

or local government employees which would otherwise be barred by the statute of limitations as a result of the Supreme Court's decision. A further provision made clear the right of Federal employees to bring an action in Federal or State court against the United States under Section 16(b) of the Act, in addition to the administrative remedies provided in the Senate amendment.

The House bill contained no similar provisions. The Senate receded with an amendment providing that employees of a public agency (defined to include the Government and agencies of the United States, a State or political subdivision, or any interstate governmental agency) may maintain an action against that public agency under section 16(b) in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction, and suspending the statute of limitations to preserve rights of actions of State or local government employees which would otherwise be barred as a result of the Supreme Court's decision. It is emphasized that this provision is a limited suspension of the statute of limitations and is applicable only to certain public employees.

The Secretary would be required by the Senate amendment to conduct studies (1) on the economic effects of the changes made in the minimum wage and overtime coverage, and (2) on the justification or lack thereof for each of the exemptions provided by sections 13(a) and 13(b). The report on the study described in clause (1) would be due not later than January 1, 1975, and the report on the study described in clause (2) would be due not later than January 1, 1976. The House bill contained no corresponding provision. The Senate receded with an amendment providing that these studies be provided for under section 4(d) of the Act and also requiring that such studies include an examination of the extent to which employees of conglomerates receive the section 13(a) and (b) exemptions and the economic effect of their inclusion in such exemptions.

The Secretary would have been required by the Senate amendment to contract for a study to determine the extent (if any) of the impact on employment of each increase in the minimum wage prescribed by the 1973

Amendments and to develop the necessary information on the probable impact (if any) on employment of future increases in minimum wages. Ninety days prior to the effective date of each increase prescribed by such Amendments, the Secretary is to provide the Congress with an employment impact statement establishing the probable impact on employment by category of employment of each such increase, together with a summary of the basis for each statement. The House bill contained no corresponding provision. The Senate receded.

The Senate amendment amended the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 to provide that the President shall make appropriate adjustments in the maximum price which may be charged under the provisions of Executive Order 11723 (dated June 13, 1973), or any subsequent Executive order promulgated under that Act, for any agricultural commodity (at any point in the distribution chain) as to which the Secretary of Agriculture certifies to the President that the supply of the commodity will be reduced to unacceptably low levels as a result of any price controls or freeze order (or regulation) promulgated under that Act and that alternative means for increasing the supply are not available. The House bill contains no corresponding provision. The Senate receded.

The Senate amendment provided that the effective date of the Act is the 60th day following the date of the enactment of the bill. The House bill provided that the effective date is the first day of the second full month which begins after the date of the enactment of the bill, or August 1, 1973, whichever occurs first. The Senate receded with an amendment to make the effective date of the Act the first day of the second full month after the date of enactment.

CARL D. PERKINS,  
FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,  
JOHN H. DENT,  
DOMINICK V. DANIELS,  
PHILLIP BURTON,  
JOSEPH M. GAYDOS,  
WILLIAM CLAY,  
MARIO BIAGGI,  
ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

HARRISON WILLIAMS,  
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,  
CLAIBORNE PELL,  
GAYLORD NELSON,  
THOMAS F. EAGLETON,  
HAROLD E. HUGHES,  
WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY,  
JACOB K. JAVITS,  
RICHARD S. SCHWEICKER,  
ROBERT T. STAFFORD,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House of July 26, 1973, the following reports were filed July 27:]

Mr. WRIGHT: Committee of conference. Conference report on S. 502 (Rept. No. 93-410). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BOLAND: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 8825 (Rept. No. 93-411). Ordered to be printed.

Mrs. SULLIVAN: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 37. A bill to provide for the conservation, protection, and propagation of species or subspecies of fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction or likely within the foreseeable future to become threatened with extinction, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-412). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PERKINS: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 7935 (Rept. No. 93-413). Ordered to be printed.

[Pursuant to the order of the House of July 25, 1973, the following report was filed July 28:]

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 9130. A bill to amend section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and to authorize a trans-Alaska oil and gas pipeline, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-414). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUZANNE BUFFINGTON, OF WEST VIRGINIA, SPONSORS APPROVED LEGISLATION TO AID THE DEAF BY GIRLS' NATION

**HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, July 28, 1973

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, as my colleagues know, Girls Nation of America is sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary of the American Legion. One of its major activities is a youth citizenship training course in the processes of the Federal Government, held annually in Washington, D.C. The participants are selected on the basis of their interest in Government and their abilities to demonstrate leadership. Each State sends two representatives to its annual Congress who hold the title of Senator. In July 1951, it

was my privilege to serve as educational director of the Fifth Girls Nation Congress in Washington, D.C. At that time Mrs. Ruby Ward, of Kingwood, W. Va., was president of the ladies auxiliary.

During the 27th Girls Nation Congress, which ended last week I had the pleasure of counseling with the two Senators from West Virginia, Suzanne Buffington of Clarksburg and Lisa Carper of Shepherdstown. During our meeting I was pleased to learn that Miss Buffington had drafted a bill to authorize those who are deaf to claim an additional Federal income tax exemption because of their handicap. This measure was approved by the Girls Nation Congress. It was most gratifying to note this young woman had devoted her time and energies to a segment of our handicapped population.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of that bill be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the text of

the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE 27TH GIRLS NATION CONGRESS

JULY 19, 1973.

Senator Suzanne Buffington of West Virginia introduced the following Bill, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A bill to authorize those who are deaf to claim an additional Federal income tax exemption because of their handicap.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Girls Nation of America in Congress assembled, that, a taxpayer who is deaf may claim an additional Federal Income Tax equal to the exemption the blind now receive by attaching to his return a certificate from a licensed Doctor of Audiology that his hearing is impaired a minimum of 80%. Presently additional exemptions are allowed for the blind, yet it is almost universally accepted by educators of the blind and deaf that deafness is a far greater handicap than blindness in so far as the learning process is concerned.