

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Monday, May 14, 1973*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Rev. Bob Turnbull, "Chaplain of Waikiki Beach," Honolulu, Hawaii, offered the following prayer:

Dear Heavenly Father, it is with thanksgiving that I recall Your inspiration to one of our queens in Hawaii wherein she wrote a hymnal prayer, "O Kou Aloha No Aia I Ka Lani A O Lou Oia I Oo He Hemolele Ho'i." We thank You Lord that we understand it to mean, "O Lord Thy loving mercy is high as the heavens. It tells us of Thy truth and 'tis filled with holiness." May Your holiness be the holiness of all of us in this room today. We are thankful that Your eternal strength can be our assurance and our guidance. We love You because You first loved us. Aloha Ke Akua.

God bless us all. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

**THE SPEAKER.** The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 721. An act to authorize appropriations for the Indian Claims Commission for fiscal year 1974, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 70. An act to promote commerce and establish a Council on Energy Policy, and for other purposes;

S. 1002. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Paul Pinto;

S. 1752. An act prescribing the objectives and functions of the National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality; and

S. 373. An act to insure the separation of Federal powers and to protect the legislative function by requiring the President to notify the Congress whenever he, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the head of any department or agency of the United States, or any officer or employee of the United States, impounds, orders the impounding, or permits the impounding of budget authority, and to provide a procedure under which the Senate and the House of Representatives may approve the impounding action, in whole or in part, or require the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the department or agency of the United States, or the officer or employee of the United States, to cease such action, in whole or in part, as directed

by Congress, and to establish a ceiling on fiscal year 1974 expenditures.

## THE HONORABLE ROBERT F. FROEHLKE

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

**MR. MONTGOMERY.** Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to mention a few thoughts on the achievements of the Honorable Robert F. Froehlke, Secretary of the Army, who is resigning his position on May 15. Secretary Froehlke first joined the Defense Department in January 1969 as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration. He remained in this position until July 1971, at which time he was confirmed as Secretary of the Army following the Honorable Stanley Resor. Mr. Froehlke's contributions as an administrator, and more specifically, in his role as coordinator of all defense intelligence resources, are well known to the House. I would like to focus on an area for which he has been less known, perhaps, but which will have enduring impact on the Army of the future. Secretary Froehlke has been with the Army in a difficult period of transition. While reducing reliance on the draft as a source of its manpower and suffering the disaffection inherited from the Vietnam conflict, the Army needed inspired leadership to regain its confidence and move toward a volunteer force. Secretary Froehlke not only provided that leadership but clearly recognized that a volunteer Army could succeed only if its soldiers were properly motivated and challenged by meaningful tasks. Secretary Froehlke's commitment to job satisfaction and improved interpersonal communication has resulted in an Army where men and women have an enhanced opportunity to serve with decency, dignity, and personal satisfaction.

## CAN GENERAL HAIG LEGALLY AND ETHICALLY SERVE TWO MASTERS?

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

**MR. MOSS.** Mr. Speaker, the entire country is watching the Watergate imbroglio unfold in an atmosphere of disquiet, disbelief, and disillusionment. In the process of developing all the evidence, Congress has an obligation to insure that other vital portions of our governmental process are not compromised in the name of repairing already existing damage. Such a situation has already come into being concerning the roles being played by one of our highest ranking military people.

As a result of Mr. Haldeman's White House exit, the President has reached up to top Pentagon command levels, naming Gen. Alexander Haig, Jr., as his replacement. Haig, a professional Army officer, has already stated publicly that he will remain in service. In his mind, therefore, and in the public eye, he is first and foremost a professional

**THE REVEREND BOB TURNBULL, CHAPLAIN OF WAIKIKI, LEADS HOUSE IN OPENING PRAYER**

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

**MR. MATSUNAGA.** Mr. Speaker, it was my distinct pleasure to arrange for the Reverend Bob Turnbull, Hawaii's "Chaplain of Waikiki Beach," to deliver our opening prayer for this legislative day. To the best of my knowledge, Reverend Turnbull is the first minister from the State of Hawaii to offer a prayer in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Because of his dedicated service, not only to the people of Hawaii, but also to our large transient population of tourists, military personnel, and the so-called street people, Reverend Turnbull was officially designated the "Chaplain of Waikiki Beach" by Gov. John A. Burns. He is the founder and president of World Resort Chaplaincies, an evangelical, non-denominational, nonprofit corporation. In connection with his ministry, he founded "Sun and Soul Talk," a worship service held every Sunday morning on Waikiki Beach, and established Hawaii's only 24-hour emergency hotline telephone service. In addition, Reverend Turnbull serves as a chaplain to the Honolulu Police Department and works with the Army's chaplains to serve military personnel and their families in Hawaii. Ordained a Lutheran, of Chippewa American Indian ancestry, a former track star, he is an active member of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

Reverend Turnbull is just winding up a highly successful tour with the Defense Department's joint civilian orientation program, during which he toured military bases throughout the Nation. I invite my colleagues to avail themselves of this opportunity to visit with him, and to thank him for his inspiring opening prayer.

**MR. LANDGREBE.** Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

**MR. MATSUNAGA.** I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

**MR. LANDGREBE.** Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my good friend and colleague from Hawaii in extending a warm welcome to Reverend Turnbull, who gave the invocation for us today.

As one of the very few Lutheran Members of the House of Representatives, I am particularly pleased to join my friend from Hawaii in extending an enthusiastic welcome to Reverend Turnbull.

Also, I wish to say thank you to Reverend Turnbull for coming all the way from Hawaii to bring to us God's blessing.

**MR. MATSUNAGA.** Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana for his remarks.

military person. In his new position, he serves as the controlling force over who sees the President and what information reaches our Chief Executive. It is also commonly recognized that this position carries with it a policymaking function, complete with sensitive political duties.

This may be a serious violation of long established rules of conduct governing any military role in our delicately balanced civilian political process.

Section 973(b) of title 10 of the United States Code, states, as follows:

Except as otherwise provided by law, no officer on active duty list of the regular Army, regular Navy, regular Air Force, regular Marine Corps or regular Coast Guard may hold a civil office by election or appointment whether under the United States, a territory or possession or a state. The acceptance of such a civil office or the exercise of its functions by such an officer terminates his military appointment.

Can a professional military officer, presently serving as Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, be brought into the White House at this juncture to serve in such a capacity? Can he occupy such a political position? Does he not compromise his military status and our national political process both in and out of the White House while crossing that clearly defined line dividing the professional military from involvement in civilian affairs?

Can he, in conscience and legality, continue as a four-star general officer on full active duty status in our Armed Forces? Does he not have to resign or retire to an inactive status from that service in order to assume such a political civilian position? Can he reenter our Armed Forces at some later date without being compromised by his new functions? Has the President violated basic rules governing civilian-military relationships by this action?

There have been previous military appointments to the White House staff. Never, however, has a precedent of this kind been set.

Our people and the Congress deserve swift, no-nonsense answers to these pressing questions. Each has significant bearing on present and future events. Mere denials and plumb-coated disclaimers will not suffice here. Upon inquiry, I am informed that the Comptroller General of the United States can and should deliver a ruling. Accordingly, I have directed a communication to Mr. Staats, requesting just such an opinion. Until such a disposition is made, I do not believe it is correct, proper or fair to the Nation for General Haig to function in his present post. Scandal and crime, even of the proportions we confront today at top Government levels, are no excuse for a response in the name of emergency that violates more elementary rules.

America has never tolerated military interference in civilian rule. Nor has it tolerated compromised military officers in sensitive posts. Ample precedent exists for this line of inquiry, commencing with General Wilkinson in the Aaron Burr conspiracy and continuing in unbroken continuity to President Truman's

dismissal of General MacArthur. Before this situation becomes permanent by default, these questions must be answered.

The text of my letter to the Comptroller General follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., May 1, 1973.  
MR. ELMER B. STAATS,  
Comptroller General of the United States,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STAATS: As the Watergate revelations unfold, questions of propriety and boundaries of authority constantly come to the fore. These touch upon more than the roles played in such events by individuals and government agencies. You have it within your purview to answer several questions I believe must be raised at this juncture.

As a result of Mr. Haldeman's resignation from the President's staff, Mr. Nixon has brought into that position General Alexander Haig, Jr., who until very recently has been serving as vice chief of staff of the U.S. Army. Presently he is performing Mr. Haldeman's functions.

Haldeman was both policy maker and political operative, handling an extensive variety of unique tasks. General Haig is a four-star general on full active duty status. He has publicly announced that he has no intention of leaving professional military service, and continues to enjoy military salary and rank status.

Questions are therefore raised of the most pressing nature. Is this appointment a violation of long established rules of conduct? Can a career military officer of such high rank, function and intentions be brought to the White House to serve in such a sensitive political position? Can he, in light of these questions, continue to serve as a general officer in the armed forces of the nation?

Does he not have to resign from the service or place himself on inactive status in order to perform such functions? Does he not, by these actions, cut himself off from any return to previous duty? Has the President violated statutory rules of long standing governing military-civilian relationships by this action?

I refer particularly to Section 973 (b) of Title 10 of the U.S. Code, which states:

"Except as otherwise provided by law, no officer on the active duty list of the regular Army, regular Navy, regular Air Force, regular Marine Corps or regular Coast Guard may hold a civil office by election or appointment whether under the United States, a territory or possession or a state. The acceptance of such a civil office or the exercise of its functions by such an officer terminates his military appointment."

In light of the constantly evolving circumstances surrounding the Watergate scandals, definitive answers to these questions are vital. I urge you to render your opinions as swiftly as possible so the Congress may understand legal questions involved, and so our people may be informed.

Until these answers are forthcoming, as I have already indicated in comments prepared for the House floor, I do not believe General Haig can properly function. His status therefore awaits clarification from you.

Sincerely,  
JOHN E. MOSS,  
Member of Congress.

#### PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the privilege of joining with

other Members in paying tribute to the great job being done by the Republic of China on the island of Taiwan. At that time I pointed out that the remarkable progress being made there today by the Nationalist Government was another strong reason why we in the United States should never do anything that would have the effect of determining the future of Taiwan on the basis of any considerations other than the freely expressed wishes of the people living there.

To reinforce my statements about this remarkable progress I include for my colleagues to read a most informative news report which appeared in the New York Times yesterday:

[From the New York Times, May 13, 1973]  
CHIANG'S SON SETS FACE IN TAIWAN—INFORMAL STYLE MARKS HIS FIRST YEAR AS PREMIER

(By Donald Shapiro)

TAIPEI, TAIWAN, May 12.—In his first year as Premier, President Chiang Kai-shek's elder son, Chiang Ching-kuo, has introduced a new style into domestic politics.

Few of his predecessors in major offices traveled much outside Taipei, the capital, except to vacation in the mountains or preside at the opening of a public works project. But the younger Chiang, often exchanging the standard bureaucratic dark suit for sports shirt, has made a point of visiting small cities, farm villages and provincial universities. He seems far more comfortable mingling informally with people to discuss specific problems than he does on ceremonial occasions.

The relative visibility of his administration has contributed to the more favorable public image that the 63-year-old Premier has acquired since his appointment by his father in May last year.

Although Mr. Chiang had held Cabinet-level positions since 1965, before becoming Premier he was widely regarded as an enigmatic figure. He was overshadowed by his father, and the public's impression of him was colored strongly by his long association with the unloved secret-police apparatus and by the 12 years he spent in the Soviet Union as a young man.

Although he still appears rather staid and colorless as a personality, he has been gaining a fresh reputation as a firm administrator who has turned the Government's attention to some nagging, long-neglected problems. Some critics still complain that the Premier has not gone far or fast enough in promoting governmental reform, but there is general agreement that considerable progress has been made.

For example, he is given credit for easing tensions between the majority Taiwanese and the natives of the Chinese mainland who have dominated the Government.

Premier Chiang won himself increased goodwill on taking office by appointing an unprecedented number of native Taiwanese to Cabinet positions. Welcomed particularly was the selection of a Taiwanese civilian to serve as governor of Taiwan province, a post always held in the past by a mainland, usually a military man.

The Premier's visits to the countryside have also helped broaden his support among Taiwanese.

He has also won praise for promoting increased honesty and efficiency in Government. The Premier promulgated a set of stringent regulations early in his term, and soon proved that they were to be taken more seriously than past pronouncements.

#### DOZENS CONVICTED

Several dozen officials, including high-ranking officers in the previously sacrosanct security agencies, were convicted in a smug-

gling case, and last week a former personal secretary to President Chiang was arrested on charges of accepting bribes while directing the Government Personnel Bureau.

Civil servants have been prodded into giving speedier and more courteous service to citizens dealing with the Government.

Premier Chiang's Government has substantially increased spending on education. It has also prepared a multi-faceted program to boost agricultural production, which has been lagging, and to raise the incomes of farmers, who have complained in recent years that they have not shared in Taiwan's prosperity to the same extent as the urban population.

An antipoverty program has been considered by social workers as flawed in content but significant as a sign of heightened Government concern with social welfare. At the same time, spending has been reduced on construction of Government buildings and the military budget has been tightened.

#### A JUDICIAL FIASCO—ELLSBERG-RUSSO TRIAL

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

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the entire Nation must be greatly disturbed about the terrible miscarriage of justice in the abortive trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo.

These two defendants were duly indicted by a Federal grand jury for stealing, photographing, and disposing of classified Government-owned documents involving national security, and of espionage—very serious offenses under our criminal laws.

After a lengthy trial, U.S. District Judge W. Matt Byrne, Jr., dismissed all charges and did so in a manner deliberately designed to prevent any reindictments or retrials.

According to the press there was an abundance of evidence, by admissions and otherwise, to support the indictment. But the judge in his dismissal order claimed the Government had engaged in a series of improprieties in investigations of the defendants, both before and following the indictments.

Mr. Speaker, it would appear the judge had valid reasons for his criticisms. But the judge should have seen to it that the tail did not wag the dog. This was not a trial of any who participated in the investigation. This was a trial of two mature men, apparently mentally responsible for their deeds, charged with the commission of serious crimes. They have been summarily released without a jury having had an opportunity to resolve the issues raised and a chance to determine their guilt or innocence.

From all accounts, the manner of the trial and its conclusion was a plague on the Government prosecutors, the defendants and their lawyers, and the Federal judge who presided. The innocent public must suffer for these outrages against the administration of justice.

#### ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1970

(Mr. HUTCHINSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced an amendment to title XII of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970—Public Law 91-452. Title XII established a National Commission on Individual Rights. The amendment I propose would, among other changes, broaden the scope of responsibility of that Commission.

As originally created, the National Commission on Individual Rights was directed to study Federal laws and practices relating to a number of new criminal statutes, including those dealing with special grand juries, dangerous special offender sentencing, electronic surveillance, bail and pretrial detention, no knock search warrants, and collection of data on individuals by the Federal Government. The amendment I offer would include the aforementioned subjects, with the exception of electronic surveillance, as well as provide for a study of court decisions, certain legal restrictions on police and prosecutors, evidence, trial delay and collateral review of Federal and State criminal proceedings. These difficult areas of criminal law, practice and procedure merit careful evaluation. The problem of electronic surveillance will be studied by a separate Commission, established by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, but not yet formed.

The amendment I offer would also shorten the life of the Commission from 6 to 3 years. Finally, the Commission would be renamed the National Commission on Individual Rights and Personal Security.

The Commission will be composed of 15 members, 4 each from this House and the other body, and 7 members appointed by the President. It will have broad operational powers including the power to subpoena and to grant immunity from prosecution to witnesses in certain circumstances.

I have great hope and expectation that this Commission on Individual Rights and Personal Security can assist all of us wisely and prudently meet the serious challenge of crime.

#### OUR PRAYERS GO WITH SKYLAB ASTRONAUTS

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

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend, I journeyed to New Lebanon, N.Y., where the Darrow School, a small independent boarding school situated on a lovely pastoral campus which used to be the site of a Shaker community, is located. We had a board of trustees meeting, and one of the members of the board who could not attend was the astronaut, Charles "Pete" Conrad, because he was at Cape Kennedy preparing for the launching of the new Skylab today.

Pete graduated from Darrow in 1949, I in 1950. I followed him to Princeton University where he was class of 1953, I of 1954. So we have been friends for a long time. Way back when we were teen-

agers, Pete evinced a remarkable mechanical skill, a great competitive spirit, fine qualities of leadership, intelligence, discipline, ingenuity and courage, that we all knew would carry him far in life. But we never dreamed how far. All the way to outer space during the Gemini series of space shots, all the way to the Moon during the Apollo flights, and now he's off again, with the new Skylab program.

I know I speak for every Member of the House when I wish this great American hero—and the two astronauts who are accompanying him, Joseph Kerwin and Paul Weitz—a great voyage and safe return. We are proud of them. We are grateful for men like them who have helped our country push back frontiers and crack barriers and discover new horizons. They represent what is best in the American spirit. We know that the astronauts are only a tiny visible portion of a huge team of scientists and civilian and military experts, who have combined their talents and resources to bring America's space program, as authorized by the American people through the Congress, to this newest point of fulfillment, and we are indebted to that entire team.

So now all systems are "go." The Skylab is due to be launched today at 1:30, with the three astronauts going up to rendezvous with it tomorrow. It is a promising and exciting moment in our country's history. Let us hope that all goes well with the launching and orbiting of this largest and most complex space machine ever. And let us follow these three brave men with our own thoughts and prayers, grateful for who they are and what they stand for, and confident of what they will accomplish on their trip for the advancement of knowledge and the good of mankind.

#### COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL ACT OF 1973

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

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, when early explorers first gazed upon the Colorado River, they saw a virgin river of incredible beauty flowing through an arid and thirsty region. As the era of western exploration ended and an era of settlement began, westerners came to view the waters of the Colorado with the same mixture of reverence and pragmatism that the ancient Egyptians held for the Nile.

During the past century, billions of dollars and man-hours have been invested in developing the water resources of the Colorado to underpin the tremendous growth of the seven-State Colorado River Basin. Today it can be said without exaggeration that the Colorado River is the lifeblood of the West.

Thus it is with the importance of this great river in mind that today I call attention to a serious threat to this resource, a threat that menaces the future of the entire Southwest. Heretofore our primary concern has been with the quantity of the waters of that river

which may be put to beneficial consumptive use by the millions of persons who populate the basin. To enhance these supplies we have created the greatest system of waterworks that man has ever known.

But now, increasing levels of salinity in the Colorado River cast a cloud on the quality of water for western agricultural, industrial, and municipal uses. They also threaten relations with our sister Republic, Mexico. Water quality is now emerging as our prime problem on the Colorado River and in the Colorado River Basin.

These rising salinity levels first became obvious in the mid-1950's, when Colorado River salinity at Imperial Dam was gaged at about 560 parts per million. This level grew to more than 800 parts per million by 1960 and to approximately 900 parts per million in 1970. If no action is taken, we can expect these salinity levels continually to increase to 1,150 parts per million by 1980, 1,200 parts per million by 1990, and more than 1,300 parts per million by the turn of the century. If this is permitted to happen, the quality of life and the level of economic development in the Southwest will be deteriorated and endangered.

An example of the importance of irrigation to agriculture in the West can be seen in the Imperial Valley of California. On less than a half million acres of land, Imperial Valley growers annually produce nearly \$260 million worth of crops and livestock. Every acre and every dollar of yield is directly dependent upon irrigation. During 1970, the Imperial Valley Irrigation District distributed some 2.7 million acre-feet of irrigation water through more than 3,000 miles of canals.

This miracle of modern agriculture in the Imperial Valley and elsewhere in Colorado River water service areas is now threatened by increasing salinity. Between 1953 and 1970, the salt content in irrigation water flowing to the Imperial and Coachella Valleys through the All-American Canal increased by more than 35 percent. Today, this salt load constitutes nearly 1.3 tons of salt per acre-foot of irrigation water. This means that a cotton farmer irrigating 160 acres with a total depth of 8 feet of irrigation water per growing season will have 1,600 tons of dissolved solids from the Colorado River deposited on his land. The seasonal fluctuations in river salinity are such that the poorest quality water comes to these farms at the very time that winter crops are germinating and virtually every type of seed is particularly vulnerable to salt damage.

Similar situations exist in other irrigated areas of the West where Colorado River water is vital to crops and livestock. In recent years, irrigators have made Herculean efforts to deal with this problem, but the increasing salt levels threaten to overwhelm them. In an era when America's food-producing capacity is more vital than ever, it is imperative that we make every reasonable effort to protect and enhance our agricultural strength.

The long-range effects of this quality deterioration of the river on municipal water supplies have been demonstrated

dramatically by costly experiences of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The MWD is the largest public drinking water distributing agency in the region. Its experience and research has established that the total dissolved minerals—or salinity—in water relate directly to the corrosion rates of most common metals. The MDW's maintenance problem became so serious that a materials testing program had to be initiated several years ago to cope with it. Tests revealed that higher quality corrosion resistant materials will be needed for future installations. These will severely and adversely affect consumer costs for water.

The last user of Colorado River water before the river enters the Gulf of California is our southern neighbor, the Republic of Mexico. In threatening their water supplies for irrigation and other uses, the salinity problem casts a shadow over future political relations between the United States and a nation whose friendship we have long valued. We owe it to our future and theirs to view the international implications of this matter with the same serious concern that we view its domestic effects. We owe them, and they owe us, full cooperation in solving the problem.

It is with all of these factors in mind, Mr. Speaker, that I join my esteemed colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON), and nearly 3 dozen other Representatives in cosponsoring the Colorado River Salinity Control Act of 1973. This legislation is similar to H.R. 17009 and H.R. 17015 in the 92d Congress. It is modeled after a salinity control program suggested by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Environmental Protection Agency to remove 400,000 tons of salt per year. It enjoys the support of all seven Colorado River Basin States and is cosponsored by Congressmen representing six of them.

If this measure becomes law, projects would be undertaken to control naturally occurring saline waters of La Verkin Springs, Utah, the tributary Dolores River in Paradox Valley, Colo., and saline water resulting from irrigation activities in the Grand Valley, Colo.

I strongly urge prompt and favorable consideration of this measure.

**SPECIAL REPORT ON "NEW APPROACHES TO FEDERAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND ASSISTANCE"—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 93-100)**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am transmitting to the Congress today a special report on "New Approaches to Federal Disaster Preparedness and Assistance." The report presents the findings of a comprehensive 8-month long review and study of this subject by a joint task force of the Office of Emer-

gency Preparedness and the Office of Management and Budget.

The Disaster Preparedness and Assistance Act of 1973, which I proposed to the Congress on May 8th, builds upon the findings of this report and the broad practical experience we have gained in the many and various disasters since enactment of the Disaster Relief Act of 1970 (PL 91-606). This legislation would strengthen our ability to reduce future losses due to disasters, as well as improve our response and assistance when disasters occur. It calls for greater sharing responsibility and action between all levels of government to insure prompt, adequate and humanitarian response in time of disaster.

The report transmitted herewith provides convincing evidence of the need for the initiatives included in my new disaster legislation, and I urge your close attention to it.

RICHARD NIXON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1973.

**SMALL BUSINESS WEEK**

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. EDWARDS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon has designated May 13 through May 20 as Small Business Week. I join in this salute to the heart of our economy, the small business. There are over 8 million small businesses in America, providing 35 million jobs, or 44 percent of our employment. These firms contribute over \$420 billion to the gross national product, or 37 percent. It should be remembered that many of our farms fit in the small business category.

The free enterprise system is alive and well in the small businesses of America. The concept of small business means opportunity for people who are willing to combine hard work with ambition, initiative and ability. In the First District of Alabama, as elsewhere in the Nation, small businesses are the economic backbone of the cities and towns.

I am taking this opportunity to introduce a bill which will assist businesses by untangling some of the redtape which emanates from the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Small businesses know that job safety is good business, and they work hard at providing maximum safety. But small firms often are faced with hundreds of vague rules and regulations which require an army of lawyers and accountants to decipher. The same broad enforcement meat-ax is used against small and giant businesses, when the safety problems are often totally different.

The bill I am introducing today calls for technical help to small firms to assist them in complying with OSHA. It requires the Secretary of Labor to distinguish between reasonable and unreasonable standards and to rescind those found to be unreasonable or with which compliance is impossible for a small firm. It states that a small business will have at least 30 days to correct an alleged violation before any penalty can be exacted. These are just the highlights, but

the overall purpose is simple: To inject reason and fairness into what has at times been an unseeing, counterproductive program.

There are many other areas toward which the Congress should direct its attention in order to put small business on an equal footing with big business. Across the board, we should endeavor to cut unnecessary red tape and stop the proliferation of laws which form a thicket of incomprehensible rules and regulations, requiring costly "expert" help to traverse. Our tax reform and tax simplification efforts should bear in mind the needs of small businesses and farms.

The Federal Government must follow the lead of small businessmen and get its fiscal affairs on a sound business footing. The crunch of Government spending-induced inflation falls particularly hard on the small business and farm.

An area which is often overlooked, but which should be closely scrutinized by Congress, is that of providing equal access to Government contracts. Small businesses should be encouraged to apply their thrift and know-how to Government business. Recently a small businessman in my district out-bid his larger competitors for a Government contract by such a large margin that he was greeted with disbelief and a hesitancy to award him the contract. But through determination and persistence, he has stepped over or around every postbid hurdle that was erected, and it now appears that he will be awarded the contract at a very significant savings to the Government. If more small businesses were encouraged to compete for Government contracts, many of the cost overruns and inflated prices that we find today might be avoided.

Mr. Speaker, we can all take pride in the contributions which small businesses are making to our Nation. I certainly salute the accomplishments of the many small businesses in my district. It is the responsibility of Congress to see to it that our laws are written in such a way that small businesses are given the opportunity to continue their work unencumbered by unnecessary regulations. In short, we need fair play and reason in our laws so that small businesses get an even shake. If they get that, the small businessman will take care of the rest.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY SPEAKER ALBERT

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CARNEY), is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, recently, I received a letter from my aunt, Mrs. Mary C. Pickard of Los Angeles, Calif., reminding me of your birthday last Thursday, on May 10. Accordingly, I extend my very best wishes to you for a "Happy 65th Birthday."

#### OSHA REGULATION AND EPA CONTROLS

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

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, once again we in Congress are confronted with a regulatory agency of Government unilaterally deciding what is good for our constituents based on sheer emotionalism rather than commonsense practicality.

I am speaking of the new proposed regulations published by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration concerning temporary standards for exposure to pesticides by farmworkers. Basically, the proposed regulations stipulate that farmworkers may not reenter a field or orchard following a pesticide application for a period of 2 to 14 days, depending on which chemical was used.

It is not bad enough that OSHA is in the process of completely destroying small businesses in this country with their overzealous regulations, but now, with the help of the Environmental Protection Agency, they are committed to the annihilation of our farming community.

I deeply resent the implication that a group of bureaucrats, some of whom have never seen a farm, can dictate to my constituents when they can go into their own fields and I am strongly protesting this action by the agency. A prime example of the complete irrationality of these regulations is that in one case where workers cannot enter a field for 2 days, the Food and Drug Administration regulations state the fruit grown in this same field can be eaten within twelve hours after the application of the named pesticide. I challenge any Member of this House to show me the rationality in this decision.

I further feel that the information supposedly substantiating these proposed regulations was taken completely out of context, and I challenge the validity of the figures as they were interpreted by both the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Mr. Speaker, this situation is only one in a myriad that have been thrust among the citizens of this country, and I would appreciate someone in these agencies informing me who gave them the complete authority to render such decisions, which I steadfastly feel were not the intent of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, because so much emphasis has been placed on pollution control and environmental protection in the last few years, I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial that was written by the president of the Farmington River Watershed Association in Avon, Conn. I feel that his remarks are based on sound judgment and are extremely timely:

AN EDITORIAL: ENVIRONMENTAL OVERKILL?

"Hell hath no fury like an aroused environmentalist!" When the slowly developing groundswell of environmental concern suddenly crested and broke 4 years ago, we gave scant attention to the significance of this expression. Today the significance is much clearer and raises some real questions over the wisdom of our actions in the past several years. Have we in fact over-reacted to the threats of environmental destruction to the point where normal progress halts and society in general suffers? There is enough good evidence to reasonably support this conclusion.

Take for example the performance of government environmental control agencies. Five years ago most if not all of the Federal, State and local environmental agencies

didn't even exist. Then the public clamor for a police force to set and enforce pollution abatement standards created among others the Environmental Protection Agency, the President's Council for Environmental Quality, state Departments of Environmental Protection and many local environmental commissions. One very obvious result has been the formation of immense bureaucratic organizations each with its own precisely detailed organization chart. Study after study has been initiated, some apparently to study earlier studies and all to scientifically define the problem and prepare action plans. In the meantime most effective action has either stopped or slowed to a crawl. Connecticut is a prime example. Under the old Water Resources Commission working with the authority passed out by the 1967 Clean Water Act, Connecticut had one of the most effective water pollution abatement programs in the country. Today under the ponderous Department of Environmental Protection, formed as a result of public demand for a Super Department, the water pollution abatement effort languishes. Permit applications aren't being promptly processed. Water quality monitoring has all but ceased as have field investigations. Response to requests for specific action has been difficult to get. Have we in our impatience to stop generations of environmental degradation, overreacted and created a series of monsters which are stifling useful progress?

What about our present energy crisis? In the past 5 years the environmentalist has led the assault on construction of power generating stations, drilling and transmission of gas and oil and mining of coal. Certainly these activities have frequently been performed in the past without regard for the environment. And yet the present mood of militantly opposing all construction of energy facilities without consideration of compromise will impose an increasingly onerous burden on society with environmental benefits of questionable magnitude to justify the cost.

And finally the image of a pure and natural environment has been linked to the Holy Grail in the eyes of many citizens. The fervor and conviction with which they seek this idyllic system permeates our entire local community decision making process. While admittedly environmental features have traditionally received perfunctory consideration on decisions involving zoning, development, recreation, roads, schools, housing and the like, the newly aroused concern of self proclaimed "environmentalists" has swung the pendulum to the other extreme. The result has been increasing difficulty, often bordering on impossibility, for local communities to accomplish anything that even remotely touches the environment.

With over-zealousness to preserve our natural environment we can and perhaps already have brought about an overkill of the problems. This can have no other result than to stifle social and environmental progress. We must keep this in mind constantly and insist that the environmental improvement is sponsored and guided by responsible and informed individuals and organizations who can promote constructive action.

#### NIXON'S BUDGET CUTS INCREASE SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. ABZUG) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, the administration's proposed budget cuts and withholding of already appropriated funds hurt not only the poor but every citizen, at every income level.

The national shortage of doctors is already a cause of concern to rich and

poor alike. High fees, long delays in getting appointments, and the disappearance of house calls affect all who become ill.

Yet— incredibly—the administration has cut grants to train new doctors and research specialists, and is refusing to provide money already promised. Two medical schools in Washington, D.C., after setting up facilities to increase the Nation's supply of physicians, now find themselves stranded.

The vice president of George Washington University's Medical Center laments, "I never dreamed it would happen." But it has happened, as detailed in a Washington Post story which I would like to insert into the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, May 14, 1973]

FUND WOES MAY SHUT TWO MEDICAL SCHOOLS

(By Stuart Auerbach)

George Washington and Georgetown universities' medical schools are in such serious financial shape that they say they will close if they do not get substantial federal aid.

George Washington, which says it will not have enough money to continue operation beyond next March if it doesn't get \$2 million in federal funds, no longer replaces faculty members who leave. Georgetown has gone further: it has fired some faculty members of its medical and dental schools.

"There's no doubt that Georgetown will not operate a second-rate medical center," said Matthew F. McNulty, Jr., executive vice president for medical center affairs.

"If quality medical education is eliminated or reduced, Georgetown would elect to say either the city or some other body should operate the school or it can be closed down."

He said the decision to close Georgetown "is no more than two years down the road."

At George Washington, Dr. James Feffer, dean and vice president for medical affairs, said, "Is it a serious option to close the school? You are darn right. We can't operate without money."

The two Washington medical schools are caught in a double bind. Like other medical schools across the country they are being hurt by federal cutbacks in health expenditures, especially the elimination of training grants and decreases in money available for general research programs.

But more important, both schools were refused distress grants from the federal government that they thought the Nixon administration had guaranteed them three years ago. Administration spokesmen deny they guaranteed the schools the money.

They are to appeal the decision of a National Institutes of Health advisory council Monday. Feffer says he needs an answer by Thursday, when GW's board of trustees meets. McNulty has an additional week before his trustees meet.

Georgetown needs \$2.8 million for its medical and dental schools, with almost \$2 million going to the medical school. George Washington needs \$2 million.

Both schools had assumed they would get the federal money and had included it as income in their budgets. For each school the money is a substantial part of the medical school budgets, which run about \$12 million a year at each school.

Neither of the universities has large enough endowments to carry the medical school's deficits, officials say. George Washington says it has no way to get the money from other sources; Georgetown says it can sell stocks whose dividends are used to provide scholarships for poor and minority group students.

Tuition at both schools runs \$3,000 a year, but the cost of educating a medical student is \$7,000.

Part of the deficit is made up through fed-

eral grants and part from the fees charged private patients whom doctors on the full-time faculty treat. The doctors could generate more money by seeing more patients, but if they did they would not have enough time for the teaching and research that are vital to a medical school.

Georgetown has 780 medical students; George Washington, 500.

The schools asked Congress for the special grants three years ago, claiming that many private medical schools received financial aid from their state legislatures. Feffer says only 10 private medical schools do not receive state aid. (Since the District does not have home rule, the schools said Congress is their state legislature.)

Congress authorized the grants, but the administration opposed including them in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's appropriation measures, because, says Dr. John Zapp, "every private medical school that does not get state aid could make the same case."

Instead, Zapp, a deputy assistant secretary of HEW for health legislation, suggested that the schools get federal aid through a distress grant from NIH's Bureau of Health Manpower.

The schools obtained federal grants that way for two years. This year, however, the law was changed and the school's applications had to go to an advisory council, which turned them down.

"They say we are not in distress this year," says Feffer. "By a literal interpretation of the legislation they are right. We are not broke right at this moment. But we will be next March unless we get the money."

Feffer first learned in February that George Washington and Georgetown would not get the federal money. "I never dreamed it would happen," he said.

NIH has the money available for the grant requests. It has awarded \$5.8 million of the \$15 million that it has on tap for distress grants.

At Georgetown, which emphasizes research more than George Washington, and therefore was hurt more by the Nixon administration's health budget cuts, trouble started even before the school learned it would not receive federal distress aid this year.

"It all began on Jan. 29," the day that Mr. Nixon released his new budget, said Dr. John C. Rose, dean of Georgetown's medical school.

He and Dr. Charles B. Murto, the dean of the dental school, learned that general research support grants, "an extremely important element of support for any medical or dental school," says Rose, would either be eliminated or cut sharply. Georgetown's medical and dental schools had received \$300,000 in general research support grants.

They also found they were not getting as much from the federal government in grants for each student attending the medical and dental schools.

Moreover, the government was cutting back on the grants it had used to persuade medical schools to admit more students in an effort to meet the national shortage of doctors.

Georgetown had increased its freshman class size from 121 five years ago to 205 now, making it the second largest medical school in the country. But it will get less money from the government next year than it got this year—\$1.05 million compared to \$1.7 million.

As a result, Rose said, the school couldn't fill faculty vacancies; placed a moratorium on academic and nonacademic hiring, and fired "a handful" of faculty members.

The entire seven-member department of psychiatry, which will lose research training funds from the National Institute of Mental Health, was severed from the full-time faculty. They will continue to teach part-time on a volunteer basis.

Murto said he has fired two dental school

teachers and was unable to hire four "bright young people" scheduled to join the faculty.

George Washington will lose \$100,000 in general research support that, Feffer said, "is a lot of money for a school like us."

Although George Washington is not a research-oriented medical center—it specializes in training doctors to care for the sick—"research is important for every educational institution. Without a research environment, education tends not to be up to par," says Feffer.

Cuts in specific research grants have hurt programs at Georgetown that are developing new knowledge, training scientists and doctors and helping to treat patients.

Meanwhile, both schools are considering alternatives to closing. None, however, looks viable. They could, for example, raise tuition above its present \$3,000 level. But to raise it high enough to meet the deficit would make it impossible for anyone but the rich to attend school. And neither school wants that.

If they are forced to close, officials of both schools point out, they will phase it out so all present students can continue their education.

Howard University, which has the city's other medical school, is not hurt as much by federal health cuts since 60 per cent of its budget comes directly from the federal treasury. At present, Howard is not receiving grants from federal health programs whose budgets have been cut.

But, says Dr. Carlton P. Alexis Jr., its vice president for health affairs, the health cuts will ultimately hit Howard, too.

"I have large concern for the national impact," says Alexis. "If there's a national impact it has to have an effect on Howard University. The schools still struggling to see the sun will feel it first."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

MR. HOWARD (at the request of Mr. McFALL), for this week, 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:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. HINSHAW) and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter:)

MR. EDWARDS of Alabama, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MONTGOMERY) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

MR. CARNEY of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

MR. MATHIS of Georgia, for 10 minutes, today.

MS. ABZUG, for 10 minutes, today.

MR. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HINSHAW) and to include extraneous matter:)

MR. BURKE of Florida.

MR. CONLAN.

MR. DERWINSKI in three instances.

MR. STEELMAN.

Mr. HOSMER in three instances.  
Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin.

Mr. DELLENBACK.

Mr. BURGENER.

Mr. HUNT in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MONTGOMERY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FRASER in five instances.

Mr. BREAUX in two instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. MONTGOMERY in two instances.

Mr. DRINAN in five instances.

Mr. BINGHAM in three instances.

Mr. OBEY in four instances.

Mr. VANIK.

Mr. SEIBERLING in 10 instances.

Mrs. SULLIVAN.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 70. An act to promote commerce and establish a Council on Energy Policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1002. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Paul Pinto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1752. An act prescribing the objectives and functions of the National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 373. An act to insure the separation of Federal powers and to protect the legislative functions by requiring the President to notify the Congress whenever he, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the head of any department or agency of the United States, or any officer or employee of the United States, impounds, orders the impounding, or permits the impounding of budget authority, and to provide a procedure under which the Senate and the House of Representatives may approve the impounding action, in whole or in part, or require the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the department or agency of the United States, or the officer or employee of the United States, to cease such action, in whole or in part, as directed by Congress, and to establish a ceiling on fiscal year 1974 expenditures; to the Committee on Rules.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 721. An act to authorize appropriations for the Indian Claims Commission for fiscal year 1974, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 15, 1973, 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:

903. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a request to amend section 136 of title 10, United States Code, and section 5315(13) of title 5, United States Code, to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

904. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting the annual report of the Board for calendar year 1972, covering the operations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Savings and Loan System, pursuant to section 17(b) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

905. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting reports comparing previously proposed foreign assistance programs with those implemented or being implemented and providing information by country on all U.S. assistance planned for fiscal year 1974, pursuant to sections 634(d) and 653 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

906. A letter from the Treasurer, American Chemical Society, transmitting the annual report and audit of the Society for calendar year 1972, pursuant to section 8 of the Public Law 75-358; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

907. A letter from the Acting Administrator of General Services, transmitting a supplemental prospectus for the Border Station Facility previously authorized for Alaska Highway, Alaska, pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

#### RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

908. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on developing countries' external debt and U.S. foreign assistance, focusing on India as a case study; to the Committee on Government Operations.

909. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need for improvements in the design and conduct of the annual survey of non-Federal salaries used as the basis for adjusting Federal white-collar salaries; 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. DENT:

H.R. 7771. A bill to encourage earlier retirement by permitting Federal employees to purchase into the Civil Service Retirement System benefits unduplicated in any other retirement system based on employment in Federal programs operated by State and local governments under Federal funding and supervision; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 7772. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.R. 7773. A bill to amend title XII of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California (for himself, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. HOLIFIELD,

Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. RHODES, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BELL, Mr. HANNA, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr.

WIGGINS, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. REES, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. VEYSEY, and Mr. EVANS of Colorado):

H.R. 7774. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to execute a program of salinity control for the Colorado River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California (for himself, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming, Mr. TOWELL of Nevada, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. KETCHUM, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. HINSHAW, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. CONLAN, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. MOORHEAD of California):

H.R. 7775. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to execute a program of salinity control for the Colorado River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MCKINNEY (for himself, Mr. BURGENER, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ESCH, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FRENZEL, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. SARASIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 7776. A bill to provide for repayment of certain sums advanced to providers of services under title XVIII of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 7777. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide more effectively for bilingual proceedings in certain district courts of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS (by request):

H.R. 7778. 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.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 7779. A bill to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarns of silk; to the Committee on Ways and Means

H.R. 7780. A bill to extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarns of silk; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN (for herself, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. HOWARD, and Mr. MYERS):

H.R. 7781. A bill to extend until November 1, 1978, the existing exemption of the steamboat Delta Queen from certain vessel laws; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, and Mr. MOTHERER):

H.R. 7782. A bill to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. GUBSER (for himself, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. VEYSEY, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. ST. GERMAIN, Mr. MAYNE, and Mr. DENHOLM):

H.J. Res. 555. Joint resolution designating the square dance as the national folk dance of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

214. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the annual conference of the Oklahoma Library Association, relative to Federal library programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.