period from Memorial Day to Labor Day of each year; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1505. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1506. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide grants to States for the establishment, equipping, and operation of emergency communications centers to make the national emergency telephone No. 911 available throughout the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1507. A bill to make the armed robbery of gasoline stations a Federal offense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1508. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to exclude from the U.S. mails unsolicited offers to sell, loan, or rent certain obscene materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1509. A bill to amend section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 to extend to 180 days the period of time in which

the Congress has the opportunity to take action on the recommendations of the President under such section with respect to Federal executive, legislative, and judicial salaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1510. A bill to encourage and aid the revitalization of rural America; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1511. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the termination of the investment tax credit certain property used for farming purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1512. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase, in the case of individuals having 40 or more quarters of coverage, the number of years which may be disregarded in computing such individual's average monthly wage, and to provide that, for benefit computation purposes, a man's insured status and average monthly wage will be figured on the basis of an age 62 cutoff (the same as presently provided in the case of women); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1513. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1514. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1515. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1516. A bill to protect American footwear, apparel, and textile industries from market disruptions arising from excessive imports; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 1517. A bill to provide for the garnishment of the wages of Federal employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1518. A bill to provide for the increase of capacity and the improvement of operations of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1519. A bill to amend section 138 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 so as to provide for the reduction of the public debt by at least 10 percent of the estimated overall Federal receipts for each fiscal year; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 1520. A bill to amend the Sugar Act of 1948 to terminate the quota for South Africa, and to redistribute said quota among certain developing African nations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1521. A bill to establish a domestic development bank to assist in the development of employment and business opportunities in certain urban and rural areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1522. A bill to improve education in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1523. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, to amend the definition of "employee" to include certain agricultural employees, and to permit certain provisions in agreements between agricultural employers and employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1524. A bill to establish a congressional center for the study of domestic and international policy; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1525. A bill to amend title 18, United

States Code, to protect the people of the United States against the lawless and irresponsible use of firearms, and to assist in the prevention and solution of crime by requiring a national registration of firearms, establishing minimum licensing standards for the possession of firearms, and encouraging the enactment of effective State and local firearms laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1526. A bill to provide for the elimination, over a 10-year period, of the mandatory oil import control program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1527. A bill to require the disclosure of gifts, income, certain financial interests, and clerk hire; to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 1528. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide a penalty for persons who interfere with the conduct of judicial proceedings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1529. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code so as to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the eastern district of Texas, and one additional judge for the northern district of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1530. A bill to create a public works program for the purpose of reducing unemployment; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1531. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 1532. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1533. A bill to provide for the redistribution of unused quotas numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1534. A bill to amend sections 320 and 321 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1535. A bill to amend section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1536. A bill to amend section 319 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1537. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the issuance of nonimmigrant visas to certain aliens entering the United States under contracts of employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1538. A bill to regulate and foster commerce among the States by providing a system for the taxation of interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1539. A bill to amend section 820 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs, produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1540. A bill to provide for the mandatory civil commitment of certain narcotic addicts, to provide for more facilities for treating, supervising, and controlling narcotic addicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1541. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board benefit increase, with a minimum primary benefit of \$100, and to raise the amount of outside earnings permitted a beneficiary each year without loss of benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1542. A bill to assist in the provisions

of housing for the elderly, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1543. A bill, to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize a special emphasis transportation research and demonstration project program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1544. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide that turtle meat, offal, and substances may be imported free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS (for himself, Mr. JARMAN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

H.R. 1545. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to assure the safety, reliability, and effectiveness of medical devices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.R. 1546. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1547. A bill: Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1548. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 with respect to donable surplus property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1549. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to permit donations of surplus property to public museums; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1550. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey interest in certain water rights to the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1551. A bill to designate certain lands in the State of Wyoming as Wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1552. A bill to designate the Stratified Primitive Area as a part of the Washakie Wilderness, heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1553. A bill to establish the Fossil Butte National Monument in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1554. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Polecat Bench area of the Shoshone extensions unit, Missouri River Basin project, Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1555. A bill to provide for the application of certain credits toward annual installments due under the repayment contract between the United States and the Deaver Irrigation District, Frannie division, Shoshone project, Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1556. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to modify the operation of the Kortez unit, Missouri River Basin project, Wyoming, for fishery conservation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1557. A bill to provide that the cost of certain investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be nonreimbursable; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1558. A bill to amend section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 with respect to the disposition of the proceeds of sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals under such

act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1559. A bill to terminate the airlines mutual aid agreement; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1560. A bill to amend section 837 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the laws concerning illegal use, transportation, or possession of explosives and the penalties with respect thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1561. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings which a beneficiary may have each year without any deductions from his benefits thereunder, so as to insure that the beneficiary and his family, taking into account both their benefits and their earnings, will be able to maintain a reasonable minimum standard of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 1562. A bill to limit the procurement of California and Arizona lettuce by the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 1563. A bill to amend the act of August 1, 1958, to authorize restrictions and prohibitions on the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides which pollute the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1564. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to prohibit the assignment of any person inducted under such act to active duty in Vietnam unless he consents to such assignment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1565. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the armed forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1566. A bill to amend titles 10 and 37 of the United States Code to permit members of the armed forces to provide for their dependents in certain circumstances; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1567. A bill to provide that the membership of local selective service boards reflect the ethnic and economic nature of the areas served by such boards; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1568. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of a Public Counsel Corporation to ensure full participation by and on behalf of unrepresented citizens in administrative rule-making proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1569. A bill to protect consumers against unreasonable risk of injury from hazardous products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1570. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to require the establishment of certain standards relating to power-operated windows; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1571. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require a packaged perishable food to bear a label specifying the date after which it is not to be sold for consumption as food; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1572. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure by retail distributors of unit retail prices of packaged consumer commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1573. A bill to provide Federal assistance to enable tenants of multifamily hous-

ing in low- and moderate-income urban areas, organized as cooperatives, to acquire and rehabilitate such housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1574. A bill to establish a new program of loans to be made from a revolving fund by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to assist in the provision and rehabilitation of housing for middle-income families; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1575. A bill to amend section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 to provide increased rent supplement payments in the case of tenants with larger families; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1576. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to remove the existing 15 per centum limit on the amount of assistance which may be provided thereunder for low-rent public housing in any one State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1577. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to remove the existing dollar limit on the amount of annual contributions which may be contracted for to assist low-rent public housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1578. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to increase the amount of the annual contributions which may be paid thereunder with respect to low-rent housing projects by establishing a more realistic subsidy formula; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1579. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to provide additional opportunities for occupants of dwelling units in low-rent housing projects to purchase such units; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1580. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to provide that a tenant in a low-rent public housing project may not be evicted therefrom without a public hearing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1581. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1949 to remove the 12.5 percentage limit on the amount of grant assistance which may be provided thereunder for urban renewal in any one State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1582. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to prohibit the construction of luxury housing in the redevelopment of urban renewal areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1583. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to require the establishment of more effective procedures for the relocation of individuals, families, and business concerns from the area of urban renewal projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1584. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that individuals, families, and business concerns displaced by an urban renewal project shall have a priority of opportunity to relocate in the project area after its redevelopment; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1585. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide more adequate relocation payments for individuals, families, and business concerns displaced from urban renewal areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1586. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to guarantee veterans loans to purchase dwellings in multifamily structures which are owned cooperatively; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1587. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the owner of an apartment building or other multifamily structure to establish and utilize a repair, replacement, and maintenance reserve as a condition of the allowance of a

depreciation deduction with respect to such structure; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1588. A bill to amend the act of August 24, 1935 (formerly referred to as the "Miller Act"), to exempt construction contracts not exceeding \$20,000 in amount from the bonding requirement of such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1589. A bill to provide a supplemental appropriation to fully fund bilingual education programs under title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 for the fiscal year 1971; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 1590. A bill to authorize special appropriations for training teachers for bilingual education programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1591. A bill to amend the Education Professions Development Act to permit training of school board members; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1592. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to strengthen and improve the school breakfast program for children carried out under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1593. A bill to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to provide relocation payments for persons displaced from their places of residence or business as a result of construction financed thereunder; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1594. A bill to provide that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall not approve any grant to assist a construction project under the Public Health Service Act, the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act, or the Community Mental Health Centers Act unless he has obtained adequate and enforceable assurances that the recipient of the grant will provide relocation assistance for persons displaced as a result of such project; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1595. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union shop agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1596. A bill to amend section 2(2) of the National Labor Relations Act to provide that the definition of "employer" therein shall include certain corporations or associations operating a hospital; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1597. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend the child labor provisions thereof to certain children employed in agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1598. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Council to be known as the National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1599. A bill to provide reimbursement for New York City for the portion of the costs of its police department attributable to providing protection to the United Nations and delegates thereto; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1600. A bill to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 to prohibit the Agency from contributing funds to domestic organizations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1601. A bill to provide for the establishment of an American Council on International Exchange to give open support to the overseas activities of private American voluntary associations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1602. A bill to study the advisability of establishing an International Develop-

ment Corps; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1603. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1604. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations governing the humane treatment of animals transported in air commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1605. A bill to amend the act of August 12, 1968, to insure that facilities constructed with assistance under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 are designed and constructed to be accessible to the elderly and the handicapped; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1606. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the State expenditure limitation on grant funds; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1607. A bill to ban the manufacture and importation of leaded gasoline; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1608. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for more stringent emission standards for light-duty vehicles and engines for model years 1972, 1973, and 1974; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1609. A bill to provide for regular determinations of the extent of air and water pollution throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1610. A bill to amend section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as it relates to the reallocation of construction grant funds; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1611. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to require the Secretary of the Army to terminate certain licenses and permits relating to the disposition of waste materials in the waters of the New York Bight to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1612. A bill to establish a Federal Water Commission to provide for the development, utilization, and control of the water resources of the United States for beneficial uses and for their protection in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1613. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to increase the power of the Commission on Civil Rights relating to non-discrimination in employment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1614. A bill to protect the constitutional rights of individuals irrespective of race, creed, color, or national origin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1615. A bill to assure the fair selection of jurors and enforce the equal right to jury service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1616. A bill to protect against violence and intimidation in the exercise of civil rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1617. A bill to provide protection against lynchings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1618. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit discrimination in employment practices by broadcast station licensees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1619. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to permit the use of funds, services, and personnel in connection with programs assisted thereunder for voter registration activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1620. A bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to indemnify corporate sureties on bonds covering contracts of sound small business concerns where such

action will further the purposes of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1621. A bill to amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to proceedings against certain witnesses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1622. A bill to curb monopolistic control of professional boxing, to establish within the Department of Justice the Office of the National Boxing Commissioner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1623. A bill to disarm lawless persons and assist State and Federal enforcement agencies in preventing and solving gun crimes by requiring registration of all firearms and licenses for purchase and possession of firearms and ammunition; and to encourage responsible State firearms laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1624. A bill to amend section 4544 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to remove the 60-day restriction with respect to the distribution of the effects of a deceased seaman; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1625. A bill to require certain uniform lighting of taxicabs for hire in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1626. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to provide that monthly social security benefit payments and annuity and pension payments under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a veteran's or widow's pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1627. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to increase the amount of the spouse's income which may be excluded in determining a veteran's annual income for determining his eligibility for pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1628. A bill to provide educational assistance under chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, to children of civilian employees of the United States killed abroad as a result of armed hostilities or civil disorder; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1629. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1630. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove all limitations upon the amount of the deduction allowed a taxpayer for medical, dental, and related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1631. A bill to provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1632. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require each tax-exempt organization to file an annual information return showing each source (including governmental sources) of its income and other receipts, and to provide for a loss of tax exemption in the case of willful failure to file, or fraudulent statements made in connection with, such return; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1633. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for donations of blood or body organs to nonprofit organizations or institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1634. A bill to provide for a comprehensive income maintenance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1635. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1636. A bill to amend section 203 of the Social Security Act to provide that the amount of an individual's medical, dental, and related expenses shall be subtracted from his outside earnings before determining under such section the amount of any reduction in his benefits by reason of such earnings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1637. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to assure all recipients of such assistance (in conjunction with recent social security benefit increases) an average increase of \$7.50 in the total amount of their income from such assistance and other sources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1638. A bill to amend the Social Security Amendments of 1965 to eliminate the provisions which deny hospital insurance benefits to uninsured individuals who are members of certain organizations or have been convicted of certain offenses, and to eliminate the provisions which deny supplementary medical insurance benefits to persons who have been convicted of certain offenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1639. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1640. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for qualified dependent relatives of certain insured individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1641. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to prohibit the imposition of any durational residence requirement as a condition of eligibility for aid or assistance thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1642. A bill to eliminate certain restrictions and limitations relating to aid to families with dependent children under title IV of the Social Security Act and medical assistance under title XIX of that Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1643. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to remove certain limitations on the payment of benefits to aliens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1644. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1645. A bill to provide coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1646. A bill to repeal subsection (c) of section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to permit adjustment of status of persons from the Western Hemisphere on the same basis as other aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1647. A bill to facilitate the entry into the United States of aliens who are brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1648. A bill to amend section 212(a) (14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1649. A bill to amend section 204(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the offer of employment required

with respect to any alien desiring to be classified as a preference immigrant under section 203(a) (6); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1650. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to make aliens admitted for permanent residence eligible for appointment as commissioned officers in the Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1651. A bill for the relief of certain distressed aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1652. A bill to amend section 203(a) (7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize the issuance of conditional entries to refugees from Northern Ireland; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself and Mr. BADILLO):

H.R. 1653. A bill authorizing the entry or parole into the United States of Cuban refugees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1654. A bill authorizing the entry or parole into the United States of Cuban refugees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ESCH, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HARRINGTON, and Mr. KOCH):

H.R. 1655. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require that statements under open end credit plans be mailed in time to permit payment prior to the imposition of finance charges; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. LEGGETT, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NIX, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PIKE, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. TERNAN, and Mr. WRIGHT):

H.R. 1656. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require that statements under open end credit plans be mailed in time to permit payment prior to the imposition of finance charges; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ESCH, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HARRINGTON, and Mr. HATHAWAY):

H.R. 1657. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to protect consumers against careless and erroneous billing, and to require that statements under open-end credit plans be mailed in time to permit payment prior to the imposition of finance charges; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NIX, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. TERNAN, and Mr. WRIGHT):

H.R. 1658. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to protect consumers against careless and erroneous billing, and to require that statements under open-end credit plans be mailed in time to permit payment prior to the imposition of finance charges; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. NIX, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 1659. A bill to limit the procurement of California and Arizona lettuce by the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 1660. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require that statements under open-end credit plans be mailed in time to permit payment prior to the imposition of finance charges; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SANDMAN:

H.R. 1661. A bill to regulate the discharge of wastes in territorial and international waters; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 1662. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a full annuity for any individual (without regard to his age) who has completed 30 years of railroad service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1663. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, to improve the judicial administration of State criminal courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1664. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit for 1 year, the granting of national service life insurance to certain veterans heretofore eligible for such insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1665. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 1666. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1667. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus personal property to State fish and wildlife agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1668. A bill to deny Federal grants and contracts to institutions of higher education which refuse to undertake research important to the national security; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1669. A bill to require the suspension of Federal financial assistance to colleges and universities which are experiencing campus disorders and fail to take appropriate corrective measures forthwith and to require the suspension of Federal financial assistance to teachers participating in such disorders; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1670. A bill to provide Federal grants to assist elementary and secondary schools to carry on programs to teach moral and ethical principles; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1671. A bill to amend the Library Services and Construction Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1672. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that any judge or justice of the United States appointed to hold office during good behavior shall retire from regular active service upon attaining the age of 70 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1673. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1674. A bill to require the Council on Environmental Quality to make a full and complete investigation and study of national policy with respect to the discharging of material into the oceans; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1675. A bill to amend the act of October 14, 1966, to extend the fisheries zone of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1676. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer surplus Liberty ships to States for use in marine life conservation programs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1677. A bill to amend section 4182 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1678. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1679. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles and articles of leather footwear, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1680. A bill to extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1681. A bill to suspend for a 3-year period the import duty on certain raw silk and certain yarns wholly of noncontinuous silk fibers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 1682. A bill to provide for deferment of construction charges payable by Westlands Water District attributable to lands of the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif., included in said district, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STEELE:

H.R. 1683. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 1684. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to add to such act a new title dealing especially with kidney disease and kidney-related diseases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1685. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide special annuities for certain employees separated from the service as a result of reduction in force actions, closing or transfer of bases and other organizational units, and abolishment of positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1686. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide improved medical care to veterans; to provide hospital and medical care to certain dependents and survivors of veterans; to improve recruitment and retention of career personnel in the Department of Medicine and Surgery; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1687. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles of leather footwear, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1688. A bill to provide for an equitable sharing of the U.S. market by electronic articles of domestic and of foreign origin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 1689. A bill; the Consumer Agricultural Food Protection Act of 1971; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1690. A bill to prohibit the payment of subsidies and similar benefits to producers in States which have failed to enact adequate farm labor laws; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1691. A bill to amend title I of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies for the education of children of migrant agricultural employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1692. A bill to equalize the retired pay of members of the uniformed services

retired prior to June 1, 1958, whose retired pay is computed on laws enacted on or after October 1, 1949; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1693. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to establish an equitable survivors' annuity plan for the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1694. A bill to authorize pay and benefits for members and survivors of members of the Philippine Scouts on the same basis as such pay and benefits are authorized for other members of the Armed Forces and their survivors; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1695. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that no urban renewal project in a city of less than 1 million population shall receive Federal financial assistance thereunder unless it is approved in a referendum by the residents of the city, if 5 percent or more of the voters in such city have requested such a referendum; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1696. A bill to require disclosure of political campaign financing in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1697. A bill to provide for deferment of construction charges payable by Westlands Water District attributable to lands of the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif., included in said district, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1698. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1699. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations governing the humane treatment of animals transported in air commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1700. A bill to amend subsection (c) of section 406 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to aid law enforcement officers taking courses through correspondence schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1701. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the most feasible and desirable means of establishing Monterey Bay, the coastal areas of Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo Counties, Calif., certain portions of the tidelands, Outer Continental Shelf, and seaward areas of the United States as marine sanctuaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1702. A bill to abolish the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries established by section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1703. A bill to authorize and direct the Corps of Engineers to engage in public works for waste water purification and reuse; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1704. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, in order to extend under certain circumstances the expiration date specified in a power of attorney executed by a member of the Armed Forces who is missing in action or held as a prisoner of war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1705. A bill to authorize the distribution of a portion of the Federal tax revenue to the States for elementary and secondary education purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1706. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1707. A bill to amend the Internal

Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to unmarried widows and widowers, and individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 1 year or more, who maintain their own households; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1708. A bill to require imported foodstuffs to meet standards required by the Federal Government for domestic foodstuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1709. A bill to impose import limitations on prepared or preserved strawberries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1710. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1711. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1712. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1713. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to provide a full exemption (through credit or refund) from the employees' tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and an equivalent reduction in the self-employment tax, in the case of individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1714. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide an increase in benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, provide for automatic benefit increases thereafter in the event of future increases in the cost of living, provide for future automatic increases in the earnings and contribution base, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TALCOTT (for himself, and Mr. GUBSER):

H.R. 1715. A bill to designate certain lands in the Pinnacles National Monument in California as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 1716. A bill to modify ammunition recordkeeping requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 1717. A bill to amend the act of October 10, 1966, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the construction of that portion of the international flood control project for the Tia Juana River assigned to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1718. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to require production quotas for depressant and stimulant substances controlled under that act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 1719. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to ammunition recordkeeping requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHALEN (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CLANCY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. McCULLOCH, and Mr. POWELL):

H.R. 1720. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to provide financial assistance for river basin programs; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 1721. A bill to amend section 700 of chapter 33 of title 18 of the United States Code to provide penalties for showing dis-

respect for the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 1722. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, so as to prohibit the distribution, sale, or offer for sale of the element mercury, or chemical compounds containing mercury, for use of insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1723. A bill to provide for the establishment of the U.S. Academy of Foreign Affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1724. A bill to authorize the county of Presidio, Tex., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Presidio, Tex.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1725. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for rehabilitation of the distribution system, Red Bluff project, Texas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1726. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national historic park on the island of Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1727. A bill to provide for control of the use of the element mercury or its compounds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1728. A bill to amend section 106 of title 4 of the United States Code relating to State taxation of the income of residents of another State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1729. A bill giving the consent of Congress to the addition of land to the State of Texas, and ceding jurisdiction to the State of Texas over a certain parcel or tract of land heretofore acquired by the United States of America from the United Mexican States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1730. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase from 2 to 2½ percent the retirement multiplication factor used in computing annuities of certain employees engaged in hazardous duties; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1731. A bill to permit public school teachers (and other public school employees) who do not have coverage pursuant to State agreement under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to elect coverage under such system as self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1732. A bill to provide for the construction and maintenance of a fence near the international boundary between the United States and Mexico in the city of El Paso, Tex.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 1733. A bill to place economic sanctions on countries which harbor U.S. citizens who hijack American aircrafts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 1734. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board benefit increase, to provide benefits for certain disabled widows without regard to their age, to increase the outside earnings permitted without loss of benefits, to provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits, and to pay benefits despite marriage or remarriage if it occurs after attainment of age 55; and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore the provision permitting the deduction without regard to the 3-percent and 1-percent floors, of medical expenses incurred for the care of individuals 65 years of age and over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 1735. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a

taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1736. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mrs.

ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. BURTON, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DOW, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GIAIMO, Mrs. GRASSO, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HAWKINS):

H.R. 1737. A bill relative to the air war in Cambodia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mr.

HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MOSS, Mr. OBEY, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REES, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. SEIBERLING):

H.R. 1738. A bill relative to the air war in Cambodia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mr.

STOKES, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VANIK, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. YATES, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. ST GERMAIN, and Mr. O'NEILL):

H.R. 1739. A bill relative to the air war in Cambodia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 1740. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect the people of the United States against the lawless and irresponsible use of firearms, and to assist in the prevention and solution of crime by requiring a national registration of firearms, establishing minimum licensing standards for the possession of firearms, and encouraging the enactment of effective State and local firearms laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1741. A bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of handguns, in any manner affecting interstate or foreign commerce, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, licensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, and pistol clubs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1742. A bill to reorganize the functions of the executive branch of the Government which relate to the regulation of commercial uses of nuclear power, except those which relate to source materials, by transferring such functions from the Atomic Energy Commission to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to be administered through the Public Health Service subject (in certain cases) to disapproval by the Federal Power Commission or the Secretary of the Interior; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H.R. 1743. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to permit a State, under

its agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission for the control of radiation hazards, to impose standards (including standards regulating the discharge of radioactive waste materials from nuclear facilities) which are more restrictive than the corresponding standards imposed by the Commission; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. PODELL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SYMINGTON, and Mr. UDALL):

H.R. 1744. A bill to facilitate and encourage cooperation between the United States and certain defense contractors engaged in the furnishing of defense material to the United States in providing for an orderly conversion from defense to civilian production, and to assure, through such cooperation, that the United States and such defense contractors will be able to meet the challenge arising out of the economic conversion and diversification required by reason of the changing defense needs of the United States to provide for such an orderly conversion in an effort to minimize, to the extent possible, the hardships and other disruptive factors likely to be encountered by defense workers and their families as a result thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. ESCH, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KEITH, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. SCHWENDEL, and Mr. WHALEN):

H.R. 1745. A bill to facilitate and encourage cooperation between the United States and certain defense contractors engaged in the furnishing of defense material to the United States in providing for an orderly conversion from defense to civilian production, and to assure, through such cooperation, that the United States and such defense contractors will be able to meet the challenge arising out of the economic conversion and diversification required by reason of the changing defense needs of the United States to provide for such an orderly conversion in an effort to minimize, to the extent possible, the hardships and other disruptive factors likely to be encountered by defense workers and their families as a result thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAWKINS (for himself, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. BINGHAM, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DENT, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. METCALFE, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. NIX, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. STOKES):

H.R. 1746. A bill to further promote equal employment opportunities for American workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REID of New York (for himself, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CAREY, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. VAN DEERLIN):

H.R. 1747. A bill to further promote equal employment opportunities for American workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DOW, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. KOCH):

H.R. 1748. A bill making appropriations to carry out the lead-based paint poisoning pre-

vention program for the fiscal year 1971; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HALPERN (for himself, Mr. RYAN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LENT, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MIKVA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NIX, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SYMINGTON, and Mr. TIERNAN):

H.R. 1749. A bill making appropriations to carry out the lead-based paint poisoning prevention program for the fiscal year 1971; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. HELSTOSKI, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 1750. A bill making appropriations to carry out the lead-based paint poisoning prevention program for the fiscal year 1971; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DOW, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. KOCH):

H.R. 1751. A bill making appropriations to carry out the lead-based paint poisoning prevention program for the fiscal years 1971 and 1972; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HALPERN (for himself, Mr. RYAN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LENT, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MIKVA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NIX, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SYMINGTON, and Mr. TIERNAN):

H.R. 1752. A bill making appropriations to carry out the lead-based paint poisoning prevention program for the fiscal years 1971 and 1972; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. HELSTOSKI, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 1753. A bill making appropriations to carry out the lead-based paint poisoning prevention program for the fiscal years 1971 and 1972; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 1954. A bill to promote the integration of education in the Nation's public elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI (for himself, Mr. HAYS, Mr. NIX, Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. FRASER, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. MILLER of California and Mr. PEPPER):

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution concerning the war powers of the Congress and the President; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution designating July 25 of each year as "Puerto Rican Day in the United States of America;" to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS (for himself, Mr. GERALD E. FORD, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. POAGE, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. BELCHER, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. PELLY, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. REUSS):

H.J. Res. 3. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BARING, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BRADENAS, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CASEY of Texas, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DONOHUE, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.J. Res. 4. Joint Resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GRAY, Mr. HALEY, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JOHNSON of California, and Mr. KEE):

H.J. Res. 5. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LATA, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LENNON, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MCFALL, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MIKVA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. OBEY, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. PIKE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PUCINSKI, and Mr. RANDALL):

H.J. Res. 6. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STRATTON, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. VANIK, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WYATT, Mr. WYDLER, Mr. YATES, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, and Mr. CONTE):

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.J. Res. 8. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and the Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.J. Res. 10. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the right of persons who have attained the age of 18 to vote in State and local elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.J. Res. 12. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that no person may be a Member of Congress unless such person, when

elected or appointed, possesses the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of the State from which he is chosen, and has been an inhabitant for at least 5 years of such State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 14. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the offering of prayers or any other recognition of God shall be permitted in public schools and other public places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H.J. Res. 15. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ZION, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana, Mr. WYATT, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. PELLY, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. YATRON, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. KEATING, Mr. STEELE, Mr. MCKEVITT, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, and Mr. HANLEY):

H.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ZION, Mr. POFF, Mr. BAKER, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. MATHIS of Georgia, Mr. COTTER, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. MCCOLLISTER, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. MATHIAS of California, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. PRICE of Texas, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. ADABBO, Mr. WYLIE, and Mr. CRANE):

H.J. Res. 17. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ZION, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. KEMP, Mr. ERLENBORN, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. ROBISON of New York, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. ARENDS):

H.J. Res. 18. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ZION, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. POAGE, Mr. MCCLOREY, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas, Mr. FISHER, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. SATTERFIELD, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. LUJAN, and Mr. MAILLIARD):

H.J. Res. 19. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ZION, Mr. FREY, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FUGUA, Mr. MCCLOREY, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mrs. REID of Illinois, Mr. MINSHALL, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. WINN, Mr. ESCH, Mr. VEYSEY, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. RHODES, Mr. FIRNIE, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MIZELL, and Mr. HUTCHINSON):

H.J. Res. 20. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ZION, Mr. HARSHA, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. ROBINO, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. BELL, Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HUNT, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. SCHWENGLER, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. LENT, Mr. ANDERSON of California, and Mr. BRAY):

H.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ZION, Mr. DUPONT, Mr. CASEY of Texas, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. GUDE, Mr. KING, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TERRY, Mr. DENNIS, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. FREYLINGHUYSEN, Mr. BROTZMAN, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. MANN, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. QUE):

H.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK (for himself, Mr. SCHMITZ, and Mr. ROUSSELOT):

H.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to abolishing personal income, estate, and gift taxes and prohibiting the U.S. Government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:
H.J. Res. 24. Joint resolution recognizing the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago as host in 1992 of the official quincennial celebration of the discovery of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of Dr. Enrico Fermi; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:
H.J. Res. 26. Joint resolution to adopt a specific version of The Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:
H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the authority of the President to dispatch the Armed Forces of the United States outside of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:
H.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President and to authorize Congress to establish procedures relating to the nom-

ination of presidential and vice presidential candidates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that no child shall be deprived of education or otherwise be forced to attend a school not chosen by such child when such child is not in the school nearest the area of residence of such child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appointments of Supreme Court and other Federal judges be required to be reconfirmed every 6 years, to require 5 years' prior judicial experience as a qualification for appointment to the Supreme Court, and to require retirement of Federal judges at the age of 70 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to establish a Court of Ethics to hear complaints of unethical conduct in Government service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 33. Joint resolution to authorize the establishment of a Joint Committee on Peace; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. COLMER, and Mr. KYROS):

H.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of June 3 as "National Navy Wives Clubs of America Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEVILL:
H.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the use of the U.S. mails for the transmission of communications hostile to the Constitution, laws, and form of Government of the United States or any State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 38. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring that Justices of the Supreme Court be reconfirmed by the Senate every 10 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 39. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the mandatory retirement of Judges of the Supreme Court at the age of 70; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the employment of subversives in the public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 41. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to employment of subversives in defense facilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:
H.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the date of assembly of Congress and the terms of Senators and Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:
H.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting involuntary busing of students; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:
H.J. Res. 44. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina:
H.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:
H.J. Res. 47. Joint resolution to provide for the creation of a captive nations freedom series of postage stamps in honor of national heroes of freedom, commencing with a Taras Shevchenko freedom stamp; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:
H.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 49. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to enable the Congress to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER:
H.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in nondenominational prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:
H.J. Res. 51. Joint resolution to amend the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 52. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to terms of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLMER:
H.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution proposing the erection of a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia, or its environs, in honor and commemoration of the Seabees of the U.S. Navy; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:
H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:
H.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations shall not exceed revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DICKINSON:
H.J. Res. 59. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring that Federal judges be reconfirmed by the Senate every 6 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNING:
H.J. Res. 60. Joint resolution to authorize the establishment of a Joint Committee on Peace; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DULSKI:
H.J. Res. 61. Joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to issue

a proclamation calling for a "Day of Bread" and "Harvest Festival"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:
H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution reciprocity in U.S. territorial waters; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the popular election of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the circuit courts of appeals and the Federal district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EILBERG:
H.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee:
H.J. Res. 66. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Environment and Technology; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FISH:
H.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim Saturday, May 22, 1971, as "Vietnam Veterans Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOWERS:
H.J. Res. 69. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 70. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHMITZ:
H.J. Res. 71. Joint resolution providing for a formal declaration of war against the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) unless certain conditions are met, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNT:
H.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to powers reserved to the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 73. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FREY:
H.J. Res. 74. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide the right of persons lawfully assembled to participate in nondenominational prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the busing or involuntary assignment of students; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution to redesignate the area in the State of Florida known as Cape Kennedy to Cape Canaveral; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. FUQUA:
H.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution in opposition to vesting title to the ocean floor in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution preserving the rights of the States with respect to

public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to freedom of choice in attending public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that no child shall be deprived of education or otherwise be forced to attend a school not chosen by such child when such child is not in the school nearest the area of residence of such child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 81. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 82. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to tenure of office for judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:
H.J. Res. 83. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 84. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 85. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the 22d day of April of each year as Queen Isabella Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALIFIANAKIS:
H.J. Res. 86. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARMATZ:
H.J. Res. 87. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODLING:
H.J. Res. 89. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:
H.J. Res. 90. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. CARNEY, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KARTH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. JACOBS):

H.J. Res. 91. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. REES, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. SISK, Mr. THONE, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN DERLIN, and Mr. YATRON):

H.J. Res. 92. Joint resolution proposing an

amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

H.J. Res. 93. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prevent interference with, and to eliminate limitations upon, the power of the States to regulate health, morals, education, domestic relations, all property rights, transportation wholly within their borders, the election laws, with the limitations contained in this proposed amendment, and good order therein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 94. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the establishment of public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 95. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to qualifications of members of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 96. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the advice and consent of the House of Representatives in the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.J. Res. 97. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for educational programs and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.J. Res. 98. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the 28th day of September of each year as "Teacher's Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.J. Res. 99. Joint resolution expressing a declaration of war against the 98 Communist parties constituting the international Communist conspiracy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.J. Res. 100. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.J. Res. 101. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of Members of the U.S. House of Representatives shall be 4 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H.J. Res. 102. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself and Mr. TERRY):

H.J. Res. 103. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim National College Press Week in conjunction with National Newspaper Week from April 25, 1971, to April 30, 1971; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 105. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOGAN (for himself and Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia):

H.J. Res. 107. Joint resolution granting the consent of the Congress for the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the establishment and authority of a Washington Metropolitan Airport Authority; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.J. Res. 108. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution to direct the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the effects of the display of violence in television programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution as to the length of terms of Representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution designating the third Wednesday of April of each year as "Earth Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Environment and Technology; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.J. Res. 114. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to terms of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.J. Res. 115. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 116. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a national preferential primary election to select candidates for the office of the President and Vice President and to provide for the election of the President and Vice President by the popular vote of the people of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 117. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 118. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the compelling of testimony from a defendant in a criminal case in open court and with respect to the right of a defendant in a criminal case to be informed of the evidence against him; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim annually the week including February 14 (the birthday of Frederick Douglass) as "Afro-American History Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.J. Res. 120. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H.J. Res. 121. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.J. Res. 122. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Commission of the United States, the

Republic of South Vietnam and the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam to study the ecological effects of chemical warfare in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KUYKENDALL (for himself, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ERLBORN, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. MCCLURE, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. VEYSEY, and Mr. WHITTEN):

H.J. Res. 123. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KYL:

H.J. Res. 124. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.J. Res. 125. Joint resolution to designate the third week of April of each year as "Earth Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.J. Res. 126. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the advice and consent of the House of Representatives in the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the period February 7 through February 13, 1971, as "Active 20-30 Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.J. Res. 128. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Commission to raise funds for the construction of a memorial; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 129. Joint resolution to direct the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the effects of the display of violence in television programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.J. Res. 130. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 131. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the last full calendar week in April of each year as "National Secretaries Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 132. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Robert Francis Kennedy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 133. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Amerigo Vespucci; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MYERS:

H.J. Res. 134. Joint resolution designating the third Wednesday of April of each year as "Earth Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS (for himself, Mr. LANDGREBE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. CRANE, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. YATRON, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ERLBORN, Mr. RHODES, Mr. HUNT, and Mr. TALCOTT):

H.J. Res. 135. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week in November which includes Thanksgiving Day in each year as "National Family Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.J. Res. 136. Joint resolution proposing

an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.J. Res. 137. Joint resolution proposing amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.J. Res. 138. Joint resolution commending the Cuban "Declaration of Freedom"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to direct the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the effects of the display of violence in television programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEYSER:

H.J. Res. 140. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Senior Citizens; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.J. Res. 141. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate June 1, 1971, as Medical Library Association Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 142. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.J. Res. 143. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.J. Res. 144. Joint resolution of a national education policy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.J. Res. 145. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 146. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to rename the U.S. Coast Guard cutter *Vigilant* the *Simas Kudirka*; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.J. Res. 148. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to split decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 149. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the continuance in office of Justices of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.J. Res. 150. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to powers not delegated to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 151. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that treaties, international agreements, executive agreements, and Executive orders must be made in pursuance of the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 152. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the approval of Justices of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 153. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appointments of judges to the Supreme Court and judges to all other Federal courts, as established under

section 1 of article III, be reconfirmed every 6 years by the Senate and to require 5 years' prior judicial experience as a qualification for appointment to said offices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 154. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to add the words, "so help me God" to the President's oath of office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 155. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the advice and consent of the House of Representatives in the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 156. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 157. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 158. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 159. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to employment of subversives in defense facilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 160. Joint resolution to prevent the subversion of the United States and the American Continents as proposed by the Communist government of Cuba, under Castro, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 161. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the period February 8 through February 14, 1971, as "National P.O.W.—M.I.A. Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 162. Joint resolution amending title 39, United States Code, to provide for the addition to the uniform of letter carriers in the postal field service of a special insignia constituting an exact reproduction of the flag of the United States of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RARICK (for himself, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. HÉBERT, Mr. CAFFERY, Mr. PASSMAN, and Mr. WAGGONER):

H.J. Res. 163. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the freedom of choice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.J. Res. 164. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.J. Res. 165. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the service of Judges on the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 166. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.J. Res. 168. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.J. Res. 169. Joint resolution authorizing

the acceptance, by the Joint Committee on the Library on behalf of the Congress, from the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, of preliminary design sketches and funds for murals in the east corridor, first floor, in the House wing of the Capitol, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 170. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.J. Res. 171. Joint resolution to declare the policy of the United States with respect to its territorial sea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 172. Joint resolution to provide for the resumption of trade with Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 173. Joint resolution to provide for a memorial in honor and commemoration of the Seabees of the U.S. Navy; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 174. Joint resolution to direct the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the effects of the display of violence in television programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the offering of prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 176. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appointments of Supreme Court and other Federal judges be required to be reconfirmed every 6 years, to require 5 years' prior judicial experience as a qualification for appointment to the Supreme Court, and to require retirement of Federal judges at the age of 70 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 177. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the Supreme Court may not render an opinion or decision in cases in which less than a certain number of Justices concur; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 178. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution preserving the rights of the States with respect to public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 179. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to freedom of choice in attending public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.J. Res. 180. Joint resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with the Republic of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 181. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the right to vote of citizens who have attained the age of 18 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 182. Joint resolution to consent to and enter into the Mid-Atlantic States Air Pollution Control Compact, creating the Mid-Atlantic States Air Pollution Control Commission as an intergovernmental, Federal-State agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.J. Res. 183. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.J. Res. 184. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States pertaining to the offering of prayers in public schools and other public places in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.J. Res. 185. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 186. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the terms of office of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and inferior courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 187. Joint resolution to establish a commission to investigate the increase in riots and law violations, including loss of life and property, damage to or threat of damage to or destruction of the economy of States, counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions, the causes thereof, and to recommend legislation that would grant States, counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions additional rights to obtain injunctive and other relief to the end that the public welfare be protected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 188. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.J. Res. 189. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.J. Res. 190. Joint resolution designating February of each year as "American History Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYLLIE:

H.J. Res. 191. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYMAN:

H.J. Res. 192. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.J. Res. 193. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.J. Res. 194. Joint resolution regarding the status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MIKVA (for himself, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. KEMP, Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. NIX, Mr. PODELL, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, and Mr. WHALEN):

H.J. Res. 195. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DRINAN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. OBEY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. YATES):

H.J. Res. 196. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United

States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEGLE (for himself, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRADEMANS, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. DOW, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. REES, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. MATSUNAGA, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.J. Res. 197. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAILSBACK (for himself, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOLING, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. COTTER, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mrs. MINK, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. ROBISON, and Mr. SHRIVER):

H.J. Res. 198. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIKVA (for himself, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. GIALMO, Mrs. GRASSO, and Mr. MONAGAN):

H.J. Res. 199. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the conquest of cancer as a national crusade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution urging the President to determine and undertake appropriate actions with respect to stopping armed attacks on aircraft and passengers engaged in international travel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to sanctions against Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the revocation of the United Nations economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the incorporation of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SHIPLEY, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. STUCKEY, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. VIGORITO):

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress relating to films and broadcasts which defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or degrade ethnic,

racial, and religious groups; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution state of the Federal judiciary address; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution creating the Joint Select Committee on Government Program Analysis and Evaluation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that certain leases of vessels and equipment to Peru should be revoked; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning the return from the Government of Peru of the U.S. destroyer *Isherwood*; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the pollution of waters all over the world and the necessity for coordinated international action to prevent such pollution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to reducing the balance-of-payments deficit by encouraging American industry and the American public to ship and travel on American ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint committee to investigate the treatment of prisoners of war in Vietnam; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that U.S. Route 219 should be designated as part of the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to freedom of choice and compulsory transportation in connection with public schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to sanctions against Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Federal-aid highway program should continue without interruption; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the pollution of waters all over the world and the necessity for coordinated international action to prevent such pollution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the settlement of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BARING, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURTON, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEVELAND, and Mr. COLLIER):

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution calling for a national commitment to cure and control cancer within this decade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GETTYS, Mr. GIAIMO, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. GRAY, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANLEY, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho):

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution calling for a national commitment to cure and control cancer within this decade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MURPHY of New York):

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution calling for a national commitment to cure and control cancer within this decade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. NIX, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PELLY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PIKE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas, Mr. REES, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. STOKES, Mr. THONE, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON):

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution calling for a national commitment to cure and control cancer within this decade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WYATT, Mr. YATES, Mr. YATRON, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, Mr. DENT, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution calling for a national commitment to cure and control cancer within this decade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. SISK, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. HAYS, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. HULL, and Mr. FREY):

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution calling for a national commitment to cure and control cancer within this decade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam complying with the requirements of the Geneva Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the New York City commuter tax; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD (for himself, Mr. FORSYTHE, and Mr. HORTON):

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to an international conference on the creation of an International Environmental Agency; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JACOBS (for himself, Mr. GUDE, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. KYROS, and Mr. HORTON):

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution to improve the care of homeless children in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KEITH:

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution relating to an Atlantic Union delegation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the future exploration of space frontiers jointly by the United States and other technologically advanced nations of the world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the establishment of a United Nations international supervisory force for the purpose of establishing a ceasefire in Indochina to aid efforts toward a political solution of current hostilities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KING:

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that aid to and trade with any country which extends any aid or assistance to North Vietnam shall be prohibited; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution urging the President to determine and undertake appropriate actions with respect to stopping armed attacks on aircraft and passengers engaged in international travel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the revocation of the United Nations economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution proposing the recognition of the village of Whitehall, Washington County, N.Y., as the birthplace of the U.S. Navy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDADE:

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam complying with the requirements of the Geneva Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Committee to Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MAYNE:

H. Con. Res. 47. Concurrent resolution providing that the Chief Justice of the United States be invited to address a joint session of Congress on the state of the judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MINISH:

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution regarding persecution of Jews in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution to instruct the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to insist on fulfillment of charter provisions based on self-determination of all peoples and that the Soviet Union be asked to abide by its United Nations membership obligations concerning colonialism and interference with the sovereignty of other nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DOW, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MIKVA, and Mr. ROSENTHAL):

H. Con. Res. 50. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that all offensive actions by the United States in Southeast Asia be immediately halted and that total withdrawal of all U.S. forces be completed by June 30, 1971; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress relating to films and broadcasts which defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or degrade ethnic, racial, or religious groups; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. Con. Res. 52. Concurrent resolution regarding persecution of Jews in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 53. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to certain proposed regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to the labeling and content of diet foods and diet supplements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H. Con. Res. 54. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to public expression of religious faith by American astronauts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 56. Concurrent resolution to require France to pay its World War I debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution to preserve the prerogative of astronauts to pray during space flight; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to an international convention on aircraft hijacking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 59. Concurrent resolution regarding persecution of Jews in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RARICK:

H. Con. Res. 60. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with re-

spect to the revocation of the United Nations economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 61. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of human rights, including genocide, in the Soviet-occupied Lithuania on the agenda of the United Nations Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 62. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of denial of the right to self-determination, and other human rights, including genocide, in Soviet-occupied Byelorussia on the agenda of the United Nations Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of denial of the right to self-determination, and other human rights, including genocide, in Soviet-occupied Estonia on the agenda of the United Nations Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of human rights violations in the Soviet-occupied Ukraine on the agenda of the United Nations Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 65. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of denial of the right to self-determination, and other human rights in Cuba, on the agenda of the United Nations Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 66. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that no further troop withdrawals should take place until an agreement has been reached by the United States with representatives of the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong regarding the release of all American prisoners; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 68. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam complying with the requirements of the Geneva Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 69. Concurrent resolution to require France to pay its World War I debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint committee to investigate the treatment of prisoners of war in Vietnam; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Con. Res. 71. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to U.S. policy toward political refugees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H. Con. Res. 72. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with re-

spect to an international agreement among major dairy product producing countries providing for orderly and equitable disposal of surplus dairy products; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN:

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution reaffirming the support of the Congress for United Nations peacekeeping and peacemaking operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Congressional Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee on urban affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. LEGGETT, and Mr. MATSUNAGA):

H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee on foreign policy; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KYROS, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NIX, Mr. OBEY, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. WOLFF):

H. Con. Res. 77. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Interior prescribe and implement regulations for the harvesting of northern fur seals to insure quick and painless death before skinning; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. Con. Res. 78. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that U.S. Route 219 should be designated as part of the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the protection that should be provided ships and planes of the Armed Forces of the United States sent on intelligence-gathering missions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution urging review of the United Nations Charter; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 81. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 82. Concurrent resolution urging the President to determine and undertake appropriate actions with respect to stopping armed attacks on aircraft and passengers engaged in international travel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 83. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the revocation of the United Nations economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 84. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the repayment by France of amounts owed to the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H. Con. Res. 85. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that U.S. Route 219 should be designated as part of the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. Con. Res. 86. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a portion of U.S. Route 220 should be designated as part of the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 87. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to international policy on satellite broadcasting; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mr. GRAY, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HAYS, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KLUCCZYNSKI, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. McCLODY, Mr. McDADE, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. NIX, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PIKE, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PUCINSKI, and Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania):

H. Con. Res. 88. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress relating to films and broadcasts which defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or degrade ethnic, racial, and religious groups; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself, Mr. ADDABO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. BOLING, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DENT, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GIAMMO, and Mrs. GRASSO):

H. Con. Res. 89. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress relating to films and broadcasts which defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or degrade ethnic, racial, and religious groups; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. Res. 17. Resolution authorizing payment of salaries of certain committee employees; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. Res. 18. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee:

H. Res. 19. Resolution creating a permanent Select Committee on Small Business to conduct studies and investigations of the problems of small business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Res. 20. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to conduct an investigation and study with respect to certain matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. Res. 21. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to conduct certain studies and investigation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. Res. 22. Resolution to authorize investigations by the Committee on Agriculture; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H. Res. 23. Resolution relating to the creation of a select committee in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SISK:

H. Res. 24. Resolution to create a select committee to regulate parking on the House side of the Capitol; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. Res. 25. Resolution authorizing payment of compensation for certain committee employees; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 26. Resolution providing for the payment out of the contingent fund of the

House of Representatives for a limited period of the salaries of certain House committee personnel newly appointed in the 92nd Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. Res. 27. A resolution to authorize the Committee on the District of Columbia to conduct an investigation and study of the organization, management, operation, and administration of departments and agencies of the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 28. Resolution providing funds for the Committee on the District of Columbia; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WYMAN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WAGGONNER, and Mr. SIKES):

H. Res. 29. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation of certain activities of William Orville Douglas, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, to determine whether impeachment proceedings are warranted; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WYMAN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WAGGONNER, Mr. SIKES, Mr. HUNT, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. HÉBERT, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. GROSS, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FLYNT, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. LANDGREBE, Mr. MIZELL, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MYERS, Mr. NICHOLS, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H. Res. 30. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation of certain activities of William Orville Douglas, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, to determine whether impeachment proceedings are warranted; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. Res. 31. Resolution providing for investigation of National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H. Res. 32. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of transportation problems in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. Res. 33. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BURTON:

H. Res. 34. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H. Res. 35. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the election of a Member of the House as chairman of any standing committee if he has attained the age of 65 years; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H. Res. 36. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 37. Resolution to provide for the creation of a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. Res. 38. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H. Res. 39. Resolution to establish House Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FARICK:

H. Res. 40. Resolution relative to the committee on U.S. Armed Forces; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REES:

H. Res. 41. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself and Mr. FORSYTHE):

H. Res. 42. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RYAN:

H. Res. 43. Resolution condemning the persecution of any persons because of their religion in the Soviet Union; urging the Soviet Union to permit the free exercise of religion and pursuit of culture by Jews and all other citizens; and urging that the Soviet Union allow the emigration of its citizens who wish to emigrate; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 44. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to U.S. ratification of the Conventions on Genocide, Abolition of Forced Labor, Political Rights of Women, and Freedom of Association; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 45. Resolution concerning Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. KASTENMEIER and Mr. MIKVA):

H. Res. 46. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the impairment of first amendment freedoms; to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, and Mr. WHALEN):

H. Res. 47. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FRASER, Mr. MIKVA, and Mr. ROSENTHAL):

H. Res. 48. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives on the use of U.S. Armed Forces, and paramilitary or auxiliary forces, in Laos; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H. Res. 49. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SISK:

H. Res. 50. Resolution relating to the clerk hire allowance of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. Res. 51. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. Res. 52. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing Committee on the Constitution; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H. Res. 53. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. ABZUG (for herself, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BURTON, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mr.

CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DOW, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HALPERN):

H. Res. 54. Resolution to express the sense of the House that the President set the date for withdrawal from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. ABZUG (for herself, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KOCH, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MIKVA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REES, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. WALDIE):

H. Res. 55. Resolution to express the sense of the House that the President set the date for withdrawal from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H. Res. 56. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 57. Resolution requesting the President to urge the Soviet Union to process the requests of 50,000 Soviet citizens for reunions with their families who are outside the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. MCKEVITT, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. RODINO, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. McDADE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CARTER, Mr. KING, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. ZWACH, Mr. McCLOREY, Mr. KYROS, Mr. SIKES, Mr. DENT, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. GIBBONS):

H. Res. 58. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. QUIE, Mr. THONE, Mr. CRANE, Mr. HAYS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. YATES, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. KEMP, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MCCOLLISTER, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. ELBERG, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. BROOMFIELD):

H. Res. 59. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WIGGINS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. ROE, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. VANIK, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CONTE, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. ESCH, Mr. MINTISH, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. DRINAN, and Mr. DANIEL of Virginia):

H. Res. 60. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. KATZ, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. FRELINGHUSEN, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. WYMAN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washing-

ton, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mrs. REID of Illinois, Mr. DUPONT, Mr. DENNIS, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. GROVER, and Mr. STAFFORD):

H. Res. 61. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. PELLY, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mrs. REID of Illinois, Mr. DUPONT, Mr. DENNIS, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. GROVER, and Mr. STAFFORD):

H. Res. 62. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. SPRINGER, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. MANN, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PIKE, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. BRAY, Mr. WINN, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. KEITH, and Mr. EDWARDS of California):

H. Res. 63. Resolution to amend the rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. MORSE, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. VEYSEY, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. PEYSER, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRAGG, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. WYATT, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. FISH):

H. Res. 64. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H. Res. 65. Resolution to amend the rules to provide for timely appropriations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 66. Resolution condemning discrimination, prejudice, and violence against the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland, and requesting the President of the United States to seek a meeting of the United Nations Security Council; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 67. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. Res. 68. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to germaneness; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Res. 69. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DERWINSKI (for himself, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. MINSHALL, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. KEMP):

H. Res. 70. Resolution designating January 22 of each year as Ukrainian Independence Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H. Res. 71. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DOW:

H. Res. 72. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the

jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H. Res. 73. Resolution of Select Committee To Investigate Effect of Federal Laws on the Quality of Education in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H. Res. 74. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 75. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to expedite the enactment of general appropriation measures, to facilitate the making of appropriations for subsequent fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 76. Resolution for the appointment of a select committee to study the effects of Federal policies on the quality of education in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 77. Resolution to provide for a select committee to investigate oil and pipeline operations in Alaska; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD:

H. Res. 78. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H. Res. 79. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 80. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to expedite the enactment of general appropriation measures, to facilitate the making of appropriations for subsequent fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 81. Resolution concerning the continued injustices suffered by Jewish citizens of the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

H. Res. 82. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation of certain activities of William Orville Douglas, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to determine whether impeachment proceedings are warranted; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. Res. 83. Resolution to amend clause 6 of Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 84. Resolution creating a standing Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H. Res. 85. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H. Res. 86. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H. Res. 87. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 88. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Res. 89. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on Self-Determination; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H. Res. 90. Resolution requesting the President to urge the Soviet Union to process the

requests of 50,000 Soviet citizens for reunions with their families who are outside the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 91. Resolution; U.S. aid for Iraqi Jews; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 92. Resolution calling for a national commitment to cure and control cancer within this decade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. Res. 93. Resolution on Earth Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Res. 94. Resolution consistency; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KOCH:

H. Res. 95. Resolution urging the President to resubmit to the Senate for ratification the Geneva Protocol of 1925 banning the first use of gas and bacteriological warfare; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 96. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McDADE:

H. Res. 97. Resolution expressing the support of the House of Representatives with respect to the strategic arms limitation talks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 98. Resolution concerning the continued injustices suffered by Jewish citizens of the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 99. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 100. Resolution to provide for a select committee to investigate oil and pipeline operations in Alaska; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MAYNE:

H. Res. 101. Resolution to establish a Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H. Res. 102. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to establishing an all-volunteer military force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 103. Resolution to provide an annual appropriation for cancer research; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Res. 104. Resolution on dismissal of professional air traffic controllers by the Federal Aviation Administration; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Res. 105. Resolution for the appointment of a select committee to study the effects of Federal policies on the quality of education in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 106. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 107. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MIKVA:

H. Res. 108. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H. Res. 109. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct a full and complete investigation of matters relating to the laws, regulations, directives, and policies including personnel pertaining to the Department of State and such other departments and agencies engaged in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy and the oversea operations, personnel, and facilities of departments and agencies of the United

States which participate in the development and execution of such policy; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MORSE:

H. Res. 110. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the problems of urban areas; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 111. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H. Res. 112. Resolution calling for a national commitment to cure and control cancer within this decade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H. Res. 113. Resolution to amend the rules of the House to abolish joint sponsorship of bills, memorials, or resolutions; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. Res. 114. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct full and complete investigations and studies of all matters within its jurisdiction under the rules of the House or the laws of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. WIGGINS):

H. Res. 115. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of all aspects of crime affecting the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PODELL:

H. Res. 116. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PODELL (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. REES, and Mr. CLARK):

H. Res. 117. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the establishment of an international consortium under the auspices of the United Nations for the purpose of controlling illicit traffic in certain drugs and limiting the market supply of such drugs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. ABOWREZK, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ADABBO, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BARING, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BELL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. BINGHAM, and Mr. BLACKBURN):

H. Res. 118. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BURLINSON of Missouri, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CAFFERY, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CARTER, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. COTTER, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DICKINSON, and Mr. DIGGS):

H. Res. 119. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DORN, Mr. DOW, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DUPONT, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana, Mr. EDWARDS of

Alabama, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. ESCH, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FREY, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. GAYDOS):

H. Res. 120. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. GIAIMO, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. HILLIS, and Mr. HORTON):

H. Res. 121. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LENNON, Mr. LENT, Mr. LINK, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. McDADA, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. McFALL, Mr. McKINNEY, Mr. MANN, Mr. MATHIS of Georgia, Mr. MATSUNAGA, and Mr. MAYNE):

H. Res. 122. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. MIKVA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. NIX, Mr. OBEY, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PRICE of Texas, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. REES):

H. Res. 123. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. REUSS, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROBISON, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SHIPLEY, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, and Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin):

H. Res. 124. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. VEYSEY, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. WYNN, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WYMAN, Mr. YATES, Mr. YATRON, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. ZABLOCKI, and Mr. CULVER):

H. Res. 125. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H. Res. 126. Resolution; World habeas corpus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 127. Resolution to include drum and bugle corps under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H. Res. 128. Resolution to create a select committee on the utilization and development of rural America; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REID of New York (for himself and Mr. HALPERN):

H. Res. 129. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H. Res. 130. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to establishment of at least one standard metropolitan statistical area in each State; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H. Res. 131. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to establishing an all-volunteer military force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RYAN:

H. Res. 132. Resolution creating a select committee of urban affairs in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 133. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHWENDEL:

H. Res. 134. Resolution to change House rules relating to election of committee chairmen; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. Res. 135. Resolution expressing the sense of the House with respect to an early resolution by the Supreme Court of the problems involved in desegregating the Nation's public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H. Res. 136. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the people of all Ireland should have an opportunity to express their will for union by an election under the auspices of a United Nations commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 137. Resolution designating January 22 of each year as Ukrainian Independence Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. Res. 138. Resolution conferring jurisdiction over the food stamp program upon the Committee on Banking and Currency; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURLINSON of Missouri, Mrs. CHISOLM, Mr. FISH, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. ICHORD, and Mr. DERWINSKI):

H. Res. 139. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to an international compact regarding the safety of persons entitled to diplomatic immunity; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TALCOTT (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. KYROS, Mr. HOGAN, and Mr. REID of New York):

H. Res. 140. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WYMAN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WAGGONER, Mr. SIKES, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. SATTERFIELD, Mr. SCHMITZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia,

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. HALEY, Mr. RABICK, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. CLARK, Mr. SCHERLE, Mr. STUCKEY, Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HALL, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. KING, Mr. CRANE, and Mr. ROBERTS):

H. Res. 141. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation of certain activities of William Orville Douglas, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, to determine whether impeachment proceedings are warranted; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the unemployment crisis in the Commonwealth; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2. Also, a memorial of the senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the treatment of Jews in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 1754. A bill for the relief of L. C. Benedict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H.R. 1755. A bill for the relief of Tomasa Rivera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 1756. A bill for the relief of Michele Anastasi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1757. A bill for the relief of Bernardo Maria Foto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1758. A bill for the relief of Armando Gigante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1759. A bill for the relief of Domenico Lo Brano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1760. A bill for the relief of Benny Ove Nielsen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1761. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Noto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 1762. A bill for the relief of the West Fargo Pioneer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1763. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property in the State of North Dakota to the Central Dakota Nursing Home; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 1764. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Angelilli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1765. A bill for the relief of Elisabetta Baglione; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1766. A bill for the relief of Silvia Boaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1767. A bill for the relief of Francesco Branca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1768. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Cerin and Mafalda Cerin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1769. A bill for the relief of Teresa De Benedetto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1770. A bill for the relief of Loredano De La Feld; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1771. A bill for the relief of Leopoldo DiTrapani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1772. A bill for the relief of Stella Fenesia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1773. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Gagliardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1774. A bill for the relief of Elena Giacometti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1775. A bill for the relief of Virginia M. Gozas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1776. A bill for the relief of John Claude Hienemann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1777. A bill for the relief of Anka Kosanovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1778. A bill for the relief of Giacomo La Bianca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1779. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Lombardi, Angela Lombardi, Maria Carmela Lombardi, and Stella Francisca Lombardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1780. A bill for the relief of Ranulfo Marquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1781. A bill for the relief of Antonio Moretti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1782. A bill for the relief of Giuseppina Morosi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1783. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bianca Panozza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1784. A bill for the relief of Rosaria Prunotto and Roberto Prunotto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1785. A bill for the relief of Antonietta Rossi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1786. A bill for the relief of Oriono Rossi and Anna Rossi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1787. A bill for the relief of Norman Edward Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1788. A bill for the relief of Rozalia Szuster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1789. A bill for the relief of Henryk Tereszchenko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1790. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Wacława Tosta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1791. A bill for the relief of Ireen E. Vickers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 1792. A bill for the relief of Clyde Bruce Aitchison, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1793. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Francisco de Paula Baptista and Joao Baptista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1794. A bill for the relief of Miss Nguyen Thi Bong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1795. A bill for the relief of Leonard Alfred Brownrigg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1796. A bill for the relief of Eufemio Dacanay Felix; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1797. A bill for the relief of Agustina Felipe Fiesta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1798. A bill for the relief of Felix Kimpo Gonzales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1799. A bill for the relief of Janie Caro Gregorio and Helen Iian Gregorio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1800. A bill for the relief of Claricia B. Joven; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1801. A bill for the relief of Vilis Lapenieks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1802. A bill for the relief of Rogelio V. Lapuz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1803. A bill for the relief of Houston Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1804. A bill for the relief of Sang In Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1805. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Dimitrios Likomitros and Panagiotis Likomitros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1806. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. McGarry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1807. A bill for the relief of Laura Massaglia and certain other persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1808. A bill for the relief of Mie Matsushima; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1809. A bill for the relief of Gabriel Munoz-Amezquita (also known as Tony Ruiz Castro); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1810. A bill for the relief of Miss Eleni Spanopulo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1811. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Nicolae I. Spuza, Ana Spuza, Diana Spuza, Decebal Spuza, and Maria Spuza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1812. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hatusue Taniguchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1813. A bill for the relief of David Man-Kwang Tseng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1814. A bill for the relief of Ricardo P. Villaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1815. A bill for the relief of Patrick Hua-Pu Wang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1816. A bill to authorize the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claim of the L. R. Daniel Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 1817. A bill to authorize Benjamin S. Persons to accept appointment as Vice Consul (honorary) of the Republic of El Salvador in Atlanta, Ga.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 1818. A bill for the relief of Modesto Marcial Ferrer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (by request):

H.R. 1819. A bill for the relief of Giuseppa Alessandrini (nee Belacchi); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1820. A bill for the relief of Guido Aquilini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1821. A bill for the relief of Wilfried K. Byl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1822. A bill for the relief of Rogelio Gutierrez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1823. A bill for the relief of Sung Hyum Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1824. A bill for the relief of Clinton M. Hoose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1825. A bill for the relief of Pasquale La Penna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1826. A bill for the relief of Yuksel Sagirliloglu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1827. A bill for the relief of Lilia C. Sanjur; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1828. A bill for the relief of Lourdes Barbosa Santana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1829. A bill for the relief of Asuncion V. Anonuevo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1830. A bill for the relief of Atanacia E. Bondoc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CABELL:

H.R. 1831. A bill for the relief of Louis Gena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1832. A bill for the relief of Adela Hidad La Riva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 1833. A bill for the relief of Shin Cha Bek Grider; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 1834. A bill for the relief of Antonio Gullino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1835. A bill for the relief of Carl C. Strauss and Mary Ann Strauss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1836. A bill for the relief of Ruth V. Hawley, Marvin E. Kreil, Elaine E. Benic, and Gerald L. Thayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1837. A bill for the relief of Shukri Abed Zazou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 1838. A bill for the relief of Marija Jurisic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1839. A bill for the relief of Carolina Rizzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1840. A bill for the relief of Laszlo Toth and his wife, Maria Toth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 1841. A bill for the relief of Louis Korchek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1842. A bill for the relief of Takio Nozu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1843. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosenda Herminia Nieto and her minor son, Fernand Javier Nieto Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 1844. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe D'Acquisto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 1845. A bill for the relief of Mary P. Cain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1846. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosita I. Ines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1847. A bill for the relief of Fernando Jesus Ontiveros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1848. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Esther Sevilla de Soto and her children, Manuel Ricardo Sevilla and Silvia Esther Sevilla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1849. A bill for the relief of Jacques Urbach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1850. A bill for the relief of Meyer Weinger and Fay Weinger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 1851. A bill for the relief of Patrick J. O'Connor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 1852. A bill for the relief of Teresita Gorostica Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOW:

H.R. 1853. A bill for the relief of Aspacia Aspoullis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1854. A bill for the relief of Miss Helena Bilhart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1855. A bill for the relief of Jean Paul Erepmoc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1856. A bill for the relief of Julian Castano Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1857. A bill for the relief of Stanislaw and Helene Jaros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1858. A bill for the relief of Millicent Russel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 1859. A bill for the relief of Robah N. Browder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1860. A bill for the relief of David Capps, formerly a corporal in the U.S. Marine Corps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1861. A bill for the relief of Kenneth

L. MacLeod; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1862. A bill for the relief of Frank J. McCabe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1863. A bill for the relief of Noel S. Marston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1864. A bill for the relief of A. Hughlett Mason; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1865. A bill to permit the vessel *Pious Puffin* to be documented for use in the coastwise trade; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1866. A bill to authorize the President to award the Medal for Merit to Oskar J. W. Hansen in recognition of his extraordinary artistic achievement in the execution of the sculpture "Liberty" at Yorktown; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 1867. A bill for the relief of Han Choon Hee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 1868. A bill for the relief of Haydee Olga Casado Ravenet; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 1869. A bill for the relief of Richard W. Hoffman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1870. A bill for the relief of Paz Hachero Jabonillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 1871. A bill for the relief of Sabastiano Bella and Elena Bella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 1872. A bill for the relief of William H. Brady; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1873. A bill for the relief of Col. and Mrs. Harvey H. Hewitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1874. A bill for the relief of Maurice R. Sequist, Lt. Col. U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 1875. A bill for the relief of Sanatolo Beneduce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1876. A bill for the relief of Guy Glaser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1877. A bill for the relief of Anna Leonetti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1878. A bill for the relief of Cesare Tambellini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 1879. A bill for the relief of Myrtle H. Davis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1880. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fong Chao Sin Hwa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1881. A bill for the relief of Harry A. Murray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1882. A bill for the relief of Clarendia Sherburn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 1883. A bill for the relief of Roberto Cerbone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1884. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Anselm C. Griffith and children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1885. A bill for the relief of Gennaro Orlando; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1886. A bill for the relief of Joseph Perrone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1887. A bill for the relief of Caterina Elisabetta Polera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H.R. 1888. A bill for the relief of Renato Arrighi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODLING:

H.R. 1889. A bill for the relief of Clovis M. Baker, commander, U.S. Navy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1890. A bill for the relief of Robert F.

Cheatwood, Walter R. Cottom, Kenneth Greene, Kenneth L. March, Ernest Levy, and the estate of Charles J. Hiller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1891. A bill for the relief of John W. Watson, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1892. A bill for the relief of Stephen C. Yednock; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1893. A bill for the relief of certain civilian personnel employed by the Navy Department, for expenses incurred incident to temporary duty performed at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1942; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 1894. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Soon Wol Yang (also known as Mary Yang); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1895. A bill for the relief of Helena Janina Kuropatwa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1896. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Polcino and Almerinda Miletta Polcino, his wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1897. A bill for the relief of Bernard Joseph Marie Sweets; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 1898. A bill for the relief of Pablo Gregorich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1899. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria G. Orsini (nee Mari); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 1900. A bill for the relief of Jesus Cruz-Figueroa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1901. A bill for the relief of Caroline Elizabeth Adora Rebitz and Doris Elenore Davey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1902. A bill for the relief of Hans Joaquin Felsch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1903. A bill for the relief of Col. Harold B. McCullough, U.S. Air Force (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1904. A bill for the relief of Michael R. Marino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1905. A bill for the relief of Dionisio Sabio Radoc and Espirita Cuntapay Radoc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1906. A bill for the relief of Hernan Saavedra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1907. A bill for the relief of Arnold D. Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1908. A bill for the relief of Royal Canadian Legion Pipe Band of San Jose, Calif.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 1909. A bill for the relief of Luciano Di Salvo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.R. 1910. A bill for the relief of Marianito D. Alaán; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1911. A bill for the relief of Gaetano Di Marco, Benedetta Di Marco, and Gustavo Di Marco, husband, wife, and minor child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1912. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Narducci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1913. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo Vittore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.R. 1914. A bill for the relief of Harry Harmon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1915. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H.R. 1916. A bill for the relief of Vera Antunes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1917. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria De Simone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1918. A bill for the relief of Manuel Correia de Quadros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1919. A bill for the relief of Antonio Guarino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1920. A bill for the relief of Sister Innocenza (Natalina Zerlotin); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1921. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Mastrangelo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1922. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Sanfilippo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1923. A bill for the relief of Maria LoCicero Shone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1924. A bill for the relief of Guisepppe and Francesco Siragusa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H.R. 1925. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Thomas S. Crofford; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 1926. A bill for the relief of Dale William Swain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 1927. A bill for the relief of Antonino Iacoucci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 1928. A bill for the relief of Tadeusz M. Krystyniak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HICKS of Washington:

H.R. 1929. A bill for the relief of Edgar Harold Bradley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1930. A bill for the relief of Walter O. Ivey, sergeant, U.S. Army (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H.R. 1931. A bill for the relief of Jesus Manual Cabral; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 1932. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1933. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Laszlo Fulop and daughters, Eva and Alice Fulop; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 1934. A bill for the relief of Sylva G. Brazzale and her infant son, David R. Brand; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 1935. A bill for the relief of George F. Mills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1936. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to rectify a public land transaction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1937. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Placer County, Calif., to Mrs. Edna C. Marshall, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 1938. A bill for the relief of Anna Gambino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1939. A bill for the relief of Mohamed Habeeb Haniff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 1940. A bill for the relief of Frank Travers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 1941. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Wallace S. Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1942. A bill for the relief of Sheng Ming Cheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1943. A bill for the relief of Ralph Rocco D'Alessandro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1944. A bill for the relief of Eva Ezri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1945. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maya Jabbour Grigg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1946. A bill for the relief of Mostafa Mirhashemi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1947. A bill for the relief of Weenicezie Joan Sharma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1948. A bill for the relief of Branka Mardessich and Sonia S. Silvani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1949. A bill for the relief of Miss Nguyen Thoa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1950. A bill for the relief of Israel Wald; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 1951. A bill for the relief of Robert G. Campardon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1952. A bill for the relief of Angelo Panari and Pierina Panari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1953. A bill for the relief of Irene Ivy Shaw; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1955. A bill for the relief of Gloria R. Tallnao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1956. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain real property in the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 1957. A bill for the relief of Halna Jefimik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 1958. A bill for the relief of Marjorie C. Grantham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLOREY:

H.R. 1959. A bill for the relief of American Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1960. A bill for the relief of Nazar Hayat Khan Tiwana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 1961. A bill for the relief of Menna Powell Jones; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 1962. A bill for the relief of Dah Mi Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1963. A bill for the relief of Andrea Montano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McEWEN:

H.R. 1964. A bill for the relief of Domenico Rocco Tropepi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 1965. A bill for the relief of Antonio Aiello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1966. A bill for the relief of Helen Rose Botto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1967. A bill for the relief of Roberto Manlig; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1968. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kathryn S. Ports; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1969. A bill for the relief of Aparicia Santiago; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1970. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Andree Simone Van Moppes and her children, Alain Van Moppes and Didier Van Moppes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHIAS of California:

H.R. 1971. A bill for the relief of Pedro Espiloy Alviar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1972. A bill for the relief of Rosa Barbero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1973. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Falk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1974. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gloria Vazquez Herrera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1975. A bill for the relief of Miguel Maria Irigoyen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 1976. A bill for the relief of Robert Cheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1977. A bill for the relief of Celia G. Debs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1978. A bill for the relief of Mose Fenika Fa'anana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1979. A bill for the relief of Julita Funtanilla and her minor children, Wilhelmina Funtanilla, Sylvia Funtanilla, and Josephine Funtanilla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1980. A bill for the relief of Hiroyuki Furukawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1981. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Teresita Gutierrez Irish; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1982. A bill for the relief of Tony S. Kinoshita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1983. A bill for the relief of Lai Hin Lee, Lai Sun Lee, and Yuk See Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1984. A bill for the relief of Yoichiro Matsumura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1985. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Goze Nakama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1986. A bill for the relief of Concepcion Aldover Nipaz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1987. A bill for the relief of Keitaro Nomura, his wife, Iyoko Nomura, and their minor sons, Chiyotaka Nomura and Koji Nomura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1988. A bill for the relief of Young Hoon Park, his wife, Eurnhi Park, their minor daughters, Myong Ok Park and Nam Ok Park, and their minor son, Soo Jin Park; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1989. A bill for the relief of Fukumatsu Sato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1990. A bill for the relief of Ryoichi Sawai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1991. A bill for the relief of the estate of Junichi Taketa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1992. A bill for the relief of Matsu Tengan and his wife, Kama Tengan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1993. A bill for the relief of Miss Akenese Valma'a; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 1994. A bill for the relief of Donald L. Bulmer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1995. A bill for the relief of Miss Margaret Gale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1996. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anita Lingho Tong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 1997. A bill for the relief of Joseph F. Sullivan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 1998. A bill for the relief of James L. Gerard, James W. Summers, and William D. Cissel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1999. A bill for the relief of Barbara A. Dalkiran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2000. A bill for the relief of Servillano C. Espi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2001. A bill for the relief of Bruce I. Gilbert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2002. A bill for the relief of Louis Teipoonui Gooding; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2003. A bill for the relief of James H. Kane; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2004. A bill for the relief of Mrs. An-

drea Pasion and her minor daughter, Benedicita Pasion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 2005. A bill for the relief of Aristide Roberto Ricci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 2006. A bill for the relief of Jesus Agner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2007. A bill for the relief of Antonia Campo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2008. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Cantacesso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2009. A bill for the relief of Maria Di Mascio Cantacesso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2010. A bill for the relief of Maria A. Ferrara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2011. A bill for the relief of Phillip C. Riley and Donald F. Lane; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2012. A bill for the relief of Rosaria Mec; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2013. A bill for the relief of Felice Oriandella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2014. A bill for the relief of Anna Ruzzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2015. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Signorello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2016. A bill for the relief of Maria Signorello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2017. A bill for the relief of George Talissee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 2018. A bill for the relief of Maria Deolinda and Joao da Conceicao Albano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2019. A bill for the relief of Manuel Andrade; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2020. A bill for the relief of Vedat Fahreddin Arkay and Mohaddes Arkay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2021. A bill for the relief of Antonio Azzaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2022. A bill for the relief of Assuntina Buonapane; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2023. A bill for the relief of Mario DeNicola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2024. A bill for the relief of Raffaele De Padova; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2025. A bill for the relief of Oil-Garlo Lobo Depina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2026. A bill for the relief of Jose M. Monteiro Fontes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2027. A bill for the relief of Goon Mee Heung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2028. A bill for the relief of Spyridon Kavadas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2029. A bill for the relief of Gaetano La Bella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2030. A bill for the relief of Giovanni, Malfada, Cinzia, and Lucio Paolini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2031. A bill for the relief of Eugenio and Renata Sanacore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2032. A bill for the relief of Chan Yun Tai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2033. A bill for the relief of Goon Wing Wah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 2034. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell the MV Chestatee; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.R. 2035. A bill for the relief of William R. Karsteter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2036. A bill for the relief of Miss Linda Ortega; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2037. A bill for the relief of Carlos Priego Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2038. A bill for the relief of Luisa Cella de Reyes, Carlos Crispin Reyes, and Luisa Maria Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2039. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Violeta Q. Sipus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2040. A bill for the relief of Wah Fat Won (also known as Suey Hong Won); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2041. A bill for the relief of Hong Quing Lee (also known as Ngung Cheong Wong); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEYSER:

H.R. 2042. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gregoria Grande Bermudes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2043. A bill for the relief of Lapaz Mercado Ibea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2044. A bill for the relief of Amy Estelle Sebros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2045. A bill for the relief of Aurora Sulpizi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 2046. A bill for the relief of Mabel Alice Bennett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 2047. A bill for the relief of Marion Owen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas:

H.R. 2048. A bill for the relief of Vladimiro Canulla family (Vladimiro, Romana Bardella, Marco Valerio, and Paolo); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 2049. A bill for the relief of Michael Burton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 2050. A bill for the relief of Luigi Avallone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2051. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Leo R. McArde; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2052. A bill for the relief of Luz Maria Cruz Aleman Phillips; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES:

H.R. 2053. A bill for the relief of Vicente C. Capacite; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2054. A bill for the relief of Mr. Alfonso Cediel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2055. A bill for the relief of Lourdes De Leon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2056. A bill for the relief of Nikola Filipidis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2057. A bill for the relief of Katharina Gaertner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2058. A bill for the relief of Harvey Hart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2059. A bill for the relief of Miss Jenny Jo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2060. A bill for the relief of Miss Hiroko Kurokawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2061. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gianna Groves Lord; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2062. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Agueda C. Monserrat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2063. A bill for the relief of Mohammed Aslam A. R. Munjee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2064. A bill for the relief of Roswood Enterprises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2065. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Prima C. Ruivivar and her minor son, Francisco C. Ruivivar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2066. A bill for the relief of Vistacion V. Hernandez Tecson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2067. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rose

Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2068. A bill for the relief of Benita Valderama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2069. A bill for the relief of Byung Yuk Yu and Myoung Ja Yu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 2070. A bill for the relief of Maria Luigia Di Giorgio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 2071. A bill for the relief of Angelina Cappa Cardamone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2072. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Casale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2073. A bill for the relief of Rose and Giulio Ciccone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2074. A bill for the relief of Rosina Parisi, Donato Parisi, and Gerardo Parisi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2075. A bill for the relief of Enzo Piombetti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2076. A bill for the relief of Vladimiro Rodriguez LaHera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2077. A bill for the relief of Mario Sarni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2078. A bill for the relief of Daniel Srique; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2079. A bill for the relief of Dimitrios P. Tassios; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2080. A bill for the relief of Sister Josephine Di Guida, Sister Louise Gargione, Sister Angelina Mele, and Sister Rose Ricciardelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2081. A bill for the relief of Heather Doreen Warner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.R. 2082. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain public lands in Wyoming to the occupants of the land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 2083. A bill for the relief of Nicolo Avvocato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2084. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Mario Buraglia and son, Giuseppe Buraglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2085. A bill for the relief of Rosina Cervini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2086. A bill for the relief of Carmelo G. Garofalo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2087. A bill for the relief of Park Ok Soo, and Noh Mi Ok; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2088. A bill for the relief of Agostino Vazzana, and their children, Renata and Natale Vazzana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 2089. A bill for the relief of Miss Corazon Chu Cea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2090. A bill for the relief of Norma Esther Sturiza and her daughter, Andrea Claudia Coltellini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2091. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jilma Venegas de Westbrook; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2092. A bill for the relief of Rafael Hernandez-Rangel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2093. A bill for the relief of Estela Aguilar Hurtado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2094. A bill for the relief of Primitivo Manalo Santos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 2095. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to present a gold

medal to the widow of Martin Luther King, Jr.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SANDMAN:

H.R. 2096. A bill for the relief of Anna Del Baglivo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2097. A bill for the relief of Francesco Costanzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2098. A bill for the relief of Antonio Filippo D'Agostino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2099. A bill for the relief of Mario Errera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2100. A bill for the relief of Eugene P. Horton, Remilda Horton, and James Horton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2101. A bill for the relief of Cecilia Pelaez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2102. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Trimarchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHERLE:

H.R. 2103. A bill for the relief of Jesse Pursell and Sam Corbino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI:

H.R. 2104. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 2105. A bill for the relief of Sung-Won Ko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 2106. A bill for the relief of Carmela Toschi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 2107. A bill for the relief of Jose Betencourt de Simas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2108. A bill for the relief of Nemesio Gomez-Sanchez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 2109. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Andreano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2110. A bill for the relief of the estate of Julius L. Goepfinger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEELE:

H.R. 2111. A bill for the relief of Sofio and Cesaria Salemi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 2112. A bill for the relief of Cindeline Dawn Dillon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2113. A bill for the relief of Jan Pawelczak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 2114. A bill for the relief of Nelita Duazo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2115. A bill for the relief of Dr. Raymond W. Ferrier; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2116. A bill for the relief of Dr. Delfina M. Iballo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 2117. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nguong Thi Tran (formerly Nguyen Thi Nguong, A13707-473D/3); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 2118. A bill for the relief of Amos E. Norby; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 2119. A bill for the relief of Ruben P. Red; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 2120. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo Bichi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2121. A bill for the relief of Rafael Cisneros-Calderon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2122. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Harold E. Gladstone and Elsie Gladstone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2123. A bill for the relief of Edith L. Lynch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2124. A bill for the relief of Providenza Piscitello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2125. A bill for the relief of Douglas F. Scott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALEN:

H.R. 2126. A bill for the relief of Sofia Papadimou Dimitroff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2127. A bill for the relief of the estate of Charles Zonars, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2128. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved mineral interests of the United States in certain land located in the State of California to the record owners of the surface thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 2129. A bill for the relief of Rosa Marigliano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 2130. A bill for the relief of Michiko Unoki Gonzalez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2131. A bill for the relief of The Howrey Lumber Company; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 2132. A bill for the relief of Commander Albert G. Berry, Junior; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2133. A bill for the relief of Mr. Hayden A. Moore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2134. A bill for the relief of Joseph Pacholek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2135. A bill for the relief of Ruben Platte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2136. A bill for the relief of Nguyet thi Tran and Dzung thi kim Tran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2137. A bill for the relief of Katsu Asage Whetstone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WINN:

H.R. 2138. A bill for the relief of Amino Brothers Company, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2139. A bill for the relief of Usto E. Schulz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 2140. A bill for the relief of John S. Frim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 2141. A bill for the relief of Miss Ljiljana Nikodinovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATRON:

H.R. 2142. A bill for the relief of Pietro Commodaro and his wife, Vittorio Commodaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. Con. Res. 90. Concurrent resolution recognizing the golf course of the Foxburg Country Club of Foxburg, Pa., as the oldest golf course in continuous use in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By Mr. BRINKLEY: Petition of Mrs. Ben Purcell, Mrs. John R. Hill, Mr. Bernard Bull, Mrs. W. Howard Parham, Mrs. Floyd Adams, Mrs. John Stivarius, Mrs. R. W. Burgamy, Mrs. Robert G. Levy, Mrs. Shirley Hirsch Minkow, Mrs. Marie E. Frankiewicz, Mrs. John E. Watts, and Mrs. Cecelia B. McCravey of Columbus, Ga., et al., urging the Congress of the United States to work for the immediate release of our American servicemen held in captivity in Southeast Asia prisons; to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

2. By Mr. MITCHELL: Petition of Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, containing 500,000 of the 3 million signatures which were presented by him at the U.S. Capitol on January 15, 1971, calling upon the Congress and the President of the United States to declare that each January 15, the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., shall be a national holiday in honor and memory of Dr. King; to the committee on the Judiciary.

3. By Mr. MIKVA: Petition of Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, containing 500,000 of the 3 million signatures which were presented by him at the U.S. Capitol on January 15, 1971, calling upon the Congress and the President of the United States to declare that each January 15, the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., shall be a national holiday in honor and memory of Dr. King; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4. By Mr. JACOBS: Petition of Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, containing 500,000 of the 3 million signatures which were presented by him at the U.S. Capitol on January 15, 1971, calling upon the Congress and the President of the United States to declare that each January 15, the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., shall be a national holiday in honor and memory of Dr. King; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5. By Mr. EDWARDS of California: Petition of Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, containing 500,000 of the 3 million signatures which were presented by him at the U.S. Capitol on January 15, 1971, calling upon the Congress and the President of the United States to declare that each January 15, the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., shall be a national holiday in honor and memory of Dr. King; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6. By Mr. CONYERS: Petition of Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, containing 500,000 of the 3 million signatures which were presented by him at the U.S. Capitol on January 15, 1971, calling upon the Congress and the President of the United States to declare that each January 15, the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., shall be a national holiday in honor and memory of Dr. King; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7. By Mr. RYAN: Petition of Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, containing 500,000 of the 3 million signatures which were presented by him at the U.S. Capitol on January 15, 1971, calling upon the Congress and the President of the United States to declare that each January 15, the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., shall be a national holiday in honor and memory of Dr. King; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Okinawa Mayor's Association, Naha, Okinawa, relative to the removal of poison-gas weapons from Okinawa; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9. Also, petition of Robert Osborne Limster, Statesville, N.C., relative to the establishment of a National Money Commission; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

10. Also, petition of Priests' Senate, Archdiocese of Boston, Mass., relative to political asylum; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

11. Also, petition of Tau Epsilon Rho Law Fraternity, relative to the treatment of Jews in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

12. Also, petition of the Common Council, Buffalo, N.Y., relative to lead standards for gasoline; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

13. Also, petition of National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, Milwaukee, Wis., relative to revenue sharing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

14. Also, petition of William Martin Cavanaugh, Alhambra, Calif., relative to redress of

grievances; to the Committee on Judiciary.

15. Also, petition of William Martin Cavanaugh, Alhambra, Calif., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

16. Also, petition of the Board of Chosen

Freeholders, Middlesex County, N.J., relative to revenue sharing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

17. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, York, Pa., relative to Federal income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE—Friday, January 22, 1971

The Senate met at 8 p.m. and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, in whom we live and move and have our being, we thank Thee for all the sacred memories and hallowed recollections which cluster about the life of Thy servant, Richard Russell. We thank Thee this moment for the nobility of his character, for his gracious manners and courtly bearing, for his parliamentary skills, for his wise statesmanship and for his service to this Nation. Comfort those who mourn. Inspire and strengthen all who remain to serve Thee here.

O Lord, open our minds to Thy truth, our hearts to Thy grace, our beings to Thy love. Give wisdom and clarity to the President who speaks, understanding to all who listen, and a new dedication of all the people to the making of a better nation in a world at peace.

In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled; that CARL ALBERT, a Representative from the State of Oklahoma, has been elected Speaker; and W. Pat Jennings, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 92d Congress.

The message announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) providing for a joint session of the House and Senate on Friday, January 22, 1971, to receive the President of the United States, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

REPORT OF PRESIDENTIAL NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the committee appointed to join a similar committee of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, reports that they have performed that duty, and that the President has advised that he would be pleased to address the two Houses in joint session tonight.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 21, 1971, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1971

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns this evening, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, after discussing this matter with the distinguished minority leader, and in the interest of the continuity of government, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 4) as follows:

S. RES. 4

Resolved, That Honorable Allen J. Ellender, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th day of March 1890 on the subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to the resolution and send it to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows: Strike the name of ALLEN J. ELLENDER of Louisiana and insert in lieu thereof, GEORGE D. AIKEN of Vermont.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 4) was agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send another resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the resolution as follows:

S. RES. 5

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Hon.

Allen J. Ellender, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 5) was considered and agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a third resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the resolution, as follows:

S. RES. 6

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. Allen J. Ellender, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 6) was considered and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER) will approach the desk and the oath will be administered to him.

The Honorable ALLEN J. ELLENDER, escorted by Mr. MANSFIELD, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to him by the Vice President.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

ORDER FOR JOINT SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on House Concurrent Resolution No. 1.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 1, which was read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on January 22, 1971, at 9 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) was considered and agreed to.