

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO 11:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 11:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BELLMON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR SYMINGTON ON THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1975

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, after the two leaders or their designees have been recognized under the standing order, Mr. SYMINGTON be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW AND FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF S. 7

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the two leaders or their designees are recognized tomorrow under the standing order, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements limited therein to 5 minutes, at the conclusion of which the Senate will resume consideration of the unfinished business, S. 7, the surface mining bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11:30 A.M.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, if there be no other business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate adjourn until 11:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and at 4:26 p.m. the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 11, 1975, at 11:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 10, 1975:

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Nell Staebler, of Michigan, to be a member of the Federal Election Commission for a term of 2 years (new position).

Thomas B. Curtis, of Missouri, to be a member of the Federal Election Commission for a term of 5 years (new position).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 10, 1975

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

Seek the Lord and you shall live.—Amos 5:6.

Eternal Father of our spirits from whom cometh our help for every day, strengthen us for the duties of this day and make us ready to carry our responsibilities with high honor and inspiring integrity. May we walk through these hours with a faith that never falters, a courage that never fails and a good will that never fades from our hearts.

Grant that in our search for a better life for all we and our people may accept the demands and the disciplines of that devotion. By self-denial and if need be sacrifice, may we seek to find our way and finding it have the courage to walk in it.

Bless our people, we pray Thee, especially the unemployed. Help us to make wise decisions and take sound action that these people may find work and in so doing make their contribution to the good of their families and the greatness of our Nation.

In Thy holy name we pray. 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.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed joint and concurrent resolutions of the following

titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes; and

S. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution expressing the wish of the Congress to pay tribute to the achievements of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America as this important youth movement celebrates its 63d anniversary on March 12, 1975.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to sections 42 and 43 of title 20, United States Code, appointed Mr. Moss to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution in lieu of Mr. Fulbright, resigned.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORT ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report on the foreign assistance and related programs appropriation bill for fiscal year 1975.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SHRIVER reserved all points of order.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT TO SIT DURING SESSION ON MARCH 12

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, March 12, 1975, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct be permitted to sit while the House is considering legislation under the 5-minute rule and during general debate.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES AND THREE OF ITS SUBCOMMITTEES TO SIT DURING SESSION TODAY

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services and three of its subcommittees, the Research and Development Subcommittee, the Seapower Subcommittee, and the Subcommittee on Military Personnel, be permitted to proceed this afternoon with their hearings on H.R. 3689, the fiscal year 1976 Department of Defense appropriation authorization request, during the 5-minute rule.

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

There was no objection.

OIL COMPANIES PUSH GASOLINE SALES

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

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, it seems that not everybody wants to save energy.

The oil companies are doing just the opposite. They want to push gasoline sales as hard as they can.

In Boston, the big oil companies are making their service stations stay open 7 days a week, work longer hours, and cut prices. But the price cut comes entirely out of the station's share; the oil companies are not taking any part of the reduction.

It used to be that the station made 9 cents a gallon on gasoline. Now the oil companies have made them cut their prices and their profit margins by 4 cents, so gasoline stations are only getting 5 cents on the gallon. The oil companies are bullying the gas stations and squandering the Nation's gasoline supply.

The strategy ought to be clear enough. The big oil companies are trying to force another gasoline shortage on this country so that they can demand a still

higher price for gasoline and protect their oil depletion allowance.

This is one of the most selfish, shortsighted and outrageous abuses of economic power ever perpetrated on the people of this country by an essential and near-monopolistic industry.

The President has an energy plan. The House and Senate have task forces on energy. The Ways and Means Committee is working on energy. All of us in Washington are trying to save energy and protect our Nation. From now on, one of the parts of our energy package ought to be measures to deal with these outrageous practices by the oil gluttons.

AMERICANS SHOULD NOT ASK CAMBODIA TO SURRENDER

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the interview by Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY with the press in one of the talk shows on yesterday was not in the best image of the distinguished Senator. I could read nothing but compromise or surrender in his statements, and in the case of Cambodia, compromise, as he outlined it, is surrender. This distinguished American holds a high place in the minds and hearts of the people. He knows that regardless of what may happen in Cambodia, we have a commitment and moral obligation to the Cambodian people to help to save them from a bloodbath and the cruel rule of communism. And if they are willing to fight to preserve their independence, we should be the last to urge them to give up. His words undoubtedly made good reading in the Communist capitals, but they will cast doubts among the free people of the world on how much dependence can be placed on an American promise.

We should vote aid to Cambodia in the full amount the President requested. We should have done so weeks ago when the request was made. Procrastination does not help the image of Congress. Procrastination is too frequently associated with the image of Congress. Americans should not ask Cambodia to surrender.

NOMINATION AS MEMBER OF FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on House Administration:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 10, 1975.

To the Congress of the United States:

I nominate Thomas B. Curtis, of Missouri, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission for a term of five years. (New Position.)

GERALD R. FORD.

NOMINATION AS MEMBER OF FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on House Administration:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 10, 1975.

To the Congress of the United States:

I nominate Neil Staebler, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission for a term of two years. (New Position.)

GERALD R. FORD.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF HOUSE DISTRICT COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
March 6, 1975.

HON. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In further reference to my letter to you of January 17th, 1975, I hereby tender my resignation from the House District Committee effective immediately.

Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JAMES J. HOWARD,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

SELECTION FOR ACCREDITATION AS OFFICIAL ADVISER TO U.S. DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, AND NEGOTIATION SESSIONS RELATING TO TRADE AGREEMENTS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 161(a), title I, Public Law 93-618, and upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Chair has selected the following member of that committee, to be accredited by the President, as an official adviser to the U.S. delegations to international conferences, meetings, and negotiation sessions relating to trade agreements during the 1st session of the 94th Congress, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

AMENDING THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 48) to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

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

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from California if he could give us an explanation of whether any of the questions raised previously regarding this extension resolution have been cleared up and what levels of funding, if any, are contained in the resolution?

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I will be glad to.

This resolution concerns the National Commission on Supplies and Shortages. What the resolution does is to extend the Commission's life from June 30, this year, to December 31, this year, and also extends the date on which the first report will be made available to the Congress from March 1, which was about a week ago, to June 30, 1975.

This resolution came to the floor previously on February 6. At that time there was language in the resolution which would have waived the conflict of interest statutes on the appointees from the public sector to the Commission. It was objected to.

I have been negotiating with the Senate. It was agreed to take out those sections so that the conflict of interest statute will affect all Members of the Commission. That was the only point in controversy.

Also, the resolution extends the appropriation that has already been appropriated for this Commission until December 31; so there is no additional money at all. All we do is extend the life for 6 months, so that we can appoint that Commission and get going.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and withdraw my reservation.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution as follows:

S.J. RES. 48

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (h), (i) and (l) of section 720 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(h) In the first sentence strike out 'March 1, 1975' and insert 'June 30, 1975'. In the second sentence strike out 'June 30, 1975' and insert 'December 31, 1975'.

"(i) (2) In the second sentence strike out 'for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975' and insert 'to remain available until December 31, 1975'.

"(l) Strike out 'for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975' and insert 'to remain available until December 31, 1975'."

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members failed to respond:

[Roll No. 40]

Anderson, Calif.	Findley	Mikva
Anderson, Ill.	Fish	Millford
Andrews, N.C.	Fisher	Mills
Ashley	Flowers	Mineta
Aspin	Ford, Tenn.	Moorhead, Pa.
AuCoin	Fraser	Murphy, N.Y.
Badillo	Gude	O'Hara
Barrett	Hannaford	Ottinger
Blanchard	Hawkins	Patman
Blouin	Hayes, Ind.	Patterson, Calif.
Boland	Hébert	Pepper
Bolling	Heckler, Mass.	Quile
Bowen	Henderson	Quillen
Brademas	Howe	Reuss
Breckinridge	Hubbard	Risenhoover
Brinkley	Hyde	Rosenthal
Brodhead	Ichord	Rostenkowski
Brown, Mich.	Jarman	Rousselot
Burke, Calif.	Jenrette	Runnels
Casey	Johnson, Colo.	Ryan
Chisholm	Johnson, Pa.	St Germain
Clausen, Don H.	Jones, Okla.	Scheuer
Conyers	Jordan	Shuster
Corman	Kindness	Sisk
Dellums	LaFalce	Snyder
Derwinski	Landrum	Staggers
Diggs	Leggett	Stark
Drinan	Levitas	Steiger, Wis.
Early	Litton	Stephens
Edgar	Lloyd, Calif.	Stokes
Edwards, Calif.	McCloskey	Talcott
Eshleman	McDonald	Udall
Evans, Colo.	McEwen	Vanik
Evans, Ind.	McKinney	Waxman
Evins, Tenn.	Madigan	Wiggins
Fenwick	Mann	Wilson, Bob
	Martin	Wydler
	Meeds	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 321 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

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

CHANGE IN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order to announce a change in the legislative program for this week. We had previously announced that we would take up the Surface Mining Act on Thursday and the foreign assistance appropriations bill on Friday.

We are now moving consideration of the foreign assistance appropriations bill to Thursday, and the surface mining bill will follow that. We plan to meet on Friday in order to complete that, if necessary.

The real reason for the change, of course, is that we very well could begin consideration of the surface mining bill on Thursday and continue all day Thursday and go into Friday, and then it would be late before we would get to the foreign assistance appropriations bill.

Mr. Speaker, that is the main reason why we are taking up the foreign assistance appropriations bill before we consider surface mining bill.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 219, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1975

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House on Thursday last, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 219) mak-

ing further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1975, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 6, 1975.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the measure which the Committee on Appropriations brings before the House today is the conference report on the further continuing resolution which passed this body on February 25. A further resolution is necessary to continue certain governmental functions for which appropriations have not yet been enacted. It covers two major areas; the foreign assistance programs and various programs under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and certain activities of the Community Services Administration, the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

The continuing resolution which passed the House in February provided further funding authority for the foreign aid programs through March 31. The Senate amended the House provision to terminate the foreign aid programs on February 28 and in conference a cutoff date of March 25 was agreed to.

Later today the full appropriations committee will meet to consider the regular annual appropriation bill for foreign aid and it is scheduled to be considered by the House on Thursday. It is hoped that the bill can be cleared through Congress before the forthcoming Easter recess. Certainly every effort will be made to do so.

The rate provided for foreign assistance under this continuing resolution is some \$2.4 billion below the 1974 level and \$2.5 billion below the amended budget estimates. The bill which will be presented to the full Appropriations Committee later today will be slightly below the level provided for in this further continuing resolution.

HEALTH PROGRAMS

Mr. Speaker, the further continuing resolution presented to the House 2 weeks ago also provided for the continuation of various health programs and other activities, to which I referred earlier, until June 30. On the House floor an amendment was agreed to exempting two items from this continuing authority—the Hill-Burton programs and the regional medical program. The Senate restored the continuing authority for these two items and in conference and after considerable discussion a compromise agreement was reached which continues the regional medical program until June 30 but does not provide further authority for those activities under title VI of the Public Health Service Act.

So, Mr. Speaker, these are the compromises that were agreed to in conference. We have no reasonable alternative

but to provide the continuing authority contained in this conference report and I urge its adoption.

Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee the following question:

The chairman will recall that when H.J. Res. 219 first came up on the floor, I questioned the propriety of giving grants-in-aid to Saudi Arabia for military training, as this resolution would permit. The chairman said that he would look into the matter. Can the chairman tell me whether the Defense Department will spend any of the moneys available on a grant-in-aid basis for Saudi Arabia under this resolution?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I well remember the colloquy of the gentleman, and I will yield to the gentleman from Louisiana for response to the gentleman's question.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

I would like to say to the gentleman from New York that when this came up on the floor during the debate on the last continuing resolution, we found that \$220,000 in military training was scheduled for Saudi Arabia. After the gentleman from New York brought this matter up, we took it up with the Defense Department. We were informed that they obligated \$38,000, but they would cancel out the remainder. Therefore, there is nothing in this bill for Saudi Arabia.

Ms. HOLTZMAN. I thank the gentleman for his assurance.

U.S. training of Saudi Arabian troops is a highly questionable policy. If such training is provided, certainly it is sheer nonsense to provide such assistance free of charge. Oil-rich Saudi Arabia is not an impoverished nation entitled to foreign assistance at the expense of the American taxpayers.

I thank the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, for the prompt action he took, in response to my initial inquiries, to prevent a wasteful expenditure of taxpayer dollars.

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

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the distinguished Chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, while there is apparently no money in the bill for Saudi Arabia, I should like to comment on what my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Ms. HOLTZMAN), has just said. We are in the process of very delicate negotiations now to try to achieve a second stage disengagement between Israel and the Arab confrontation states in the Middle East. The Committee on Armed Services has had a subcommittee which recently returned from that area, and it seems to me the most important objective and goal of the United States in the Middle East at the present time is to achieve that kind of an agreement.

It seems to me that if we were to try now in this legislation to withdraw some kind of ongoing program to assist Saudi Arabia, we are going to complicate that particular agreement without actually accomplishing anything.

Saudi Arabia is a moderate Arab State. It is important these days that this House keep in mind our basic objective which is to achieve a disengagement between these two contestants rather than try to pick out this or that particular program, with which we may disagree, for in the long run that is only going to make it that much more difficult for Secretary Kissinger to achieve his objective.

Mr. MAHON. I will say to the gentleman from New York that I do not believe that any complication will result as a consequence of what has taken place here. It is true that the United States is very friendly with Saudi Arabia and is trying to work with Saudi Arabia and other nations of the Middle East toward a resolution of the problems which confront that beleaguered land.

Mr. STRATTON. If the distinguished Chairman will yield further, I also do not believe that any complications will arise from the particular colloquy that has just taken place. But I do detect a certain cloud on the horizon, perhaps no larger than a man's hand, that could perhaps later on, loom a whole lot larger in this body, and then it could have some rather devastating effects on the mission that our Secretary of State has presently embarked upon. I just believe we ought to be aware of this danger.

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

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BAUMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations precisely what the total figure is that is contained in this bill for foreign aid.

Mr. MAHON. This, of course, continues the foreign aid appropriation bill program as it has been in existence since last July 1 at the same general level. I would yield to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana to give the figures with regard to the matter.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding.

I might say to the gentleman from Maryland that titles I, II, and III of the foreign aid bill are continued in the continuing resolution at an annual level of \$3,501,000,000. What we are doing now is only continuing foreign aid for 15 days. This extends the foreign aid program to March 25 so we can bring the regular bill to the floor of the House by, we hope, Thursday of this week.

Mr. BAUMAN. If the gentleman will yield further, there is \$3½ billion of foreign aid authorization in this Congress.

Mr. MAHON. It has been continued since last July 1. There is no new action whatever with respect to the foreign aid and foreign assistance program.

The House on Thursday will be considering the foreign assistance appropriation bill for fiscal year 1975.

Mr. BAUMAN. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, if the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will recall, when the House took up the continuing resolution it adopted the Michel amendment which in effect took out the continuing funding of the Hill-Burton and the regional medical programs because there were sufficient funds to carry those programs over. The regional medical program as such was abolished 6 months ago by the action taken by this House and by the Senate and approved into law by the President.

I am astounded that in spite of the action taken by the House, the conferees bring back to this House a continuing resolution for \$75 million which is no longer authorized by law. I am at a loss to understand it and I would hope that the gentleman would assure the House that this money will not be spent inappropriately, inconsistent with the legislation that we adopted, but rather this will be held until the House can address this problem with a supplemental which should be up, as I understand it, before Easter, so we would need here only the transition funds to come out of this fund, and that beyond that these funds will not be obligated.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the explanatory note in regard to that in the conference report points out that the entire \$75 million which the continuing resolution provides should not be obligated.

The other body took a very strong position in favor of the regional medical program and this was the best compromise the conferees were able to agree upon.

I agree with the gentleman that we should not waste any money and that we should not carry on programs that are not authorized, but I understand the law provides for the continued use of these funds in connection with this program.

I also would remind the gentleman that frequently the authorizing committees and the Appropriations Committee to provide for a program is the continuing resolution for which the authorizing committee has not been able to enact an authorization.

I see the gentleman from Illinois is on his feet and I yield to him for a discussion in more depth regarding these funds as agreed to in the conference.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman from Florida may have noticed I signed the conference report but with an exception with respect to amendment No. 1, because I felt strongly, as the gentleman from Florida and others do and as evidenced by the kind of vote we had here in the House adopting my amendment to delete both the Hill-Burton program and the regional medical program from the continuing resolution.

I am glad to say the other body went along at least with the portion having to do with the Hill-Burton program, but I am very distressed that we could not get the full agreement to eliminate the regional medical programs, because I think it should be evidenced that the confer-

ence report language dealing with the regional medical programs is at best ambiguous and at worst cannot be administered really very well by the Department of HEW.

Unless the language in the upcoming supplemental appropriation clearly specifies the amount that Congress is appropriating for the regional medical programs for fiscal year 1975, it would seem to me that HEW has only one of two choices: either spend the \$75 million authorized in this continuing resolution or submit a rescission. The conference report language says:

It is not expected that the full amount of \$75 million authorized by the continuing resolution for 1975 will be obligated.

Well, that language does not have the force of law and will not serve to reduce the authorization in the continuing resolution, but I would sincerely hope that if nothing else comes from this colloquy we have that the folks downtown will not get the impression that by all means we are authorizing it fully at \$75 million, as this continuing resolution does, that the report language should have some force and effect in expressing the will of the Congress, that it does not all have to be spent if it cannot be spent wisely.

I would sincerely hope that my chairman would feel strongly about that, because we are going to have an opportunity between now and the end of the fiscal year to have not only our committee but the full House to speak again in implementing the new law, as the gentleman from Florida points out, which has been really in effect for 6 months now.

It is about time we get implemented the provisions of the new law against tying ourselves down so tightly to the old law, which frankly is outmoded, it is obsolete.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman certainly knew what was directed to the Department. It should only be for transitional purposes and no more. Otherwise, it is inconceivable that we can change the law, instead of going into funding payments. In fact, it is not the policy of the chairman of the committee.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, my concern is that in effect we have some double funding here and it is an action I just would not like to see come about and the sooner we can speak up as a body, very finitely and definitely about this program, the better off we will be.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS. May I say, we have already spoken; judgment has already been made. Regional medical programs are not continued. That was changed 6 months ago.

Now, if we have to start bringing to the House floor directions to the committee to go to conference, Members will do that, but I hope that will not be

necessary, that the laws can be carried out as they are written.

Mr. MAHON. I would say to the gentleman from Florida that the action taken in the conference was taken upon the insistence of the other body.

Mr. ROGERS. But it is still against the law.

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

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to reiterate what the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Florida have said on the report. I share their concern and I would like to request of the chairman that he would favor an expenditure of a minimum amount of \$75 million; is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HASTINGS. I would share then with the gentleman from Florida his request that the request in turn be made to HEW, because there is no question in my mind that this request for a continuing appropriation is in effect, legislating on an appropriation bill. I wish the parliamentary situation would rest so that I could raise that point of order. I realize it does not; but for us to raise this expenditure after this body has spoken, not only once, but second in the authorization when we reduced this figure when we continued that matter.

I would certainly compliment the chairman for holding this position to hold the expenditure to a very minimum.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that I join in the colloquy with the chairman and the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from New York.

I want to say that I believe that HEW should be very careful and cooperate in the expenditure of the funds that have just been discussed.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on the continuing resolution that is before you represents a fair and acceptable compromise.

We did not give anything away in the conference. We merely provided for the restoration of the regional medical programs in the continuing resolution for two reasons:

First, the New Health Planning Act which was signed into law on January 4, 1975, clearly provides for the continued funding of the regional medical program in fiscal year 1975.

Second, we are currently working on a supplemental appropriations bill which will provide money for the RMP—But that supplemental will not become law until May or June.

In the interim, we must provide for stopgap funding of the RMP's as we do all other programs of HEW which have not been funded through a regular appropriation bill.

There is nothing complicated about this report. It is straight forward. The RMP's are authorized for 2 more years of Federal support under Public Law 93-641 and we are providing stopgap fund-

ing until we pass a supplemental appropriation bill.

I urge you to adopt the conference results as reported.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered. The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

THIRD BUDGET RESCISSION BILL, 1975

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4075) to rescind certain budget authority recommended in the message of the President of January 30, 1975 (H. Doc. 94-39) and in the communications of the Comptroller General of February 7, 1975 (H. Doc. 94-46) and of February 14, 1975 (H. Doc. 94-50), transmitted pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act of 1974; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CEDERBERG) and myself.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 4075, with Mr. LONG of Louisiana in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CEDERBERG) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, this is the second rescission bill to be reported by the Committee on Appropriations during the 94th Congress under the provisions of title X of the new Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), July 12, 1974. There was one rescission bill during the 93d Congress (H.R. 17505).

The Presidential message of January 30, 1975, contains 35 rescissions which have not been acted on by the Congress. Additionally, one deferral was reclassified to a rescission by the Comptroller General. These are the only rescissions pending before the House. The Committee is recommending approval of all or some part of 5 rescissions, and is recommending that 31 not be approved.

The estimated total of budget authority recommended to be rescinded in the bill is \$16,454,704. This is \$1,232,220,250 less than the amount proposed by the President, and this amount will have to be made available for obligation the day after the expiration of the 45-day period prescribed by law. Outlay reductions will total \$2,740,000 in 1975 and \$3,440,000 in 1976.

Of the \$1,232,220,250 that the committee is not recommending for rescission, some \$924,311,250 is in 26 rescissions that the President proposed in the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare areas. In addition, the committee is also recommending that a proposed rescission of \$125,000,000 in the Economic Development Administration for the Job Opportunity program not be approved.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, as we look at this particular rescission or package of rescissions that are before us today, we see an overall Presidential request proposing a billion and a quarter dollars in rescissions.

The full Committee on Appropriations, after deliberations of the various subcommittees, has accepted only \$16½ million, get that figure only \$16½ million—I repeat million dollars. That amounts to just 1.3 percent of the rescissions proposed.

In the HEW area, there are \$912 million of rescissions proposed. After consideration of the full committee nothing has been accepted, even though some of us serving on the full Appropriations Committee feel that some rescissions are clearly justified.

I know this is a very difficult area for Members to make adjustments in some maximum figure that someone might have pulled out of the air and given to Congress, particularly, after long hours deliberation last year on the 1975 fiscal year appropriation.

I have received letters and communications from interested groups on the outside, just as other Members have.

I have received letters from the Virginia Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults; the Pine Tree Society for Crippled Children and Adults in Bath, Maine; the Friends of the Chicago Library Board of Directors; the National Council of OEO Local, AFL-CIO; the Region 11 Comprehensive Planning Council of Indiana; the National Council on Alcoholism; the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

One of the letters I received just this morning from a Mr. and Mrs. Irving Leitner, of Riverdale, N.Y., and it says:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MICHEL: As the parents of a 16-year-old son afflicted with juvenile diabetes, we urge you, for our sons sake—and for the sake of increasing numbers of

diabetic children and adults across the land—to vote against President Ford's proposal to cut funds for medical research. Indeed, since diabetes is a rapidly growing national health problem (it is now, for example, the leading cause of all new cases of blindness), funds for diabetes research are now more urgently needed than ever before. Funds should be increased, not reduced. A cure must be found as soon as possible—for our child, and for all the other suffering children like him.

I am enclosing a single used insulin syringe to graphically call your attention to what our son must endure every day of his life. Twice a day—every single day—he must inject himself with insulin just to stay alive. The insulin does not cure him. It just maintains his life.

Please help us. Please help him. Vote for more money, not less, for diabetes research.

I want Mr. and Mrs. Leitner to know that I care very much about their son. I also want the directors of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, who have telegraphed me, to know that I too am concerned about the hopes of the hundreds of thousands of MS patients and their families who—due to the devastating effects of multiple sclerosis—are already carrying a peak load of suffering.

I care about those people. And I care about the people who are associated with the Pine Tree Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Bath, Maine, on whose behalf I have been written by Mr. Joseph L. Hahn.

I care about the Virginia Easter Seal Society, the Friends of the Chicago Library, and the National Council on Alcoholism, Alaska region, and all the others who have contacted me with their concerns.

And it is because I care about them, and countless others, that I fear for their future. And what I fear is this: that we shall be so fiscally irresponsible in this Congress that within a very few years we will have no money at all for these people.

Because if we spend ourselves into another Great Depression, they will suffer the most, and the longest, and their Government, and their friends, will have no way to help them.

Mr. Chairman, I get these letters from really concerned parents and from interested groups. All of us get the same kind of emotional appeals, and it is difficult in the face of all these types of appeals to stand up here, as I have to do today, and make the proposal that we do accept some of the rescissions proposed. Also, it should be remembered that we do not think rescissions are warranted only in this area and in no other area of Government.

It just seems to me that as we go down this road, with bigger and bigger deficits facing us this year and next year—\$35 billion this year at a minimum, and more likely over \$40 billion, and next year \$52 billion as proposed, and that will probably be over \$70 billion by the time we have concluded—all of us must make an adjustment in our thinking if we are going to strengthen our economy to deal with inflation and recession pressures.

Mr. Chairman, when we read the bill, I am going to propose an amendment that would provide for accepting 50 percent of the rescissions proposed in the

HEW area, just half of the rescission items proposed, provided, however, that in no case would the level of expenditure for any line item go below either the 1974 appropriation level or the 1975 level, whichever is higher. My amendment also contains a special exception for the handicapped children. My amendment accepts 50 percent of the increase for handicapped children which we have in the 1975 bill over the 1974 bill.

I should point out here that our 1975 appropriation HEW bill had \$601.7 million more in it than did the 1974 appropriation bill for those items which are subject to the rescissions. My amendment allows 57 percent of these increases to stay in place. Said in another way, my amendment results not really in a 50-percent reduction in dollars but only in a 28-percent dollar acceptance of HEW items in the amount of \$259,380,000.

As the Members will recall, as I began my remarks, I said that this rescission bill proposed \$912 million of rescissions, and what I am saying by way of my amendment is that we accept \$259,380,000 of those rescissions.

Mr. Chairman, I know that we are at that particular point where these large figures are probably not altogether meaningful to those Members who do not have the tables before them. I would be happy to field any questions the Members might have on these specific items that are involved in the HEW portion of this bill. I will make some other appropriate remarks after we get to the point of reading the bill when I will have the opportunity to offer my amendment for consideration.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD).

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, with regard to these proposed rescissions that we have just heard discussed, you can be sure that the action taken by our Labor-HEW subcommittee was no casual act.

The Members have known the subcommittee for many, many years and know their reputation. We certainly do not do these things by waving a wand or off the top of our heads.

We spent 3 days in hearings on these rescissions before we reached a decision. That is in addition to the many months of hearings that we held last spring on the regular Labor-HEW appropriations bill and the hearings we held last fall on the supplemental appropriations bill.

We took very careful, very deliberate action on these proposed rescissions—do not forget this—and there is no bill which comes before this Congress which touches every man, woman and child in this Nation as this one does.

Therefore, we were careful about it. When we reported the regular Labor-HEW bill and the supplemental bill, we were very much aware of the needs in the field of health, education, and welfare.

We know that the demands are unlimited in these fields, but we are also very conscious indeed of the fact that the funds available are limited. This is the Committee on Appropriations. We know these things.

The committee took a lot of these fac-

tors into consideration when it marked up the original Labor-HEW bill. The committee believed then, as we told you, and it still does today, that the Labor-HEW bill was and is a good and a sound bill. We know it is impossible to make everyone happy in this institution. It was not our intent to do so when we wrote the Labor-HEW bill. It is a can of worms, to begin with. Rather, our objective when we did this was to meet as many of these very, very pressing needs as is reasonably and humanly possible. That we did.

This is a bill we all hear about. We get letters and telephone calls day and night, 10 times more than on anything else, and they are all on this bill.

What are we talking about? Wait until you hear. These proposed rescissions would cut such programs as maternal and child health, emergency medical systems, lead-poisoning prevention, bilingual education, education of the handicapped, and nutrition for the elderly. That is just to name a few. That should interest the Members.

I ask you, gentlemen, have the needs for these programs gone away in just a few months? Since we passed the HEW bill, what happened, did somebody wave a wand some place? The answer is no.

The Members know, if anybody does, that these needs, Mr. Chairman, are still with us—God help us—especially during this period of economic recession. It is magnified daily.

Mr. Chairman, we on the Labor-HEW Subcommittee recommend that all of these proposed rescissions be rejected.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time only to point out what I think is a serious situation, and one which we as Members of this body had better consider.

We have been talking about winding up this fiscal year on June 30 with a deficit of around \$34 billion, but it will probably be closer to \$40 or \$45 billion. That is just as of this June 30.

The President has submitted a budget for the next fiscal year with an estimated \$52 billion deficit. And it appears that the action or the inaction of the Congress will bring that up so that at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1976, the deficit will be about \$80 billion.

The President has requested certain actions that would reduce spending by \$17 billion. It appears this Congress will not take them, and that makes it then \$69 billion. And we are looking at a jobs bill that we will be considering this week in the amount of \$6 billion. This brings it up to \$75 billion.

Then every indication is that by the time the tax bill is finished that the increased tax reduction over and above the request of the President will be at least \$5 billion, and that is a very conservative estimate, and that makes it \$80 billion.

So, by June 30, 1976, it will be necessary to go into the money markets of this country for a minimum of \$120 billion of deficits.

This is a matter that I think ought to be of some real genuine concern to us here as we take some of these actions.

As I understand the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois

(Mr. MICHEL) that these programs in his amendment will be kept at either the 1974 or 1975 budget levels, whichever is higher; is that correct?

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield to me, I would correct what the gentleman has stated, they would be the higher of either the 1974 appropriation levels or the budget level of 1975, whichever is higher.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Whichever is higher?

Mr. MICHEL. That is right.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That seems to me to be a rather reasonable approach in view of the fiscal situation that we are confronted with.

Also, as I understand it, the rescission requests are for between \$900 million and \$1 billion, and the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois would allow rescissions of \$259 million?

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that that is a defensible position in the light of the problems we are faced with.

I know as time goes on that we will be requested to increase the national debt. I have always looked with interest at some of my colleagues who have continually been voting on all these increased expenditures, but I notice that when it comes time to walk down the aisle and vote to increase the national debt that they vote "no." There is no way that we can have it both ways. If we are going to increase this debt, and if we are going to increase these programs—and many of them are very desirable programs—then we must accept that responsibility. But I just think the time has come when we should reexamine our thinking.

I am convinced that the amendment that will be presented by the gentleman from Illinois is a reasonable approach to this problem.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to propound a question to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CEDERBERG).

I understood the real purpose of the Budget Control Act was to provide Congress, in the instance of rescissions, a chance to review various programs and make possible cuts.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD) just stated, that his subcommittee had 3 days of hearings on rescissions involving more than 30 different programs at HEW. But in the report I find no justification for the restoration of any of these programs. All I find is this:

There is no evidence that the amounts appropriated for the programs in question are not needed, or that they cannot be used effectively to carry out the programs as intended by the Congress.

That argument can be made at any time for any program, and if it is to be believed, no cuts would ever occur.

In the light of what has happened, does the gentleman believe as I do that the rescissionary process is becoming a

farce, that we are, to all intents, wasting the time of the Committee on Appropriations and the House since the majority refuse to cut spending?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Let me say that I believe that the subcommittees probably did conduct hearings on most or all of these items, and then came to their conclusions. I just happen to disagree with these. I happen to be one who believes that the Budget Control Act that we adopted went too far in the area of rescissions, and is consuming far too much time. I doubt very much that each individual subcommittee is going to be able to assume that jurisdiction in the light of all the other work that it has.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DRINAN).

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Chairman, since January 6 many disasters have come to persons in the world of medical research. I speak on their behalf today and at their insistence. It is my conviction, and I shall urge it in due course that the Congress enact a bill which I have filed which provides that no President at any time in the future will be able to hold up obligatory authority after he has filed a bill for rescission.

From January 6 to January 30 the level of funding of the appropriations that we deal with today was illegally held at the rescinded level and not at the appropriated level. This means that in the area of health research, an area of vital interest in greater Boston and across this country, \$351 million was impounded. This is the interpretation of the OMB. In the recent past I spent an hour and a half in the Acting General Counsel of OMB. I have repeatedly spoken about this urgent problem; I have spoken in this House on January 23, on January 30, and on February 18.

I wrote on January 30 to the distinguished gentleman, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. MAHON). He very courteously wrote back indicating the intent of his committee to get out this rescission bill as quickly as possible. The fact is, however, that nothing by way of the moneys that we have authorized and appropriated will come to the Massachusetts General Hospital or the Peter Bent Brigham Research facilities until after March 14.

My bill, H.R. 2434, simply states as follows:

No rescission shall become effective until and unless the Congress has completed action on a rescission bill, rescinding all or part of the amount proposed to be rescinded.

What will the level of funding be after March 14 when the 45 days have transpired? Can the President propose another rescission of a lesser sum? The law is silent on that matter. Can the President postpone the obligation of these funds for another 45 days by introducing another bill of rescission?

Second, can the President seek a deferral of any or all of these funds that are involved in this bill today? The health researchers since January 6 of this year have had their budgets held up. Because of this fact they have postponed the most serious plans in research in can-

cer, lung, eye, heart, and arthritic diseases. The availability of \$351 million has been postponed with catastrophic effects to their programs and to the discovery of a cure for these diseases.

I would ask, Mr. Chairman, that the House move as rapidly as possible to say that it was never the intention of the founders of this bill, the impoundment bill, to have this happen again.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DRINAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. O'NEILL. I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding. I am in absolute agreement with him.

I doubt that it was ever the thought of the Members of this Congress when we passed the bill providing for Presidential rescissions that such things were going to happen that are happening, as the gentleman from Massachusetts has said.

I represent the great medical research area which include Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, as well as other hospitals where we have medical schools. But in this rescission, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has held up \$912 million for 45 days. As the gentleman from Massachusetts said, just take, for example, in the cancer program alone, \$123 million are held up and have been held up for 45 days.

These teams of scientists, these teams of research experts have been working together, and are waiting for funds. Holding them up for 45 days will result in the teams falling apart and then we will have difficulty in getting them back. I do not think that was the intent of the Congress when we passed the rescission bill, that the administration would be able to curtail and stop these programs in the middle. To me that would seem to result in higher cost because trying to get the programs restarted will cost the Government considerably more money in the long run. I am going to be a cosponsor of the resolution sponsored by the gentleman from Massachusetts which seeks to correct this mistake in future legislation.

Mr. DRINAN. I thank the majority leader for his comments.

I would welcome any comments the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations might wish to make at this point.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the language in the law is not absolutely clear as to what transpires when the President sends a rescission message to the Congress. As the gentleman knows, before the Budget Control Act was enacted, when the President decided not to spend money, he would impound the funds and effectively stop the program. In response to this the Congress passed the Budget Control and Impoundment Act. I feel myself that the intent of the Congress was that the President would not abruptly close out the programs prior to the expiration of the 45 days and the action by the Congress. In other words, it would be up to Congress to determine in this 45-day period

what action should be taken. So I hope we can work something out, perhaps without legislation, to rectify this situation. There are certain occasions when it would not make too much difference to freeze the funds at the time the announcement is made, but in so many programs and in my opinion in the majority of them that would do great violence, because we would suspend the programs and then in 45 days Congress would renew them and this could be very wasteful of manpower and money.

Mr. DRINAN. Would the chairman respond to this? In the event the Appropriations Committees in both bodies could in fact refuse to accept the rescission, let us say within 5 or 10 days after the President proposes it, thus making clear their will that this money should be obligated, is the President obligated under the law to immediately release that money and maybe wait for the 45 days?

Mr. MAHON. This is another area where the act is not clear; but presumably there would be some way to stop a rescission before 45 days had expired.

Mr. DRINAN. Would the President be allowed now to propose a deferral of some of these rescissions in whole or in part?

Mr. MAHON. I would not think so.

Mr. WHITTEN. In order to acquaint the Members with the committee's recommendations concerning those items proposed for rescission that affect the programs of the Department of Agriculture, let me read from our report.

In considering the items before the Committee recommended for rescission and deferral, the committee took cognizance of the fact that it is taking action at a time when both the legislative and executive branches of the Government are stressing the need for increasing jobs which in the opinion of the committee should be productive jobs. For this as well as other reasons the committee has made the following recommendations. While the committee is not aware of exactly how many productive jobs would be eliminated were these rescissions or deferrals to be approved, it is evident that the number would be substantial.

NUTRITION AND FAMILY EDUCATION PROGRAM

The committee does not recommend approval of the proposed rescission in the amount of \$3,200,000 for the nutrition and family education program of the Extension as set forth in rescission No. R75-47.

The Congress provided \$50,600,000 for this program and the rescission message proposed to rescind \$3,200,000, the amount of the congressional increase over the budget estimate. The program provides nutrition education to low-income people. The program is carried out by approximately 8,700 program aides, many of whom themselves come from low-income backgrounds, in about 1,500 locations both rural and urban in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. In addition, about 85,000 volunteers work with more than 1.1 million youths in 4-H type activities related to improved nutrition.

Departmental witnesses testified before the committee that if the proposed rescission were approved, 30,000 fewer families would benefit from this service.

It is the committee's opinion that depriving 30,000 families throughout the country of this valuable assistance at this time is in no way justified and, therefore, recommends that the proposed rescission not be approved.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

The committee does not recommend approval of the proposed rescission in the amount of \$3,750,000 for rural development grants as set forth in rescission No. R75-50.

The Congress provided \$13,750,000 for this program, \$3,750,000 above the budget estimate. These grants are authorized by section 310(B) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. Grants are made to public bodies to facilitate development of private business enterprises in rural areas of the country.

The Congress has repeatedly emphasized the importance of rural development. Therefore, the committee recommends that the proposed rescission be rejected.

RURAL COMMUNITY FIRE PROTECTION GRANTS

The committee does not recommend approval of the proposed rescission in the amount of \$3,500,000 for rural fire community protection grants as set forth in rescission No. R75-51.

The Congress provided \$3,500,000 for this program and the rescission message proposes to rescind the entire amount and thereby not implement the program as directed by Congress. These grants are authorized by title IV of the Rural Development Act of 1972 and are for the purchase of firefighting equipment and for organizing and training personnel in rural communities to assist in fire control.

Without these grants many rural communities will be unable to purchase firefighting equipment and to train people in firefighting techniques. Therefore, the committee recommends the proposed rescission be rejected.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The committee does not recommend approval of the proposed rescission in the amount of \$156,250,000 for the agricultural conservation program as set forth in rescission No. R75-48.

The Congress authorized \$190,000,000 for this conservation program. However, the rescission message proposed to rescind \$156,250,000 of the amount authorized, thereby terminating the 1975 program with the remaining \$33,750,000 being used to fund long-term contracts entered into under the 1974 program.

On a dollar per dollar basis, the country probably realizes a greater return on its investment in conservation than through any other program since the farmer or the rancher must put up about half the cost plus his labor.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert a table which shows some of the impressive accomplishments of this low-cost conservation program.

Practice	Unit	Total accomplishments 1936-72
Water impoundment reservoirs constructed to reduce erosion, distribute grazing, conserve vegetative cover and wildlife, or provide fire protection and other agricultural uses.	Structures...	2,249,000
Terraces constructed to reduce erosion, conserve water, or prevent or abate pollution.	Acres.....	33,216,000
Stripcropping systems established to reduce wind or water erosion or to prevent or abate pollution.	.....do.....	114,229,000
Competitive shrubs controlled on range or pasture to permit growth of adequate cover for erosion control and to conserve water.	.....do.....	63,260,000
Trees and shrubs planted for forestry purposes, erosion control, or environmental enhancement.	.....do.....	5,485,000
Forest tree stands improved for forestry purposes or environmental enhancement.	.....do.....	4,564,000
Wildlife conservation	Acres served.	13,592,000
Animal waste and soil waste pollution-abatement structures (lagoons, storage, diversion, and other).	Number.....	10,803,000
Sediment pollution-abatement structures or runoff control measures.	Acres served.	2,961,000
Other pollution-abatement practices	.....do.....	367,000

¹ 1962-72, inclusive, with certain data estimated.
² 1970, 1971, and 1972 only.

Of special significance for consideration is the fact that denying the proposed rescission will not result in additional expenditures unless the farmers and ranchers apply and earn the Federal contribution, matching it with their own funds plus their labor. This program recognizes that the present holder or owner holds the land in trust for future generations, thus all our people have an interest in retaining its fertility.

FORESTRY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

The committee recommends rescission of \$10,000,000 for the forestry incentives program, instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed in rescission No. R75-49.

The purpose of the forestry incentives program is to encourage the development, management and protection of nonindustrial private forest lands. The Federal Government provides technical assistance and will pay 75 percent of the cost with the private landowner paying the other 25 percent. Each agreement is limited to 500 acres.

Since only one-third of the fiscal year remains, the committee feels that \$15,000,000 will be adequate to carry out the 1975 program.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to call to the attention of the House two additional items in connection with this program, which appear on page 17 of our committee's hearings.

First, I think the Members would be interested in knowing that there are approximately 3.3 million acres of Government land on which reforestation needs to be carried out, where the Government would own the timber.

Second, since World War II, approximately 4.5 billion trees have been planted under the agricultural conservation program, and another 2.2 billion trees were planted under the conservation reserve

program, making a total of 6.7 billion trees.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill and I urge its support.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, of course, in answer to the gentleman from Massachusetts, let me say that what the President has proposed is perfectly within the law. As a matter of fact, he is doing precisely what we asked him to. The gentleman may recall that there was an action taken by the Congress just a year ago as a result of what was going on previously with respect to impoundment. The Congress in both bodies spoke very forthrightly on the subject of the deferrals and rescissions, so it is perfectly within the law for the President to propose a rescission. The rescission dies unless the Congress acts between the time he proposes it and a 45-day period. It seems to me everything goes on as normal.

Reference is made to the cancer program and what violence is being done to the cancer program. Do the Members know what the level was for this fiscal year? It was \$527 million. Do the Members know what the level of expenditure is after my amendment, what the level of expenditure would be for the cancer program? It would be, for the fiscal year 1975, \$637 million, and that is a \$110-million increase in 1 fiscal year.

What the gentleman seems to be mistaken about is, he feels that a rescission being proposed is a cutback of an ongoing program when, in fact, that money has not even been obligated. It increases what we had in the regular bill, so there is no way it can be called a cutback. The funds were not even obligated in the first place. What we are doing is scaling back the proposed increases of spending, and that is very different from cutting back on the current level of spending.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL).

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4075, the third budget rescission bill, in the same spirit that I supported the second rescission bill, H.R. 3260. This Congress is again throwing away its opportunity to control Federal expenditures through the highly touted Budget Control Act of 1974.

The President, in his budget messages, has proposed rescissions totaling \$2.87 billion, of which the committee has approved only 14 percent, or \$390 million. Instead of the total proposed reduction of \$4,596 million in authority and outlays for fiscal year 1975 and 1976, the committee has, so far this year, allowed \$4,002 million in relative increases to be passed on to present or future taxpayers. The action of the committee will have the ultimate effect of adding \$1.5 billion onto the already burgeoning anticipated deficit of \$86.5 billion for this and the coming fiscal year. My own estimate for the deficit for these 2 years is closer to

\$120 billion. I wonder if this is the fiscal responsibility to which so many of our Members have sworn allegiance both within this Chamber and outside of it.

Our colleague, Representative MICHEL, will be introducing an amendment today to restore partially some of the rescissions proposed in the HEW budget. I will support it, and I hope that other Members of this body will see the wisdom of curtailing many of these programs. Passage of the amendment would be no real assurance to the people that we do have their ultimate welfare in mind, but it would be a tiny step forward toward fiscal responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, I suspect that many of our constituents are wondering whether we actually intended to increase congressional responsibility for budget control when we passed the Budget Act last session. If the majority, which supported it overwhelmingly, meant what it said then, I suggest that this is the appropriate time for them to stand up and be counted.

However, I make that recommendation without illusions, because I do not believe this Congress, and this House, will rise to the challenge of fiscal responsibility. The inevitable result will be a series of vetoes, and challenges of vetoes, and increasing deferral and rescission proposals. It would be far easier for Congress to demonstrate its own fiscal sanity, but since it will not, I shall do what I can to help the President force sanity upon us.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BURGNER).

Mr. BURGNER. Mr. Chairman, in support of the Michel amendment, I think we must keep in perspective that we are not discussing cuts. We are not discussing reductions or cuts. We are discussing the size of increases. Under the Michel amendment 57 percent of the increases stay in place, because the gentleman says that in no case will the amount to be spent be less than fiscal year 1974 or the budget request for 1975, whichever is higher.

I would like to point out that we have a responsibility to try to avoid bankruptcy in this Nation. If we spend ourselves into bankruptcy, who is going to be hurt the most and the fastest?

The young, the well and the strong and the able will very likely be able to fend for themselves; but the old, the sick, the weak and the handicapped will suffer first and they will suffer the most. It seems to me the cruelest act in terms of their welfare is to spend this Nation into fiscal bankruptcy.

I think, therefore, the Michel amendment is reasonable and I intend to support it.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

We agree with the proposed rescission of \$500,000 instead of the requested \$1,709,000 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is still a young agency, and we did not find any evidence of "bureau-

cratic fat" such as you might find in many older agencies.

The committee felt that the \$500,000 was reasonable, but that any deeper cut would probably hurt programs, and we thought that would be unwise.

The CPSC is responsible for product safety on thousands of products which cause millions of injuries each year. We do not want to hamper their work, but we did want this competent and effective Commission to bear some share of the budgetary restraints that seem absolutely necessary if the Federal Government is to do its part in fighting inflation and deficit budgets.

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4075, the third budget rescission bill for fiscal 1975.

There are, of course, numerous important and worthwhile programs dealt with in the pending legislation. In fact, if I am not mistaken, H.R. 4075 addresses itself to more than 35 different Federal programs and agencies.

There is one area, however, to which I should like to direct my remarks today. This is a subject to which I have devoted much time and attention in recent years—the Federal Government's cancer research program.

Under the bill, I am pleased to report that we will restore the full \$123 million which the administration sought to cut from the budget of the National Cancer Institute for fiscal 1975. The Congress had appropriated \$691.5 million for this purpose, and today's action, if concurred in by the Senate, will restore this full amount.

Mr. Chairman, cancer is undoubtedly the most terrifying disease we face today. Cancer victims include people in all walks of life, people of all ages, and of all races.

It is estimated that as many as 700,000 Americans will develop cancer this year, and more than 350,000 will die of cancer. Beyond the incalculable toll in suffering and family disruption, this disease produces an economic loss to the United States of \$15 billion annually.

It is clear, Mr. Chairman, or it should be, that the cancer research program should not be permitted to fall victim to shortsighted budgetary cutbacks. The Congress should move with dispatch to reverse the administration's unfortunate decision on this program.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment that will be offered, which would restore part of the administration's proposed rescissions for HEW programs.

I fail to understand why my distinguished colleague has singled out health, education, and human development programs for budget cutbacks when the administration failed to justify any of these rescission requests in testimony before the Appropriations Committee.

I am especially disturbed that he would even rescind \$1 for programs for education of the handicapped when U.S. courts, with increasing frequency, are being confronted with civil suits on the right of handicapped children to a public education. Congress recognized this

right when it passed a special 1-year authorization under the Education Amendments of 1974 (Public Law 93-380) to enable all States to meet this important responsibility. What the Congress has appropriated this year for education of the handicapped is barely sufficient for States to provide adequate programs. Congress cannot afford to abdicate its fiscal responsibility to our exceptional children by approving any rescissions.

When Congress passed the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344) last year, it did so because it recognized that no congressional mechanism existed to set legislative budget priorities as opposed to executive budget priorities. In recent years, we have witnessed many conflicting legislative and executive goals and priorities. This conflict over budget priorities resulted in the inability of Congress to enact an HEW appropriation bill for 2 fiscal years and in executive impoundments of funds which directly challenged congressional spending authority.

To heed the cry for budget reform and to recapture congressional power of the purse, the Budget and Impoundment Control Act centralizes previously dispersed budget responsibilities by establishing House and Senate Budget Committees and a Congressional Budget Office. The act also established impoundment control procedures, an important element in budget reform and is essentially what we are considering today.

Section 1012(b) of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act states:

Any amount of budget authority proposed to be rescinded or that is to be reserved as set forth in such special message shall be made available for obligation unless, within the prescribed 45-day period, the Congress has completed action on a rescission bill rescinding all or part of the amount proposed to be rescinded or that is to be reserved.

In his February 7 report to the Congress, the Comptroller General declared that the 45th day for Congress to complete action for all of the HEW rescissions which we are considering today expired on March 1. His report listed 26 special HEW rescissions, proposed in the 1974 Labor-HEW Appropriation Act signed on December 7, 1974. Because these appropriations were not apportioned within 30 days, in this case on January 6, as required by the Antideficiency Act, they were in effect a withholding of budget authority and had to be transmitted by the President as rescissions. Thus, the Comptroller General declared that Congress should treat these 26 appropriations as if they have been received on January 14 and thus the 45-day period would end March 1.

Apparently, OMB has refused to release this money as required under section 1012(b) because of its own interpretation of the act in determining the 45-day expiration period. In a subsequent report to the Congress dated March 6, the Comptroller General states that budget authority totaling \$1.2 billion which the President was required to release on March 1 has not been released. These include all of the rescissions requests the amendment under consideration today proposes to partially reinstate.

The Comptroller General has now begun the mandatory 25-day waiting period required before it can begin a court suit to require release of the funds (section 1016).

It seems to me that Congress must not and cannot permit the executive branch to dictate its budget priorities to the Congress by accepting the administration's interpretation of the Budget Act. The Congress empowered the Comptroller General of the United States to report to and advise the Congress of the facts surrounding Presidential rescission messages. The Comptroller General has so done. If Congress truly intends to accept its lawful responsibility to establish spending priorities, it must defeat this amendment. I urge my colleagues to vote down this amendment.

Mrs. HOLT, Mr. Chairman, it would be shameful for the House of Representatives to reject a modest rescission of \$259 million from the 1975 budget appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Michel amendment to H.R. 4075 makes a lot of sense to me because it represents fiscal restraint, a responsible course between runaway spending and the meat-ax approach.

This House must tolerate this modest reduction in spending by HEW, which has 1975 appropriations of \$110 billion, approximately a third of the total Federal budget for this fiscal year. There is not a single agency of the Federal Government that should be immune from the imperative of fiscal restraint.

I would remind the House that the budget deficit is estimated at \$35 billion for this fiscal year and is likely to reach \$70 to \$100 billion in the next fiscal year. This irresponsibility promises nothing except more inflation and more hardship for the American people in future years.

We are on the brink of destroying this country through irresponsible spending. This House is making a mockery of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act which became law last year.

At the time we passed the budget reform legislation, I was optimistic that we would use the new and more efficient procedures to apply reasonable restraint on spending.

But there was nothing in the Budget Reform Act to provide backbone for the Congress. A change in procedure does not guarantee responsible budgeting.

I believe that the very future of political and economic freedom in this country will depend on the decisions made by this Congress.

It is, therefore, frightening to have seen some of the votes I have witnessed here recently.

Mr. KOCH, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to see the House reject the President's proposed rescission which would have reduced the maternal and child health funds by \$24.4 million. This budgetary action would have had very serious implications for maternal and child health programs and crippled children's services.

Under Public Law 93-53, the authorizing statute for these maternal and child health programs, the States are to receive funds for maternal and child health programs in fiscal year 1975 for

an amount equal to that which they received in 1973. These programs are operating in this time of inflation on funding barely adequate 2 years ago.

The President's budget message explaining the rescission has in it a gross misstatement that the \$24.4 million he wanted rescinded is additional money for these programs. This is not accurate. This money is needed to make 20 States whole for the programs that they are already carrying out. The proposed rescission would have meant a \$3,600,000 loss for New York State alone for programs already operating in ghetto areas of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx to provide prenatal and pediatric care to low- and no-income families.

Over 40 Members of the House joined with me in signing a letter to the President advising him that we would protest any request for a rescission of the funds approved by the Congress for fiscal year 1975 for health services under title 5 of the Social Security Act.

I am pleased that this Congress has agreed that such a request for a reduction in these needed funds is unacceptable. The full amount appropriated by the Congress for these health services for mothers and children for fiscal year 1975 must be paid to the States to keep these programs viable.

In the HEW appropriations bill there are slotted 58 HEW staff positions for maternal aid child health and 10 staff positions for sudden infant death syndrome. It is the position of HEW that these positions be allocated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. If this is permitted to happen, the maternal and child health and sudden infant death syndrome programs would not get any benefit from the personnel since HEW does not intend to provide full staffing for these areas. This Congress must insure that the 58 maternal and child health positions be allocated to the maternal and child health division; and the 10 positions to the sudden infant death syndrome division so that this money appropriated by the Congress for these areas be used for the purpose for which they are intended.

In response to my letter of January 24 to the President protesting my rescission of maternal and child health funds, I received a letter from the Office of Management and Budget stating that the maternal and child health rescission message was intended "to restrain discretionary spending in order to hold total outlays down" because of a \$1.7 billion increase in Medicaid and other public assistance programs.

I am sure you are aware that as a result of the recent nursing home scandals there has come to light instances of gross mismanagement, unlawful payments, and corruption in the Medicaid program. Allegations of fraud have not been pursued. What this means is that the Federal Government has not done an adequate job in policing the use of Medicaid funds which of course not only allows fraud to go unchecked, but actually encourages fraud.

It is outrageous that these maternal and child health programs, which have been so closely scrutinized and have been the subject of cost-benefit studies which

have shown in this time of inflation a reduction in the cost of patient care, should have been the victim of a budgetary process which gives increased funds to medicaid programs for which the Federal Government has required or received little accountability.

It is my understanding that it is HEW's intention to recommend the assessment of patient fees for the maternal and child health programs. The people who are given health care by these programs are persons who traditionally do not obtain any preventive health care. If services, such as prenatal care are charged for these low- and no-income women just will not obtain the care, but will return to the emergency room and catastrophic type of care. It was the intent of the Congress when these programs were created to provide health care for those populations who could not afford it and otherwise would not obtain it.

Mr. Chairman, it is very important that the Congress will accept and not tolerate further deferral and rescission messages on these programs and that attempts by the White House to continue submitting to the Congress further deferrals or rescissions on which definitive action has already been taken by the Congress will not be accepted. The President must abide by the intent of Congress and any attempt to subvert its intent by other tactics is clearly unacceptable.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations provided under this head in the Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriation Act, 1975, are rescinded in the amount of \$500,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MICHEL

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MICHEL: On page 3, after line 8, add a new chapter IV as follows:

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$18,838,000.

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$3,491,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$61,503,000.

NATIONAL HEART AND LUNG INSTITUTE

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$14,831,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS, METABOLISM, AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$14,236,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND STROKE

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$15,141,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$6,987,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$15,387,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$11,989,000.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$2,905,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$3,461,000.

JOHN F. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$510,000.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$192,000.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$8,438,000.

HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$2,500,000, from funds provided under the District of Columbia Medical and Dental Manpower Act of 1970, as amended.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$7,500,000 for title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal years 1975 and 1976 are rescinded in the following amounts: \$26,250,000 for part B of the Education of the Handicapped Act, of which \$13,000,000 shall be from funds available July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1976.

OCCUPATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the following amounts: \$5,000,000 for part B, \$2,500,000 for part F and \$1,000,000 for part H of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended; and \$2,090,000 for the Adult Education Act without regard to section 313(a) of the Adult Education Act, as amended.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$4,057,000.

LIBRARY RESOURCES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the following amounts: \$5,000,000 for title I and title III of the Library Services and Construction Act, and \$2,500,000 for title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$2,450,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall be from funds for title IV, part B of the Social Security Act.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$3,424,000, none of which shall be from funds for sections 120 and 130 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1975 are rescinded in the amount of \$17,200,000.

On page 3, line 9 strike out "IV" and insert "V".

Mr. MICHEL (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, the reason for my having made that last unanimous-consent request is that the text of the amendment runs six pages, and I would like to expedite the business of the Committee. I think I can very succinctly tell the Members what all this verbiage means.

It takes all the items in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for which there were rescission requests made, and as I said in my remarks during general debate, makes the appropriate adjustments in the figures to reflect the overall principle which I have applied in putting together this amendment. That is, it accepts 50 percent of the rescissions proposed, except that in no case will the expenditure for any line item be run lower than either the appropriation level of 1974 or the budget level of 1975, whichever is the highest.

The exception is the handicapped, where we did have a significant increase last year. There, I would provide for a specific amount of increase, excepting \$26 million of the rescission.

Again, I would point out for those Members who were not here during the course of general debate that this overall rescission bill encompasses requests of \$1,250,000,000. Our full committee, after hearing all the requests from all subcommittees, agreed to only \$16½ million. That is 1.3 percent of the bill. If we do not do any better than that during the course of this year with respect to these rescission requests, then that goal and target that the President has set out for us as he presented the budget to us of trying to achieve \$17 billion of savings by way of rescissions, we are just going to be so shy of the mark as to be utterly ridiculous.

The HEW area, which encompasses the bigger portion of this bill, \$912 million of rescissions, is the part for which I feel personally responsible as the ranking member on the subcommittee on our side. Were I serving on another subcommittee, conceivably I might be applying the same yardstick to these other items, but that is not for me to decide. I am concerned here only with those for which I personally feel a special responsibility.

If we adopt this amendment and apply this rule, then frankly, we have been only accepting rescissions in the dollar amount of \$259 million as against the \$912 million proposed by the administration, or a 28-percent dollar acceptance of the items included in it.

I should point out that, in response to my good chairman of the subcommittee,

the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Flood), who made a comment during his remarks in general debate, what is a rescission? A rescission is a retrenchment or proposal to come back on the level of some expenditure previously appropriated or agreed to by the Congress. It is a suggestion by the administration which, we must remember, no longer has the power to impound, as it did in earlier days, because of recent court decisions. It is the procedure we now have to use when we want to economize. Now, there is one error in the Chairman's statement which I would like to correct, and that is that my amendment would cut back on the lead based paint poisoning program.

This is inaccurate, and let me explain why. My amendment goes to the line items. Lead-based paint poisoning, for

example, comes under disease control. By my procedure, there would be a \$1,366,000 reduction in the venereal disease portion of that program, but no reduction in the immunization or lead-based paint poisoning programs.

So there are some adjustments in the overall table; some items will not be touched at all.

As another example, I would mention the area of drug abuse. In research and training and projects, grants and contracts, management and information, I do not propose any reduction at all.

In order that the Members fully understand exactly which line items are affected by my amendment, and so that there be no more confusion on that score, let me include the entire schedule covered by my amendment at this point:

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED HEW RESCISSIONS

[Budget authority in dollars]

Appropriation/Agency	1975			HEW proposed rescission	1975 budget after HEW rescission	Michel proposed rescission	1975 budget after Michel rescission
	1974 actual	Original request	Appropriation				
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
Health services	506,584,000	493,413,000	493,455,000	-39,677,000	453,778,000	-18,838,000	474,617,000
Maternal and child health:							
(a) Grants to States	(243,951,000)	(243,951,000)	(266,951,000)	(-23,000,000)	(243,951,000)	(-11,500,000)	(255,451,000)
(b) Research and training	(21,917,000)	(21,917,000)	(25,917,000)	(-4,716,000)	(21,201,000)	(-2,358,000)	(23,559,000)
(c) Sudden infant death syndrome	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(0)	(0)	(2,000,000)
Emergency medical services	(27,000,000)	(27,000,000)	(37,000,000)	(-9,961,000)	(27,039,000)	(-4,989,000)	(32,028,000)
CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL							
Preventive health services	128,593,000	124,714,000	136,443,000	-9,805,000	126,638,000	-3,491,000	132,952,000
Disease control:							
(a) Program grants:							
1. Venereal disease	(24,800,000)	(24,800,000)	(28,000,000)	(-2,733,000)	(25,267,000)	(-1,366,000)	(26,634,000)
2. Immunization	(6,200,000)	(6,200,000)	(6,200,000)	(-300,000)	(5,900,000)	0	(6,200,000)
3. Lead-base paint	(9,000,000)	(6,500,000)	(9,000,000)	(-2,500,000)	(6,500,000)	0	(9,000,000)
(b) Laboratory improvement	(8,527,000)	(8,568,000)	(9,368,000)	(-220,000)	(9,148,000)	(-110,000)	(9,258,000)
(c) Health education	(1,736,000)	(3,030,000)	(3,030,000)	(-21,000)	(3,009,000)	0	(3,030,000)
Occupational health	(29,129,000)	(25,848,000)	(31,986,000)	(-4,031,000)	(27,955,000)	(-2,015,000)	(29,971,000)
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH							
National Cancer Institute	527,399,000	600,000,000	691,666,000	-123,006,000	568,660,000	-61,503,000	630,163,000
National Heart and Lung Institute	286,749,000	309,299,000	324,130,000	-37,730,000	286,400,000	-14,831,000	309,239,000
National Institute of Dental Research	43,955,000	43,959,000	42,375,000	-7,489,000	34,886,000	0	42,375,000
National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases	153,736,000	152,961,000	173,121,000	-28,473,000	144,648,000	-14,236,000	158,885,000
National Institute of Neurological Diseases	121,393,000	119,958,000	142,498,000	-30,283,000	112,215,000	-15,141,000	127,357,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	111,146,000	110,404,000	119,452,000	-13,975,000	105,477,000	-6,987,000	112,465,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	166,805,000	168,329,000	187,400,000	-30,794,000	156,606,000	-15,387,000	172,013,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	125,508,000	124,897,000	141,966,000	-23,978,000	117,988,000	-11,989,000	129,977,000
National Eye Institute	41,228,000	39,947,000	44,133,000	-6,512,000	37,621,000	-2,905,000	41,228,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	28,338,000	28,684,000	34,949,000	-6,922,000	28,027,000	-3,461,000	31,488,000
Research resources	128,059,000	82,700,000	127,200,000	-46,865,000	80,335,000	0	127,200,000
John E. Fogarty International Center	4,762,000	4,784,000	5,589,000	-1,020,000	4,569,000	-510,000	5,079,000
National Library of Medicine	26,254,000	27,738,000	28,450,000	-385,000	28,065,000	-192,000	28,258,000
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
Alcohol, drug abuse and mental health	818,477,000	734,502,000	826,598,000	-106,220,000	720,378,000	-8,438,000	818,160,000
General mental health:							
(a) Research	(90,146,000)	(84,468,000)	(93,252,000)	(-11,608,000)	(81,644,000)	(-3,106,000)	(90,146,000)
(b) Training	(100,034,000)	(65,101,000)	(94,600,000)	(-30,231,000)	(64,369,000)	0	(94,600,000)
Drug abuse:							
(a) Research	(36,977,000)	(34,000,000)	(34,000,000)	(-2,412,000)	(31,588,000)	0	(34,000,000)
(b) Training	(15,138,000)	(9,969,000)	(14,035,000)	(-4,035,000)	(10,000,000)	0	(14,035,000)
(c) Project grants and contracts	(160,770,000)	(122,000,000)	(122,000,000)	(-1,123,000)	(120,877,000)	0	(122,000,000)
(d) Management and information	(15,571,000)	(15,646,000)	(14,864,000)	(-1,303,000)	(13,561,000)	0	(14,864,000)
Alcoholism:							
(a) Research	(8,489,000)	(10,405,000)	(10,997,000)	(-1,972,000)	(9,025,000)	(-986,000)	(10,011,000)
(b) Training	(6,824,000)	(1,947,000)	(7,847,000)	(-5,705,000)	(2,142,000)	(-1,023,000)	(6,824,000)
(c) Project grants and contracts	(66,956,000)	(32,051,000)	(64,908,000)	(-40,407,000)	(24,501,000)	0	(64,908,000)
(d) Grants to States	(45,600,000)	(45,600,000)	(52,000,000)	(-6,400,000)	(45,600,000)	(-3,200,000)	(48,800,000)
(e) Management and information	(10,040,000)	(9,863,000)	(10,163,000)	(-1,024,000)	(9,139,000)	(-123,000)	(10,040,000)
HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION							
Health resources	139,980,000	151,377,000	159,433,000	-26,254,000	133,179,000	-2,500,000	156,933,000
Health professions:							
Student loans	(36,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(36,000,000)	(-3,954,000)	(32,046,000)	0	(36,000,000)
D.C. medical dental manpower assistance	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(7,500,000)	(-7,500,000)	(0)	(-2,500,000)	(5,000,000)
National Health services scholarships	(5,000,000)	(22,500,000)	(22,500,000)	(-10,000,000)	(12,500,000)	0	(22,500,000)
Nursing student loans	(22,800,000)	(18,000,000)	(22,800,000)	(-4,800,000)	(18,000,000)	0	(22,800,000)
OFFICE OF EDUCATION							
Elementary and secondary education	2,106,858,000	2,260,818,000	2,255,675,000	-35,856,250	2,219,118,750	-7,500,000	2,248,175,000
Strengthening State departments of education	(39,425,000)	(39,425,000)	(39,425,000)	(-9,856,250)	(29,568,750)	0	(39,425,000)
Bilingual education	(58,350,000)	(70,800,000)	(85,000,000)	(-15,000,000)	(70,000,000)	(-7,500,000)	(77,500,000)
Educational broadcasting facilities	(15,675,000)	(7,800,000)	(12,000,000)	(-5,000,000)	(7,000,000)	0	(12,000,000)
Follow through	(53,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(53,000,000)	(-6,000,000)	(47,000,000)	0	(53,000,000)
Education for the handicapped	147,079,000	147,109,000	200,000,000	-102,500,000	147,109,000	-26,250,000	148,750,000
State grant program	(47,500,000)	(47,500,000)	(100,000,000)	(-52,500,000)	(47,500,000)	(-13,250,000)	(73,750,000)
Advance appropriation for 1976	(47,500,000)	(50,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(-50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(-13,000,000)	(75,000,000)

Appropriation/Agency	1975			HEW proposed rescission	1975 budget after HEW rescission	Michel proposed rescission	1975 budget after Michel rescission
	1974 actual	Original request	Appropriation				
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued							
Occupational, vocational, and adult education	691,811,000	659,595,000	681,676,000	-39,712,000	641,964,000	-10,590,000	671,086,000
Grants to States for vocational education:							
(a) Basic vocational education programs	(405,347,000)	(415,978,000)	(420,978,000)	(-15,631,000)	(405,347,000)	(-5,000,000)	(415,978,000)
(b) Consumer and homemaking education	(30,994,000)	(30,994,000)	(35,994,000)	(-5,000,000)	(30,994,000)	(-2,500,000)	(33,494,000)
(c) Work-study	(7,849,000)	(7,849,000)	(9,849,000)	(2,000,000)	(7,849,000)	(-1,000,000)	(8,849,000)
Other education professions development:							
(a) Vocational education	(11,268,000)		(9,000,000)	(-9,000,000)		0	(9,000,000)
(b) Higher education	(2,100,000)		(2,100,000)	(-2,100,000)		0	(2,100,000)
Adult education grants to States	(53,319,000)	(53,319,000)	(57,000,000)	(-4,181,000)	(53,319,000)	(-2,030,000)	(54,910,000)
Ethnic heritage studies	(2,375,000)		(1,800,000)	(-1,800,000)		0	(1,800,000)
Higher education	1,860,497,000	2,110,023,000	2,131,271,000	-58,300,000	2,072,971,000	-4,057,000	2,127,214,000
Institutional assistance:							
(a) Language training and area studies	(12,693,000)	(10,000,000)	(14,000,000)	(-4,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(-1,307,000)	(12,693,000)
(b) University community services	(14,250,000)		(14,250,000)	(-13,350,000)	(900,000)	0	(14,250,000)
(c) Aid to land-grant college	(9,500,000)		(9,500,000)	(-9,500,000)		0	(9,500,000)
(d) State post-secondary education commissions	(3,000,000)		(3,000,000)	(-2,200,000)	(800,000)	0	(3,000,000)
(e) Veterans cost-of-instruction	(23,750,000)		(23,750,000)	(-23,750,000)		0	(23,750,000)
Personnel development:							
(a) Public service fellowships			(4,000,000)	(-4,000,000)		(-2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
(b) Mining fellowships			(1,500,000)	(-1,500,000)		(-750,000)	(750,000)
Library resources	163,124,000	118,250,000	167,474,000	52,225,000	115,249,000	-7,500,000	159,974,000
Public libraries	(46,749,000)	(25,000,000)	(51,749,000)	(-26,750,000)	(24,999,000)	(-5,000,000)	(46,749,000)
School library resources	(90,250,000)	(90,250,000)	(95,250,000)	(-5,000,000)	(90,250,000)	(-2,500,000)	(92,750,000)
College library resources	(9,975,000)		(9,975,000)	(-9,975,000)		0	(9,975,000)
Instructional equipment	(11,875,000)		(7,500,000)	(-7,500,000)		0	(7,500,000)
Training and demonstrations	(4,275,000)		(3,000,000)	(-3,000,000)		0	(3,000,000)
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE							
Public assistance	11,663,521,000	13,280,770,000	12,111,731,000	-12,900,000	12,098,831,000	-2,450,000	12,111,281,000
Child welfare services	(47,500,000)	(46,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(-4,000,000)	(46,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(48,000,000)
Training projects	(8,450,000)		(8,900,000)	(-8,900,000)		(-450,000)	(8,450,000)
Rehabilitation services and facilities	476,768,000	737,900,000	771,820,000	-29,848,000	741,972,000	-3,424,000	768,396,000
Innovation and expansion grants	(29,000,000)		(23,000,000)	(-23,000,000)		0	(23,000,000)
Deaf-blind center	(600,000)	(1,780,000)	(2,000,000)	(-220,000)	(1,780,000)	(-110,000)	(1,890,000)
Training	(15,572,000)	(11,500,000)	(22,200,000)	(-6,628,000)	(15,572,000)	(-3,314,000)	(18,886,000)
OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
Human development	267,592,000	274,300,000	312,950,000	-41,582,000	271,368,000	-17,200,000	295,750,000
Programs for the aging:							
(a) State and community services	(96,000,000)	(96,000,000)	(105,000,000)	(-9,000,000)	(96,000,000)	(-4,500,000)	(100,500,000)
(b) Nutrition	(99,600,000)	(99,600,000)	(125,000,000)	(-25,400,000)	(99,600,000)	(-12,700,000)	(112,300,000)
(c) Training	(9,900,000)		(8,000,000)	(-7,182,000)	(818,000)	0	(8,000,000)
Grand total						-259,380,000	
Requested						912,311,250	

I would simply ask, in conclusion, that Members think seriously about what our overall obligation is and ask for their support of my amendment.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, just a few moments ago I told the Members the Labor-HEW bill was a good bill, and I meant just that. All of the Members know it was good. What we have to consider are the merits of this bill. When this bill was on the floor we were here for over 12 hours. Remember? Over 12 hours this bill was before us on the floor, and everybody in this House had plenty of opportunity to take a shot at it. And I believe most of the Members did.

After we finished that very long day, we had what we thought was an acceptable product.

Mr. Chairman, it must have been acceptable. Let me give the Members the final vote. There were 329 yeas, 43 nays.

After the Senate acted, what did we do? We were in conference with the other body for weeks and weeks. Do the Members remember? Members were saying to us, "Where is the bill?" It was getting near Christmas. "Where is the bill? We have to get out of here." We were in conference for weeks. Then what happened? We brought back to the Members the results of the conference. What did the Members do about the conference report? The Members voted 325 yeas, 25 nays. That is what the Members of the House did.

We all felt that we had adequately pro-

vided for the needs of the aged, the disadvantaged and the handicapped. That is just to mention a few.

The very people in your districts and mine that will need these programs.

Here we are, in the early part of March. Have the problems which were with us when we passed the Labor-HEW bill gone away?

I have not heard anyone say that these problems have gone away, like a dose of salts, or something. No, nobody. Not a word.

Let me tell the Members of the House that even the administration's witnesses—and they were there lined up—who came before us to explain and to defend these proposed rescissions could tell us that the problems no longer exist.

We asked them time and time again about these programs that are already in existence. In fact, if we read the testimony—the testimony is there, by the way, and I hope the Members did read it—we would see that HEW says it could easily use all this money. They said so. They are running these programs.

The need for these programs is especially acute during this economic slump. What has happened since December? Is there something that has happened that we should be in favor of these rescissions? Quite the contrary.

During these times of economic slump, these are the programs that are needed. There may be other things that should be affected, but not these things.

Mr. Chairman, I can assure the Members that, as a result of the recession,

more money must go to these people who are affected by the recession. The people we are talking about in your district and mine are turning to these very programs for help, these very programs we are talking about. We all know what they are. We are talking about maternal and child health, mental health, education for the handicapped, and nutrition for the elderly. That is just to mention a few of the programs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Flood) has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. Flood was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I want the Members to hear this. In the Labor-HEW Subcommittee, on the original appropriation estimates, we spent months of careful and thorough examination of the facts. We spent months, day and night; there were 7 volumes of testimony there. We now arrive at today's action to reject the proposed rescissions, after careful, deliberate consideration with the spokesmen of the administration who were there.

There is talk throughout this House about doing something to provide jobs and doing something to help our people in this period of economic uncertainty. Well, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill will provide the necessary help. And let us not forget that the HEW will spend this money, and is spending this money right now, to provide jobs all over the country, in every district of the country.

Jobs will be provided by this very action of ours.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that this amendment belongs on this floor today, of all times. I do not believe this amendment is consistent in any way with what this House has done by its vote on the original Labor-HEW bill and the conference report to help our people.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I urge flat out that the Members reject this amendment.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, in the Appropriations Committee it is a little like incest for one subcommittee chairman to oppose another. We are like a family. We understand each other's problems and we like to help each other. However, Mr. Chairman, I would be reluctant to vote for this bill unless it is amended.

It is disappointing to find myself in disagreement with the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, Education, and Welfare and members of his subcommittee, but I do not feel that the House can, in good conscience, support an action which recommends spending of more than \$900 million above the budget when the budget request was higher than the preceding bill.

We are asked to continue a joy ride of ballooning expenditures, including "people programs." These programs are popular with the people and undoubtedly will benefit them. The point is there has to be a limit or an admission that Congress is refusing to accept responsibility for holding down expenditures at our end of Pennsylvania Avenue. The Government agencies have been quick to sense the mood and take advantage. They enjoy a joy ride, too. But the result is a budget of \$350 billion and a deficit which may well become \$100 billion. How many of these can we afford? What will the program be next year?

We must accept the requirement to enact programs which will stimulate the economy by providing employment now. This also will run into billions of dollars. This is all the more reason to hold back on expenditures that are not essential at this time. We can make cuts in this bill. We can give the President at least a part of the rescission he requested. I supported the amendment in committee which is substantially the same as the one now before us. It does not really save much, but it is a start. It is an indication that we realize we have to bite the bullet which is substantially the same as the spending. The amendment would save over a quarter of a billion dollars. That is far less than the \$900 million the President wants to save. But it is a start on economy. The amendment specifically provides that no program should be funded at less than the fiscal 1974 appropriation or the original 1975 budget estimate. This is reasonable. It is certainly more responsible than a refusal to accept any reduction in what Congress may vote for the Government agencies.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think we today do have finally a chance to reconsider pre-

vious action that we have taken in this House.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOB) referred to the fact that we had acted only a few short months ago on the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, but I think we should also keep in mind that it was just a few months ago that we acted on the Budget and Impoundment Control Act.

Let me recall the words of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in that very debate, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON). He said:

Of course, if we do not use the instrument which is provided, if we do not have the will to achieve some economies and make some sacrifices, no legislation is going to be effective.

He was warning us of what we see happening right here on this floor today. A much more realistic view was also voiced in that debate, and I quote our former colleague from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) when he said:

I am convinced that this legislation is an exercise in rhetoric and futility. No amount of legislation will instill in a majority of the Members of the House the ingredient, the element that has been missing. That is fiscal responsibility. Neither this nor any other legislation will provide morality and responsibility on the part of Members of Congress.

Those were but two voices that we heard in that debate, and most would agree.

Now we are presented with this committee report which completely ignores the economic situation we face and ignores the need to cut Federal spending.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania said:

Don't vote for the Michel amendment because we are talking about funds which will create jobs.

I can see that the jobs that apparently this House is most concerned about are the jobs that pay \$42,500 a year, and our own jobs, and our major concern is getting reelected to those jobs every second year when we go before the electorate.

We are now apparently at that point in our history as de Tocqueville predicted we would be when we can vote largesse out of the taxpayers' pockets in an attempt to reelect ourselves continually.

The issue today, Mr. Chairman, is the destruction of this country by inflation. This budget rescission process was created so that those in the Congress could get a handle on that inflation, curb it by judicious pruning.

What has changed since we voted on the Labor-HEW bill? Twenty-one billion dollars in a massive tax cut has been voted by this House, irresponsibly, I think; and on the other side of the Hill voices tell us that it should be \$30 billion. What has changed? Six billion dollars in job-creation programs which we will be asked to vote on later this week. We are piling deficit upon deficit, and all Americans will pay the price in inflation.

We are on the brink of national bankruptcy, and all that is asked today is that we cut a half billion dollars out of these programs, that we defer some of these goodies, and the gentleman from

Illinois (Mr. MICHEL) gives us this chance to support his amendment.

I support his amendment. I hope we will have a rollcall on it. I hope we will go back to our constituencies and explain to them how we really feel about what the gentleman from California (Mr. BURGNER) correctly called the cruelest tax of all, the tax on inflation.

Mr. Chairman, I hope all of us will support the Michel amendment. It deserves our support.

Mr. MYERS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAUMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MYERS of Pennsylvania. The gentleman says that the rescission process was supposed to fight inflation, and that it should permit us to come back and make changes in programs that we could not foresee. Can the gentleman say what the overall cost is going to be on these programs?

Mr. BAUMAN. I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that that was the original intention, that Congress could use rescission just like a scalpel, and here today we see a chance to do something about it. If we adopt this amendment, we will save a considerable amount.

Mr. MYERS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAUMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MYERS of Pennsylvania. Does the gentleman see any evidence in any of the rescission bills that have been coming up before us this year that we will ever get to that point of being willing as a Congress to make such cuts?

Mr. BAUMAN. No; I do not think so. I think the record so far indicates that this rescissionary process generally speaking is a farce, because the Congress does not cut out the money that is unnecessary. We have already noted that in this particular rescission bill only 14 percent of the cuts requested by the President are being made. The President asked us to cut \$1.2 billion but the bill only cuts about \$6 million.

Mr. MYERS of Pennsylvania. What does the gentleman from Maryland think would be the situation with the Penn Central management if they were to follow the financial procedures that we follow in this Congress?

Mr. BAUMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows the answer to that. The gentleman knows that no individual, no company, no bank, no corporation could conduct its finances as this Congress continually handles itself. They would be bankrupt if they did so. And that is one of the reasons the Penn Central is where it is, and one of the reasons this country will be in the same fix shortly, unless we accept this amendment that is being offered today, and others like them. The time is now.

Mr. BURGNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a few comments.

My distinguished chairman made several comments with respect to how good

the regular bill was, and because of that there was no real need for rescissions. I can tell the Members how bad that bill was, because in the committee, not with my vote, there was a cut of \$1.2 billion of public assistance so that all these other little goody items could be included, and the committee could come to the floor and say that they were not too far away from the budget figure.

Well, let me tell the Members how lousy a bill that was, and how lousy a figure that was. Today we have before us requests to make up for that deficit in public assistance of \$1.2 billion that was cut. Mr. Chairman, that is as phoney as you can make it, and the proof of it is that we now have a request for \$1.7 billion to make up for that \$1.2 billion cut.

That is how good this bill was the last time it was before us. And there are a lot of other little items in this bill, some embodied in my amendment, that need to have a little bit of a rescission themselves.

I think that we can do ourselves a great deal of good by taking at least a step in that direction.

The gentleman was making a comment here about moving quickly. Well, within 5 or 10 days of the proposed rescissions, in the continuing resolution we just adopted an hour or two ago, the Congress took action. But that continuing resolution contained an item of \$75 million for the regional medical program, which is in absolute contravention of what this House and the Senate said in revising that program 6 months ago. That is not moving quickly, it is moving backward. Moreover, we have completely negated the whole thing by what we have done here. So what is the point of it all; where are we going?

Mr. Chairman, it is so doggoned hard around here to get people to do things. You know, you continuously hear Members say that, oh, it is so hard to do this because the people need it in my district, and they would like more. And that is true in your district, and it is no less true in my district. They would like more, too. Everybody likes to have more when they can dip into the Federal till. Let us get more money from Washington, they say, let us get our share.

Well, there is no magic about that. We should have hearings on all these things so that we can have all the special pleaders in here. We can say to them, what do you want? What would you like? Are we not doing enough for you? And they can say, of course you are not. So, we send them more.

But, Mr. Chairman, this is where the buck stops. This is why our country is in such shape these days: because no one has got the guts to stand up against the special pleaders. Just once in a while cannot some average individual stand up and say so? And I am personally fed up to here, and sick and tired about it.

Someone, some of us, once in a while, have at least to make the effort, and if I did not do so today then I think I would be defaulting my own responsibility.

You know, it is tough to get up here and stand up against these special plead-

ers. You do not get your name in the press for this kind of thing. There is not one line that will be put in the Washington Post about anything that I happen to say here today, except that the next time I run for reelection the Washington Post will be using it against me, and saying that each time that I was up here I was trying to make a case to cut a popular program. That is why we cannot get a sufficient number of votes in this House, or in the Senate, to do the right thing once in a while.

I just wish the Members would all rack their consciences a little bit tonight when they go to bed and see what they did to really try to help bring expenditures in line with revenues.

Mr. JOHN L. BURTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the only thing I would like to say is that, as I understand it, within a couple of weeks we will all get a chance to save the taxpayers of this Nation some money, the American taxpayers' dollars that are not going to be spent on the aged, the infirm, and those who are unable to take care of themselves, those who need Government to really help them exist, but which are going to be spent some 8,000 miles away from this country.

I, for one, am going to sleep tonight, secure in the knowledge that I am going to vote against this amendment and spend some of the American tax dollars for the American people. I am going to sleep very secure in the knowledge that I am going to vote against spending any American tax dollars for the governments of Southeast Asia, and I am going to sleep like a baby.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

I do so reluctantly, Mr. Chairman, because I feel that the Congress has not completely accepted its responsibilities under the Budget Control Act. But while I applaud the intent of this amendment, to assert a stronger record for fiscal responsibility, I feel that the health field is one in which this country and this Congress cannot afford to cut back.

I have supported the President's rescission requests in the past, Mr. Chairman. Last December, President Ford proposed to Congress \$672 million of rescissions, and I supported all of that amount except for \$14.5 million for the college housing program. In the second rescission bill, I supported the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL) to approve all of the President's rescissions except the Hill-Burton hospital construction and renovation program.

Mr. Chairman, the President's proposed rescissions, and this amendment, simply represent a return to the President's budget requests for 1975. In many of these health programs, after a lengthy hearing process, the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW on which I have the honor of serving recommended levels of funding above that recommended by the President. And in many of those cases, the Congress in its wisdom agreed and appropriated those funds.

Now the President proposes to undo the will of Congress, by reducing funds for vitally needed health programs. I would be amenable to such reductions if the administration could show that the funds are no longer needed—for example, if such dramatic progress had been made in the research on some particular disease that further research was superfluous or of low priority. But we have had hearings on these rescissions, and this is not the case.

During our rescission hearings, I asked the witnesses why they were supporting the rescissions. And in every case it became clear that the need for these funds had not lessened; in many cases the need had increased. But the funds were proposed for rescission because of a need to cut back on the Federal deficit.

Mr. Chairman, I am as appalled by the growing size of the Federal deficit as any of my colleagues. But I ask my colleagues how in good conscience they could make these cuts in health and human resource programs, when they consider the rescissions they have rejected in the past. Can my colleagues in good conscience vote to rescind funds for maternal and child health, having rejected rescissions of military and defense appropriations in the past?

Mr. Chairman, I would like to just briefly mention some of the worthwhile programs which would be cut by this amendment.

Under health services, there would be a cutback in the sudden infant death syndrome program. This disease, about which practically nothing is known, is the largest cause of death of very young infants.

Under preventive health services, there would be cuts in lead-based paint programs. My district contains many old houses with lead-based paint, which can cause mental retardation and death in small children. I am sure that this is a problem in many of my colleagues' districts as well.

Cuts in the National Institutes of Health will have a serious impact on continuing research. Biomedical research cannot be turned on and off like a faucet. It takes money to hire staff, build and stock laboratories, and grow cultures. A cut in funds during the year can be disastrous to this sort of research.

Cuts in the budget of the National Heart and Lung Institute will have a direct effect on every State's tuberculosis screening effort.

In short, Mr. Chairman, the need for this funding is clear. I urge my colleagues to register their support for improving the health of our Nation by voting against the pending amendment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 132, noes 252, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 41]
AYES—132

Anderson, Ill.	Fish	Moorhead,
Archer	Flynt	Calif.
Armstrong	Forsythe	Myers, Ind.
Ashbrook	Fountain	Myers, Pa.
Bauman	Frenzel	Nichols
Beard, Tenn.	Frey	O'Brien
Bell	Gibbons	Passman
Bennett	Goldwater	Pickle
Broomfield	Goodling	Pressler
Brown, Mich.	Gradison	Quie
Brown, Ohio	Grassley	Railsback
Broyhill	Guyer	Regula
Burgener	Hagedorn	Robinson
Burke, Fla.	Haley	Roussetot
Burleson, Tex.	Hansen	Runnels
Butler	Harsha	Ruppe
Byron	Hastings	Satterfield
Carter	Hebert	Schneebeil
Cederberg	Hillis	Schulze
Chappell	Hinshaw	Sebelius
Clancy	Holt	Shibley
Clawson, Del.	Hughes	Shuster
Cleveland	Hutchinson	Skikes
Cochran	Jarman	Skubitz
Collins, Tex.	Johnson, Pa.	Smith, Nebr.
Conable	Kasten	Spence
Conlan	Kelly	Stanton,
Coughlin	Kemp	J. William
Crane	Ketchum	Steelman
Daniel, Dan	Kindness	Steiger, Ariz.
Daniel, Robert	Krueger	Stuckey
W., Jr.	Lagomarsino	Symms
de la Garza	Latta	Talcott
Derwinski	Lent	Taylor, Mo.
Devine	Lott	Taylor, N.C.
Dickinson	Lujan	Teague
Downing	McClary	Thone
Duncan, Oreg.	McCollister	Treen
Duncan, Tenn.	McKay	Vander Jagt
du Pont	Mathis	Waggonner
Edwards, Ala.	Michel	Wampler
Emery	Miller, Ohio	Whitehurst
Erlenborn	Mitchell, N.Y.	Winn
Evins, Tenn.	Montgomery	Wylie
Fenwick	Moore	Young, Fla.

NOES—252

Abdnor	Conyers	Hamilton
Abzug	Corman	Hammer-
Adams	Cornell	schmidt
Addabbo	Cotter	Hanley
Alexander	D'Amours	Hannaford
Amro	Daniels,	Harkin
Andrews,	Dominick V.	Harrington
N. Dak.	Danielson	Harris
Annunzio	Davis	Hawkins
Ashley	Delaney	Hayes, Ind.
AuCoin	Dellums	Hays, Ohio
Bafalis	Dent	Hechler, W. Va.
Baldus	Derrick	Heckler, Mass.
Barrett	Diggs	Hefner
Baucus	Dingell	Heinz
Beard, R.I.	Dodd	Helstoski
Bergland	Downey	Hicks
Bevill	Drinan	Hightower
Biaggi	Early	Holland
Bieber	Eckhardt	Holtzman
Bingham	Edwards, Calif.	Horton
Blanchard	Eilberg	Howard
Blouin	English	Hubbard
Boggs	Esch	Hungate
Boland	Evans, Ind.	Jacobs
Bonker	Fascell	Jeffords
Breaux	Fisher	Johnson, Calif.
Breckinridge	Fithian	Jones, Ala.
Brodhead	Flood	Jones, N.C.
Brooks	Florio	Jones, Okla.
Brown, Calif.	Foley	Jones, Tenn.
Buchanan	Ford, Mich.	Jordan
Burke, Mass.	Ford, Tenn.	Karth
Burleson, Mo.	Fraser	Kazen
Burton, John L.	Fulton	Keys
Burton, Phillip	Fuqua	Koch
Carney	Gaydos	Krebs
Carr	Gaiamo	LaFalce
Casey	Gilman	Leggett
Casey	Ginn	Lehman
Chisholm	Gonzalez	Levitas
Clay	Green	Litton
Cohen	Gude	Lloyd, Calif.
Collins, Ill.	Hall	Lloyd, Tenn.
Conte		

Long, La.	Patman	Spellman
Long, Md.	Patten	Stagers
McCormack	Pattison, N.Y.	Stanton,
McDade	Perkins	James V.
McFall	Peyster	Steed
McHugh	Pike	Stephens
McKinney	Poage	Stokes
Macdonald	Preyer	Stratton
Madden	Price	Studds
Madigan	Fritchard	Sullivan
Maguire	Randall	Symington
Mahon	Rangel	Thompson
Matsunaga	Rees	Thornton
Mazzoli	Reuss	Traxler
Melcher	Richmond	Tsongas
Metcalfe	Riegle	Udall
Meyner	Rinaldo	Ullman
Mezvinsky	Risenhoover	Van Deerin
Mikva	Roberts	Vander Veen
Miller, Calif.	Rodino	Vigorito
Minish	Roe	Walsh
Mink	Rogers	Waxman
Mitchell, Md.	Roncalio	Weaver
Moakley	Rooney	Whalen
Moffett	Rose	White
Mollohan	Rosenthal	Whitten
Morgan	Rostenkowski	Wilson,
Mosher	Roush	Charles H.,
Moss	Roybal	Calif.
Mottl	Russo	Wilson,
Murphy, Ill.	St Germain	Charles, Tex.
Murtha	Santini	Wirth
Sarasin	Sarbanes	Wolf
Schroeder	Schroeder	Wright
Seiberling	Sharp	Yates
Shriver	Shriver	Yatron
Simon	Sisk	Young, Alaska
Sisk	Slack	Young, Ga.
Smith, Iowa	Smith, Iowa	Young, Tex.
Solarz	Solarz	Zablocki
		Zerferetti

NOT VOTING—48

Anderson,	Flowers	Mineta
Calif.	Henderson	Moorhead, Pa.
Andrews, N.C.	Howe	Murphy, N.Y.
Aspin	Hyde	Patterson, Calif.
Badillo	Ichord	Pepper
Bedell	Jenrette	Quillen
Bolling	Johnson, Colo.	Rhodes
Bowen	Kastenmeier	Ryan
Brademas	Landrum	Scheuer
Brinkley	McCloskey	Snyder
Burke, Calif.	McDonald	Stark
Clausen,	McEwen	Steiger, Wis.
Don H.	Mann	Vanik
Edgar	Martin	Wiggins
Eshleman	Meeds	Wilson, Bob
Evans, Colo.	Milford	Wylder
Findley	Mills	

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McFALL) having assumed the chair, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4075) to rescind certain budget authority recommended in the message of the President of January 30, 1975 (H. Doc. 94-39) and in the communications of the Comptroller General of February 7, 1975 (H. Doc. 94-46) and of February 14, 1975 (H. Doc. 94-50), transmitted pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 17, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 42]

YEAS—371

Abdnor	Daniel, Robert	Harris
Abzug	W., Jr.	Harsha
Adams	Daniels,	Hastings
Addabbo	Dominick V.	Hawkins
Alexander	Danielson	Hayes, Ind.
Amro	Davis	Hays, Ohio
Anderson, Ill.	de la Garza	Hebert
Andrews,	Delaney	Hechler, W. Va.
N. Dak.	Dellums	Heckler, Mass.
Annunzio	Dent	Hefner
Archer	Derrick	Heinz
Armstrong	Derwinski	Helstoski
Ashbrook	Dickinson	Hicks
Ashley	Diggs	Hightower
AuCoin	Dingell	Hillis
Bafalis	Dodd	Hinshaw
Baldus	Downey	Holland
Barrett	Downing	Holt
Baucus	Drinan	Holtzman
Bauman	Duncan, Oreg.	Horton
Beard, R.I.	Duncan, Tenn.	Howard
Beard, Tenn.	du Pont	Hubbard
Bedell	Early	Hughes
Bell	Eckhardt	Hungate
Bergland	Edwards, Calif.	Hutchinson
Bevill	Eilberg	Jacobs
Biaggi	Emery	Jarman
Bieber	English	Jeffords
Bingham	Erlenborn	Jenrette
Blanchard	Esch	Johnson, Calif.
Blouin	Evans, Ind.	Johnson, Pa.
Boggs	Evins, Tenn.	Jones, Ala.
Boland	Fascell	Jones, N.C.
Bonker	Fenwick	Jones, Okla.
Breaux	Fish	Jones, Tenn.
Breckinridge	Fisher	Jordan
Brodhead	Fithian	Karth
Brooks	Flood	Kasten
Brown, Calif.	Florio	Kastenmeier
Brown, Mich.	Flowers	Kazen
Brown, Ohio	Flynt	Kelly
Broyhill	Foley	Kemp
Buchanan	Ford, Mich.	Ketchum
Burke, Fla.	Ford, Tenn.	Keys
Burke, Mass.	Forsythe	Kindness
Burleson, Tex.	Fountain	Koch
Burleson, Mo.	Fraser	Krebs
Burton, John L.	Frenzel	Krueger
Burton, Phillip	Frey	LaFalce
Butler	Fulton	Lagomarsino
Byron	Fuqua	Latta
Carney	Gaydos	Leggett
Carr	Gaiamo	Lehman
Carter	Gibbons	Lent
Casey	Gilman	Levitas
Cederberg	Ginn	Litton
Chappell	Gonzalez	Lloyd, Calif.
Chisholm	Goodling	Lloyd, Tenn.
Clawson, Del.	Gradison	Long, La.
Clay	Grassley	Long, Md.
Cleveland	Green	Lott
Cochran	Gude	Lujan
Cohen	Guyer	McClary
Collins, Ill.	Cohen	McCollister
Conable	Haley	McCormack
Conte	Hall	McDade
Conyers	Hamilton	McFall
Corman	Hammer-	McHugh
Cornell	schmidt	McKay
Cotter	Lehman	McKinney
Coughlin	Levitas	Macdonald
D'Amours	Litton	Madden
Daniel, Dan	Lloyd, Calif.	Madigan
	Lloyd, Tenn.	Maguire

Mahon	Price	Stanton,
Mathis	Pritchard	James V.
Matsumaga	Quile	Steed
Mazzoli	Railsback	Steelman
Melcher	Randall	Stephens
Metcalfe	Rangel	Stokes
Meyner	Rees	Stratton
Mezvisinsky	Regula	Stuckey
Mikva	Reuss	Studds
Miller, Calif.	Richmond	Sullivan
Miller, Ohio	Riegle	Symington
Minish	Rinaldo	Talcott
Mink	Risenhoover	Taylor, Mo.
Mitchell, Md.	Roberts	Taylor, N.C.
Mitchell, N.Y.	Robinson	Teague
Moakley	Rodino	Thompson
Moffett	Roe	Thone
Mollohan	Rogers	Thornton
Montgomery	Roncalio	Traxler
Moore	Rooney	Treen
Moorhead,	Rose	Tsongas
Calif.	Rosenthal	Udall
Morgan	Rostenkowski	Ullman
Mosher	Roush	Van Deerlin
Moss	Roybal	Vander Jagt
Mottl	Runnels	Vander Veen
Murphy, Ill.	Ruppe	Vigorito
Murtha	Russo	Walsh
Myers, Ind.	St Germain	Wampler
Natcher	Santini	Waxman
Neal	Sarasin	Weaver
Nedzi	Sarbanes	Whalen
Nichols	Schroeder	White
Nix	Schulze	Whitehurst
Nolan	Sebellus	Whitfen
Nowak	Seiberling	Wilson,
Oberstar	Sharp	Charles H.,
Obey	Shipley	Calif.
O'Brien	Shriver	Wilson,
O'Hara	Shuster	Charles, Tex.
O'Neill	Sikes	Winn
Ottinger	Simon	Wirth
Passman	Sisk	Wolf
Patman	Skubitz	Wright
Patten	Slack	Wylie
Pattison, N.Y.	Smith, Iowa	Yates
Perkins	Smith, Nebr.	Yatron
Foyser	Solarz	Young, Alaska
Pickle	Spellman	Young, Fla.
Pike	Spence	Young, Ga.
Poage	Staggers	Young, Tex.
Pressler	Stanton,	Zablocki
Preyer	J. William	Zeferetli

NAYS—17

Bennett	Devine	Satterfield
Burgener	Edwards, Ala.	Schneebeli
Clancy	Goldwater	Steiger, Ariz.
Collins, Tex.	Michel	Symms
Conlan	Myers, Pa.	Waggonner
Crane	Rousselot	

NOT VOTING—44

Anderson,	Henderson	Murphy, N.Y.
Calif.	Howe	Patterson, Calif.
Andrews, N.C.	Hyde	Pepper
Aspin	Ichord	Quillen
Badillo	Johnson, Colo.	Rhodes
Bolling	Landrum	Ryan
Bowen	McCloskey	Scheuer
Brademas	McDonald	Snyder
Brinkley	McEwen	Stark
Burke, Calif.	Mann	Steiger, Wis.
Clausen,	Martin	Vanik
Don H.	Meeds	Wiggins
Edgar	Milford	Wilson, Bob
Eshleman	Mills	Wylder
Evans, Colo.	Mineta	
Findley	Moorhead, Pa.	

So the bill was passed. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Brademas with Mr. Aspin.
 Mr. Badillo with Mr. Evans of Colorado.
 Mr. Mineta with Mr. Milford.
 Mr. Howe with Mr. Ryan.
 Mr. McDonald of Georgia with Mr. Don H. Clausen.
 Mr. Stark with Mr. Andrews of North Carolina.
 Mr. Henderson with Mr. Edgar.
 Mr. Landrum with Mr. Wylder.
 Mr. Mann with Mr. Quillen.
 Mr. Meeds with Mr. Rhodes.
 Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania with Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. McEwen.
 Mr. Vanik with Mr. Findley.
 Mr. Pepper with Mr. Snyder.
 Mr. Patterson of California with Mr. Wiggins.

Mr. Ichord with Mr. McCloskey.
 Mr. Brinkley with Mr. Hyde.
 Mr. Bowen with Mr. Martin.
 Mrs. Burke of California with Mr. Bob Wilson.
 Mr. Scheuer with Mr. Johnson of Colorado.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed, and that I may be permitted to include in my remarks tables and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?
 There was no objection.

PATRICK O'HARA WINS VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

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

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, one of my young constituents, Patrick O'Hara, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. O'Hara of Sarasota, Fla., was selected as Florida's winning contestant in the Voice of Democracy Contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary.

It is my honor and privilege to share with my colleagues and the general public Patrick's winning speech on the theme, "My Responsibility as a Citizen":

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN
 I am a citizen. In essence I've said, "I am". I exist because I'm a citizen. Take away my citizenship and take away my Soul—strip me of my dignity. I repeat, and I shall say it louder, I am a citizen.

A Democracy is only as fine as the nature of its components. The United States of today can be likened to an intricately woven flag consisting of over 213 million threads. Each thread might seem insignificant when viewed only as a part of the whole, but closer observation reveals that each strand upholds and supports the pattern of unity, strength, and color which the eye perceives.

As a citizen in society I, like an individual thread, must perform to my utmost ability to keep the United States unified, strong, and yes, in a sense, colorful.

As a citizen, I, and no one else, am responsible for doing my part to keep the United States and the fabric of our society strong. Civic duty, therefore, is an inseparable aspect of my effective and productive functioning as a citizen.

My civic duties are to support the United States government and its laws, to defend the government from internal and external erosion, and finally, to understand the value of my rights as a citizen and the need to exercise my freedoms.

I have a right to speak and write freely. I have a right to worship without fear. In essence, I'm free in every respect. My privileges as a citizen of this Country are to be found nowhere else on this planet. However, the rights designed to insure my individual liberties are mine not because I earned them, but because the citizens that preceded me understood the priceless quality of freedom.

I might be but a thread of society, but thousands of men have died for me. From the American Revolution, through the Civil

War, during the World Wars, and in the tragic Korean and Viet Nam conflicts, hundreds of thousands perished in battle. They sacrificed that I might be free. Therefore, as a citizen of this Great Land, my prime responsibility is to likewise support and utterly defend the institutions and principles of our governmental systems from decay and destruction.

The government, under which we function, is a gem. But, like all gems, it has flaws. More importantly, the beauty of our institutions and processes is that they are flexible and open to revision. As a citizen I should work towards the amelioration of many of the existing social inequities by actively working with others with common goals.

No one will deny that a whole Niagara of problems plague this Country. But, more importantly, again, solutions can and will be realized by citizens such as myself actively working together through the channels of government. Clearly, my job as a citizen is, as some would say, "to pull my own load". John Kennedy put it better. "Ask not what your Country can do for you, but what you can do for your Country."

In sum, my responsibility as a citizen is to be a good citizen. A citizen aware of the threats to democracy, willing to work for the Country's general welfare, and willing to sustain the torch lit in 1776. I will keep the light bright by staying informed, exercising my franchise to vote, and assuming an active role in our democracy.

A philosopher once said, "I am, therefore I exist". Today I would like to make a contemporary corollary to that statement by telling you, "I am a citizen who understands his responsibilities, therefore I have a right to exist."

OIL FACTS

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

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, with all of the discussion about price of domestic oil, I am hesitant to ask my colleagues to review the facts. Most comments sound and read like campaign speeches and this is not an election year.

Here are the oil facts: In 1956 there were 58,000 new wells drilled. In 1972, there were only 28,000 wells drilled. This is less than half as many wells being drilled.

Compare the price per barrel of crude oil in 1972 dollars. Back in 1956 a barrel brought \$4.50 whereas in 1972 it only brought \$3.40. Oil drilling had one-third greater price incentive to drill back when they drilled twice as much.

The United States depends for one-third of its present oil energy needs on imports. And the situation gets worse each year. In 1960, the United States had 12.8 year supply of oil reserves. But it was down to 7.7 year supply in 1973. Gas reserve supply had dropped from 21 year supply to 10.7 year supply in this period. Our country is not finding enough new reserves.

Let us look at the statement that oil companies make a profit. Take the 10 years from 1964 through 1973 and compare the profits as a percent of net worth on all manufacturing companies to the petroleum companies. All manufacturing was 12.7 percent to oil of 12.2 percent which is below average.

And the oil companies have reinvested more than their earnings. Take 1964 to

1973 and we see the U.S. oil companies invested \$86.6 billion whereas their total profits were only \$60.6 billion. They invested \$26 billion more capital than they earned.

Increased price will attract more production. Sun Oil spent \$300 million on its Tar Sand project in Canada. This pioneer project has always been a loser. It requires market pricing in line with foreign prices to show a profit on its 50,000-barrels-a-day production.

Petroleum engineers estimate that primary recovery only gets 20 percent of the original oil in place. Secondary recovery can get 30 percent more, but such methods as water flooding or gas or steam systems are expensive. It is still lower priced recovery than we would have to pay to import Arab oil.

Placing an artificial low price on old crude oil where we pay Americans less than half what we pay Arabs for the same oil product, seems most strange. Can you think of any other product consumed in this country where we pay foreigners more than we will pay our own American citizens?

STATEMENT ON THE CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, the new unemployment data from February, just released, shows a disheartening continuation of the steady economic decline our Nation has been experiencing ever since the current Republican administration took office.

We had been expecting another increase in the unemployment rate, but instead, we got something worse. We experienced not only a decline in the number of employed, but also an actual shrinkage of the labor force, as people formerly looking for work simply gave up their hope of finding employment.

This withdrawal of 580,000 people from the labor force, of course, accounts for the fact that the rate of unemployment stayed the same, instead of rising sharply because of the addition of 540,000 workers to the jobless roles. Had there not been this drastic withdrawal of discouraged workers previously classified as unemployed from the labor force, the new unemployment figure would have leaped upward to 8.9 percent.

Even as the number of dropouts from the labor force increased sharply in February, the prospects of those still looking for work grew even dimmer. The average duration of unemployment rose from 10½ weeks to 11½ weeks. And, even those still holding jobs have suffered from this administration's economic policies, as the number of hours in the average person's work week continued its steady march downward.

In short, Mr. Speaker, the February job numbers are the gloomiest, most discouraging that it has been my displeasure to see since I came to the Congress more than 15 years ago. In fact, it is necessary to go back more than 30 years—to the Great Depression and another Republi-

can President—to find numbers like these.

If it were only numbers we were talking about, Mr. Speaker, this situation would not be very significant. But these numbers represent people, people who are hungry, and broke, and worried sick about their families and their futures. These are people whose plans and dreams are being dashed on the rocks of idleness and despair.

In the face of this terribly serious situation, the Democratic Congress must stiffen its resolve to protect our Nation's workers and their families from the ravages of unemployment. We have already delayed the administration's energy program, which would have added to inflation. We have passed a tax reduction bill which will help the middle- and lower-income people, and not the wealthy. And this week, we will consider a \$5.9 billion appropriations measure to create almost 2 million jobs. But more is needed if we are to stop this problem of growing unemployment and recession, and I promise you that we in this Democratic Congress will do our utmost to see that whatever is needed to put America back to work is provided.

ALTERNATE APPROACHES TO THE MEDICAL MALPRACTICE PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, during the last 3 weeks I have discussed the medical malpractice problem as it relates to consumers of health services, health providers, insurers, and claimant's lawyers.

Today I will describe the many approaches to the medical malpractice problem that are in effect now and are being considered by Federal and State governments, and by the health care providers and medical malpractice insurers.

To date, the programs that have been adopted usually have been within the individual States. The regulation of both insurers of medical malpractice and health care providers has been carried out by the States. Health care provider efforts, usually working in cooperation with insurers, have either dealt with the problem on a statewide or local basis.

Federal involvement to date regarding medical malpractice has been limited to fact-finding and the convening of those involved in the medical malpractice problem to help them to deal with the immediate problem of the availability of medical malpractice insurance. I will describe the efforts of Secretary Weinberger and his staff in this regard somewhat later in this discussion. In addition to the recent efforts of the Secretary of HEW, the Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization of the Senate Committee on Governmental Operations, which was chaired by Senator ABRAMAM RIBICOFF, prepared a report on medical malpractice in 1969 entitled *Medical Malpractice: The Patient Versus the Physician*. The findings in that report were consistent with findings that have been made since that

time. One finding certainly hits the mark today. According to the report:

At present, it appears that no one affected by the rise in medical malpractice suits and claims has been able to deal with this problem in a manner that promises to alleviate the situation.

The Subcommittee on Health of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, chaired by Senator EDWARD KENNEDY, considered the problem of medical malpractice and certain solutions to it during its hearings on physicians training facilities and health maintenance organizations held in 1971 and 1972.

In 1971, President Nixon directed Secretary Richardson to convene a Commission to "undertake an intensive program of research and analysis of the problems associated with malpractice claims against all categories of health care providers and institutions in both the Federal and private sectors."

The Secretary's Medical Malpractice Commission, after working for more than a year, produced a great amount of useful information, including recommendations for improvement covering seventy-seven separate areas. Mr. Speaker, that Commission was convened at a time when health care providers were experiencing difficulty in obtaining medical malpractice insurance. By the time the Commission had written its report, the availability crisis had apparently subsided. The Commission found that insurance was available under group plans "and the market for such insurance was competitive." The report noted that individual providers were experiencing greater difficulty in obtaining insurance.

Because the problem apparently became manageable during the Commission's deliberations, little appears to have been done either to continue to monitor the situation or implement any of the Commission's recommendations. The problem has once again reached crisis proportions, and I think it is time that we provide solutions that will assure longer term stability in the medical malpractice insurance market.

The problem that began to emerge in 1974 and reached crisis proportion by the end of the year brought the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare back into the picture. Secretary Weinberger, noting that a number of carriers were threatening to pull out of certain States, urged that insurance companies "take no precipitous action which would deny coverage to physicians." He requested that insurance companies consider the formation of consortiums in order to spread the risk among insurers. To expedite such action, he convened a meeting of insurance representatives, providers, and the insurance commissioners. Two meetings have been held to date. On February 26, the American Insurance Association approved the establishment of joint underwriting associations in States where there were problems, and are now preparing draft State legislation for this purpose.

Legislation has been introduced in both the Senate and the House proposing various alternatives to the medical malpractice problem. On January 16, Sen-

ator GAYLORD NELSON introduced the Federal Malpractice Insurance Act (S. 188) which calls for the establishment, within HEW, of a national medical malpractice development fund, which would pay all medical malpractice claims above \$25,000. The Fund would be financed by voluntary payments by insurers engaged in medical malpractice insurance. The Secretary of HEW would also be required to assess the primary medical malpractice insurance market, and to conduct certain studies relating to medical malpractice.

On January 17, Senators DANIEL INOUE and EDWARD KENNEDY introduced the National Medical Injury Compensation Insurance Act (S. 215) which would establish a no-fault system of compensation for medical injuries. Health care providers would pay premiums into a medical injury compensation insurance fund, which would, in turn, pay claims made by or on behalf of injured patients. An injured patient would have the option of applying for compensation either to the fund or through the courts. The bill would establish conditions of participation for providers.

Senators EDWARD KENNEDY and DANIEL INOUE also introduced the National Medical Malpractice Insurance and Arbitration Act of 1975 (S. 482) on January 29. This bill would require that both claimants and health-care providers arbitrate medical malpractice disputes. Such arbitration, however, would not be binding on either party. The decision of the arbitration panel would be admissible as evidence in any court proceeding, subject to review by the court before admission. The bill would also establish conditions of participation for health-care providers, before they could be covered under the act.

In the House, Congresswoman MARJORIE HOLT introduced a bill to establish a Commission on Medical Malpractice Awards (H.R. 1305) on January 14. This bill would establish a Commission to conduct "a comprehensive study and investigation of the feasibility and appropriateness of establishing maximum limits on the amount of damages that may be granted in any medical malpractice suit brought against a physician, dentist, or other practitioner of the healing arts." The Commission, the makeup of which is described in the bill, would be required to report its findings within 1 year of the date appropriations were made.

Congressman DAN ROSTENKOWSKI introduced a bill (H.R. 1378) on the same day which, among other purposes, calls for the study of the medical malpractice problem by the National Academy of Sciences, under the direction of the Office of Technology Assessment.

In addition to these bills, a number of other bills have been introduced in the House which are identical to S. 188 and S. 482, both of which are described above.

A number of States have introduced legislation designed to deal with the medical malpractice problem, employing a variety of approaches. In North Carolina, for example, legislation has been introduced which would require all insurers engaged in writing general liability insurance to participate in the North Carolina Medical Professional Liability

Reinsurance Exchange. The function of the exchange is to provide a mechanism for distributing risks associated with the coverage of health care providers in the State of North Carolina.

In New Jersey State, similar legislation has been introduced which would create a joint underwriting association consisting of all insurers writing personal injury liability insurance. The purpose of the association would be to provide medical malpractice insurance on a self-supporting basis. The JUA would be empowered to write medical malpractice insurance, to assign service functions to certain member companies, and to reinsure its risks.

New Jersey has introduced similar legislation that would require that companies now writing medical malpractice insurance in the State continue to do so as a condition of continuing to write other lines of insurance.

In a report to the Governor in Michigan, the Insurance Commissioner recommended legislation to establish a medical malpractice insurance fund operated by the State. The fund would be self-sustaining, and would have the power to issue or reinsure policies of insurance and to recoup deficits through assessments. Participation by providers would be voluntary. Altogether, the Report to the Governor recommended improvements in 31 areas including medical care quality controls, contingent fees, and insurer reporting requirements.

In Maryland, legislation has been introduced calling for the establishment of a medical society-sponsored mutual insurance company financed by assessments from the State's physicians, and reinsured by the State. The legislation, which was introduced at the request of the Medical and Surgical Faculty, Maryland's medical society, would also limit the degree of liability of the insured, and define the elements of compensatory damages.

Recently introduced legislation in Indiana calls for establishment of a patients' compensation board to review and pay medical malpractice claims, establish schedules of payments to insured patients, and provide for the offering of coverage for health care providers who are not covered by private insurers. It also places certain requirements on insurers, and authorizes the insurance commissioner to establish a joint underwriting association, if it becomes necessary.

In Wisconsin, legislation has been introduced which would limit the time-span from the point where a medical injury occurred until a suit can be instituted to 6 years, irrespective of when the injury caused by negligence was discovered. Under the bill, the plaintiff would normally be required to file a suit within 2 years from the date the incident occurred. If discovery occurs after the statute of limitations has run, the claimant must file suit within 1 year of discovery of the medical injury. In addition, a bill was introduced calling for certain State actions to assure the continued availability of medical malpractice insurance up to limits of \$100,000 and \$300,000. Such actions would include requiring participation of all insurers writing personal in-

jury liability insurance in the State of Wisconsin.

Most of the legislation introduced by States is designed to assure the availability of medical malpractice or professional liability insurance. In several instances, it also attempts to limit the liability of the insurer and the health care provider. The proposed Wisconsin legislation would limit the maximum time for filing a suit to 6 years, and the Maryland legislation would limit the liability of the provider and specify the elements of compensable damage. For example, the injured patient would be compensated for the loss of income but less 80 percent of any income which the individual earns or could reasonably expect to earn from substitute work.

I think this is understandable in view of the immediate crisis faced by health care providers and insurers which is coverage for medical malpractice claims and the escalation of claims' costs and premiums.

Since the major problem in medical malpractice is the number of injuries caused by negligence, the greatest contribution to solving the medical malpractice problem would be in the area referred to as injury prevention. In its report, the Secretary's Medical Malpractice Commission noted that medicine had made some progress in preventing medical injuries, citing, for example, "color coding and unique coupling systems used for anesthetic gases." The Commission, however, criticized the industry for not doing more to prevent injuries and called upon the industry to institute "intensive medical injury prevention programs in every institution in the country, beginning with hospitals."

Seventy-four percent of all medical malpractice incidents occur in hospitals, according to the Medical Malpractice Commission. Given this fact, I think the Commission made a great deal of sense when it recommended that health care institutions do two things:

First: Investigate and analyze the frequency and causes of general categories and specific types of adverse incidents causing injuries to patients; and

Second: Develop appropriate measures to minimize the risk of injuries and adverse incidents to patients through the cooperative efforts of all personnel.

The list of quality controls that can be instituted are substantial. These have been cited on numerous occasions. They include standardizing licensure of health professionals, continuing education, relicensure, recertification, and giving State licensing boards more power to discipline offending health care providers. Professional standards review organizations could have a positive impact on the quality of health care.

I understand that insurers who have group plans with hospital and medical associations do have injury prevention programs. Some insurers employ injury prevention specialists who work with hospitals to lessen the number of injuries occurring in the hospital. Insurers report the types of cases of medical malpractice that are occurring, and work with committees of medical societies to consider how to reduce medical injuries. Since health care providers are so con-

cerned about the reduction in medical malpractice claims, education programs should be well received.

Major provider and insurer efforts, to date, have been directed to efforts to deal with claims or the threat of claims. A major part of the medical malpractice claims review system is screening panels, which attempt to settle cases before they go to court. There are two principal types. One is made up entirely of physicians, who screen cases of the physician involved. Such panels work closely with the insurer. Their purpose is to advise the physician whether the case has merit or not, whether to settle or not, and how to play an appropriate role in his defense, if the claim proceeds. According to the Medical Economics Co., insurers tend to favor this approach over the other type of screening panel, which is the medical-legal panel. These panels are made up both of lawyers, selected by the local bar association, and doctors from the local medical society. I find the program in Pima County, Ariz., particularly interesting because the panel provides the claimant with a physician to help prepare his presentation to the panel. If the panel votes in favor of the claimant, and the physician refuses to settle, the panel also provides the claimant with expert witnesses during the trial.

As might be expected, physician panels have found for the claimant less than half as frequently as medical-legal panels. Physician panels were also found by the Medical Malpractice Commission to be far less successful in keeping claims out of court.

Another form of screening panels are those established within the court system in New York and New Jersey. In those instances, the court appoints a panel for factfinding and to consider the possibility of settlement. According to data contained in the 19th Annual Report of the Judicial Conference for the State of New York, approximately 25 percent of the cases reviewed by these panels are settled before going to court. Regarding New Jersey, the Medical Malpractice Commission reported only that the reduction in court cases as a result of the panel was minor.

Once a claim becomes a suit, and must proceed through the courts, the process becomes both long and expensive. Two approaches which are frequently mentioned as possible alternatives to court actions are no-fault medical injury compensation systems and arbitration.

No-fault medical injury compensation systems have been recommended by the American Medical Association as the best approach to dealing with the medical malpractice problem. Dr. Malcolm Todd, president of the American Medical Association, described the system to the New York Select Committee on Insurance:

Such a system would cover all medical injuries and would compensate the injured according to a pre-determined schedule of benefits. Such a system would eliminate the element of gambling and uncertainty that pervade the present system and would introduce instead the element of social equity.

No-fault, in effect, substitutes strict liability when an injury occurs for liability when negligence occurs. Most commonly, proposals for a no-fault system call for the establishment of medical injury compensation commissions to review cases and make awards. The advantages cited by proponents is the elimination of the issue of negligence and the consequent substantial savings in legal costs, which represent the largest single expenditure at this time. They also state that such a system would speed up the process considerably, affording the patient needed compensation sooner. Increases in claims would be offset by savings in legal and other costs.

Opponents of no-fault counter with several criticisms. One, there is no idea of the cost of such a system. Given the limited information on the number of medical injuries occurring, increased costs would be substantial. Two, schedules of payments frequently discriminate against the patient because they seldom keep pace with rising costs, and are often unreasonable to begin with. Three, there is need to maintain accountability in the medical care system. Health care providers should be accountable for their negligence, as an incentive to maintaining and improving the quality of care. Four, the development of schedules of compensable events is most difficult. According to Robert Keeton, who is a nationally known expert on no-fault automobile insurance, the no-fault medical injury concept may run into problems in determining awards not because of the issue of negligence but that of causation.

The second approach frequently advocated by a number of experts is arbitration. Arbitration retains the issue of negligence in determining settlements but uses an arbitration panel as an alternative to a suit in the courts. Arbitration panels are appointed by mutual consent of the injured party and the defending provider, or by statute. The arbitration agreement may be signed at the time treatment is to be provided, or in the case of health maintenance organizations, at the time the subscriber joins the HMO. According to William Curran, a professor at Harvard who studied medical malpractice as it related to HMO's, HMO's are increasingly including arbitration in their subscriber contracts. One carrier, Casualty Indemnity Exchange of Denver, according to the September 22, 1972, issue of Medical World News, offered a 19-percent premium benefit to those physicians who secured arbitration agreements with their patients. The Southern California Kaiser Health Plan now contains arbitration in its subscriber contracts. The Ross-Loos Medical Group in California has the most extensive experience with arbitration. Arbitration has been a standard part of their contracts with subscribers since the 1930's. Their claims experience has been extremely good. Between 1964 and 1972, 35 medical malpractice claims were instituted against the medical group. Thirty-two, or over 90 percent, were settled before arbitration, and three were settled through arbitration. This means that an average of slightly less than

four claims were instituted per year, which was less than half the national experience, and undoubtedly far less than the California experience for health care providers.

Critics are concerned about the impact arbitration might have on rights of patients. Interestingly enough, Richard Markus, a medical malpractice lawyer, and a member of the Medical Malpractice Commission, feels that arbitration panels might treat the injured patient more favorably than the courts. Another criticism of arbitration is that undue coercion might be used by providers to persuade patients to sign arbitration agreements. It is pointed out that the relationship between a doctor and his patient is very different than the relationships between two businessmen and an employer and a union.

Other than the Ross-Loos data, there is little in the way of evaluation of arbitration. From what we know of the Ross-Loos experience, the process appears encouraging. Their prearbitration settlement rate was over 90 percent, as opposed to a 65-percent settlement ration nationally. The cost was substantially lower and the time required to settle was shorter.

A caveat regarding the Ross-Loos experience relates to two factors. One, Ross-Loos is a multispecialty medical group which some experts say provides higher than average quality care; and two, the group is self-insured. The factors make it difficult to isolate the impact of arbitration on the favorable experience they have had.

Arbitration can take many forms. It can either be binding or advisory. Recently, in testimony before the New York Select Committee on Medical Malpractice, the American Arbitration Association recommended that the joint underwriting association proposed in legislation introduced in the New York legislature by Senator Dunne and others consider the use of advisory arbitration in attempting to settle claims.

To the extent that such panels are advisory, they are similar to the medical-legal panels now used in some States, which I described earlier.

A target of insurers and health care providers are certain legal rules and doctrines which they contend are unfair to the health care provider. As I mentioned earlier, legislation has been introduced in Wisconsin limiting the timespan within which a claimant must file a court action. Given the present medical malpractice insurance coverage which cover the provider for medical incidents occurring during the policy year, shortening the time period in which a claim can be made improves ratemaking and also saves on claims cost.

Several other doctrines are frequently attacked, including *res ipsa loquitur* and those surrounding informed consent and oral guarantee of favorable outcomes of treatment. *Res ipsa loquitur*, if applied, has the effect of shifting the burden of proof to the defending health care provider. Insurers feel that it may be used in many cases where there is an injury and it is not possible to establish the

cause. They reason that juries may arbitrarily establish negligence in these cases as a way of paying the plaintiff for the injuries that occurred. Informed consent relates to whether or not the patient was adequately informed of all significant risks associated with a particular diagnostic or therapeutic procedure. Another area frequently cited as needing reform relates to oral guarantees of favorable outcomes. Both informed consent and oral guarantee give rise to charges that patients may be awarded damages even where the jury does not find the physician or other provider negligent.

I do not intend to dwell at great length on the insurer and provider contentions that these legal doctrines are either unfair to providers or are applied unfairly. Concern for these issues is part of a larger concern by providers and insurers that the court system is not sympathetic to the defendant in medical malpractice cases. One insurer noted that juries are increasingly giving awards to patients because they are injured, and not because there was negligence involved. This point of view is not shared by the trial lawyers, who cite the fact that the jury usually finds for the doctor and not the injured patient. Richard Markus, whom I referred to earlier, has stated that it is the defense, not the plaintiff, which most frequently requests a jury trial, and that in his opinion, the judge without a jury is more apt to find for the plaintiff than a jury.

A major area of suggested reform is in the area of contingent fees. In some cases, recommendations have been made that the contingent fee be abolished. More commonly, however, the recommendation is that a schedule of contingent fees be established, which would reduce the percentage the attorney receives as the size of the award increases. This approach is frequently referred to as the "New Jersey Rule." A number of the Federal and State legislative proposals contain provisions for regulating contingent fees.

Another reform frequently considered, and included in a number of the Federal and State legislative proposals, relates to collateral benefits, which refers to other sources of services or dollars provided to the injured patient. Currently, juries are barred from considering collateral benefits in establishing the amount of awards. Critics frequently point out that this results in double payments in a large number of instances.

Awards are commonly lump sum amounts. A number of insurers and insurance commissioners have suggested that the payment of annuities be considered. They point out that such a system better assures the injured patient and his family adequate payments over a long period of time, is more equitable to both parties; for example, if an injured dependent dies shortly after receiving an award additional payments would not be required, and finally annuities would reduce claims costs because the insurer could earn income on the money held in reserve for the injured patient.

An approach being given serious consideration at this time is provider self-

insurance. The American Hospital Association has announced plans to form a captive reinsurance company, which would place the providers at immediate risk for claims costs and would place the management of the insurance function in their hands.

The American Insurance Association, at one point recently, suggested that insurers give serious consideration to the establishment of a mutual insurance company. The Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Facility is promoting legislation in the State legislation which would provide for a mutual insurance company underwritten by the doctors in the State.

Large health maintenance organizations, such as the Kaiser Health Plans, are self-insured. Ross-Loos, which I mentioned earlier, is self-insured.

Mr. Speaker, this long list of alternatives to the present system does not exhaust the possibilities that have been suggested, but it does cover the major ones. I have no doubt that new approaches will be brought to our attention as we proceed with our consideration of this critical problem. Many reforms are not suggested as alternatives, but as improvements in the present system for resolving medical malpractice claims. Through the upcoming National Conference on Medical Malpractice, which I am sponsoring in cooperation with the American Group Practice Association, and future hearings, we hopefully will gain a clearer understanding of what must be done, and by whom.

THE USRA PRELIMINARY SYSTEM: LESS RAIL SERVICE FOR RURAL AREAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHBROOK) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, within the past few years a number of steps have been undertaken which may result in a completely different pattern of railroad transportation in the Northeastern portion of the United States. Last year the Secretary of Transportation released a report on the railroads which recommended wholesale abandonment of service. At that time I stated that a more balanced view must take into account the interests of all those presently being served by the railroads.

The U.S. Railway Association, USRA, has released its preliminary system plan. It makes a number of recommendations which, if included in the final system plan due July 26, 1975, will have a major impact on a number of communities in the 17th Congressional District.

The preliminary system plan deals with 9,600 miles of what the USRA describes as the "light-density lines of the railroads in reorganization." Of those 9,600 miles, 3,400 miles have been recommended for inclusion in the final system plan. The remaining 6,200 miles have not been recommended for inclusion.

Not included in the preliminary system plan are lines of the Erie-Lackawanna; the USRA informed me that

it is planning to have a preliminary report on the Erie-Lackawanna completed within the next month or two. This in itself is one of the problems. Solvent railroads also, such as the Norfolk & Western, are not covered by the plan as they are not railroads in reorganization.

In the 17th Congressional District the preliminary system plan makes recommendations on inclusion or exclusion of Penn Central lines. Beginning in the northern part of the 17th District, the USRA does not recommend the inclusion of the Norwalk branch of the Penn Central. This branch serves Bellevue, Monroeville, Norwalk, Collins, and Wakeman.

Other lines not recommended for inclusion are those portions of the Mount Vernon secondary track running from Mount Vernon to Holmesville; those portions of the Thurston secondary track running from Edison to Johnstown and from Granville to Heath; and those portions of the Thurston secondary track running from Berwick to Spore.

Lines recommended for inclusion are that portion of the Mount Vernon secondary track running from Columbus to Mount Vernon; the portion of the Thurston secondary track running from Spore to Bucyrus; and that portion of the Thurston secondary line in Heath which is about one-half mile in length.

The preliminary system plan is only one of the steps toward the final system plan. Public hearings will be held in Columbus from March 17-21 at which time both oral and written testimony may be given on the USRA's proposals. I will have a statement for those hearings. Also, it is important that local communities adversely affected by the plan make their positions known.

I feel that there are a number of justified criticisms of the preliminary system plan. The more rural areas find their rail service cut the most. Some of the areas where other governmental programs are encouraging the growth of industry are now being recommended not to be included in the final system plan.

To take one example, the Mount Vernon secondary track from Mount Vernon to Holmesville, Ohio, is not recommended for inclusion in the final system plan. However, a large portion of this area is located in the Appalachia area program. The goal of that program is to upgrade and improve opportunities and the living standard of the people in the area. How the preliminary system plan's recommendation is going to further those goals I do not understand. It is another case of Government working at cross purposes with itself.

The whole issue of subsidization raises a number of problems. The USRA seems to maintain that since the lines not being recommended for inclusion in the final system plan may be subsidized, the only problem is to obtain the subsidy. The USRA points out that the Federal Government is committed to providing 70 percent while States are required to provide 30 percent of any subsidy. The subsidy is for a period of 2 years.

If the States can provide their portion of the subsidies needed, there would be less immediate discontinuance of railroad service. But even if that is grant-

ed—and in actuality there may be more problems with State's subsidizing branch lines than are now apparent—the subsidies in themselves provide no basis for a long-term rail system that meets the needs of our communities. The subsidy program is a temporary one of 2 year's duration. The present subsidy program does not insure any longer term railroad service for many of our more rural areas—those same areas that may need railroad service more.

The whole subject of light density lines that the preliminary system plan deals with by its very nature means less service for the more rural areas. In addition, with the great reliance on 1973 data there seems to have been a lack of consideration of the growth prospects of areas now served by branch lines. It seems to me that future growth and prospects are an important part of present consideration in determining if a line is to be considered part of the final rail system. Otherwise, certain of the more rural areas that need railroad service to keep and expand their industrial base will find it difficult, if not almost impossible, to do so.

I am going to continue my efforts to keep needed railroad service. As you know, I have reintroduced my bill with 17 cosponsors which would place a moratorium on railroad line abandonments. When railroad service is being heavily subsidized by the Government and when there is no national transportation policy, the possible wholesale discontinuance of railroad service does not make sense. It even makes less sense to discourage railroad service to those rural areas that depend on it the most for jobs and industry.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RAILSBACK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, in January I had the privilege of serving as general chairman of an art exhibit and reception designed to benefit the United Negro College Fund. The program featured the works of Daniel Wynn, a personal friend of mine, an upcoming and talented local black artist. His contribution to this function was especially meaningful as he had once received assistance from the UNCF, and was now in turn donating to the fund the money he received at the exhibit for his oils and pen and ink drawings. In addition to Dan, I would like to commend Leroy Washington, Belye Jessup, Arthur Henderson, Jr., Brenda Pettross, Carthur Drake, and Bavla Kraft, without whose help the program could not have been possible. This was truly a unique event, made possible by so many hard-working people, that combined a worthy cause with the showing of a very fine artist's cultural achievements. It also afforded me personally the opportunity to learn more about the United Negro College Fund.

Back in 1943, F. D. Patterson, who was at that time president of the Tuskegee Institute, depicted the financial

plight of black colleges in the Pittsburgh Courier. He said in part:

Private colleges for Negroes have carried the brunt of our educational effort for the better part of this experience. These Negro institutions may well take a cue from the general program or organization which seems to involve most charitable efforts today. Various and sundry drives are being unified with a reduction in overhead for publicity and in behalf of a more purposeful and pointed approach to the giving public.

The result of such articles and several conferences with presidents of black colleges was that two foundations—the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund—agreed to assist in underwriting the organization of a joint fundraising effort.

Over 30 years ago, in April of 1944, the United Negro College Fund was first chartered in the State of New York. It marked the first time in American education that private institutions of higher learning agreed to join in a cooperative fundraising venture. Now, there are over 40 colleges and universities serviced by the UNCF. For an institution to be eligible for membership to the UNCF, it must be a nonprofit, private, senior college, university or professional school which is operated solely for educational or scientific purposes. Most of the institutions are small, southern, and church-supported. They are also primarily black. However, the students are from all 50 States, more than 60 foreign countries, and are sought from all races. The faculties have always been biracial, and the student bodies are becoming increasingly so. The institutions are designed not only to prepare students for a profession but also for living in and dealing with an integrated society.

The primary purposes of the United Negro College Fund are entirely for the benefit of its member institutions. The fund assists thousands of students who are economically deprived and who would not otherwise obtain a higher education. It is interesting to note that of the thousands of students enrolled in UNCF institutions who receive financial aid, more than half of them also work to provide a significant part of their education.

In addition, the fund sponsors counseling programs, supports a clearinghouse for information on higher education of blacks in our country, and initiates various fundraisers for the benefits of colleges and universities, as well as students.

I was pleased to participate in the United Negro College Fund exhibit and reception here in Washington. The UNCF has certainly made a valuable contribution in the education of many of our citizens, and I personally feel it deserves our continuing support.

CANAL ZONE IS U.S. POSSESSION

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, despite strong opposition from both the House and Senate, the State Department seems intent on negotiating away

the U.S. rights to the Panama Canal. I have reintroduced today a resolution that would prevent this unwarranted giveaway by affirming the sovereign rights of the United States over the canal, which could not be transferred to Panama without the express approval of the Congress.

As I have stated previously, the United States cannot allow itself to be swayed by the nationalistic threats and uproar of the Panamanian government. Under the treaty of 1903, the United States acquired the rights to the Canal Zone "in perpetuity." After pouring millions of dollars into construction, the canal itself was completed in 1914. Since that time, this Nation has administered the canal fairly for all countries and has given the Government of Panama increasing shares of the receipts. If the United States were to abandon its sovereign right to the canal, it would serve as an example to small countries around the world that if one protests loud enough, the Americans will cave in to the pressure, regardless of how much in the right we may be.

In addition to surrendering property containing the investment of millions of taxpayer dollars, a giveaway of the Canal Zone would affect the United States in two other very critical areas. Strategically, our defense posture would be immeasurably weakened in the hemisphere. With the canal in the hands of a possibly unfriendly government, access to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by our Navy would be severely limited. Second, there is the possibility that the canal would no longer be administered in an impartial manner, thus crippling the American economy. With the 1967 closing of the Suez Canal, the world has seen the drastic increase in shipping costs that takes effect when a major shortcut passageway is closed. Permitting the government of Panama to control the canal would raise the threat of just such an economic burden at a time when our economy can ill afford any additional inflationary costs.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my many colleagues in both Houses of Congress in urging that this resolution be quickly adopted to insure that the Panama Canal remains a possession of the United States forever.

THE STRUGGLE OR COMPREHENSIVE REFORM IS JUST BEGINNING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, during the past 4 months, the House Republican Task Force on Reform has examined the laws, rules, procedures, and customs which control or affect the way in which the House operates to produce its legislative product. The task force itself was born of the frustration many of us feel as we have observed the absolute, arcane, inefficient, and sometimes undemocratic methods the House employs as a matter of regular routine.

The task force's intention was to develop suggestions for change which

would improve the functioning of the House. We want to help make it more effective, more open, more democratic, and more representative.

The task force's initial report with 16 recommendations follows. The report states that the struggle for real reform is just beginning. The task force expects to play an active role in that struggle but it knows it can neither dominate nor even play a major role. It can, however, be a catalyst to help move a majority which has become comfortable with the status quo forward toward reform.

The task force expects to continue its work on these proposals and other matters. Although it is not easy to attract the attention of a two-thirds majority to these needs, we will try to do so. Occasionally we may become abrasive, but only because we feel reform is a priority that has been badly neglected by the majority.

We welcome the support of any Member, or of any person, any of our recommendations, or even on matters we have not yet considered ourselves. The initial report follows:

THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE ON REFORM, 1ST REPORT, 94TH CONGRESS: "THE STRUGGLE FOR COMPREHENSIVE REFORM IS JUST BEGINNING"

Bill Frenzel, Chairman, Edward G. Biester, Caldwell Butler, Del Clawson, Jim Cleveland, Thad Cochran, Barber Conable, Millicent Fenwick, Lou Frey, Jr., Trent Lott, W. Henson Moore, Joel Pritchard, Ralph Regula, Virginia Smith, Bill Steiger, Charles Wiggins. Ex officio Members: John B. Anderson, John Rhodes.

House Republican Research Committee, March 1975.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite ongoing attempts at reform by concerned Members of both parties, the House of Representatives does not function well. It rates low marks in effectiveness, in representativeness and in public confidence.

Its rules are antiquated, its customs secretive, and its procedures often in conflict with democratic principles. The American people have little confidence in it.

The House Republican Task Force on Reform is not satisfied with the modest successes of the status quo. We are determined to make the House as effective as representative and as respectable as possible.

Reform means more than change. It means improvement. Comprehensive congressional reform cannot be accomplished by a few changes in caucus procedures or by juggling a few chairmen. Real reform transcends personalities and party politics. It requires sweeping changes that will have an enduring impact on the House.

We urge House Members of both parties to rise to the challenge of reform, to join us in implementing our proposals, to explore other changes, and to make reform an urgent priority of this Congress.

We especially invite the majority party to join us. We note that, despite its proclaimed commitment to reform, the record of the Democratic Caucus in this Congress has been anti-reform. Particularly disappointing have been the repeated instances of backtracking on positive changes previously adopted by the House. At a time when the House should be marching forward on reform, we regret that nearly half of our recommendations must deal with cleaning up backward anti-reform steps adopted this session by the majority.

Specifically, these retrogressions include binding by caucus, reinstatement of proxy voting, increased use of the suspension calen-

dar, staff stealing, more closed rules and secret caucus meetings.

The Task Force believes the struggle for comprehensive reform is just beginning. It has selected 16 areas where significant improvements can be made now. Our list is not complete. Much more is required, and the Task Force hopes to continue with further recommendations.

But this list represents well-known and well-debated changes which can be implemented if the House has the will:

1. Open rules; fewer waivers of points of order.
2. Open committee meetings; open conference committees.
3. Open committee records; recorded votes.
4. Improved lobby disclosure.
5. Better Congressional oversight.
6. Revised Committee jurisdiction.
7. Broadcast of floor proceedings.
8. Reduced and controlled suspensions of rules.
9. Better scheduling of House business.
10. Realistic and accurate Congressional Record.
11. Control and disclosure of newsletter funds.
12. No "unit rule" caucus votes.
13. One-third minority staffing.
14. No proxy voting.
15. Fair apportionment on committees.
16. No weakening of quorum rules.

OPEN RULES, POINTS OF ORDER AND NONGERMANE SENATE AMENDMENTS

The Task Force vigorously supports full and free debate and deliberation in the House of Representatives. We make the following recommendations to provide the most free and open environment for all House deliberations:

1. *Open Rules.* All legislation should be considered under an open rule. The Task Force is disturbed by the frequency with which the closed rule has been employed early in this Congress. While committees generally do a very competent job, all legislation should be the product of all of the people's representatives, not just a select few. In the future, the Democratic leadership should seek to curb the tendency to avoid controversial, important issues by putting legislation up on the Floor under a closed rule. Open rules are another method of bringing sunshine into the legislative process.

There are occasions when an open rule should be conditioned. It is not sufficient, however, to open up legislation only to those few key amendments blessed by the majority caucus. The only conditions open rules should carry are requirements that amendments be considered by the appropriate legislative committee and that amendments be printed in the Record prior to consideration on the Floor.

An additional problem arises when the Democratic caucus binds its Members to vote for a closed rule. Elsewhere, we have recommended that this practice be prohibited. At minimum, when such a vote is taken in caucus, the complete record of the proceedings and the results of the vote (including the way each Member voted) should be made public.

2. *Points of order.* The same general principles apply to waiving points of order. This procedure is used far too frequently and broadly. The power to grant waivers should be used only in extreme emergencies and, when granted, should be very specific. Blanket waivers are not conducive to the production of sound legislation.

3. *Nongermane amendments.* Senate rules allow amendments to legislation that are not relevant to the matter under consideration, while House rules forbid their consideration except when points of order are waived. Even then, the House may demand a separate recorded vote on any nongermane Senate

amendment. These Senate amendments, which often have not been seen, studied or discussed by House Members, are accepted without hearings, mark up or debate in committee and without amendment or debate on the floor. Since they represent a suspension of House rules, a two-thirds vote should be required for adoption instead of a simple majority.

OPEN MEETINGS

The Task Force strongly believes that all of the public's business should be conducted in the open, except when the interest of the public itself dictates otherwise. Public confidence in the legislative process is ill-served by meetings shrouded in secrecy and closed to public scrutiny. The compelling policy considerations requiring openness apply with equal force to party meetings which decide public questions. The Task Force condemns the rule of the Democratic Caucus which tolerates secret votes on important public issues and compounds the error by binding all of the Democratic members to vote in future public meetings in accordance with the will of the majority of their members expressed in private.

In furtherance of sound public policy for the conduct of all meetings, the Task Force recommends:

1. *All Committee sessions, including subcommittees, joint and select committees and conference, should be open to the public, except in those instances where a full discussion of the issues before the Committee might:*

- (a) Tend to degrade, defame or ridicule any person;
- (b) Unreasonably invade the private or personal affairs of any person;
- (c) Reveal private proprietary information of any business entity; or
- (d) Reveal information inimical to important National interests.

2. A record vote to close a Committee session should be required in each instance where it is necessary to protect the interests stated above, and no session should remain closed for any period longer than is necessary to do so.

3. *Conference Committees should be open unless voted closed, per No. 2 above, by a majority of the House managers and by a majority of the Senate managers.*

4. *Congressional Party Caucuses and Conferences should be open whenever votes are taken which bind Members of Congress or decide public questions.*

The Task Force supports several additional proposals to the Rules of the House designed to further open committee deliberations to the public and make committees more accountable to the people.

The first proposal would make the complete record of committee action available for public inspection, except for such material the committee determines would either endanger National security or violate any law or rule of the House. While the present House rule requires that such a complete record shall be kept, only the roll call votes are open to the public. It is important that the people not only know how their representatives vote in committee, but the full context in which such decisions are made, including individual positions taken and arguments made prior to each vote. This is particularly important since many key decisions are made by non-record, voice or division votes (which are not now part of the public record). While it may seem superfluous to open to the public the complete record of committee action since we have already recommended that committee meetings be open, it should be recognized that most meetings draw few spectators and often no media representatives. It is, therefore, in the public interest that the written record be open for subsequent inspection by interested parties.

The second proposal provides that any

member of a committee may demand a roll call vote on any question. During the last Congress, some committees provided that either one-fifth of those present or one-fifth of a quorum was needed to demand a roll call (the former practice is actually in violation of the House rules).

Thirdly, recorded votes should be required on any bill or resolution reported from a Committee. We strongly feel that the people have a right to know how their representatives vote in committee, and that recorded votes should be easily obtained and frequently demanded.

LOBBYING DISCLOSURE

We believe that organized lobbying activities should be fully disclosed so that the people may know the influences at work in the operation of their Government. We do not believe, however, that regulation of such activities should prevent or restrict people from petitioning their Government.

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, passed in 1946, was Congress' initial effort to allow greater public scrutiny of the lobbying process. Lacking an effective enforcement mechanism and weakened by a Supreme Court decision, the Act has been termed more loophole than law.

In 1974, five states passed new laws or regulations for lobby disclosure—Arizona, California, Kansas, Minnesota, and West Virginia. Of the states with lobby disclosure or regulation statutes, over half of them impose standards and requirements stricter than the Federal statute.

The states are moving—and so should the Congress. We specifically urge the Congress to strengthen existing lobby disclosure requirements as follows:

1. During its 28-year lifespan, the present law produced only one successful prosecution, and that occurred only after the defendant agreed to plead guilty. The Act does not provide for the monitoring of, compliance with, and enforcement of its own provisions. We recommend that the administration and enforcement of the law be placed in the Federal Election Commission, with both subpoena and civil enforcement powers. Criminal prosecutions should remain in the Justice Department.

2. We recommend that the Commission be empowered to make audits and field investigations, to subpoena records on information exempted from disclosure and to compile and publicize information of value to the general public in scrutinizing lobbying activities.

3. A major loophole in the current law is its criteria for identifying lobbyists. Many lobbying groups presently do not register because of a 1954 Supreme Court rule requiring registration only by organizations whose "principal purpose" is lobbying. We recommend that disclosure requirements be based on an expenditure threshold. Recognizing the need for a *de minimis* concept to facilitate administration and to meet constitutional requirements, we recommend that this threshold be set at a reasonable, specific dollar figure, perhaps around \$1000 per quarter.

4. We recommend that lobby disclosure regulations NOT include the following types of activities: (a) an appearance before a congressional committee or the submission of a written statement to any Federal executive department, agency or entity; (2) any communication or solicitation through the distribution in the normal course of business of any news, editorial view, letter to the editor advertising or similar matter by newspapers, magazines, publishers or radio and TV broadcasters.

5. The Task Force is greatly concerned that burdensome registration and reporting requirements will have a chilling effect on public debate and the right of citizens to petition their government. Accordingly, we recommend that the lobbying law impose no unreasonable burdens on individuals lobbying

independently on their own individual behalf. Specifically, travel expenses mailing costs and other similar items should be exempted and not credited toward the dollar threshold. The Commission should have the power and authority to supervise these exceptions to see that they are not abused. We fear that any blanket overly-broad statute not containing exemptions similar to the above will abridge precious citizens' rights and will be struck down by the courts.

6. We recommend that persons who must register as lobbyists be required to maintain records which identify the source of any income or contribution in excess of \$100 used for lobbying purposes and identify each expenditure (not exempted in recommendation 4 & 5) over \$100 made in the course of lobbying.

7. We recommend retention of the current requirement that lobbyists report their specific categories of legislative interest.

8. The current law requires the reporting of lobbying activities within the legislative branch and totally ignores such activities within the Executive Branch. We recommend that lobbying activities within the Executive Branch be subject to similar disclosure requirements.

9. Public interest groups have urged that executive agencies and Members of Congress be required to log contacts made by lobbyists, as Federal Energy Administration officials now do. Such a logging system may be helpful if it applies exclusively to formal communications between lobbyists and congressional committees, independent commissions and departments of government. We believe, however, that such a scheme would be unreasonable for the many daily contacts between Members of Congress and their constituents and for informal contacts between lobbyists and bureaucrats. It would place a burdensome requirement on government officials. It would tend to limit accessibility of officials at a time when we are urging openness. We specifically recommend that, except as noted above, a mandatory scheme of logging all contacts and communications not be adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Congressional oversight was formally initiated by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 which required each standing committee of the Congress to exercise continuous watchfulness of all Federal programs under its jurisdiction.

The failure of the Congress to conduct periodic review of Federal programs caused Congress itself to make this mandate more explicit in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, by requiring each standing committee of the House to conduct reviews and studies on a continuing basis.

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 required each congressional committee to conduct oversight and review of open-ended State-Fed. grant-in-aid programs every fourth year. Congressional compliance with this mandate of law has been almost nonexistent.

The 1974 report of the Select Committee on Committees made extensive recommendations for overhauling Congressional oversight of Federal programs but the plan was watered down, due to opposition by House Democrats.

We believe that adequate congressional oversight is needed to reveal the flaws and inefficiencies of Federal programs and to point towards more effective alternatives. Because Congress has not exercised its oversight responsibilities, some government programs have become duplicative, wasteful, mismanaged, or otherwise not cost effective. Others have become inoperative.

Today, three-fourths of all Federal expenditures are mandated. Without critical anal-

ysis of and changes in existing programs, there will be no funds available for new initiatives and proposals needed to solve urgent National problems.

The Task Force believes that the Congress' failure to conduct adequate oversight has had deleterious effects on the economic health and well-being of our society, and that better oversight can help save taxpayers' dollars and improve program administration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To improve the quality of Congressional oversight, the Task Force:

1. Urges the Government Operations Committee to monitor strictly the oversight activities of House Committees and call attention to the oversight failings of the Congress. Only through careful oversight hearings can congressional and public attention be focused on government agencies and programs which should either be altered, replaced, or abolished.

2. Proposes that at the beginning of each Congress all standing committees make a report to the Government Operations Committee on their plans for oversight, including agendas of oversight activities and timetables for completion of those agendas. The Government Operations Committee shall make these reports public and may standardize them and specify items to be included in the initial report, as well as in the final report presently required at the end of each Congress by existing House rules.

3. Recommends full compliance with the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 which requires thorough review of all open-ended, Federal grant-in-aid programs every four years and urges that the Act be extended to include all federal grant-in-aid programs and tax subsidies. To insure compliance, we recommend that every program not reviewed every four years shall be terminated automatically.

4. Endorses the provision of the Select Committee on Committees' report which would allow the Committee on Government Operations to offer Committee amendments based on review and oversight findings that have been included as part of the committee report.

5. Urges each committee to make its first priority the review and oversight of Federal programs. Critical analysis of existing programs is a more urgent need than the initiation of new, frequently overlapping and conflicting Federal legislation. Special attention should be given to bureaucratic red tape and to regulations which, in the name of carrying out the intent of the law, place needless burdens on the American people.

REFORMING COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

The failure of the 93rd Congress to adopt substantive reform in the area of jurisdiction of House committees is a singular failure.

We believe that the concepts contained in the report of the Select Committee on Committees deserve consideration and action by the 94th Congress. We are willing to assist the majority in having the Committee on Rules undertake the necessary work to complete action on the whole area of jurisdictional reform.

We believe that the 94th Congress should:

1. Provide for a committee system in which each member serves on but one major committee which has substantive responsibility;
2. Reshape the present incredible hodgepodge of conflicting jurisdictions;
3. Distribute the workload of House committees more logically and equitably.

When the 93rd Congress debated and voted on the work of the Select Committee on Committees, the vast majority of Republicans were willing to take on the power structure of the House of Representatives. One of the great disappointments was the overwhelming failure of Democrats to face up to their re-

sponsibility in helping to reshape the House of Representatives so that it would be a more responsive and responsible institution.

BROADCASTING OF HOUSE FLOOR PROCEEDINGS

As "the people's branch," Congress has a special obligation to open its activities and proceedings to the widest possible public view.

Accordingly, the Task Force proposes that the House authorize complete, live radio and television coverage of its floor proceedings, to be initiated—as recommended by the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations—on the basis of a one-year pilot program.

There are compelling reasons for authorizing the broadcasting of floor sessions:

1. The sharply declining regard in which the public holds its Congress can be attributed, in part at least, to a lack of understanding of the role, functions, and procedures of the Congress—a condition which Congress can help correct by opening the legislative process to greater public scrutiny.

2. The Executive Branch's extensive and sophisticated use of the mass communications media, and Congress' traditional reluctance to utilize the media, have tended to exalt the President and Administration as the prime movers in government in the public mind and, conversely, to diminish the role of Congress, thereby upsetting the Constitutional balance between the two branches.

3. Broader public access to the operations of Congress could stimulate Congressional awareness of the need to reform and modernize its rules and procedures and conduct the public business in a more efficient and effective manner.

4. Authority to broadcast floor proceedings would give to the electronic media, the principal source of news for the majority of Americans, a position equal to that of the print media which has enjoyed unrestricted access to floor proceedings.

5. Broadcasting of floor proceedings would, for the first time, assure a complete, accurate and unedited record of all that transpires on the House floor, both for historical purposes and contemporary use.

The Task Force also endorses the guidelines recommended by the Joint Committee for the pilot broadcast program. These guidelines would provide for: a rule-making supervisory authority to monitor and evaluate the test; an initial period of closed circuit broadcasts followed by video and audio feeds to commercial and public broadcasters for both live and delayed news programs; procedures to minimize interference with floor proceedings, to assure equitable and non-partisan coverage, and to facilitate expeditious action on complaints; restrictions on the use of broadcast materials for political purposes and in commercial advertisements; and maintenance and availability of a complete and unedited collection of all the materials produced.

The Task Force believes the House is ready for this step toward open government. In 1970, the Legislative Reorganization Act encouraged broadcast coverage of Congressional committee hearings. In 1974, the House extended broadcast access to committee meetings. And just seven months ago, the House voted 385 to 25 to allow radio-TV coverage of the anticipated floor proceedings on impeachment.

Opening the chamber in which our laws are made to the eyes of all our citizens will help complete the process of bringing the Congress to the people.

SUSPENSION OF RULES

The Task Force recommends that the House rules be amended to more narrowly prescribe and limit the consideration of legislation under suspension of the rules.

This procedure was originally designed to permit the House to take up relatively non-

controversial bills reported from Committees by unanimous or near-unanimous vote. Debate time is limited to forty minutes, no amendments are permitted, and a two-thirds vote is required to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Prior to the 93rd Congress, the first and third Mondays of every month, and the last six days of a session were set aside for considering bills under this procedure.

At the beginning of the 93rd Congress, a new rule was reported from the Democratic Caucus to expand this to the first and third Tuesdays as well; and, near the close of the 93rd Congress, a resolution was offered by the Democratic leadership to permit consideration of bills under suspension from December 9th onward. In both of the above instances, a majority of the Republican Members of the House voted against such expansions of the suspension procedure.

It is clear from the legislative record of the 93rd Congress that the more the suspension procedure is used, the more it is abused, to the detriment of sound legislative practice and results. The fact that numerous bills were defeated under suspension and that some were even cynically brought up under suspension for the very purpose of defeating them, is sufficient evidence that this procedure must be modified and restricted.

The Task Force, therefore, recommends that (a) suspension days again be reduced to two a month; (b) no bill be brought up under suspension unless the chairman and ranking minority member of a committee so request, or, unless two-thirds of the committee, by recorded vote, instructs the chairman to make such a request; (c) a dollar amount ceiling be placed on bills which may be brought up under suspension; (d) at least three calendar days advance notice (excluding Saturdays and Sundays) be given to any bill which is to be brought up under suspension; and (e) prior to scheduling a bill under suspension, the majority party leadership consult with the minority leader.

While we do not favor the outright repeal of the suspension procedure and recognize its utility if limited to minor, non-controversial legislation, we must strongly protest its increasing utilization for cynical purposes or on major, controversial bills. While our committees ordinarily do a thorough and responsible job on the legislation they report, their work should not be allowed to go unchallenged or unaltered on the House floor or to pass in substitute for the will of the House. The full and free working of the legislative process should not be sacrificed for the sake of expediency.

SCHEDULING OF HOUSE BUSINESS

Congress meets to work its will upon legislation before it. It is the responsibility of the leadership to see that this is accomplished fairly, efficiently, and promptly and in accord with established principles of due process. A failure to do this because of inattention to duty or incompetence is an inexcusable reflection on the Congressional leadership. A failure to do so out of deliberate manipulation of the process if a reprehensible abuse of the public trust.

The legislation before the House of Representatives in the 93rd Congress was managed in a fashion embarrassing to every Member and to every knowledgeable American. For example:

Minor or routine business was often scheduled on Monday or Tuesday; Wednesday was then used for consideration of rules of scheduled debates; that left the House only Thursday to work on, and vote on, up to several major pieces of legislation. Debate was limited and deliberation abbreviated, because Members had to leave to meet previous commitments. Important questions were unanswered, and often unasked. Broad participation was thwarted. The legislation suffered.

Members were warned that a Friday schedule was probable, and business was actually scheduled only to be cancelled at the last minute, leaving Members without engagements in their districts and without official business in Washington.

Days, weeks and even months passed without floor consideration of any important legislation, and often without meetings of important committees. Then large numbers of major bills were scheduled immediately before a recess allowing too little time for proper consideration. In particular more bills than the House can reasonably handle were scheduled in June before the end of the fiscal year and in December before the end of the session.

Sessions of one or two hours were sometimes followed the next day by late night sessions. Every Member will work as late as is necessary to complete the business, but the marathon sessions are not conducive to careful consideration of legislation. Marathons do, and seemingly by design, limit debate.

Legislation was scheduled and then taken off the schedule at the last minute. The whole process was then repeated to the great inconvenience of the Members.

Legislation was brought up which had not even been placed on the schedule.

Legislation that could have been considered in a timely fashion was put off until late in the session. Frequently, legislation died because there was insufficient time to hold a conference or the bill was subject to a pre-adjourning filibuster in the Senate.

Committee work schedules had all the same problems, but magnified by the absolute power of chairmen. Routine, predictable business was ignored, delayed, held back, then processed wildly in marathon sessions called at the chairman's whim.

The Task Force recommends:

1. The leadership should encourage prompt committee action on all legislation by keeping well informed on the status of all legislation and by constantly urging early consideration.

2. General work plans should be established by committees in January for all substantive committees' regular or foreseeable work. These schedules should be published. Conflicts should be determined early and resolved promptly.

3. A rule should be adopted prohibiting consideration of legislation not reported by a committee by a given (cut off) date.

4. Once a committee has reported legislation favorably, it becomes the responsibility of the leadership to provide for its prompt disposition. To this end we urge that the Rules of the House be amended to provide that:

(a) All legislation which qualifies for the Suspension Calendar and is so reported must be placed at once upon the Suspension Calendar for action at the next succeeding suspension day, or referred to the Rules Committee.

(b) Legislation placed upon the Suspension Calendar shall be considered at the next suspension day or be withdrawn.

(c) Legislation defeated on suspension or withdrawn cannot thereafter be returned to the Suspension Calendar but must be immediately referred to either the originating committee or the Committee on Rules.

(d) Legislation referred to the Committee on Rules must be returned to the originating committee unless the Rules Committee takes favorable action thereon within thirty days.

(e) Resolutions of the Rules Committee requiring floor action shall be considered promptly. If such a Resolution and the bill to which it refers are not called up for floor action within thirty legislative days, the legislation under consideration must be returned automatically to the originating committee.

5. Reasonable notice of a legislative pro-

gram is essential to its intelligent consideration and fundamental to due process of law. The Democratic leadership's failure to meet its obligation in this record is reflected all too frequently in the legislative product of the Congress.

We suggest the following changes as appropriate improvements in the scheduling of legislation before the House of Representatives in the 94th Congress:

(a) *Firm schedule published in the Congressional Record at least one week in advance of consideration.*

(b) *All bills to be considered by the full House placed on the schedule.*

(c) *Bills taken up in the approximate order they are granted a rule.*

(d) *Major legislation programmed for consideration at a time certain as to day and hour.*

(e) *Stringent compliance with the three-day rule concerning conference reports.*

(f) *No scheduling contingent on favorable recommendation of Rules Committee or any other committee.*

(g) *Publication of tentative commitments as to legislative schedule.*

(h) *Scheduling balanced so that Members can expect daily legislative sessions of reasonably uniform duration during any particular week.*

(i) *Delayed votes taken under the suspension calendar indicated on the schedule.*

6. The Task Force, in addition, urges the Congress to make a wide ranging study of scheduling procedures, including a detailed analysis of practices in other legislatures. The end product of this study shall be a comprehensive resolution on Congressional scheduling based on successful experiences in other deliberate bodies.

We endorse the early publication of the 1975 recess schedule and its generous allocation of home district time. But our praise carries with it two caveats: (1) The adjournment schedule, once set, must be adhered to; (2) The generous allocation of home district time requires full use of Fridays and Mondays for committee work, as well as for floor business.

While we applaud this small but significant step, we caution that it only assures orderliness in the district schedules of individual members. It is far more important to put orderliness into the handling of the people's business in the House Chamber and in our committees where chaos and disorder reign today.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD REFORM

The Task Force believes the Congressional Record should reflect, accurately and authentically, what actually happens in the chambers of the House and Senate.

The Record does not do so because:

1. Remarks never spoken and material never seen by other Members at the time of debate are printed in the Record as though they were actually considered during that debate.

2. Words spoken in floor debate, sometimes having a significant bearing on the legislative history of a measure, can be eliminated from the printed record.

3. Complete statements and speeches of Members who were not even present for the debate are printed as part of that debate in a manner which makes it appear that they participated.

4. Other materials are inserted in the body of the Record, as though the words were actually spoken on the floor, when, in fact, they were merely submitted for publication.

5. Hundreds of pages of the Record are filled with extraneous materials which bear no relationship to legislative issues.

6. Summaries of floor action are often incomplete or inaccurate, reports of committee meetings and hearings are sometimes uninformative, incomplete or missing entirely, while schedules of future committee meet-

ings and hearings may similarly be incomplete or uninformative.

As a result, the legislative history of major legislation is often misleading as to Congressional intent. Both contemporary analysts of public policy and historians are denied an accurate record of the factors and arguments actually entering into Congressional decisions. The official record of Congressional activities becomes a less useful and reliable tool for Members, their staffs and the public alike.

To improve the accuracy and usefulness of the Record, the Task Force recommends that:

1. *Materials used to extend or supplement remarks actually delivered by Members be printed in a distinguishably different type.*

2. *Entire speeches or statement, no part of which were personally spoken during a debate or in special orders, be printed—again in a distinguishably different type face—at the conclusion of such debate.*

3. *Extraneous matter unrelated to legislative or public policy issues be eliminated from the Record.*

4. *The Daily Digest section of the Record be improved to assure completeness and accuracy of the information it contains.*

5. *The House provide, and assure public access to, an accurate, unedited record of all that transpires on the House floor (see Broadcasting, (No. 7), recommendation No. 5).*

CONGRESSIONAL NEWSLETTER FUNDS

Congressional newsletters perform the valuable function of educating and informing the general public about Congress and the political process. Newsletters, however, are not only a necessary and legitimate means of communicating with constituents, but they also serve as a powerful political device.

The source of funds for newsletter printing and distributing is both public and private. Newsletters may be mailed under the frank, but the costs of printing and addressing are required to be covered by other means. Some Members pay for newsletters out of their own pocket. Others use excess campaign funds. Still others set up "newsletter funds" financed by friendly organizations and individuals.

The status of these private sources of funds is ambiguous. Section 318 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, specifically authorizes candidates to use their excess campaign funds for newsletters, but requires that these expenditures be fully disclosed. Contributions to newsletter funds are eligible for tax credits and tax deductions. There does not appear to be, however, any other federal law regulating the sources or uses of such funds. Candidates may accept unlimited contributions from any individual or organization (including labor unions or corporations) without disclosing the amount or source of such funds.

The present situation is clearly unacceptable. The Task Force recommends that Congress immediately:

1. *Require full disclosure of the sources of all contributions to and the nature of all expenditures from funds for newsletters and other so-called institutional outlays between campaigns.*

2. *Prohibit labor unions and corporations from giving to these funds.*

3. *Limit contributions to these funds to \$1,000 per person.*

The American people have shown their desire for full public disclosure of all sources of funds used to pay for both political and official business. The Congress should extend disclosure requirements to include newsletter and other such similar funds.

BINDING CAUCUS INSTRUCTIONS: "THE UNIT RULE"

The Task Force unequivocally opposes the imposition of binding caucus instructions

and proposes that this practice be prohibited by the Rules of the House of Representatives.

While this "unit rule" is unique to the Democratic Caucus, as Members of the other party, we would ordinarily not presume to interfere with the internal operation of the Democratic Party's Caucus. In this instance, we have, however, a clear obligation to object as this practice directly affects the rights of the House and the integrity of its proceedings.

By means of the "unit rule", as few as one-third of the Members of the Democratic Caucus can dictate procedural and substantive matters in the various committees and may well determine the legislative outcome on the House Floor. This is a most serious if not unconstitutional, affront to our democratic system. Allegiance to the Caucus, under the "unit rule" procedure, takes precedence over one's conscience and the needs of one's constituencies.

Moreover, this practice completely nullifies the gains we have made in making the legislative system more accountable for it places the real decision-making powers in secret caucus sessions utilizing secret ballot voting.

We are not fooled by attempts to differentiate between questions of procedure and substance. Procedural votes on the previous question or a closed rule shape a bill as much as any substantive amendment. Indeed, Rules of the House are adopted on a procedural vote and they determine, in many cases, whether important bills will pass or fail.

Finally, caucus imposition of binding instructions is an insult to the intelligence of every Member of the House and to the collective expertise inherent in our committee system. It is a worse insult to the electorate. In short, it is a poor substitute for real leadership, for full, free, and open deliberations, and for independent and prudent decision-making.

MINORITY STAFFING

The Task Force wholeheartedly endorses proposals to provide the minority party members with up to one-third of total committee staff. During the last Congress, the Minority had less than 10 percent of the staff of many committees, and averages less than 15 percent of the staff of all committees.

Adequate committee staffing, for both the majority and minority parties, is essential to the effectiveness of the legislative process. Insufficient staffing for the minority party ultimately worked to the disadvantage of both parties. Many Democrats joined Republicans in recognizing the validity of this principle when the House, on July 16, 1970, voted 105-63 to allow one-third of committee investigatory funds to be used for staff for the Minority. However, before the 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act embodying this change went into effect, the Democratic majority—including many who had previously voted for minority staffing—stripped away the provisions for broadened minority staffing.

Last year, the House clearly reaffirmed its original position by amending H. Res. 988 to provide the Minority of each committee with one-third of both the investigatory and professional staff funds. Once again, the Democratic majority reversed the will of the full House and exhibited its skill at staff stealing by eliminating the provision allotting the minority of up to one-third of each committee's investigatory staff. While the Task Force is gratified by the Democratic majority's generosity in granting the Minority a sizable increase in committee staff, it is disappointed that once again, the Minority has been deprived of its full entitlement to committee staff positions.

A wide spectrum of observers of the legislative process—Common Cause, Ralph Nader, prominent, academic, and noted professional experts, among others—favor adequate minority staffing. Ample reasons have been given to support this position:

1. Without adequate minority representation, committee staffs tend to reflect only one side of the issue—usually the views of the employing Member. Resulting legislation mirrors this bias and consequently can have serious shortcomings. As an example, many of the Great Society programs pushed through Congress in the mid-1960's might have been more successful if their enthusiastic initiation had been accompanied by more well-articulated input by the programs, lacked sufficient staff to demonstrate these defects convincingly. Certain of these programs wasted millions of the taxpayers' dollars; and public support for them subsequently diminished. In the end, the Majority was held politically responsible for these failures.

2. Sufficient minority staffing will help revive the adversary process. This process, of course, depends upon the best possible presentation of all facets of an issue. Both the minority and the majority need adequate staff resources to grapple with the complex issues of contemporary society. Without adequate minority staffing, the majority remains unencumbered by disturbing but valid opposing points of view. In the final analysis, both the legislative process and the Nation are the losers.

3. Minority staffing need not encourage partisan rancor. With enough staff to explore, develop and express different solutions to legislative problems, Majority and Minority will be better able to understand each other's viewpoints and work together toward constructive, well-considered results.

4. Increased minority staffing should aid Congress in becoming a more effective branch of Government. A minority deprived of staffing is tempted to rely on outside resources—the Executive Branch or private groups and interests.

In conclusion, adequate minority staffing fosters the development of the adversary process of legislation, increases policy alternatives, provides stimulus for generating excellent legislation, and strengthens Congress as a branch of Government. The result is a quality of legislation of which both Democrats and Republicans can be proud.

Single party, monolithic, winner-take-all control of legislative resources may be tolerated in elitist societies, but it should not be in ours. The Task Force urges that the minority be entitled to a full one-third of all committee staff positions.

TOTAL ELIMINATION OF PROXY VOTING

On October 8, 1974, the House voted 196-166 for an amendment to completely ban proxy voting in House committees. That amendment was incorporated into "The Committee Reform Amendments of 1974" which overwhelmingly passed by a vote of 359-7 that same day. In the secrecy of their caucus only three months later, House Democrats reversed that decision. House Republicans have solidly endorsed the elimination of proxy voting without qualification both in committee and on the floor and have vigorously opposed House Democrats' efforts to restore this anti-reform at the beginning of this Congress.

In Committee, Republicans have introduced motions to prohibit proxy voting. In virtually every case, the vote has split along party lines. Democrats have solidly supported government by absentee ballot. In the fourteen committees organized so far in this Congress, the Democrats have voted 392 times for proxies.

The Task Force finds proxy voting a process unworthy of a representatives body, destructive of public confidence, and counterproductive to our goal of producing the best possible legislation. Specifically, we find that:

1. Members of Congress are elected by their constituents to represent them in all aspects of the legislative process. The trans-

fer of that obligation to another person is abhorrent to, and inconsistent with, our representative form of government. Just as corporation directors and trustees are prohibited by common law from giving their representatives votes by proxy, elected Representatives should also be prohibited from voting by proxy.

2. Active participation in committee work—the acquisition of information, discussion, debate and mark up of a bill is as important as voting. The proxy system allows less active members to give the appearance of voting without fulfilling their obligation to prepare and participate personally.

3. Proxies reinforce the potential for abuse already inherent in the current unwholesome system which relies on the excessive powers of Committee chairmen. The Task Force believes that the majority party has grossly overendowed committee chairmen with life-and-death power over legislation. Proxies can make it possible for legislation to reflect a chairman's whim rather than solid legislative consideration.

4. Proxies sustain a system which allows certain privileged, senior Members to serve on more than one major committee, despite the conflicting time demands and workloads of those committees. This proxy-supported scheme gives favored Members an unfair measure of control over a broad range of legislation, and proportionately dilutes the strength of other Members not enjoying these privileges.

5. Proxies, because they are increasingly subject to abuse, contribute to public cynicism and reduce confidence in the legislative process.

6. Proxies encourage sloppy scheduling. Unbusinesslike scheduling in the House is a disgrace. Use of proxies takes away the principal incentive for orderly and timely scheduling of House business.

Even though the rules of the 93rd Congress encouraged proxy voting, some committees (Appropriations, Rules and Banking and Currency) abolished this practice without any noticeable negative effects on the legislative process. The successful effort of the Democratic majority to reinstate proxy voting is a prime example of backtracking on reform.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMMITTEES

The House Democratic Caucus has demanded that Democrats be represented on all committees of the House by a ratio of 2-1, plus one.

Republicans originally did not object, because of the unfounded belief that the ratio would apply only to full committees. Unfortunately, this ratio has been applied to all subcommittees and conference committees as well.

In binding all Democrats under a "unit rule", the Caucus easily implemented this unfair ratio while the Speaker was similarly bound. Rules brought to the floor, under such despotic procedure, prohibited Republicans from offering amendments.

The discriminatory nature of the two-thirds plus one rule has been dramatically exposed in subcommittee assignment and in potential conference committee assignments. Subcommittees, under this rule, must be 7-3 or 9-4, and the unfairness of the plus one magnifies the majority percentage from 67 to 70%. On conference committees, especially the critical tax conferences, where House delegates are traditionally small, the proportions are worse. Suggestions have already been made for 3-1 or 5-2 ratios which would destroy equity by raising Democrat ratios as high as 75%.

Republican participation on conference committees, under the $\frac{2}{3}$ plus 1 requirement, would invariably be limited to one, or at best, two Members. This unduly limits

the spectrum of Republican viewpoints which can be represented. Minority Members advocating a blend of differing positions on an issue would be excluded from conference committee participation by the imposition of this unfair ratio. This severely limits the presentation of minority views and increases the likelihood of unchallenged, steamrollered laws.

We, therefore, urge that the rule be discarded in favor of one requiring ratios which generally conform to the ratios in the House itself and that the Speaker and Minority Leader be empowered to exchange committee positions depending on current requests of their caucuses.

QUORUMS

The Task Force firmly opposes any effort to reduce the number of Members needed to constitute a quorum in committee meetings. Any new rule subverting the standard quorum in House committees will only debase the democratic process, reduce the incentives for broad-based participation and cast public doubt on the legislative product of this body. The proposal for reducing the number of Members needed to constitute a quorum endorses increased absenteeism and non-participation. It is necessitated by the present system allowing certain favored Democratic Members to have multiple assignments on key committees.

The Task Force urges the Democratic caucus to make proposals which will serve to democratize House proceedings, instead of those which only narrow the base of participation. Now is not the time to propose rule changes which will increase the dominance of House committee and subcommittee chairmen while serving as an inducement for Members to stay home and rest.

MERGING VILLAGE CORPORATIONS UNDER ALASKA CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. Young) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to authorize the merger or consolidation of village corporations formed within the same region of Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Many of the village corporations established under the act have found that they are simply too small to manage their resources effectively. For example, the 11 village corporations in the NANA region—one of the 12 regions created under the Settlement Act—are seeking to merge with the NANA Regional Corp. The funds of these village corporations have proven insufficient to allow their profitable operation and experienced Native management talent scarce. Many of these villages are in extremely remote locations, with limited facilities for communication or transportation to and from the outside world. For these reasons NANA has been carrying the village corporations, assisting them with virtually all required administrative actions. In view of these facts, the village corporations have concluded that their best chances for long-term survival lie in merging with each other or with NANA. By pooling their resources and business management skills, the corporations would be able to operate on a larger, more efficient and economically viable basis.

Enactment of this legislation is necessary because provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act prohibit any sale, assignment or other alienation of stock in any regional or village corporation by its stockholders until 1991—20 years after enactment. These restrictions on alienation apply to mergers or consolidations occurring pursuant to Alaska State law. In such mergers or consolidations, the exchange by a shareholder of his stock in one corporation for stock in another corporation constitutes alienation. This legislation, which modifies the restrictions on alienation of village and regional corporation stock, is needed to permit mergers or consolidations.

This bill would authorize mergers or consolidations only among village corporations within the same region. It also would permit the subsequent merger of any merged corporations with other merged corporations within the same region. The timing of any merger is left to the corporations to decide. They would not be required to merge all at once. Any corporations resulting from mergers carried out pursuant to this bill would continue to be owned and controlled by enrolled Alaskan Natives.

The bill would allow mergers to be voted on and approved before as well as after the bill's enactment. Whether the merger could be carried out would be contingent upon enactment of the legislation. The intent of this provision is to allow corporations to lay the groundwork for merging at the earliest possible date.

Once a merger has taken place, the merged corporation would be entitled to all rights and benefits and be subject to all the restrictions and obligations previously applicable under the Settlement Act to the corporations involved in the merger. Transfers of rights and titles pursuant to a merger would not affect the tax exemptions granted by the Settlement Act.

Two provisions of this bill deal with certain rights of shareholders. The first affirms the rights accorded under Alaska law to shareholders who dissent to a merger or consolidation. Such shareholders may make demand for payment of the value of their shares, and if the merger becomes effective, the corporation must buy out their shares.

The second provision permits the terms of merger to include the elimination of extra dividend rights given to nonvillage residents under the Settlement Act. In a merger of village corporations into a larger corporation the distinction between the two classes of shares would be eliminated and all stockholders placed on the same footing. The nonvillage residents would relinquish their extra dividend rights, but in exchange they would acquire a percentage share of the assets formerly held by the village corporations. Under Alaska law this exchange of rights as part of a merger can occur only if the class of shareholders affected votes on the merger separately as a class and votes in favor of it. Under the terms of this bill, which requires any merger to be approved by a vote of all the stockholders, such a separate vote would be unnecessary.

This proposal authorizing mergers and consolidations of village and regional corporations has strong support within Alaska Native communities. At informal meetings in the villages, an overwhelming majority of village corporation stockholders indicated that they favor mergers and asked the various boards to pursue the proposal. This support is in no small part due to the fact that the Natives in the various villages feel closely bound by their common heritage and history. Regardless of what village in the region they may be from and in which village corporation they may be stockholders, they view themselves as united as part of the region. As such, their main interest is in the survival of the region as a whole and of the regional corporation.

Alaska Natives strongly desire to have their village and regional corporations succeed in achieving and maintaining self-sufficiency. However, their experiences had led them to realize that they cannot reach that goal if their corporations continue to exist as small, separate entities. Thus, mergers of the village corporations is vital to their development into strong organizations capable of handling the many and diverse needs of the corporations and their shareholders. This legislation would merely provide the village corporations with the option to merge if they perceive such action to be in their best interest.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 4581

A bill to authorize certain corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to merge or consolidate, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) notwithstanding any provision of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688), any corporation created pursuant to section 7(d) or 8(a) of such Act within any of the twelve regions of Alaska, as established by section 7(a) of such Act, may, at any time, merge or consolidate, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the laws of the State of Alaska with any other of such corporation or corporations created for the same region.

(b) Any corporations resulting from said mergers or consolidations further may merge or consolidate with other such merged or consolidated corporations within the same region or with other of the corporations created in said region pursuant to section 7(d) or 8(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Such mergers or consolidations shall be on such terms and conditions as are approved by vote of the shareholders of the corporations participating therein, and may take place pursuant to votes of shareholders held either before or after the enactment of this Act. Upon the effectiveness of any such mergers or consolidations the corporations resulting therefrom and the shareholders thereof shall succeed and be entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, including but not limited to the receipt of lands and moneys and exemptions from various forms of Federal, State and local taxation, and shall be subject to all the restrictions and obligations of such Act, as are applicable to the corporations and shareholders which participated in said mergers or consolidations or as would have been applicable if the mergers or consolidations and transfers of rights and titles thereto had not taken place.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-

tion 7(h)(1) or 8(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the stockholders of any corporation participating in any such mergers or consolidations may exercise the rights accorded under Alaska law to dissenting shareholders in a merger or consolidation.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7(m) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, in any merger or consolidation in which the class of stockholders of a regional corporation who are not residents of any of the villages in the region are entitled under Alaska law to vote as a class, the terms of the merger or consolidation may provide for the elimination of the right of said class to receive dividends pursuant to said section 7(m).

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or of any other law, no such corporation referred to in the first section of this Act may so merge or consolidate unless that corporation's shareholders have approved such merger or consolidation of that corporation with any other such corporation or corporations.

BUSINESS WEEK POINTS TO BAD MANAGEMENT AT THE FEDERAL RESERVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the current edition of Business Week, March 17, outlines the growing questions about the management of the Federal Reserve System.

The magazine states:

Simmering in the background is a potentially more explosive question of managerial responsibility at the Fed: Just how well is the agency itself being run, as the largest, most powerful, and most complex financial enterprise in the world?

These are questions which the Congress itself should be asking and that is why I have introduced legislation—along with 95 other Members of the House—to require a full-scale, top-to-bottom audit of the entire Federal Reserve System by the General Accounting Office. As the Business Week article clearly indicates, Congress and the public ought to know more about how this massive agency runs.

Mr. Speaker, the Business Week article points out that the Federal Reserve System has total assets of more than \$113.6 billion—more than twice the assets of the Bank of America, the world's largest commercial bank.

The magazine goes on to note:

But the Fed is under none of the discipline imposed on other banks and agencies. Neither Congress nor the President has a say in how the regional Fed banks employ their vast resources . . . Finally, there is no discipline of a "bottom line" on the Fed's earnings statement—no net earnings or budget appropriation to worry about . . .

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD a copy of this excellent article "An Acid Test for the Fed's Management":

AN ACID TEST FOR THE FED'S MANAGEMENT

The Congressional attack on the Federal Reserve shows signs of broadening and deepening. So far, the main thrust has been the House and Senate resolutions that would direct the Fed to increase the rate of monetary growth (BW-Mar. 10). But simmering in the background is a potentially more explosive question of managerial responsibility

at the Fed: Just how well is the agency itself being run, as the largest, most powerful, and most complex financial enterprise in the world?

That question is being asked right now only by the most knowledgeable experts on Federal Reserve operations. But it could flare at any moment into a major public issue—and at the very time when the Fed is trying to tighten up its management. The experts believe that continuation of the Fed's hallowed independence will rest ultimately not only on whether the agency supplies the country with too much money or too little but also on how efficiently it manages its vast resources—some 29,000 employees and \$6.3-billion revenues in 1974. Any evidence of operational mismanagement is likely to be far more obvious to Congress and the public than any judgment about where the truth lies in arcane disputes over monetary policy.

PERENNIAL CRITICS

Congressional concern over Fed operations is a legacy of 81-year-old Representative Wright Patman (D-Tex.). Although deposed this year as chairman of the House Banking Committee, Patman hangs on as chairman of the subcommittee on monetary policy. And this week, as in past years, he introduced legislation calling for audits of the Fed by the General Accounting Office.

By law, the Fed has been immune from government audit since 1933. But Patman now looks for support of a full-dress Fed review from Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis.), the new Senate Banking Committee chairman, who is far more critical of the Fed than former committee chairmen.

In preparing itself against the contingency of Congressional investigation, the Fed is in the throes of a major managerial reform. The seven members of the Fed's Board of Governors, under the stern chairmanship of Arthur Burns, have embarked on a housecleaning that is shaking up the heretofore sacrosanct Fed bureaucracy. Says Fed governor Jeffrey M. Bucher: "One of the best ways to protect the Fed's cherished independence is to manage the internal affairs of this agency in such a way that we are absolutely above reproach."

BIG BUSINESS

This is a mammoth undertaking. Burns, Bucher, and their colleagues are responsible for the activities of 12 semiautonomous regional Reserve banks. And by far the largest portion of the Fed's resources is employed in tasks other than applying monetary policy. Its units are bankers' banks, holding on deposit the reserves of the commercial banking system. But in their handling of currency and coins and in check-clearing, the Fed banks, like other banks, are like factories.

Assets of the Fed system total \$113.6-billion. The \$6.3-billion in gross earnings last year was mostly interest on the system's portfolio of government securities. The Fed has more than twice the assets of Bank of America, the largest commercial bank, though it has fewer employees.

But the Fed is under none of the discipline imposed on other banks and agencies. Neither Congress nor the President has a say in how the regional Fed banks employ their vast resources. Member commercial banks are required to hold shares in the regional banks, but they have no voting rights as stockholders. The Fed does not submit to audit by the GAO, although its self-audit procedures are certified by Touche Ross & Co. in an annual report to the Speaker of the House.

Finally, there is no discipline of a "bottom line" on the Fed's earnings statement—no net earnings or budget appropriation to worry about. Last year, the Fed, as required, did turn back to the Treasury the \$5.5-billion that was left after the Fed had satisfied all its expenses, paid a 6% dividend on its stock, and made a contribu-

tion to surplus. That was a little more than 87% of the system's gross revenues.

A NEW BROOM

No matter how unwieldy its bureaucracy might appear to outsiders, the Fed will be no pushover for its critics. For the past three years, it has been engaged in rigorous operational reform, spearheaded by a special three-governor panel on bank activities. Headed by John E. Sheehan, a former management consultant at McKinsey & Co., the committee also includes Bucher, a former West Coast banker, and Phillip E. Coldwell, a no-nonsense administrator who formerly headed the Dallas Reserve bank.

So zealous has this committee been in finding ways to inject modern management techniques into Fed operations that the board has come under sharp criticism from within. In particular, some regional banks fear their organizations are being reduced to little more than "post offices," in contravention of the public interest if not the essence of the Federal Reserve Act. There seems little question that the regional Fed banks are yielding more and more of their administrative autonomy to the Fed board. The Sheehan committee, for example, uses the board's statutory authority—and the force of its members' personalities—to press a program that includes:

Linking of regional bank presidents' salaries to a merit system that, among other things, evaluates their participation in monetary policy meetings of the Fed's Open Market Committee.

A tight lid on budgets, new office construction, and salaries. This year, some regional banks will have to reduce their staffs.

Rapid introduction into individual banks of such management techniques as "zero cost budgeting" and "management by objectives" and the promotion and swapping among banks of officers who perform well in these programs.

Such steps are intended to impose on Fed operations a discipline that they have always lacked. Not that past boards have been scandalous spendthrifts, but like most other businesses, the Fed has been the victim of rapid cost escalation that is increasingly difficult to control. Total Fed expenses have doubled in the past five years. Payroll expenses have gone up so fast that Chairman Burns has expressed private fears that these costs could "impugn the integrity" of the Fed's vaunted fight against inflation. The board's assessment on the regional banks for its own purposes, and for certain expenditures it makes in behalf of all the banks, has also been rising.

To be sure, Congress itself has pushed the Fed into increasingly complex and expensive undertakings. The Fed's responsibilities under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1970 are considered especially onerous by many Fed officers who are now processing more than 2,000 requests each year from banks that seek to diversify.

MINIMIZING THE FLOAT

Perhaps the most significant increase in Fed expenses and administrative difficulties has come from its efforts, under strong Congressional pressure, to reduce the float in the Fed's check-clearing system. The float is created when the Fed gives credit to a bank that deposits its customers' checks in the Fed's clearing system even though the funds have not yet been collected from the bank on which the check was drawn. To give the country an efficient payments mechanism, the Fed feels it must make these credits within two business days.

By creating computerized regional check processing centers (RCPS), the Fed has cut the time it takes to clear checks, reducing the float by \$2.1-billion in the past three years. Fed officials say that shrinking the float saves money for the taxpayers.

The float supplies reserves to the banking

system, but in a haphazard way that sometimes bedevils the managers of monetary policy. Most reserves are supplied to banks by the standard means of buying U.S. securities in the open market from government bond dealers, who are, of course, bank depositors. Since practically all of the interest paid on these securities is returned by the Fed to the Treasury, it actually saves money when the Fed expands these purchases to offset a reduction in the float on which the banks had counted for funds. Sheehan says that the RCPC program is paying for itself in savings to taxpayers.

At the same time, the regional banks' check processing centers have been inviting targets for cost control, as has been the system's entire currency counting, sorting, and distribution network. "I was surprised to find how big a factory operation we have in the Fed," says Bucher. "We have to push extra hard at times to maintain efficiency." The board's brush with new technologies in the payments mechanism has also drawn it into bitter controversies with banks and other business interests.

DUPLICATION OF EFFORT?

Even with the Fed's computerized regional check processing centers in action, for example, fully two-thirds of all checks still are cleared in private clearing systems run by commercial banks. Check-clearing is an important service that large city banks offer their country cousins and that leads to many other lucrative "correspondent" relationships, such as consulting and accounting services.

Many banks resent the encroachment of the Fed into a private business that they feel they do better. "Its giant computer system and its payments system," says one university economist, "is the C-5A of the Federal Reserve"—a reference to the cargo plane that was plagued by huge cost overruns.

Given the system's mounting expenses and the fact that the Fed increasingly finds itself slogging through ideological minefields, "the question before the banks and the board," as Coldwell sees it, "has not been whether the system should become more centralized but how that should be achieved."

On this point at least, many bank officers agree. Most of the regional banks have put considerable effort into correcting the shortcomings they see in the system's operations. The Cleveland bank, for example, is such a model of tight fiduciary control that Sheehan speaks of it as "a good center for developing bank executives." Coldwell's alma mater, the Dallas bank, along with the Boston bank and a few others, voluntarily brought in management consultants several years ago to improve operations.

CENTRALIZATION TREND

Working through their standing conferences of regional bank chairmen and presidents, the banks have taken such joint cost-saving steps as making the Minneapolis bank a central purchasing agent for such system-wide needs as computer paper and money bags. The Chicago bank handles contracts for much of the system's inter-district transportation service, and Kansas City advises other banks on the purchase of armored-car and courier services.

"These," says the president of one of the larger Fed banks, "are some of the healthiest things going on in the system—the realization that we are a system and not just 12 separate banks." But many regional banks mightily resent what they regard as the high-handedness that has gone along with centralization. The Fed governors themselves are concerned about growing difficulties of communication with the regional banks. Some of the most polite and circumspect regional bank officials have begun to refer to Sheehan as "that industrial engineer." Some speak of calls from Burns himself inquiring about the "behavior" of lower-level

regional bank officers that does not reflect the chairman's notion of the proper relationship of the banks to the board.

At this point there appears to be little evidence that the ability of the regional banks to function independently has been impaired in significant areas such as economic research and deliberations on monetary policy. But the board members and the banks share concern that the conflicts over reform of central banking operations might someday have that effect.

"Continued conflict over operational matters can't help but eventually affect a man's independence in acting on monetary policy matters," says Bucher. "This is something that scares us, and it is something we have got to watch." That sentiment is shared by many outside bankers and economists, who recognize that much of the Fed's creativity comes from the regional banks rather than from Washington.

THE EMERGENCY MARINE FISHERIES PROTECTION ACT OF 1975

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BONKER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, today the Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries began a week of hearings on proposed legislation to establish a 200-mile fishing zone. As a member of the subcommittee, I want to insure that the committee has the benefit of all possible alternatives when considering this most important piece of legislation. Toward that end, I am today introducing H.R. 4582, the Emergency Marine Fisheries Protection Act of 1975, a bill to extend, pending international agreement, the fisheries management responsibility and authority of the United States over the fish in certain ocean areas in order to conserve and protect such fish from depletion and for other purposes.

This bill would extend the contiguous fisheries zone of the United States to 200 nautical miles and would give the United States management authority over anadromous fish spawned in our waters throughout their migratory range.

This is essentially the same bill that passed the Senate on December 11, 1974, by a vote of 68 to 27 and which was reintroduced last week by Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON as Senate bill S. 961, and appears at page 5306 of the RECORD.

This bill is similar to several bills being considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife. The most significant difference is that it contains fish management features which are not reflected in previously submitted proposals.

I believe it is essential that the Congress enact this legislation within the next several months in order to: First, begin to protect our dwindling fisheries resources; and second, to demonstrate to those who are about to convene at the forthcoming United Nations Law of the Seas Conference, our resolve to establish protective legislation for this most important national resource. This bill recognizes the importance of negotiating and establishing such conservation efforts in an international forum and as

such we look forward to the Law of the Seas Conference to set forth international agreements in this regard. However, this legislation will institute for the United States conservation policies and limitations without those international agreements if they are not forthcoming from the conference. This bill provides for the implementation of such limitations and regulation of our fishery resources until such time as acceptable international agreements will supercede these measures.

SAN ANTONIO—A CITY REDEEMED—II

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, San Antonio took the first step toward its own redemption by filing a suit for damages against its supplier of natural gas, which violated its contract. According to that contract, the gas supplier was to provide San Antonio with all its gas requirements for a period of 20 years, a period which does not expire until April 1, 1982. Halfway through this contract, the supplier defaulted. The company, Coastal States Gas, created a situation in which they had a daily obligation to deliver much more gas than they could—with a daily shortfall of as much as 500 million cubic feet of gas. The consequence of this is that San Antonio and other cities depending on Coastal are paying four, five, and even six times as much for natural gas as their contracts call for.

Obviously, if contracts mean anything, Coastal is liable for some very substantial damages. According to their Texas attorneys, in private notes, it would not be possible for the company to claim that their failure to deliver gas was the result of some force beyond their control—the shortfalls were too great for that.

It was the patent mismanagement and fraudulent conduct of the Coastal management that resulted in actions being taken by the Securities and Exchange Commission against Coastal; and it was this misconduct too which caused the company to agree to a court judgment setting up a separate, independent, court supervised management for its Texas subsidiary, the Lo-Vaca Gathering Co. According to the now-president of Lo-Vaca, the potential damages that could be assessed because of the contract defaults stemming from Coastal's malfeasance could approach \$3.6 billion.

It is little wonder that the prospect of these damages cause much concern. There are those who say that writs and judgments cannot be burned for fuel, and so they urge that the damage suits be dropped. They miss the point.

In the first place, a contract is a contract. San Antonio and other communities contracted with Coastal in good faith; they are entitled to damages. If this particular gas contract means nothing, then no contract means anything. If great crimes are too big for punishment, then the lesson is obvious: commit great crimes, and escape the consequences. I believe that if any contract is ever going

to mean anything, San Antonio has to insist on its rights in this case. The city is entitled to relief; its citizens are entitled to have their rights and interests protected.

In the second place, the lawsuits filed by Coastal's customers offer only reasonable assurance that the company is going to be operated in an honest way.

Coastal could be bankrupted by the damages resulting from these lawsuits filed by San Antonio and other customers. If that is what it takes to get the public interest represented in the management of that company, it is a fair price to pay. If it takes bankruptcy to get the Lo-Vaca company severed once and for all from the grasp of Coastal States, then that is a fair price to pay.

As matters stand now, the Lo-Vaca Co. is operated in a way that makes it reasonably independent of Oscar Wyatt. The public interest is at least represented by the court, and the court's supervisory manager. But if the legal pressures are dropped, that independence would disappear, and San Antonio would once again have its fate tied to the whims and deliberate mismanagement of the vulpine Oscar Wyatt.

If Coastal resumed control of Lo-Vaca tomorrow, much of what has been accomplished by the company's independent management would be instantly undone. What public trust that exists in Lo-Vaca would disappear. The independent management would be in jeopardy, subject to the revenge of Wyatt, to the extent that their independence has caused him financial grief and other pain.

If Lo-Vaca is going to be effective as an independent company, its independence has to be assured. That means that Coastal cannot be given any prospect of regaining control over Lo-Vaca. The lawsuits of San Antonio and other provide that kind of assurance.

Those who counsel that San Antonio should drop its lawsuit, and there is much talk of this, feel that successful negotiations can be obtained only if the legal air is cleared. But in my view, the lawsuits are the only weapon San Antonio has available to defend its legitimate rights and interests.

Those lawsuits represent a declaration of independence from Oscar Wyatt and Coastal States. If that company is not willing to give Lo-Vaca its independence, and help assure that it has a useful future as an independent company, there is no reason for San Antonio to make any settlement.

I understand the difficulties of the situation; yet I believe that San Antonio has no choice but to pursue its remedies in court, as the best hope of obtaining some justice out of a sorry situation. I hope that those who are now seeking to be elected to the San Antonio City Council will join me in urging that the legal remedies the city is seeking will not be dropped, until and unless there is absolute assurance that the Coastal States management of Oscar Wyatt and his cronies will never again enter into the decisions of the Lo-Vaca Gathering Co. The victim of Wyatt's deceit could hardly insist on anything less;

surely the city deserves a management that it can trust, and that is definitely not the management of Coastal's founder.

Many serious citizens have given careful thought to the problem of obtaining a stable relationship for the city, with a reliable supplier of natural gas. Most of these citizens have thought about a so-called spinoff of Lo-Vaca, and this is certainly worth considering. I have analyzed the situation in a letter, parts of which are pertinent to this discussion:

LETTER BY MR. GONZALEZ

As I see it, San Antonio managed to avoid an energy catastrophe when Coastal/LoVaca went into default on its contracts. The city now has enough equipment and emergency fuel on hand to meet almost any contingency, save a complete collapse of Coastal/LoVaca. Our real problem as a community is to deal with the long-range energy problem.

The heart of our long range problem is whether or not any gas supplier can in the future commit gas to San Antonio for use as boiler fuel. In other words, when the Coastal/LoVaca contract expires on April 1, 1982, would it be possible for anybody to furnish the city gas to use in its generating plants?

Conservative estimates say that the answer to this is "no." LoVaca's supervisor-manager says flatly that Coastal cannot meet the totality of gas requirements under their existing contracts "no matter what the price assumptions are." (James W. Hargrove. Letter to Judge Charles D. Mathews, August 20, 1974). This estimate has also been given in private conversations I have had with Roy Durst, a former court appointee to the LoVaca Board of Directors. Coastal's president, Mr. Greehey, may be somewhat more optimistic, but I have seen nothing that indicates he really believes LoVaca can ever meet all its commitments again. If this pessimistic conclusion is correct, we have to go on the assumption that nobody could supply San Antonio with boiler gas after April 1, 1982. However, everybody concedes that there would be no problem in obtaining adequate supplies for other purposes.

Can San Antonio assume that a rehabilitated and independent LoVaca supply its long range fuel needs? This is a question that demands very careful evaluation, by experts in the gas business. There is, after all, a serious question here. Some estimates indicate that there are very large quantities of undiscovered gas available, and within reach of the Coastal/LoVaca system. But if there are, how much of the potential supply is not already committed, and hence not available to a healthy pipeline company? Supervisor Hargrove says that he knows of only one or two fields in LoVaca's area today that are uncommitted, and which might contain as much as one trillion cubic feet of gas. Coastal's present requirements are about 2.4 billion cubic feet a day, of which it can meet only about 1.9 to 2 billion. He might be pessimistic, but we already know the cost of being overly optimistic in the matter of reserve data.

Given our bitter experiences with the Spice report, and with the Coastal chairman's bright claims, which were made as late as 1971, I think that the very first question any energy plan for San Antonio must resolve is whether the city can expect to receive, over the long run, as much gas per day as it is getting now—and specifically, gas that is used for boiler fuel. For while I have no doubt at all that we can get gas for heating, cooking, and other high priority uses for the indefinite future, it is possible that no boiler fuel at all will be available after the current contract expires—or if any is available, whether it would be anything

like enough to meet demand. Such a question requires independent and expert opinion, and this should be obtained soonest. It is surprising to me that there seems to have been little input from experienced gas men like John Newman, in negotiations covering the possible rehabilitation of LoVaca, given the crucial importance of this question.

I raise this point because if San Antonio pays a high price to get LoVaca separated from Coastal, it is possible that we will not really have improved our position at all.

This is what I would recommend:

First: that a determination be made, as accurately as possible, concerning the possibility of meeting all of LoVaca's contract requirements at any time in the future, especially after the present contract expires; and

Second: given this estimate, that a firm, long range energy program for the community be drawn up and implemented at once.

Whatever program of action is adopted, it must meet the test of credibility. It must be based on the best available information; it must be within financial reach; it must be within technological means; it must be achievable within a reasonable amount of time; and it must enjoy public support. Public confidence has been shattered by the failure of Coastal States/LoVaca, and no plan of action that does not rebuild that confidence can have much hope of success. This means that there be a full public discussion of our problem, and the possible alternatives.

One plan seems to be a response or counter proposal to one outlined by Tom Berg a short time ago.

The assumption seems to be that (a) San Antonio has no alternative but to do business with LoVaca for the indefinite future; (b) Coastal States might tire of providing financial support to LoVaca (though the level of this support has declined recently except for capital contributions required by the Court) and the result would be a collapse of LoVaca; (c) that successful prosecution of pending litigation would be self-defeating, in that it could lead to the bankruptcy of both Coastal States and LoVaca, which would gravely affect pipeline operations; and (d) that the only way out of the impasse is to separate Coastal and LoVaca permanently.

Assuming that study should show that San Antonio has no choice but to continue doing business with LoVaca, and that it cannot be allowed to collapse, and that a spin-off would prevent this, these are the minimum questions that should be resolved:

First: under what conditions, if any, could the company meet its contract obligations? Or, restating it, would the spin-off, given optimum conditions, get us a better gas supply?

Second: is a spin-off possible, in terms of debt obligations? The Zachry proposal suggests that Coastal would absorb all of the LoVaca debt. But does this mean only intercompany debt, or does it mean all of the debt to which both are party? LoVaca has a long-term debt of \$162 million; it also owes Coastal \$58 million in intercompany loans; and Coastal has equity and retained earnings in LoVaca valued at \$83 million. (Hargrove to Mathews, p. 34). I wonder if the idea is for Coastal to absorb all this. I rather doubt it, so the problem is, what would be the financial structure of LoVaca after a spin-off? Would the company be viable, or would it more nearly resemble United, after Pennzoll spun it off?

Third: and critical to the future of LoVaca is the question of who would own what gas reserves and leases. It would be tragic if an independent LoVaca were merely a set of empty pipelines, still dependent on Coastal for access to gas supplies.

Fourth: could competent, aggressive management be assured for a spun-off LoVaca?

Fifth: would the independent company be more capable than it now is, in terms of finding and exploiting new gas supplies?

Sixth: since it is unlikely that Coastal would give LoVaca away for nothing, would the price of the spin-off be so great that gas rates would be higher than they would be if the companies remained integrated?

And finally, it seems to me that even though the plan is much superior to what Mr. Berg proposed, both are lacking in a crucial respect: they represent a kind of amnesty for Oscar Wyatt. It may well be that a plan of this kind is the only way to meet our long-range energy needs. But even if it is, I think that damages are still due to the injured public, and that there ought to be at least some recognition by Coastal of wrongdoing. While the proposed gift of stock Wyatt would receive from the spin-off, to LoVaca, and Coastal's forgiveness of LoVaca debt might be considered a kind of damage payment, I wonder how many people would believe that justice has been done.

I know that this is a long response to the proposal. But I think it is better to give you my complete reaction, than to run the risk of any misunderstanding.

I believe that we have to have a credible, achievable plan to meet our energy problems. We have to bear especially in mind what happens at the end of the present contract. We have to consider realistically what would happen if LoVaca were to collapse. But I think it is crucial to bear in mind what LoVaca can actually achieve, even under the best of conditions. I'd like to see a total energy plan brought forward—one with realistic data, and the most reasonable assumptions. The spin-off idea might well be a part of it, but I doubt that it is more than just a part.

CIA FILES ON AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Ms. ABZUG) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee began hearings on exemptions in the Privacy Act of 1974—Public Law 93-579—that affect the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secret Service, and other Federal agencies.

The leadoff witness was William E. Colby, Director of the CIA, who revealed the various types of files that contain information about U.S. citizens which they have maintained. There was considerable discussion of my own file, which I had requested some time ago from the CIA, and which had been delivered to my office the night before the hearing. Some of the material had been obtained by illegal acts of opening my personal mail while acting on behalf of a client when I was practicing law in New York more than 20 years ago. Other material was connected with public meetings of various peace organizations I had addressed. While Mr. Colby conceded that none of the material collected over the years by the CIA about my activities indicated anything "improper", I was shocked at the Agency's cavalier trampling on my personal rights of privacy as a citizen, as a lawyer, and as a Member of Congress, its apparent disdain of basic American constitutional principles.

Mr. Speaker, these hearings will continue next Thursday, March 13, begin-

ning at 9 a.m. in room 2203, Rayburn House Office Building. Witnesses on that day will be Mr. David R. Macdonald, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who will discuss the exemption of the Secret Service Protective Intelligence record system and similar systems from provisions of the Privacy Act; also testifying will be Mr. Donald C. Alexander, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, who will discuss the activities of the IRS Special Services Staff and other intelligence activities affecting individual Americans.

Mr. Speaker, as this point I include several articles concerning the appearance of Mr. Colby before our subcommittee yesterday:

ASSOCIATED PRESS ARTICLE BY JIM ADAMS

WASHINGTON.—Rep. Bella S. Abzug disclosed today that the CIA opened some of her private mail, reported on a meeting she had with Viet Cong representatives and collected her speeches and statements against the Vietnam War.

Mrs. Abzug, D-N.Y., held up the CIA's file on herself and disclosed some of its contents at a hearing of the House Subcommittee on Individual Rights, which she heads.

The file was provided by William E. Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who outlined for the committee the list of files that the Agency keeps on U.S. citizens and acknowledged that some material in them "may not be appropriate."

Mrs. Abzug said that the CIA file on her goes back to 1953, when as a lawyer she represented clients before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

She said it shows the CIA opened some of her private mail "involving solely my representation of clients in estate cases."

It contains a report on a meeting she and another Congressman had with Viet Cong representatives, her attendance at a women's strike for peace conference in 1967 and an antiwar speech at a demonstration in New York City in 1971, she said.

She said it also contains minutes of a secret meeting of an unidentified peace group.

"It is a reflection of the kind of activity that has to be ended on the part of the CIA," she said.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Senate Committee Investigating the CIA and other U.S. intelligence operations met with President Ford at the White House and told reporters they got a qualified pledge of cooperation from the President.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the committee chairman, said that Ford expressed the desire to help them but would weigh their requests for information on case-by-case basis.

During questioning at the House Subcommittee hearing, Colby assured Mrs. Abzug that her files would not be continued.

But he said that some of the information on her is still being kept secret because it might disclose intelligence sources and methods.

"Are you suggesting that something in my file shows I was involved in anything improper?" she asked.

"No," Mr. Colby replied.

"Then you violated my right to privacy, did you not?" Mrs. Abzug asked.

Colby said he did not believe the agency had.

Colby said the Abzug file is one of four the CIA has on members of Congress. He said there also are references to some former members.

The letters were opened as part of a CIA program of opening mail from people in communist countries, he said. The program was discontinued in February 1973.

The file on the meeting with representatives of the People's Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the Viet Cong's political arm, resulted from CIA coverage of that organization, Colby said.

"We incidentally acquired the fact that you had contact with them," Colby said. "We were not following you."

The minutes of the Secret Antiwar Group's meeting and the speech in New York City were not monitored by CIA agents, Colby said, but were received as reports from another agency that were distributed to "a number of agencies."

Colby also testified that the CIA concluded there was no substantial foreign manipulation of the U.S. antiwar movement in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

He said the CIA's infiltration of 22 agents into antiwar groups and development of files on 10,000 citizens grew from an effort to determine if there was manipulation of the antiwar activities.

"We determine to our satisfaction that it did not exist to any substantial degree," he said.

In his prepared testimony, Colby said the CIA has three major types of files not including such administrative categories as personnel and correspondence with Congressmen.

The intelligence biography files contain "information of several million foreign political, military, scientific, economic, technical and cultural personalities," he said.

These include an unknown number of Americans, he said, because of foreign associations or because they may be a source of information.

"Or we may simply have made a mistake and have begun a record on a person whom we believed to be a foreigner but who is a U.S. citizen," Colby said.

He said the second major category contains biographies for foreign counterintelligence activities and the third contains the CIA's intelligence documents.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL ARTICLE

WASHINGTON.—Director William Colby said today the Central Intelligence Agency had any number of reasons and means of collecting intelligence files on American citizens—often without their knowledge—over the past 27 years.

Colby explained such intelligence-gathering procedures to a House committee headed by Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., who less than 24 hours earlier had obtained a copy of the file the CIA had on her.

Rep. Abzug said the file contained information on her antiwar activities obtained both from the public record and from surveillance of her mail dating back to 1963, when she was practicing law. She charged the CIA "seriously violated the privacy of my clients" by opening her mail.

Colby did not dispute her charges. He said the file dealt with her antiwar activities because "we picked up a statement you made about an organization we were interested in."

"I see there are certain things in your file that should not be there," Colby said. "But some of them are legitimate."

Rep. Abzug fired back, "are you suggesting there is anything in my file reflecting improper activity?"

Colby replied, "No."

But, he added, mail surveillance of Rep. Abzug "has been terminated and will not be resumed." He also said that the CIA's investigation of antiwar groups concluded "there was no foreign manipulation or influence."

In his prepared testimony, Colby conceded "there is no way of knowing how many names of U.S. citizens" are listed in various CIA files because of cross-indexing and other procedures.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 6, 1975]

C.I.A. OPENED BELLA ABZUG'S MAIL, KEPT 20-YEAR FILE

(By John M. Crewdson)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Central Intelligence Agency acknowledged today that it maintained a dossier for more than 20 years on Representative Bella S. Abzug, that included the contents of letters she had written on behalf of clients while she was a practicing lawyer.

The C.I.A. also acknowledged that it had opened some of the mail of the Manhattan Democrat and had retained copies of her letters in its files.

Mrs. Abzug said at a House subcommittee hearing that she had received from William E. Colby, the Director of Central Intelligence, some but not all of the documents contained in at least two separate C.I.A. files bearing her name.

The file entries, she said, dated as far back as 1953 when, as a lawyer, she represented a client before the now-defunct House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Subsequent entries included the contents of two letters she had written to an arm of the Soviet Government in 1958 and 1960 on behalf of clients of Russian ancestry. Mrs. Abzug was trying to locate other potential heirs in an estate case.

"To find myself in your files is outrageous," Mrs. Abzug stormed at Mr. Colby, who testified today before the Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, which the New York Democrat heads.

"Let's get one thing clear right away," she said. "Opening mail of a lawyer representing a client is clearly illegal."

Mr. Colby, who nervously drummed his finger on the witness table during some of her outburst, conceded to Mrs. Abzug that "a considerable amount of the material in your file should not be in there."

He also acknowledged that, in addition to the C.I.A. "security" file begun on her in 1953, Mrs. Abzug was one of four present or former members of Congress on whom special counterintelligence files were kept as part of the agency's operations against Vietnam war dissidents.

He would not identify the three others, but said that one was no longer living. Colby said that the operation, which he said was terminated in March, 1974, had led the C.I.A. to conclude that there had been "no substantial foreign manipulation of or assistance to the antiwar movement."

The counterintelligence file, portions of which were also supplied by the C.I.A. to Mrs. Abzug, a vocal antiwar figure, included details on her Paris meeting in 1972 with representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

That file, she said, also included such items as the names of American lawyers on the mailing list of the World Peace Council, the minutes of a meeting of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, once a leading antiwar group, and a report on a speech she made in front of the New York City Public Library.

The last report, which Mrs. Abzug made available to reporters, read in part:

"Women Strike for Peace [WSP] demonstrates at New York City. Placards carried by the demonstrators called on Congress to set a definite date for United States withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

"The demonstrators were addressed by Congresswoman Bella Abzug, who told them an antiwar coalition in Congress would force withdrawal from Southeast Asia."

Her voice rising in anger, Mrs. Abzug pointed out to Mr. Colby that her file contained the names of people attending the conference of the Women Strike for Peace, and she demanded to know how the file had been obtained.

"I do not know how we got it," he replied.

SOME DATA WITHHELD

Mr. Colby told Mrs. Abzug that he had withheld from her some of the contents of her files on the ground that, if disclosed they would make public "intelligence sources and methods."

But he said that the C.I.A. would make available to American citizens upon request the nonsensitive portions of any files the agency had compiled on them and to which they were entitled under the newly amended Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. Colby added that, since the disclosure last December that the C.I.A. had kept files on 10,000 Americans as part of its intelligence-gathering on the antiwar movement, the agency had received about 60 requests for the disclosure of such information.

Mr. Colby repeatedly rejected a suggestion from Mrs. Abzug and other members of her committee that the C.I.A. had abused its legislative prohibition against domestic police functions in surveillance of the antiwar movement or other activities.

But he did concede that "some of the material which was collected by C.I.A. over the last 27 years may not be appropriate today . . ." And he added that "a number" of such files had been destroyed.

The destruction has been halted temporarily, he said, by a request from two Congressional committees investigating intelligence activities that all agency records relevant to their inquiries be preserved.

Mr. Colby said that he had "directed, however, that the segregation process continue in the belief that, after the investigations are completed, the best disposition of these materials is destruction."

Asked by Mrs. Abzug, a Democrat, whether that meant that the C.I.A.'s files would eventually be purged of all reference to the political activities of American citizens, Mr. Colby replied that it did not.

The C.I.A., he said, would continue to conduct counterintelligence operations abroad, and to record and preserve the names of any American citizens found to be engaging in questionable political activities.

"You say you're not going to do it anymore," Mrs. Abzug said, "and yet you are going to do it."

"I said we're not going to do the questionable things," Mr. Colby responded.

EMERGENCY MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING ACT OF 1975

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARRETT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced for myself and 18 members of the Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing the bill, H.R. 4485, the Emergency Middle Income Housing Act of 1975. This bill was favorably approved by the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development on March 6 for consideration by the full Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing. This bill encompasses the provisions embodied in the bill H.R. 29 which was introduced by the distinguished chairman of the Banking Committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS), and also contains a number of proposals recommended by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHLEY).

Mr. Speaker, I believe this bill represents the position of the Democratic members of the Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing and, if enacted, will go a long way to assist the depressed housing industry.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the information of the Members of the House a copy of the bill and an explanation of the bill:

H.R. 4485

A bill to provide for greater homeownership opportunities for middle-income families and to encourage more efficient use of land and energy resources

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Middle Income Housing Act of 1975".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) many families of middle income cannot afford to purchase homes at current prices and high interest rates;

(2) the decline in the home purchasing power of middle-income families has contributed to the severe economic recession of the building industry and those industries dependent upon the building industry;

(3) the sharp decline in housing starts jeopardizes the attainment of an adequate housing stock in the years ahead;

(4) the accessibility of homeownership to middle-income persons is further aggravated by the high costs of land and fuel associated with low-density development;

(5) recessionary pressures in the economy have created an excessively large inventory of unsold, newly constructed residential properties which, although seriously needed, are beyond the financial means of prospective buyers who are unable to find acceptable mortgage credit terms; and

(6) such inventory is dissuading the construction of additional seriously needed residential units, and contributing to an excessively high unemployment rate in the homebuilding and related industries.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to reduce high mortgage interest costs to middle-income families and to stimulate employment in the homebuilding industry during the current emergency period and to encourage land and energy conservation, where appropriate, to reduce further the costs of homeownership.

TEMPORARY HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") is authorized to reduce interest rates on home mortgages for middle-income families—

(1) by making, and contracting to make, periodic interest reduction payments, as described in section 4;

(2) by making, and contracting to make, interest rate differential payments, as described in section 5; and

(3) by purchasing, and committing to purchase, below-market-interest rate mortgages, through the facilities of the Government National Mortgage Association (hereinafter referred to as "the Association"), as described in section 6.

INTEREST REDUCTION PAYMENTS

SEC. 4. (a) Interest reduction payments made on behalf of middle-income families shall equal the difference between the amount of principal, interest, and any mortgage insurance premium due under a home mortgage, and the amount of principal and interest due if the home mortgage were to bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum.

(b) Interest reduction payments may be made with respect to any dwelling unit only for such period as the family on whose behalf the payments are made occupies the dwelling unit. Such payments shall be made in the full amount provided for in subsection (a) for the first three years during which a

family occupies a dwelling unit, 75 per centum of such amount in the fourth year, 50 per centum of such amount in the fifth year, and 25 per centum of such amount in the sixth year. No interest reduction payments shall be made after the sixth year.

(c) Interest reduction payments on behalf of an occupant of a cooperative housing project shall be in amounts computed on the basis of the formula set forth in subsection (a) applying the cooperative member's proportionate share of the obligations under the project mortgage to the items specified in the formula.

(d) For purposes of chapter I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the payments described in this section shall be deemed to be applied in their entirety toward the payment of the interest due under a mortgage.

INTEREST RATE DIFFERENTIAL PAYMENTS

SEC. 5. An interest rate differential payment shall equal the difference between the amount of the outstanding principal balance of a home mortgage and the amount which would be paid for the mortgage if it were priced to provide a market yield, as determined by the Secretary. The interest rate on a home mortgage with respect to which an interest rate differential payment is made to the mortgagee shall not exceed 7 per centum per annum.

PURCHASE OF MORTGAGES

SEC. 6. (a) The Association shall purchase, or commit to purchase, a home mortgage pursuant to this Act at a price equal to par. The interest rate on such a mortgage shall not exceed 7 per centum per annum. The Association is authorized to service, sell or otherwise deal in mortgages purchased pursuant to this Act.

(b) A home mortgage which is not insured under the National Housing Act or insured or guaranteed under chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States Code shall not be purchased by the Association unless either (1) the outstanding principal balance of the mortgage does not exceed 80 per centum of the value of the property securing the mortgage or (2) the mortgage is insured by a qualified insurer as determined by the Association.

(c) The Association may issue to the Secretary of the Treasury its obligations in an amount outstanding at any one time sufficient to enable the Association to carry out its functions under this section. Each such obligation shall mature at such time and be redeemable at the option of the Association in such manner as may be determined by the Association, and shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities during the month preceding the issuance of the obligation of the Association. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase any obligations of the Association issued under this section, and for such purposes the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as now or hereafter in force, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as now or hereafter in force, are extended to include any purchase of the Association's obligations hereunder.

(d) (1) The Association is authorized to guarantee securities based on pools or trusts of the mortgages purchased or assisted by the Association under this Act as provided in section 306(g) of the National Housing Act with respect to federally insured or guaranteed mortgages and to act as issuer of such guaranteed securities. The Association shall possess with respect to securities under this Act all the powers it possesses with respect to securities guaranteed under such section

306(g), and the provisions of such section shall apply to guarantees under this Act.

(2) The Association may offer and sell any securities guaranteed under this Act to the Federal Financing Bank, and such Bank is authorized to purchase any securities so offered. The Association may also offer and sell any such guaranteed securities to any Federal Reserve Bank. The proceeds from the sale of such securities when issued by the Association shall be treated in the accounts in the same manner as if such proceeds were from the sale of the underlying mortgages.

(e) The Association is authorized to pay for services performed in carrying out its functions under this Act without regard to any limitation on administrative expenses heretofore enacted.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 7. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "middle-income families" means those families (including single individuals) whose incomes do not exceed 120 per centum of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary, with adjustments for smaller or larger families, except that the Secretary may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 120 per centum of the median for the area on the basis of his findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs, unusually high or low family incomes, or other factors.

(b) The term "home mortgage" means a mortgage covering a newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated single-family unit or one-family unit in a condominium project, or units in a newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated cooperative housing project, where the appraised value of the unit at the time of purchase does not exceed \$38,000, or \$42,000 in high-cost areas as determined by the Secretary.

AUTHORIZATION

Sec. 8. The aggregate amount of mortgages assisted under this Act shall not exceed amounts approved in appropriation Acts, and in no event shall such amount exceed \$12,000,000,000. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, including such sums as may be necessary to make the interest reduction payments and the interest rate differential payments under contracts entered into under this Act.

ALLOCATION OF ASSISTANCE

Sec. 9. (a) The Secretary shall allocate to application lenders aggregate amounts of mortgages to be assisted. The Secretary shall take appropriate steps to assure that mortgage funds under this Act are made available on an equitable basis geographically among and within the States and to different types and sizes of lenders.

(b) The applicant lender shall indicate in its request for an allocation of mortgage amount the proportion of such amount to be utilized with the assistance described in section 4 of this Act and the proportion of such amount to be utilized with the assistance described in sections 5 and 6 of this Act.

(c) The Secretary may determine which of the types of assistance described in sections 5 and 6 of this Act may be made available at any particular time. The Secretary shall not make any division of the mortgage amounts approved in appropriation Acts based on whether the assistance described in section 4 of this Act or the assistance described in sections 5 and 6 of this Act is to be utilized, nor shall the Secretary accord any preference to a request for an allocation of mortgage amount based on whether the assistance described in section 4 or the assistance described in sections 5 and 6 is to be utilized.

(d) Not more than 25 per centum of the aggregate mortgage amounts approved in appropriation Acts may be allocated for use with respect to new, unsold dwelling units

the construction of which was commenced prior to the enactment of this Act. Not more than 10 per centum of the aggregate mortgage amounts approved in appropriation Acts may be allocated with respect to dwelling units with appraised values in excess of \$38,000.

(e) A commitment to purchase a mortgage issued by the Association pursuant to the provisions of any other law shall not be exchanged or credited in any way to the purchase of a commitment pursuant to this Act.

(f) A mortgage, with respect to which the assistance described in section 5 or 6 is utilized, may not be assumed except by a middle-income family.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Sec. 10. In making financial assistance available under this Act, the Secretary shall take appropriate steps to encourage the construction or sale of dwelling units which he determines will contribute to the conservation of land and energy resources because of their design or their location in clusters or projects or otherwise.

EXPIRATION DATE

Sec. 11. After June 30, 1976, no interest reduction payments or interest rate differential payments shall be made except pursuant to contracts or commitments entered into on or before such expiration date and no mortgages shall be purchased or commitments to purchase mortgages shall be issued except pursuant to commitments made on or before such expiration date.

EMERGENCY MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING ACT OF 1975

The Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development of the Banking, Currency and Housing Committee met on February 25, March 4, 5, and 6 to mark-up H.R. 29, the "Emergency Middle Income Housing Act of 1975" and on Thursday, March 6, approved for Committee consideration a clean bill.

H.R. 29 would have stimulated housing construction by expanding the potential homebuying market and by counteracting recessionary "no-buy" attitudes with the incentive of lower interest rates. H.R. 29 attempted to achieve this objective at minimum cost to the Government by capitalizing on the fact that average incomes of American families have moved markedly upward. Accordingly, under H.R. 29 the interest rate on a home mortgage would be subsidized down to a level of six percent, but only for a period of three years (in the fourth year the subsidy is halved and eliminated after the fourth year). It seemed to the Subcommittee that the subsidy approach of H.R. 29 has its place and is an appropriate means to stimulating housing sales in many circumstances, but that it cannot be the sole approach if the housing industry is to be raised quickly off its back.

Another aspect of H.R. 29 which could limit the attainment of its objective is its reliance on traditional sources of mortgage credit to finance the home sales to be stimulated by the bill. While funds are now flowing heavily into thrift institutions—and these funds ought to be tapped—the situation could change rapidly and the credit shortage of a few months ago could again become a reality.

To meet the problems just outlined and to assure attainment of the worthy objective of building more houses and putting more people to work, the clean bill would provide for alternative forms of subsidy and the tapping of various credit markets to finance the housing. The clean bill incorporates the substance of the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974 and the various tandem plans operated by the Government National Mortgage Association.

The following are the major programmatic features of the clean bill resulting from the

combination of H.R. 29 with the various GNMA programs. The total amount of mortgages which can be assisted under the program will be approved in appropriation Acts. Blocks of this approved amount will be allocated to lenders by HUD. A lender can use all or a portion of this allocation to make market rate loans (currently between 8 and 9 percent generally) on which HUD will make monthly payments equal to the difference between the debt service on the market rate mortgage and the debt service on a 6 percent mortgage.

Like H.R. 29, the full assistance will continue for 3 years, but will be phased out over the succeeding 3-year period rather than over one year.

A lender can also use all or a portion of its allocation to make mortgage loans bearing a below-market interest rate not exceeding 7 percent. Thus, two types of subsidized loans are available under the clean bill, one involving a deeper but temporary subsidy, and the other involving a potentially larger subsidy. The former loan may be more appropriate for younger, upwardly mobile families, while the latter, for older, more stable families.

The 7 percent loans can be financed and subsidized under the clean bill by at least three methods. The bill gives the Secretary of HUD the discretion to determine which one or more of the three is appropriate at any particular time given market conditions and cost considerations. First, the loan could be held by the originator, sold to a private investor, or sold to one of the Government's secondary market facilities—the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. The subsidy would be in the form of a single payment to the lender by HUD equal to the difference between the amount of the 7 percent mortgage and the price the mortgage would have to bear to provide a market yield. Of the three approaches, this approach utilizes funds in thrift institutions the most.

Second, the 7 percent loans could be financed through the issuance of mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association. These securities are mainly purchased by pension funds, bank trust departments, insurance companies, and mutual savings banks, and by savings and loan institutions which have surplus funds. The securities could be issued in the name of the originators of the loans and would bear a below-market interest rate. The HUD subsidy would make up the difference between the market price of these securities and their face amount. Finally, the clean bill authorizes the Government National Mortgage Association to purchase the 7 percent mortgages. Under this approach, the mortgages would be financed with Government credit, either through borrowings by Treasury or the Federal Financing Bank, a procedure which is comparable to direct Federal lending.

The variety of financing and subsidy mechanisms under the clean bill will facilitate achieving the bill's numerical objective of supporting up to 400,000 new and substantially rehabilitated units before the bill's authority expires on June 30, 1976. H.R. 29 provided enough subsidy to assist up to one million units over a 2-year period. The clean bill reduces this numerical goal and concentrates activity within the time-frame likely to do the most good in breaking the recession. H.R. 29 also authorized up to 20 percent of the assisted units to be existing housing. The clean bill focuses all its resources on stimulating construction activity.

The clean bill retains features of H.R. 29 designed (1) to direct assistance to middle-income families (families whose incomes do not exceed 120 percent of the median income for the area), (2) to encourage the construction of units which will contribute to the conservation of energy and land resources,

and (3) to encourage the construction of moderate-cost housing by limiting the appraised value of eligible dwellings to \$38,000, with an extension in the clean bill to \$42,000 for high-cost areas for up to 10 percent of the funds.

The clean bill also explicitly recognizes the need to stimulate the sale of unsold, new homes, the construction of which was begun prior to the date of enactment. In many areas, the accumulation of these unsold units is due to buyer reluctance to purchase homes during the current recessionary period, and it is necessary to move these units before builders and lenders can proceed to the new starts which will be badly needed in the near future. The bill provides that up to 25 percent of the funds can be used with respect to new, unsold units.

Enough mortgage funds are authorized under the clean bill to support approximately 400,000 units. The exact cost to the Government will depend on the level of market rates during the period of implementation, as well as on the types of subsidy and financing mechanisms used, but should range somewhere between \$500 million and \$1.5 billion.

ANNUNZIO PROPOSES PRESIDENTIAL POST FOR ETHNIC AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, legislation has been introduced in this body as well as in the Senate to establish an Office of Spanish-Speaking Affairs in the Executive Office of the President. Several other bills are pending that would create similar positions for other ethnic minority groups.

Instead of approaching the need for such positions on a nationality-by-nationality or ethnic-by-ethnic basis, I suggest that we create a Special Assistant to the President in Charge of Ethnic Affairs. This office would cover Spanish-speaking Americans as well as other ethnic groups. And rather than deal with the problem on a legislative basis, it is my feeling that such an office can be created by the issuance of an Executive order from the President.

To this end, Mr. Speaker, I have written to President Ford asking that he create an office known as the Special Assistant to the President in Charge of Ethnic Affairs.

Such an action would contribute much to the democratic process. It would give ethnic leaders as well as the ethnic groups of America a place in the White House to discuss their problems and to consult with a specially designated official representative of the President. This appointment would emphatically demonstrate that all ethnic groups are being recognized, that they do belong, and that they are not being left out. It would also serve to restore faith in our democratic process and would go a long way toward reducing the apathy now prevalent in our society—particularly as far as ethnic groups are concerned.

One of my concerns with dealing with legislation establishing separate ethnic affairs offices in the executive department would be an unintentional polarization of ethnic groups. Certainly we need

no further polarization of Americans, but rather we need a program that will lead toward unity. A Presidential Assistant for Ethnic Affairs would certainly promote and foster unity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues who are concerned with ethnic affairs to write to President Ford expressing support for a Special Assistant to the President in Charge of Ethnic Affairs. An outpouring of support for the proposal will hopefully convince the President to use the Executive order route rather than the much slower legislative route.

Mr. Speaker, the ethnic groups in this Nation have done much to build our country. As we move closer to our Nation's 200th anniversary, I can think of no more fitting tribute to Americans whose ancestors came from other lands than this special recognition within the White House.

I am enclosing in my remarks a copy of my letter to President Ford as well as a press release I issued on this proposal:
ANNUNZIO CALLS FOR PRESIDENTIAL POST FOR ETHNIC AFFAIRS

Congressman Frank Annunzio (11th District) has asked the President to establish a post of Special Assistant to the President in Charge of Ethnic Affairs.

Congressman Annunzio, in a letter to the President, explained that the special assistant was needed because ethnic groups in this country represents a substantial portion of the population and are increasing at a rapid pace.

Congressman Annunzio pointed out that legislation has already been introduced that would establish an Office of Spanish Speaking Affairs in the Executive Office of the President, and several other bills are pending that would create similar positions for other ethnic minority groups.

Under the Annunzio plan, President Ford could, by Executive Order, establish a Special Assistant in Charge of Ethnic Affairs, whose position would encompass all ethnic groups including Spanish speaking people. And unlike other proposals, the Annunzio plan could be implemented by Executive Order rather than traveling the legislative route.

Annunzio pointed out in his letter to the President that the legislative proposals are directed specifically toward individual ethnic groups while, "completely ignoring all other ethnic groups thus creating the impression that they are being left out of the democratic process."

Congressman Annunzio wrote to President Ford that since it became known that legislation was being introduced to create an Office of Spanish Speaking Affairs he has received letters "from a large number of ethnic leaders not only in my congressional district but from across the country as well expressing interest in similar legislation for ethnic groups such as Polish-Americans, Greek-Americans, German-American, Italian-Americans, Irish-Americans, Jewish-Americans, and captive nation groups.

"I could have introduced legislation to provide special consideration within the Executive Branch for each ethnic group," Annunzio explained, "but such efforts might have ended pitting one ethnic group against the other and in the long run we would have ended up without any special consideration. This is why I have proposed that the President handle the situation by Executive Order and establish a single office encompassing all ethnic groups."

"Such an action would contribute much to the democratic process. It would give ethnic

leaders as well as the ethnic groups of America a place in the White House to discuss their problems and to consult with a specially designated official representative of the President. This appointment would emphatically demonstrate that all ethnic groups are being recognized, that they do belong, and that they are not being left out. It would also serve to restore faith in our democratic process and would go a long way toward reducing the apathy now prevalent in our society—particularly as far as ethnic groups are concerned," said Annunzio.

Annunzio added that "ethnic groups have played a major role in the history of our country, and with the bicentennial year occurring in 1976, the creation of a Special Office for Ethnic Affairs would be an appropriate tie-in for the celebration of our country's 200th anniversary."

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
March 4, 1975.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you may be aware, legislation to establish an Office of Spanish Speaking Affairs in the Executive Office of the President has been introduced by Senator Montoya of New Mexico and Congressman Roybal of California.

As the Congressman for the 11th District of Illinois, I represent a district comprised of people who have ethnic ties to probably every country in the world. Since it became known that Senator Montoya and Congressman Roybal were introducing this legislation, I have received letters from a large number of ethnic leaders not only in my congressional district but from across the country as well expressing interest in similar legislation for ethnic groups such as Polish-Americans, Irish-Americans, Jewish-Americans, Greek-Americans, Italian-Americans, German-Americans, and captive nation groups.

It is my feeling, however, that rather than introducing legislation which would provide separate offices within the Executive Branch for the various ethnic groups that a better approach would be for you, Mr. President, to establish by Executive Order a Special Assistant to the President in Charge of Ethnic Affairs. This office would be responsible for all ethnic groups including Spanish speaking people. Many ethnic leaders feel that the Montoya-Roybal legislation, which is directed solely to Spanish speaking Americans, completely ignores all other ethnic groups thus creating the impression that they are being left out of the democratic process.

While the Montoya-Roybal approach would of course involve the legislative process, my plan would avoid what may be a long, drawn-out procedure, since you as President have the power to appoint special assistants by Executive Order.

Such an action would contribute much to the democratic process. It would give ethnic leaders as well as the ethnic groups of America a place in the White House to discuss their problems and to consult with a specially designated official representative of the President. This appointment would emphatically demonstrate that all ethnic groups are being recognized, that they do belong, and that they are not being left out. It would also serve to restore faith in our democratic process and would go a long way toward reducing the apathy now prevalent in our society—particularly as far as ethnic groups are concerned.

I make this recommendation to you, Mr. President, not as a partisan Member of Congress but as an American who feels that the time has come for the President to take the initiative to see that the needs, wants, and special problems of ethnic America are

not overlooked. These groups have contributed so much to the building of our present industrial democracy, and with the bicentennial year occurring in 1976, the creation of a Special Office for Ethnic Affairs would be an appropriate tie-in for the celebration of our country's 200th anniversary.

With every best wish, I am,
Sincerely,

FRANK ANNUNZIO,
Member of Congress.

THE GOLDEN SPIKE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. McKAY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

—Mr. McKAY. Mr. Speaker, on May 10, 1869, in the desert at Promontory Summit, Utah, a golden spike was driven into a rail marking completion of the first transcontinental railroad. Two steam engines, Jupiter and Rogers, met at this point where the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads joined. The event was one of great significance historically, culturally, and economically to this Nation. And it was an event that has captured the imagination and generated interest in the 100-plus years since.

It is surprising to note that the Congress did not authorize and appropriate money to preserve, restore, and interpret the site where these two railroads came together until 1965. A visitors center was constructed, with a museum exhibit and audio-visual presentation. The heart of the exhibit has been, of course, the display of two replica locomotives similar to the originals. These locomotives are on loan from the State of Nevada and are scheduled to be returned in early 1976. When this occurs the historic site will lose its major focal point. Since 1969, 500,000 visitors have flocked to this desert site to witness reenactment of the joining of the transcontinental railroad. Estimated visitation in 1976 is planned at 150,000. Without the primary exhibit, the site will lose its attraction to tourists who come to relive one of the significant scenes from American history.

I am introducing today, a bill to increase the authorization ceiling provided in the act of 1965, from \$1,168,000 to \$5,422,000. This increase will allow appropriations for two replica engines and eventual development of optional support facilities such as shelters, picnic area, road and parking improvements, and so forth. This figure is, of course, an authorization ceiling. It would not mean that \$5 million would be spent in the next fiscal year, only that work needed on this site could, eventually, be completed.

At present, the Park Service has approximately \$350,000 in the Golden Spike Fund. Increasing the authorization ceiling will allow Congress to appropriate the additional money needed for construction of the two replica engines.

My bill provides for completion of a worthy national goal—the maintenance of an important historic site, in time for the bicentennial. I urge my colleagues to join in support of this measure.

REFLECTIONS ON THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KOCH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to update a matter that I first brought to the attention of our colleagues on September 12, 1974. It concerned the nonavailability of a physician at a particularly trying time for a patient and his family. The patient happened to have been my father, who, fortunately, is now alive and well and living in Florida, fully recovered from the incident described in the correspondence. I will not reiterate the details since the correspondence is extensive in its description. However, it is important to note the reason I am updating this matter.

When the incident occurred back in June 1974, I wrote to the five medical societies of the five counties of the city of New York and only one responded. Because I do believe that the matter required responses from the other medical societies to which I had written, I wrote again on February 24, 1975, and on February 27, I received a response from the Medical Society of the County of Queens. I found the letter of Dr. Lester J. Candela, director of the society, more than distressing. I found it infuriating but I will let the correspondence speak for itself.

Mr. Speaker, there are many young men and women who cannot attend medical school, because enrollment in those schools is so limited. And there are many patients who are not receiving the highest degree of professional care from physicians because some of the doctors who now hold licenses—which permit them as a group to earn among the highest salaries in this country—do not want to treat patients in their homes or in institutions and would prefer to treat them by telephone. Dr. Candela calls this a canard, but I would refer him to a report of the Senate Subcommittee on Long-Term Care of the Special Committee on the Aging which according to the New York Times article I am appending states that—

Many abuses in American nursing homes can be laid to doctors' treating the elderly patients by telephone, with rare personal visits.

That report goes on to say:

Until physicians accept greater responsibility for the care of nursing home patients, the endless stories of negligence, poor care and abuse will continue.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that there are many superb physicians who provide excellent treatment and live up to the highest standards of the Hippocratic oath but I think Mr. Speaker, that for a substantial number of doctors the practice of medicine is no longer a profession with the highest ideals but rather a crass commercial enterprise for them. I raise this matter having undergone an experience involving a member of my family which apparently is not unique. If the medical profession is not able to correct

its own shortcomings, then perhaps Congress must lend a helping hand.

The pertinent correspondence and the New York Times article follow:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., August 6, 1974.

(NOTE.—Following letter sent to each of the Medical Societies of the Counties of Bronx, Kings, Richmond, Queens.)

DEAR SIR: I am enclosing a statement of facts representing a real situation but purposely omitting the names and addresses of the physicians and patient. The question raised in that case with respect to the doctor/patient relationship transcends that individual matter.

Congress is now considering comprehensive national health insurance legislation; and I would like to be in a position in my statements on that legislation to discuss the views of physicians concerning this particular aspect of the doctor/patient relationship.

I would appreciate your submitting to your appropriate committee, and if it is not now sitting because of the summer recess, then to its individual members, asking that they individually respond to the issue providing me with the benefit of their views as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

EDWARD I. KOCH.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On Saturday evening, June 22, 1974, at about midnight, a 79 year old man was seized at home with breathing difficulties and taken by taxi by his wife to a municipal hospital. On Admission he was placed in the intensive coronary care units of the hospital and his condition was listed by the hospital as "critical." The family was advised by the hospital physician that the patient was suffering from heart fibrillations.

The patient's wife attempted to reach his regular physician (physician A); she was told that he was not available for the weekend but that another physician (physician B) was covering for him. She contacted physician B and explained what had occurred. The following morning at about 9 am (Sunday), the son of the patient visited the hospital and when he inquired of the attending hospital staff as to whether the patient's doctor had visited him, was told that doctor B had not visited the patient but had spoken with the hospital staff physician on the telephone and provided instructions.

The son then called physician B and asked whether the physician would be examining the patient that day. Physician B responded, "No." No visit was contemplated until Monday because the patient's condition was reported as stable. The patient's son stated that he did not want his father treated by telephone and asked that the physician examine his father that day. Physician B declined to do so saying the visit would not take place until Monday unless there was a change for the worse. The son asked to be given the telephone number of physician A, the patient's regular doctor, and was told that physician A was on a brief vacation, and would not return until Monday and was not available by phone. The son requested again that physician B visit his father that day. Physician B declined.

My question is whether the American Medical Association now considers it acceptable or sound medical practice for a physician responsible for a patient, to diagnose and prescribe over the telephone in the situation above described? Furthermore, does the AMA's code of conduct approve a physician's refusal of a family member's request that the physician come to the hospital and physically examine a patient within 12 hours of

his admittance to the hospital's intensive care unit?

In recent years we all have read about the increasing rarity of the home visit by the family doctor. Surely this is a phenomenon which the AMA has taken under consideration. The question which the above case brings to mind is whether we are now entering an era in which the hospital visit by a private physician is to become a rarity. Is this what American medical practice is coming to—and if so, what is the AMA's position and response to it?

Sincerely,

EDWARD I. KOCH.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1974.

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH,
Federal Plaza,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KOCH: This is a follow-up of our telephone conversation of the September 16, 1974, re your letter of June 26. As you can well understand, the Censors do not pass judgment without giving the right of reply to a physician whose ethics are being questioned. With this in mind, let me answer your questions:

1. Dr. B should have gone to the hospital as soon as possible.

2. It is not sound medical practice to diagnose and prescribe over the telephone, but in the instance described, Dr. B was talking to professionals in the coronary care unit and not to a patient.

3. We are most certainly not entering an era where physicians are reluctant to make hospital calls on their patients in their hospitals. In this case, it would appear that Dr. B was not on the staff of the hospital in question. Nor would he have been in a position to write definitive orders for that patient who was in the hospital's coronary care unit.

In our opinion, this should have been clearly explained to the family after the first visit, which should have been made both as a courtesy to the patient, to the patient's family and to Dr. A for whom he was covering.

Should any further action be contemplated, we should appreciate the names of the parties concerned so that a full investigation of the circumstances can be made.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER W. STEINHARDT, M.D.,
Secretary, Board of Censors.

The following letter was sent to the executive director of the Medical Societies of the Counties of Bronx, Kings, Richmond, and Queens:

DEAR SIR: On August 6, 1974 I sent you the enclosed letter and statement of facts asking for your comments. To date, I have no record of having received a response. This is a matter of some importance to me and I would therefore request that, if you did respond, you be good enough to furnish me with a copy of your response. If you did not respond, I hope you will be able to do so shortly.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

EDWARD I. KOCH.

FEBRUARY 27, 1975.

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH,
Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KOCH: Apparently, your "first letter" never reached my attention. Accordingly, I will reply herewith.

In the hypothetical case you refer to, as stated in the attached, if we consider the facts given at face value, with no assumptions, there are certain mis-interpretations in the presentation. The questions you pose—not intentionally, I am sure—confuse many legal, moral and ethical considerations in

addition to neglecting the most important matter of "judgment," plus the realization of WHERE the judgment is expected to lie, legally. Accordingly, before any meaningful reply can be given, the facts have to be sorted in order to obtain the proper perspective.

1. The question of "Diagnosis over the Phone: In the case you gave, no diagnosis was made over the phone—physician B spoke to the house physician and accepted his diagnosis. Whether or not this was wise would depend on his knowledge of the other physician and his judgment. I would certainly feel safe in accepting the opinion of the Chief House Physician at New York Hospital (a man with not less than five years training after medical school). He is already treating patients on his own responsibility. If his opinion could not be accepted, it would speak poorly for Cornell University, New York Hospital, or any teaching institution. Physician B was accepting the house physician's opinion which, in his judgment, was appropriate. This is not an unusual practice since one cannot be in several places at one time and, by accepting the opinions and observations of another qualified, well-trained physician, a doctor can "extend" his abilities. (Today, this is being encouraged nationwide AND not with physicians but with paramedics who would report back by phone and radio.)

2. Insofar as the doctor's "refusal" to come at the son's demand, the reply to this is twofold:

(a) Did he refuse to come at all?

(b) Or, did he refuse to come NOW, because with the knowledge he had obtained and his judgement, he had determined that he could or should go later? After all, the son—a layman—was not the best judge of whether or when the patient should be seen. The doctor is the one on whom the legal responsibility rests and he acts according to his judgement which the son can accept or reject. (Legally, as you know, the patient or his family can dismiss the doctor at any time and, conversely, the doctor may dismiss himself after proper notification.)

3. You add to the confusion by interjecting the problem of "house visits" which is really not germane to the case which you presented. You refer to the house visit as an "alleged rarity." This is an old canard that the comedians on TV like to pull out of the hat periodically. I can document—mind you, I said DOCUMENT—that there are many men making house calls all the time. Even I, in my present position, with a very limited practice, still see a few patients as necessary. There are areas where there is difficulty with house calls (but, this has nothing to do with a physician's inclination to make calls)—I refer to areas in the city which are so congested that it is physically impossible to make a call. There is no point or justification in a doctor paying a \$15 to \$25 fine for illegal parking while making a \$10 or \$15 house call. (We have obtained a little relief from the Parking Violations Bureau but more assistance from someone such as yourself could be very productive.) Also, in certain ghetto areas it is too dangerous, particularly at night. In Brooklyn and Queens over the recent past years, five doctors have been killed. In these areas now, where there is a real emergency, either an ambulance is called through the Police Department or the doctor calls 911 and asks for a police escort—but no doctor dares travel alone in these areas at night.

Finally, you ask: "What is the AMA's position?" This is a fallacious question because the problem in the ghettos of New York and San Francisco are different from those in the hills of West Virginia and rural areas of upper New York and the prairie towns of the Midwest. Every section has its own peculiar problems and THAT area, not the AMA in Chicago, is where your answer should be sought. Further, the above principles should

be considered to determine: Who is the doctor? On what is he basing his judgment? What are the reasons for his action? What are the motivations of the family—are they meddling, hysterical, over-demanding, etc. If the doctor is wrong, he should be corrected through existing channels, but, if he is acting correctly (i.e., for the patient's sake) HIS judgement and not the son's meddling is the only thing to consider. He is the doctor of record who bears the legal responsibilities.

I would suggest that for a more significant reply, the facts be properly sorted out and specific questions be asked. I shall be more than happy to give as complete cooperation as you desire.

Sincerely,

LESTER J. CANDELA, M.D.,
Executive Director.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 3, 1975]

MOSS PANEL LINKS DOCTORS TO ABUSE IN NURSING HOMES

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Many abuses in American nursing homes can be laid to doctors' treating of elderly patients by telephone, with rare personal visits, according to a Senate subcommittee report released today.

The subcommittee recommended that the Government support geriatric courses in medical schools and encourage the training of physicians' assistants and nurse practitioners specializing in care of the elderly.

Nursing homes should be required to have a medical director or organized medical staff, and doctors should be required to visit nursing home patients at least once a month under the Medicare and Medicaid programs, the report said.

The report was the fourth in a series by the subcommittee on long-term care of the Special Committee on Aging. The panel's investigators said they had found that, in many cases, doctors' treating of elderly patients by telephone resulted in abuses such as patients' receiving insulin without a diagnosis of diabetes and others' receiving digitalis although there was no history of heart disease.

Between 20 and 50 per cent of medications in nursing homes are given in error, and in some cases doctors do not even view the bodies of patients who died in nursing homes before signing death certificates, investigators said.

"The hard, cold fact is the nursing homes suffer from the lack of medical care and supervision," the report said. "What patient care there is, is given by nurses. In the end, 80 to 90 per cent of the care is given by untrained aides and orderlies.

"Until physicians accept greater responsibility for the care of nursing home patients, the endless stories of negligence, poor care and abuse will continue."

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME TO CONTINUE GUN CONTROL HEARINGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the Subcommittee on Crime of the House Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on more than 24 bills which would amend the Federal firearms laws. So far, the subcommittee has held five hearings during which testimony was received from Members of Congress and several law enforcement officials.

The next hearing will be held on Thursday, March 13, at 10 a.m., in 2141 Rayburn House Office Building. Wit-

nesses scheduled to testify include Dr. Stefan A. Pasternack, assistant professor of psychiatry, Georgetown University School of Medicine and the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

Those wishing to testify or to submit a statement for the record should address their request to the Committee on the Judiciary, 2137 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20015.

THE FACTS ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

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

Mr. SIKES, Mr. Speaker, the problems of maintaining an American presence in the Indian Ocean have not been properly resolved. The badly needed refueling station at Diego Garcia is not yet built. It is disappointing that this project has been contested in Congress on the grounds that it would result in an arms race with the Soviet in the area. The Soviets already are in the area in force. A refueling station at Diego Garcia would simply help to insure an American presence in an area which is very important to our future and to the free world. This situation is treated in great detail in an article by Lawrence Griswold entitled "A Sea of Troubles." It is published in *Sea Power* for December 1974.

A SEA OF TROUBLES

(By Lawrence Griswold)

Ancients believed that just east of Norway's Lofoten Islands there was a vast whirlpool that dragged everything caught in that maelstrom down to the very center of the earth. Only from the far periphery where the spinning water slowly gained momentum was the most competent mariner able to escape a fearful end.

Something like that, nowadays, is going on in the Indian Ocean—where the onshore dynamics are political, not aqueous, but have an equally lethal effect.

Still afloat and surviving are French La Reunion and the building U.S./UK auxiliary naval-air base on the atoll at Diego Garcia. And at the western periphery, still toughly independent Iran, with Pakistan at its east, and South Africa, with inland Rhodesia at its north, have shown their determination to hold their respective corners of the Indian Ocean against all assault, internal or external. Both strongholds, situated at opposite corners of the ocean, are of tremendous strategic importance to a NATO now enfeebled by a plethora of politicians and a scarcity of statesmen.

Elsewhere in that orphaned area, from the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) to the Andamans, near Burma, the edge of the vortex has caught everything. Even Mauritius, reeling with euphoria induced by high sugar prices, has returned to OCAM (Organization of Central African States and Mauritius) and fired four pro-European ministers from its Hindu-based government—while awaiting an influx of heavily-rubbed Russian tourists as a result of an Air Mauritius link-up with Moscow's Aeroflot. And the Malagasy Republic, which last year signed an agreement allowing France continued use of her former large naval-air base at Diego Suarez, has now cancelled the agreement, demanded removal of the French garrison and nationalized French industrial assets. Add to the above Australia's decision to join an Asian bloc and Lisbon's abandonment of Mozambique, Angola and the rest of Portuguese Africa as well, and it is apparent the politi-

cal coloration of the Indian Ocean has become an anti-Western red.

On the credit side of the ledger, besides South Africa and the Islamic nations of the north, the French Navy and Air Force have greatly improved their facilities at La Reunion (the large island southwest of Mauritius) by cutting through the coral ring to construct a large protected harbor at St. Denis which is capable of handling a squadron of cruisers as well as an aircraft carrier. While the loss of the drydock and installations at Diego Suarez is a heavy setback and underscores the imminent "independence" of the Comoro Islands in the northern gate of Mozambique Channel, the French Navy will continue to monitor their SMZ (Southern Maritime Zone) from St. Denis.

The future of the French naval base at Djibouti, Red Sea terminal of the railroad from Ethiopia's Addis Ababa and the only remaining European port on that strategic sea, remains in some doubt. A French enclave sporadically beset by Somalia-based, Russian-armed guerrillas calling themselves the Eritrean Liberation Force, Djibouti was secure enough while imperial Ethiopia remained pro-Western in sentiment, but the recent overthrow of the traditional Ethiopian ruling family, headed by Emperor Haile Selassie, and the tentative set-up of an Army-ruled republic with leftist leanings (if not commitments) have compromised the future to an uncertain extent.

With the clearance of the Suez Canal of bombs, mines and sunken obstructions (not to mention a submarine mountain of beer cans from the crews of 14 merchant ships marooned in the Bitter Lakes since 1967), the Canal is, according to the Egyptian official, "the cleanest waterway in history."

No regular transits are expected until after May 1975, when Egypt expects to complete installation of radar monitors and navigation lights now on order. Even then, while preliminary engineering studies for a new canal, deeper and broader than the old, are being worked out, the 1967 limitations will apply. The narrow width will still restrict traffic to alternate one-way convoys, and shipping drafts to 35 feet. Still deep enough for almost all Russian warships, the margin is too small for an American carrier.

Failing the intervention of another Arab-Israeli war before May 1975, it may be assumed that the Suez Canal will be open to the world's navies and such merchant vessels as do not draw more than about 35 feet of water, and that much maritime traffic through the Indian Ocean will also, therefore, be resumed. The reopening should shorten the travel time between Atlantic coast ports and those of East Africa, Australia and the Orient, and so reduce at least the cost of transporting vital raw materials from producing countries.

But there may be other difficulties in the case of East African raw materials, such as chromite and copper, normally shipped from Mozambique's ports of Beira or Lourenco Marques. In frenzied anticipation of legal independence from Portugal, civilian "armies" of the political left, right and center are enjoying a donnybrook in Mozambique, and normal port activities collapsed with the rise to power of the revolutionary Frelimo transitional government. The white crane operators fled for their lives and few have, even sporadically, returned to service the growing backlog of shipping at anchor in the harbors.

A RETURN TO NORMALCY

Mozambique's prospects for "normalcy" since the racial shootings of October 20 and the arrest of several hundred Portuguese whites suspected of "counter-revolutionary" opinions are even poorer than before that date, moreover. South Africa has reinforced its border patrols, admitting only white refugees and black laborers registered in the

reduced foreign work force employed in South African mines. Although rail service from Rhodesia to Beira continues—with frequent interruptions, due to mounting congestion at the port—freight shipments have fallen off sharply. Rhodesian border patrols, also reinforced, check returning trains carefully for terrorist stowaways.

Rhodesia's principal exports to the United States and the West (especially chromite, nickel, copper and tin) enter the category of strategic necessities. Diversion from the shorter line through Beira and Lourenco Marques to the interlocking network of South African railroads, including a recently-completed spur line to the new South African port at Richard's Bay north of Durban, will increase both costs and shipping delays.

Mozambique has small economic importance to the West, but considerable strategic importance as the holder of natural excellent harbors fronting the Indian Ocean along the course of Mozambique Channel, which it shares with the pro-Communist government of Malagasy. The channel, a thousand mile-long bypass, is now no longer secure to Western maritime commerce. Mozambique's underdeveloped harbor and embayed anchorage at Nacala, once considered by Western naval strategists as the possible western key of a transoceanic patrol line south of Diego Garcia to Australia's Cockburn Sound, is lately more of special interest to the Russian Navy, especially since February, when the Malagasy Government at Tananarive demanded French withdrawal from the modernized naval base at Diego Suarez.

THE SOLID RED COAST

Even before the abrupt Portuguese collapse in April and the subsequent takeover of the government by a left-wing military junta, the East African coast was almost solidly anti-Western from the Persian Gulf to the Tropic of Capricorn. Russian warships were hospitably received at every useful port north of Mozambique to the Gulf of Aden. Nowadays, there is nothing left to the West north of South African Durban, except Kenyan Mombasa and that raw new man-made port of Richard's Bay, just south of Mozambique.

Across the Indian Ocean on the Australian side the political picture and the harbor facilities themselves make up a mixed bag. South of the Equator, Indonesia is firmly neutral but with a slight pro-Western bias, and Sumatra's long eastward approach to Sunda Strait past the strong of outer islands is barren of useful harbors.

And Australia, equally sterile of Indian Ocean harbors—even Perth is still a roadstead and Cockburn Sound remains undeveloped—exhibits a new Labour Government's political philosophy which rejects former Western commitments in favor of a "more practical" view that Australia's future is bound to Asia. The islands and nations of the northern Indian Ocean, from the Bay of Bengal to Pakistan, remain snugly in the Russian sphere of influence.

Northwest of the Arabian Sea, the situation is different. Neither Pakistan nor the nations of the Arab-Persian Gulf are military allies of the West even informally, but, because they share the same adversaries, there is mutuality of interest and concern. Aside from the moribund CENTO alliance, of which both remain members, there is no open treaty of alliance between Islamabad and Tehran, nor one between Islamabad and Jidda. But both Iran and Saudi Arabia offered support to Pakistan when that nation was at war with India in 1971, and Saudi Arabia sends many of its fighter pilots to Pakistan for training.

In physical characteristics, the three are widely disparate. Saudi Arabia, with the largest area (830,000 square miles) has the smallest population: about 7.7 million inhabitants; Pakistan, with a population of

approximately 61 million, is a poor third in size, with an area of 310,200 square miles; Iran holds the middle ground, with its 29 million inhabitants occupying an area of 636,320 square miles. All three, however, are afflicted by varying proportions of unproductive desert, in which dubious commodity Saudi Arabia predictably holds the lead. A generation ago, the military capability of the Middle Eastern triad was dismissed as technologically undeveloped. That is no longer true.

THE ROOTS OF RENAISSANCE

Modern technology in Iran and Saudi Arabia had its roots, of course, in petroleum engineering and in the schools established by European and American oil companies to provide elementary training for young men expected to hold jobs in the oil fields and refineries. Schools of higher education followed, then technical schools with advanced curricula and, very rapidly, universities offered courses as broad as those offered by similar institutions in Europe and the United States. There is no accurate estimate of the number of young men (and women) who have graduated both from national and foreign academies with their degrees—earned degrees—in almost every branch of scientific learning, but it must be in the thousands.

Pakistan was denied a similar industrial stimulus, but young Pakistanis learned about modern warfare from the British and, later, from the staff colleges and training courses in every advanced military school in the West. And so did contingents from their Islamic neighbors.

Moreover, the more practical schools of experience broadened the educational base. Electronics arrived in the Middle East with imported radio sets. Imported motorcars demanded maintenance and repair; and international commercial aviation, as well as national airlines and the more recent worldwide rush toward wholesale electronic computerization, have all made notable contributions to advanced technologies. The October War of 1973—when Egyptian and allied Arab forces demonstrated an efficient understanding of modern avionics, fire control radar and missile warfare—was an eye-opener to a previously disparaging Israeli General Staff. But the real impetus of Iran's surge toward a thoroughly modernized military structure may have dated from the disastrous Six-Day War of 1967. If Iran took no active part in the enlightening tank-and-aircraft war, it could certainly draw the correct conclusions.

IMPROVING THE BALANCE

Much credit for Iran's renaissance must go to the intelligence rule of the Shah, son of Reza Khan Pahlavi, an Iranian Cossack who overthrew the last of the effete Kajar Dynasty in 1925 and was exiled in 1941 after an abdication forced by the British and Russian governments, whose troops partitioned Iran horizontally until after the end of World War II. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, appointed after his father's abdication, has forgotten neither the humiliations of that period nor the studied reluctance of Moscow, until firmly prodded by the United States, to withdraw its army from northern Iran.

Shah Mohammed, now 56 and a constitutional monarch since his 22nd year, has kept himself abreast of the world and its developments, and appears to be succeeding in bringing his large and well-peopled country out of Kajar medievalism. An experienced flier, he maintains a hangar full of his own comfortably fast aircraft and keeps a keen eye on his armed forces. Since the heavy boost in petroleum prices after the OPEC embargo in 1973, he has devoted substantial sums to buy the most modern air, sea and land weapons from the United States and England.

According to the 1974-75 "Military Balance" tabulated by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, India is the strongest military country in the area,

with 731 combat aircraft and 1,690 tanks. (The respective totals for other countries: Iran, 507 and 1,160; Iraq, 218 and 1,300; Pakistan, 283 and 900 (medium); and Saudi Arabia, 254 and 180.) None of the five countries are believed to possess any tactical missiles, at present. Iraq and India use Russian aircraft and weapons; the others are equipped with U.S., French and British weapons.

Insofar as operations on the high seas of the Indian Ocean are practicable, the Indian Navy stands alone with Pakistan a poor runner-up. India has the only aircraft carrier in the northern ocean—the former British light carrier Hercules, now Vikrant, which can carry 21 aircraft. Two reconditioned light cruisers of the Fiji and Leander classes, some 24 destroyer types of British and Russian ancestry and six ex-Russian F-class submarines comprise the remainder of India's seagoing fighting ships. Lighter armed warships, including Russian-built OSA missile carriers, are used for coastal defense and river patrol.

Pakistan's oceangoing fleet is nominal, consisting of three modern French-built submarines of the Daphne class and nine destroyer types. Iran's naval strength, dedicated to defense of the Gulf, was originally based on three old destroyers (U.S. Allen M. Sumner types and one British Battle type). Tehran has recently acquired four missile-bearing frigates (Vosper Mark V) are capable of 40 knots. Additionally, the Iranian Navy has 10 armed hovercraft in service and has on order modern U.S. DD-963 (Spruance-class) destroyers. The navies of Saudi Arabia and other Arab States of the Gulf, largely patrol boats, include some of the German Jaguar class.

PFLOAG CONFRONTATION

Clearly, the function of the Iranian Navy is defense and control of the Arab-Persian Gulf, but without conflict with the major Arab nations of the southern littoral. The task is not an easy one. In some respects, Iran shares with Turkey ancient Arab resentments stemming from less inhibited ages when Turkish armies overran Syria and Palestine and Iranian freebooting satraps added to their domains such pearl-rich islands or trading ports as they could hold.

Recently-dormant emotions were suddenly stirred in 1971 when Iraqi forces seized four sandy islets just east of the Strait of Hormuz, two of which, the Tunbs, were claimed by the Emir of Al Khaymah and the other two, Sirri and Abu Musa, by the Emirate of As Sharifa. Both claimants are integral units of the United Arab Emirates confederation.

That apparent aggression, however, was based on sound reason. The islets, infrequently and sparsely populated by occasional fishermen, were completely undefended and, on the record, were not the property of anyone. Squarely athwart the entrance of the Gulf from the Arabian Sea (or controlling the eastern exit), the islets were strategically important—particularly at a time when PFLOAG (Popular Front for the Liberation of the Arab Gulf) guerrillas with Russian arms were shooting their way northward toward the Strait while an Iraqi-armed Free Baluchistan force of guerrillas was organizing along the Iranian-Pakistan frontier to drive south toward the same place.

As a point of interest, Iran subsequently intervened in the threatened Sultanate of Oman with an expeditionary force officered, at the Sultan's request, by the British. There was some fighting for a few months but the "war" was no parallel to Vietnam. There was no daily monitoring from Tehran and the forces in the field had clear orders. The PFLOAG guerrillas were smashed by the end of 1973, and Pakistan took care of the Free Baluchistan six months later. Iran's military occupation of the islets guarding the Strait of Hormuz is now uncontested.

Although the massive bulk of Iran's ancient Russian enemy looms just beyond her

northern mountains, Iran's Air Force, backed by modernized land and sea forces and reinforced by friendly Pakistan, help to secure the northwestern sector of the Indian Ocean.

In the northeastern sector, the picture is less encouraging. Necessarily neutral Indonesia, intent on repairing the economic ruin of the Sukarno period, has no money to create a modern defense force, nor even to restore to serviceable condition the obsolescent aircraft and naval vessels provided the Sukarno regime by Russia.

PEACE-LOVING AND POLITE

Australia seems now to be a political never-never land. Acting, apparently, on the assumption that the United States will in any case be compelled to come to the rescue should Australia—and New Zealand—be menaced, Australia's present Labour Government has adopted a negative defense policy which accepts no responsibility beyond its own frontiers.

Canberra has also accepted New Delhi's deceptive gambit of declaring the Indian Ocean an "ocean of peace" and opposes both its use by Western states and the creation of a small auxiliary naval-air base on the atoll of Diego Garcia. But the same Labour Government is politely mute on the continuing patrols of Russian submarines and warships from the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Aden, and makes no mention of Russian military construction in Bangladesh and Somalia.

At the southwestern extremity of the Indian Ocean, where all maritime traffic to the Atlantic must round the Cape of Good Hope, the South African government still remains a firm, if unwelcomed, ally, under recurrently pious attack by "liberal" parliaments of the West which do not share South Africa's internal problems and therefore disapprove of Pretoria's solutions to same. Last October, after the British Navy conducted scheduled joint maneuvers with the South African Navy, Britain's Labour Government publicly mourned that the U.K.'s "liberal image" had suffered from the association and threatened to cancel the Simonstown Agreement, which provides for joint defense of the region. But the large and efficient naval base at Simonstown is the only Western naval facility of importance south of the Equator excepting the smaller French base on La Reunion, and the only naval base expressly open to NATO navies.

Nevertheless, on 7 November, South Africa's Premier B. J. Vorster, announcing that work expanding the size of the Simonstown Naval Base to accommodate "40 to 50 warships" was to begin immediately, also pledged that base facilities would continue to be "open to all other friendly nations." If transatlantic emotionalism should eventually compel Pretoria to adopt a neutralist stand, the entire responsibility for security of Western maritime traffic would devolve upon France.

MAGNIFIED PROBLEMS AND CHURCHLY GRANTS

Portugal's release of its African colonies to Russian-guided "independence" has effectively magnified South Africa's problems with black African states to the north which harbor pro-Communist guerrilla bands. Landlocked Rhodesia, Pretoria's only continental friend, is now hard pressed to defend itself. As the main sources of such vitally needed strategic materials as uranium and chrome ores, and as the only responsible governments south of the Sahara, the two nations, whatever their domestic politics, are and will continue to be vital to the West.

The prospect of an increasingly black-ruled continental Africa cannot be reassuring to the West, for it was the agents of Moscow and Peking who inspired and armed the European-trained lawyers and labor leaders who have led the recent revolutions. The attacks on Portugal's slackly governed African colonies were conceived in the Congo during the Lumumba period when the first terrorist massacre of Angolan whites took place—in

February and March 1961. Subsequent outbreaks by pro-Communist Angolan tribes evoked reaction by pro-Portuguese tribes until the increasingly complicated situation was resolved by the left-wing overthrow of Lisbon's Caetano Government in April 1974 and the granting of independence to all Portuguese-owned African colonies.

Shortly after the Angolan outbreak, the Frelimo (Revolutionary Force for the liberation of Mozambique) guerrilla organization was born at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, first under Chinese, then Russian, and finally OAU (Organization of African Unit) auspices—but always supported by funds and arms from East Germany. Frelimo headquarters remained at Dar es Salaam until Lisbon's grant of "transitional independence" to Mozambique. It is of some interest to note that considerable financial aid was also provided by various international church organizations, such as the World Council of Churches, and by the government of "neutral" Sweden which, in March 1974, announced grants of money to Frelimo amounting to about \$5 million.

FOUR-SIDED DEFENSE PERIMETER

Meanwhile, fighting between factions of right and left continues with intervals of terrorist-style massacres of whites such as that in Mozambique on October 20. South Africa has no choice but to maintain its guard on three continental sides in addition to insuring freedom of maritime traffic around the Cape.

Denied the right to purchase defensive arms by London and Washington, the South African armed forces have turned to France for aircraft and submarines. With a total of 100 combat aircraft, including a single squadron each of old British Canberras and Buccaneers, the Air Force also is equipped with 40 Mirage IIIs and another squadron of Mirage III fighter/reconnaissance aircraft as well as four helicopter squadrons (Alouettes) and a mixed Anglo-American bag of transports and trainers. The Air Force is now making its own trainers, just as the Army is manufacturing its own light tanks and scout cars. Pretoria has also announced plans to strengthen its naval forces—which must mean either purchases from France or West Germany, or the equipping of locally-made hulls with gas turbine engines and armament purchased elsewhere. South Africa's sea control responsibility necessarily involves long seaward reaches and requires sound seakeeping qualities in small fast boats along with helicopters and surface-to-surface missiles.

As it now exists, Pretoria's Navy is small, consisting of three Daphne-class French-built submarines and two 1942 British-built destroyers, four equally old destroyer-types and three ASW frigates of more modern vintage (1959-1960). An ex-British Algerine-class escort minesweeper and a few dozen auxiliaries, including four air-sea rescue launches, complete the naval list. The ASW frigates carry Wasp ASW helicopters.

Until last April, when Lisbon's Caetano Government was overthrown, the Indian Ocean coast of East Africa below 10 degrees South was free of Communist rule. Now, including the Malagasy Republic, that rule, or influence, extends to the 27th parallel and only the South African coast remains free. Inland, the Marxist-Leninist dictatorships of Tanzania and Zambia have only nominal local opposition and both are vectors of guerrilla terrorism. Despite the fact that they alone of the new sub-Saharan nations (excluding Kenya) have not attempted to interfere in the affairs of their neighbors, white-administered Rhodesia and South Africa have become the continent's pariahs—with a big boost from Marxist and Western "liberal" propaganda.

Thus, the long and empty reaches of the Indian Ocean are redeemed by two mutually distant and dissimilar islands: tiny Diego

Garcia and the much larger La Reunion, both geographically remote from the West. And at the western extremes of the ocean two dissimilar peoples fight to maintain their national integrities. Whether or not the West approves of their household management, they are natural allies.

CLEAN AIR AND THE EPA: NEW APPROACH TO AN URBAN PROBLEM

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

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, on February 4, I introduced two bills which are intended to help resolve the thorny problems of land use and transportation controls during implementation of the Clean Air Act by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Since the bills, H.R. 2765 and H.R. 2766, are rather complex, I thought a detailed explanation in the pages of the Record might prove helpful to my colleagues and others who may be interested. At the end of these remarks, I shall include copies of the bills in question along with brief explanations of their content.

I should emphasize at the onset that I am not trying to undercut national clean air goals. Over the years, I have always supported the strongest possible air quality control legislation, at times setting myself apart on this issue from substantial majorities of our colleagues in the House and within the Commerce Committee.

My basic hypothesis now is that it should be possible to achieve reasonably clean air without imposing arbitrary controls over land development and traffic patterns. We can win the battle against air pollution by confining our main efforts to that primary source of urban smog, automotive emissions. Let us clean up the internal combustion engine and the problem will take care of itself. In my view, many of the forays on parking lots and other so called "indirect sources" could prove diversionary, containing the potential for economic and social disruption overshadowing whatever benefits might be derived.

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Under provisions of the Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency has established ambient air quality standards to protect the public health of all persons from a number of pollutants, including the automobile-related pollutants—carbon monoxide, CO; hydrocarbons, HC; nitrogen oxide, NOx; and photochemical oxidant, OX. The act requires that these ambient standards be set at levels which will ensure protection of the public health of all persons, including those most susceptible to illness, with an adequate margin of safety. The act also requires that these ambient standards be attained in all areas of the country by 1975, unless a particular state applies for and is granted a 2-year extension of that deadline.

The ambient standards set by EPA have been frequently criticized during the last several years on the grounds that they were more stringent than necessary. In response to that criticism, the Senate Public Works Committee commissioned

a \$500,000 study by the National Academy of Sciences to determine whether the standards set by the EPA were supported by the available scientific evidence. The NAS report, issued last year, concluded that the standards were defensible and should not be weakened, and thus effectively silenced most critics of the standards.

The principal mechanism provided by the act for the attainment and maintenance of the ambient standards with which we are concerned—carbon monoxide and photochemical oxidant—is a set of emission standards for light-duty motor vehicles. These standards limit the emissions of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides—the latter two pollutants react in sunlight to form oxidant, or "smog"—from each automobile. The act set a compliance schedule for these emissions standards, culminating in 1975-76 deadlines for ultimate statutory control. The deadlines already have been extended by both EPA and the Congress—to 1977-78—and last week the EPA extended them again.

The Clean Air Act recognized that emissions controls on automobiles would not by themselves assure the attainment and maintenance of the ambient standards in all areas of the country. It was thought that an increasing number of automobiles, operating in congested traffic patterns, in areas which suffered from unfavorable geographic, meteorologic, or climatic conditions, or which had high background pollutant concentrations, would cause or contribute to violations of the ambient standards—even if all or most of the cars in use were "clean." In order to deal with this potential problem, the act directed—in section 110—that State implementation plans include whatever "land use and transportation controls" were necessary to insure the attainment and maintenance of the ambient standards. In other words, whenever and wherever a gap might exist between the reduction in aggregate emissions necessary to attain the standards and the reduction in aggregate emissions achievable through direct source controls, land use and transportation controls could be implemented to close the gap.

It was evident from the design of the act that these land use and transportation controls were intended at most as secondary implementation mechanisms—to be used only where absolutely necessary and where the primary mechanism of auto emission controls were inadequate.

Section 110(a)(2)(B) directs that State implementation plans include such "other methods as may be necessary to insure attainment and maintenance of—the standards—including, but not limited to, land use and transportation controls." The emphasis here should be on the "as may be necessary" phrase, clearly implying that these secondary controls should be considered only after direct automotive emission controls were tried and found wanting.

Senate Report 91-1196, which accompanied the Clean Air Amendments of 1970, likewise put the main emphasis on direct emission controls. Land use and transportation regulations were viewed

only as "potential" parts of implementation plans for combating pollution.

In both these cases, the use of wording like "as may be necessary" and "potential" applied to other means would seem to underscore the primacy of direct emission controls in the national drive to achieve clean air.

The original design and intent of the act has been distorted, however, by the consequences of delaying the deadlines for cleaning up the cars without corresponding setbacks in the deadlines for attaining and maintaining the ambient standards. The small and occasional gaps which the Congress expected would be closed by land use and transportation controls quickly became, according to the EPA, substantial and frequent. Following the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in NRDC against EPA—which held that State implementation plans must provide for both the attainment and maintenance of the ambient standards—the EPA disapproved all State implementation plans on the grounds that they did not close the gaps between source controls and attainment and promulgated a series of regulations designed to deal with the attainment and maintenance problem in the context of the automobile-related pollutants.

THE REGULATIONS

Three sets of regulations have been promulgated so far under the general rubric of transportation and land use controls which would have a direct impact on real estate development: indirect source regulations, parking management regulations, and air quality maintenance planning.

The indirect source regulations are designed to prevent the localized build-ups—"hot spots"—of carbon monoxide which can result from traffic congestion and slow, stop-and-go driving. The regulations require that certain facilities, shopping centers among them, which attract automobile traffic be reviewed prior to construction to be sure that their design and location will not cause or contribute to violations of the CO ambient standard in the immediate—within a quarter mile—vicinity of the facility.

The parking management regulations, issued as portions of the transportation control plans for several metropolitan areas of the country, are designed to reduce regionwide levels of carbon monoxide and/or oxidant through the reduction of vehicle miles traveled—VMT. The VMT reductions theoretically would be achieved through a carrot and stick approach, including expanded—and often developer supported—mass transit facilities and limited parking facilities. The developer of an indirect source facility, including a shopping center, in an area covered by parking management regulations would be required to show prior to construction that there is a community need for his facility, that the traffic generated by the facility will not cause or contribute to the violation of an applicable CO or OX standard, and that the proposed facility will help reduce the regionwide growth in VMT.

Finally, all States must develop for the EPA's approval an air quality maintenance plan for the control regions

within their boundaries. These plans are to set forth how each State will insure the maintenance of air quality, using indirect source regulations, parking management regulations, and whatever other mechanisms—that is, direct site location controls—may be necessary.

Taken as a package, these regulations pose a serious threat to the economic viability of the real estate development and retailing industries. For the public, their administration, as well as the passed-through costs of compliance with them, will be expensive. The need for them springs largely from the delays encountered in cleaning up the automobile. And a growing number of objective observers, including the NAS, have suggested that the controls not only are of marginal utility at best, but also may have a perverse impact on the Nation's air quality objectives. In the context of those considerations, the proper solution to the problem of land use and transportation controls ought to meet certain objectives.

OBJECTIVES

The first objective must be to return to the original design and intent of the act by putting the primary burden for cleaning up the air back on the direct sources themselves—the automobiles. Achieving that goal would, as a consequence, minimize the gap between emissions reductions obtainable through controls on cars themselves and emissions reductions necessary to attain and maintain the ambient standards—the gap which land use and transportation controls must close. The smaller the gap—if any—the fewer the land use and transportation controls—if any—that would be necessary.

The second objective must be a new set of limitations and restrictions on the kinds of land use and transportation controls available to the EPA under any circumstance. These limitations and restrictions should reflect the high cost, the limited effectiveness, and the possible perverse impacts of many of the controls which have been proposed; what can be accomplished directly should not be attempted through more expensive and reliable indirect controls or disincentives.

A third objective must be a rulemaking and judicial review process which produces an adequate record, permits meaningful participation by interested parties, and requires the EPA to show that its proposed regulations are not only necessary, but also are supported by adequate technical evidence.

Finally, though not in terms of its importance, the solution to the problem of land use and transportation controls should protect and preserve the absolute requirement of the Clean Air Act that air quality protective of every person's health be attained and maintained throughout the United States.

The Van Deerlin amendments, H.R. 2765 and H.R. 2766, of enacted, would achieve all four objectives.

THE BILLS

H.R. 2766 would narrow to a bare minimum the gap in emissions reductions which land use and transportation controls—applicable to indirect sources—could be used to close. First, no land

use or transportation controls applicable to indirect sources could be implemented before January 1 of the model year in which fully controlled "clean" cars were manufactured for sale in all States—1978, under present law. Second, whatever such controls were implemented at that time could be no more stringent than would be necessary to insure the attainment and maintenance of the ambient—public health—standards at and after such time as 75 percent of the cars in use were fully controlled.

Since it is practically impossible to require that the use of transportation and land use controls be postponed until all, or 100 percent, of the cars in use are fully controlled, a compromise trigger point had to be chosen. A number was thought to be better than a phrase—such as "substantially all of"—since a number once enacted, left little discretion to the EPA or the courts. The figure of 75 percent is appropriate since it means most or substantially all, and since a 75 percent turnover in the automobile mix is achieved in about 5 years.

Having narrowed the gap in emissions reductions, H.R. 2766 then would proceed to limit and restrict the kinds of land use and transportation controls that could be invoked to close that gap. First, the EPA would be required to demonstrate that the proposed controls were necessary. Second, the EPA would be required to minimize the adverse economic impact of the controls. Third, the EPA could promulgate only those controls which it found to be feasible and likely to achieve the intended result. Fourth, no controls could be promulgated which would require surcharges, taxes or fees; which would restrict parking areas or spaces; or which would limit the use of any existing indirect source or one under construction. Finally, no controls could be promulgated which attempted to insure the attainment and maintenance of ambient standards beyond the immediate vicinity of an indirect source—that is, no parking management regulations or other VMT-based approaches.

In those regions where it appeared that some forms of land use and transportation controls would still be necessary to attain and maintain the ambient standards, H.R. 2766 would require that the EPA extend the deadlines until the standards are attained without such controls, or until 75 percent of the cars in use in the region are fully controlled—whichever comes first.

My second amendment, H.R. 2765, would correct what I regard as deficiencies in the existing Clean Air Act provisions governing the rulemaking and judicial review of implementation plans. This bill would make several important changes in section 307 of the act. First, no element of an implementation plan could be approved—if submitted by a State—or promulgated by the Agency unless a hearing had been held at the State or Federal level where a record was kept and where participants were given the opportunity to examine agency officials. Second, although the Agency decision would be presumed correct upon judicial review, this presumption of correctness could be rebutted by proof that the decision was not supported by "a pre-

ponderance of the evidence in the record." Finally, persons seeking judicial review of an Agency decision would have 90—rather than 30—days following the Agency's final action to file a petition for review, a more adequate span for such preparations.

CONCLUSIONS

My bill would achieve all four objectives set forth in this memorandum. Public health would be protected, but the impact of land use and transportation controls on the real estate development and retailing sectors of the economy would be lessened significantly in all areas of the country or virtually eliminated in most areas.

I include the following:

SUMMARY EXPLANATION OF H.R. 2765, A BILL TO AMEND THE CLEAN AIR ACT

This bill would require that all actions taken by the EPA or by a state concerning implementation plans be preceded by a hearing on the record where participants would be given opportunities for examination of agency officials. In addition, the Agency would be required to support its decisions with a preponderance of the evidence in the record upon court review, and parties would be given ninety days (rather than thirty) to petition for review of an agency decision.

H.R. 2765

A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to impose certain procedural requirements on decisionmaking with respect to State implementation plans

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 307 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1875h-5) is amended by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d) respectively, and by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) Any plan (or part or revision thereof) submitted to the Administrator by a State pursuant to section 110(a) shall be approved by the Administrator only if he finds that the State has conducted proceedings consistent with the provisions of section 553 of title 5 of the United States Code and paragraph (3) of this subsection.

"(2) Any plan (or part or revision thereof) promulgated by the Administrator under subsection (c) of section 110 shall be made or promulgated only after he has conducted proceedings consistent with such section 553 and paragraph (3) of this subsection.

"(3) Proceedings required under this subsection shall meet the requirements of this paragraph. Adequate notice must be given and a public hearing held, and all information, documents and data directly or indirectly affecting the proposed action shall be made available for inspection and copying by interested persons at the time of notice is given. A record of the proceeding shall be maintained. Such proceeding shall be structured to proceed as expeditiously as possible, while permitting all interested persons an opportunity to present their views. Participants shall be given a right to examine appropriate Agency employees and others on matters directly related to the proposal, and the Administrator may set such conditions and limitations on such examination as are deemed necessary to assure fair and expeditious consideration of the contested issues. All testimony shall be presented by affidavit or orally under oath, pursuant to regulations issued by the Administrator. Where appropriate, persons with the same or similar interests may be required to appear together by a single representative. The approval or promulgation by the Administrator of any plan (or part or revision thereof) shall be presumed correct upon review by any court, but this presumption of correctness may be

rebutted by proof that such approval or promulgation is not supported by a preponderance of the evidence in the record. At the conclusion of any proceeding held pursuant to this subsection, notice of the decision of the State official or the Administrator, together with a summary of his findings in support of such a decision, shall be published forthwith in all newspapers of general circulation in the affected region or in the Federal Register, whichever is appropriate."

(b) The last sentence of paragraph (1) of section 307(c) of such Act, as redesignated by subsection (a) of this section (relating to petitions for judicial review) is amended by striking out "30 days" and substituting "90 days" and by striking out "30th day" and substituting "90th day".

SUMMARY EXPLANATION OF H.R. 2766, "A BILL TO AMEND THE CLEAN AIR ACT"

Section 1 of this bill would amend the Act to include a definition of "indirect source," so that land use and transportation controls which apply to indirect sources (such as indirect source regulations and parking management regulations) can be distinguished from those that do not (such as vapor recovery devices and compulsory retrofit programs).

Section 2 of the bill would prohibit the Administrator of EPA from approving or promulgating land use or transportation controls applicable to indirect sources unless such controls are still necessary to insure the attainment and maintenance of primary air quality standards after most automobiles have been controlled to the extent ultimately required by the Clean Air Act.

In addition, restrictions on the sizes of parking areas, parking surcharges and limitations on the use of existing indirect sources would be strictly prohibited at any time, and land use and transportation controls on indirect sources could never be used as means of controlling area-wide or regional emissions. No land use and transportation controls applicable to indirect sources could be implemented before 1978, at the earliest.

Further, no controls could be instituted unless the Administrator took all reasonable steps to minimize their adverse economic impact and found that they were technologically feasible.

Finally, the deadline for achieving ambient air quality standards for automotive pollutants would be extended wherever necessary either until the standard was achieved without the use of land use and transportation controls on indirect sources, or until most automobiles were fully controlled.

H.R. 2766

A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide certain limitations with respect to land use, transportation, and certain other controls under air quality implementation plans and to permit an extension of time for the attaining of certain standards

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DEFINITION OF INDIRECT SOURCE

SECTION 1. (a) Section 302 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857h) is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(1) The term 'indirect source' means a facility, building, structure, or installation which attracts, or may attract, mobile source activity that results in emissions of a pollutant for which there is a national primary ambient air quality standard. Such term includes—

- "(1) highways and roads,
- "(2) parking facilities or any area used for the temporary storage of motor vehicles,
- "(3) retail, commercial, and industrial facilities,
- "(4) recreation, amusement, sports and entertainment facilities,

- "(5) airports,
- "(6) office and Government buildings,
- "(7) apartment and condominium buildings, and
- "(8) educational facilities."

LAND USE, TRANSPORTATION, CONTROLS, ETC.

SEC. 2. (a) Subparagraph (B) of section 110(a)(2) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857c-5) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) it includes (i) emission limitations for stationary and moving sources; (ii) schedules and timetables for compliance with such limitations; and (iii) other measures including, but not limited to, land use and transportation controls which have been demonstrated to be necessary to insure attainment and maintenance of primary ambient air quality standards and which meet the requirements of paragraph (5) of this subsection;"

(b) Subsection (a) of section 110 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1857c-5) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(5) No measure proposed or submitted under paragraph (2)(B)(iii) of this subsection shall be approved by the Administrator pursuant to this subsection or promulgated under subsection (c) unless—

"(A) the Administrator has taken all reasonable steps to minimize any burdensome, discriminatory or adverse economic impact of the measure,

"(B) the Administrator has found that the implementation of the measure is feasible and that the measure is likely to achieve the intended result, and

"(C) the measure, where applicable to indirect sources—

"(i) will be implemented no earlier than January 1 of the model year during which light-duty motor vehicles manufactured for sale in all States meet all the emissions standards required by section 202(b)(1),

"(ii) will be implemented only to the extent necessary to insure the attainment and maintenance of primary ambient air quality standards at and after such time (as determined by the Administrator) as seventy-five percent of the light-duty motor vehicles registered for use in the air quality control region for which such measure is applicable will have been certified at the time of manufacture for sale as having met all the emissions standards required by section 202(b)(1);

"(iii) will not require the imposition of any tax, surcharge, fee or other charge on any indirect source, restrict the size of parking areas or the numbers of parking spaces associated with any indirect source, nor require any limitation on the use or management of any indirect source existing or under construction at the time such measure is implemented; and

"(iv) will be used only to the extent necessary to insure the attainment and maintenance of primary ambient air quality standards in the immediate vicinity of the indirect source."

(c) Subsection (f) of section 110 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) (A) Upon application of a Governor of a State made at any time after the submission of any plan or portion of any plan implementing a national ambient air quality primary standard or made at any time after the promulgation of any such plan or portion of such plan by the Administrator, the Administrator shall extend the three-year period referred to in subsection (a)(2)(A)(i) until the earlier of such time as the standard is attained or such time as he determines that seventy-five percent of the light-duty motor vehicles registered for use in the air quality control region for which such plan is submitted or promulgated will have been certified at the time of manufacture for sale as having met the emissions

standards required by section 202(b)(1) of this Act.

"(B) The extension of time authorized in subparagraph (A) shall apply only with respect to the attainment and maintenance of ambient air quality primary standards established for one or more of the pollutants emitted by or resulting from emissions from light-duty motor vehicles, including carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, and photochemical oxidants.

"(C) The three-year period referred to in subsection (a)(2)(A)(i) shall be extended under this paragraph only if the Administrator first determines that all reasonably available (i) emissions limitations, (ii) schedules and timetables for compliance with such limitations, and (iii) other measures not applicable to indirect sources will be applied within such three-year period, and will continue to be applied until such time as the standard is attained and thereafter as necessary.

"(D) The three-year period referred to in subsection (a)(2)(A)(i) shall be extended only with respect to the particular pollutant or pollutants among those listed in subparagraph (B) for which the ambient air quality primary standard cannot be attained and maintained within the three-year period without the implementation of measures authorized under section 110(a)(2)(B)(iii) applicable to indirect sources."

SHIPPING STRIKE LEGISLATION

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I am again pleased to join my colleague in cosponsoring legislation to protect Hawaii against disruptions in its flow of commerce, due to third party strikes in which Hawaii is not a party. Identical legislation is being introduced in the Senate by the Honorable DANIEL K. INOUE and HIRAM L. FONG. All four members of the Hawaii delegation have again united in this effort. We cannot understate the view that approval of this bill is considered vital to the people of our State.

This bill would provide for the continuation of shipping to Hawaii for a period up to 120 days, in the event of any disruptions to that commerce created from any labor-management disputes in the west coast maritime or longshore industries. The exemption would be triggered by the Governor or Higher Commissioner of any of the U.S. Pacific Islands, making such a request to the court.

Earlier I have reintroduced a bill which would provide for a common expiration date for all labor-management contracts in the west coast maritime and longshore industries affecting shipping to Hawaii. Under its provisions, Hawaii would be guaranteed a period of 3 years of uninterrupted shipping.

If adopted, these bills would provide Hawaii great relief in the event of shipping disputes which in 1971-72 so severely injured Hawaii's economy. First, we would be assured up to 120 days of continued shipping in the event of a strike on the west coast. These provisions would not apply if the strike were in Hawaii, or in any of the U.S. islands. Second, there would be no series of successive strikes as contracts would expire and be renegotiated at the same time each for a new 3-year period.

It is essential to note that the legislation that has just been introduced does not make any significant changes in the basic approach to labor-management disputes as governed by present statutes. It simply provides for an exemption for a period of not more than 120 days while negotiations proceed still with the strike nearly 95 percent in force on the west coast.

An exemption for Hawaii would only affect about 3 percent of the labor involved in the strike. In would be no different than labor's voluntary offer to move shipping during the 1971 strike of all goods going to Vietnam. We seek only to protect the rights of an innocent third party—Hawaii and the rest of the U.S. Pacific Islands, whose workers are not on strike. The legislation does not apply to disputes in Hawaii or in all the islands carried by the bill.

Adoption of this legislation is necessary to put Hawaii on par with other States which still have other means of transporting their commerce even if shipping is interrupted—truck, rail, cars, bus. Hawaii and the U.S. Pacific Islands because of their unique geographical status have no such alternative means and must depend solely on shipping. Air transportation is not a substitute for shipping. It is too expensive and cannot handle goods in commerce.

I believe this legislation is fair. We seek only to establish equity for the offshore State and Territories.

Taft Hartley legislation has worked fairly well since its enactment in 1949. Its operations however depend upon the action of the President of the United States. In the past Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson have used the law to help prevent the inflation of grave harm upon regions of this country threatened by strikes. All acted within days of the commencement of a strike to invoke the provisions of Taft Hartley thereby calling a halt to the strike and requiring parties to negotiate. In most cases the 80 days injunction and consequent cooling off period have been helpful and strikes have been resolved within that period or shortly thereafter.

During the disastrous west coast strike in 1971-72 we implored President Nixon to invoke Taft-Hartley for the benefit of Hawaii. He refused on the grounds that the strike was a "regional" emergency and not a national one. He sought excuses to explain his callous refusal to act, because his real intention was to use this strike to provoke the Congress into enacting the comprehensive transportation strikes legislation that he had recommended. He succumbed after the strike had gone on for over 100 days and finally called for an injunction.

What we seek is not to disturb the tested mechanisms provided in Taft-Hartley but merely to say that with respect to the offshore "captive" islands of the United States that are 100 percent dependent upon shipping, that in the event of a shipping stoppage to these areas, that we do not have to wait for a President like Nixon to decide whether or not an injunction should be called; but that in our case, and only to the extent of our case, that the injunction

shall be automatic and that the time shall run concurrently with any regular injunction which might be called. Since we can and must assume that it is likely a President might wait 40 days before invoking the injunction, we have asked in our bill, up to 120 days of relief.

I do not think our request unreasonable. I do not believe any thinking Member of this House, or of the labor movement, or of industry can honestly oppose this bill.

Labor has been accused of killing the bill in the last Congress. My Republican opponent made quite an effort to cast the blame on labor. It must be brought out that management was equally opposed to the enactment of this bill. In what was probably the most candid management statement on this bill that I have seen, Edward Flynn of the Pacific Maritime Association, stated at the House hearings that in effect management needed to have an angry, hostile public, demanding an end to the strike to be sure of a settlement favorable to management, and that this was why he did not favor an early injunction of the shipping stoppage to Hawaii. Incredible as it may seem, this was the essence of his testimony.

Without a doubt the combined forces of labor and management again working to kill this bill will doubtless succeed. But I appeal to my fellow colleagues of the House to help me convince labor and management that all we seek is relief from a burden which is unfairly put upon us as innocent bystanders.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE PATSY T. MINK IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCERNING FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, the Freedom of Information Act reforms which I helped obtain as a result of my lawsuit against five Government agencies, now make it possible for a citizen to inquire and obtain heretofore "secret" folders on themselves even from the CIA and the FBI. In mid-January, I submitted just such an inquiry, which still is in the initial stages of bureaucratic dialog.

The first CIA response to me produced a list of nine newspapers in which articles about me have appeared and one magazine article. Seven of the newspapers are the New York Nichibe. The Library of Congress has no copies of this newspaper. We are still in the process of trying to obtain these articles. The earliest date in my folder was October 22, 1964, which was at the close of my first successful campaign for Congress.

Why seven articles from this Nichibe paper? Why start a CIA folder on me in 1964, the year I am elected to Congress, and start clipping a "Japanese" newspaper published in New York?

I have no idea what these articles say about me. Who cares, except the CIA? Did their "racism" get in the way of

their mission? Because I was of Japanese origin, that made me immediately a person to "watch"?

What is astounding is that the CIA has 7 clippings from the Nichibei paper out of a total of 10, when I made headlines in every major paper in the country, including the cover of Parade and 3-4 pages of Life magazine upon my election and thousands of articles since then.

To highlight the ridiculousness of it all, let me "publish" the two articles noted in my CIA folder which I have been able to obtain.

The first one, dated February 22, 1966, New York Post article, reports that I read "George Washington's Farewell Address" to the House of Representatives on the celebration of his birthday. As we all know this is an honor bestowed on one Member each year by the Speaker of the House. My recollection of that event was that the Chamber was empty except for my family in the gallery and that I had set the record for the speed with which I accomplished the task.

Here is that article:

FAREWELL ADDRESS—ALOHA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Hawaii's petite Rep. Patsy Takemoto Mink goes before the House today to read what she terms "quite a profound message"—George Washington's Farewell Address.

Mrs. Mink, the first woman of Japanese ancestry elected to Congress, says she's "really quite honored" and believes her listeners will enjoy the message on the anniversary of the birth of the first U.S. President.

Her gallery audience was to include her husband, John Mink; her 13-year-old daughter, Gwendolyn, and her only brother, Eugene Takemoto, who happens to be visiting in Washington from Honolulu, along with his wife and two children.

The only other article which was listed in my CIA folder which I have been able to obtain is one I wrote for the American Legion magazine, July 1965. That it should be in this folder is by itself laughable, but I guess the title of the article is what attracted the screening "eyes" at the CIA. The title was: "Should We Expand Trade With Soviet Bloc Countries?" I shared the page with Senator PETER DOMINICK who had opposite views. I was asked by the American Legion magazine to write this article especially for them.

I was assisted in its preparation by the Library of Congress as is quite common as you all well know. Read it, please. You will surely call me a visionary because line for line, paragraph for paragraph, it is the current policy of the Government of the United States.

Here is that article:

SHOULD WE EXPAND TRADE WITH EASTERN EUROPE—YES

(By Representative PATSY T. MINK, Democrat, Hawaii, At Large)

I believe it is just as logical and favorable to our national interest to explore ways of increasing trade with the nations of Eastern Europe as it is to continue rigid application and enforcement of our total trade embargoes against the belligerent and aggressive members of the red bloc in the Far East.

Our present network of restrictions of trade with the communist countries rests on a patchwork built up over the years, and needs comprehensive review.

President Johnson, in his State of the Union message, said the United States seeks "peaceful understandings" with Russia that could "lessen the danger to freedom." He has established an advisory committee to study means of expanding East-West trade and increasing peaceful trade with the Soviet bloc.

These actions, and the national climate from which they come, reflect a growing awareness that trade of non-strategic materials might be a powerful factor in increasing international understanding as it already has done in Poland. Trade concessions to Yugoslavia and Romania have shown the remainder of the Soviet satellite bloc that more friendly relations with the United States can be rewarding. Naturally, tangible and advantageous concessions to the United States are expected in return.

We are talking about trade, not aid. What most of our trade restrictions now accomplish is to deny to American manufacturers and farmers the opportunity to participate in trade which is being more and more sought by our allies.

Most of the restrictions on Soviet bloc trade in the Export Control Act of 1949 have failed to accomplish their original purpose—to deny the Soviets industrial technology which was once available only in the United States. Such goods now are readily available from other nations.

No responsible American group wants to relax restrictions on the movement of military or strategic commodities to the East.

More and more, however, a case is being made for the sale of non-strategic materials on the grounds that our balance-of-payments deficit will be reduced and the United States can benefit from specific importations.

The easing of restrictions is not only likely to result in an extensive increase in trade between the United States and the Soviet bloc. Dollars are simply not available in the Eastern bloc for extensive purchases and the East has little we would wish to buy.

Problems regarding the lack of legal protection in the East for patents and copyrights would have to be solved. So the easing of trade restrictions is likely to have only a limited effect on the Soviet economy.

Foreign trade as an instrument of foreign policy must be geared primarily to the general welfare, national security and economic strength of this country. It should not be tied to outmoded conditions, momentary irritations or the expectation of making a fast dollar.

The expansion of East-West trade could strengthen America's leadership in international affairs, not only economically but politically and morally.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE PATSY T. MINK IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCERNING A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN 1976

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a joint resolution in the House today authorizing the President to convene a White House Conference on Women in 1976 as part of the Bicentennial celebrations of this country.

Mr. Speaker, no one can deny that our Bicentennial year is an appropriate time for such a conference, and I base my call for favorable action on this joint resolution on three factors.

First. We are at the present time well into International Women's Year as designated by the United Nations. I find of-

ficial support for International Women's Year substantially lacking in this country. A number of organizations throughout the country have attempted to encourage a broader involvement of the citizenry in the observance of the year, but unfortunately they have met with only a limited response. I suggest that we might more effectively focus U.S. national attention on the status of women in America by convening a White House conference to recognize at the highest level the contributions of women to the development of our country and to put forth goals and recommendations for further improvement of the status of American women.

Second. We have some unfinished business before us, Mr. Speaker, and I think that the White House conference which I am suggesting would furnish the impetus for final resolution of those deficiencies in our statutes which still allow discrimination against women, and men, in spite of our best efforts to eliminate them. I refer to the recommendations of the President's Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities which grew out of that group's work as long ago as 1969. I find it almost incredible that in the face of nearly universally stated support for equality of women that there are the inequities in the laws which we still find today. The conference for which I call could again serve as a focal point for rational and comprehensive discussion of these remaining inequities and their early resolution.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, let us not forget the Bicentennial. International as well as national attention will be centered on the United States as we assess our accomplishments and our shortcomings in the past 200 years. We have a unique opportunity for self-examination in 1976, and the White House Conference on Women which I propose should be an integral part of the Nation's program to reorient our priorities where necessary.

A conference of the scope which I envision will obviously take a great deal of planning and coordination, and this is provided for in my joint resolution. But the time for beginning planning is now, and I urge early action on this legislation to start that process.

A copy of the resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 297

Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Women in 1976

Whereas women have made great contributions to our country's history; and

Whereas women have not been accorded proper recognition for these achievements; and

Whereas many institutions still discriminate against women and prevent the use of a large talent pool of women resources; and

Whereas American women must be brought into the bicentennial celebrations as a group; and

Whereas a White House Conference on Women can yield productive recommendations toward encouraging and promoting wider public understanding and support for women in contemporary American society; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the President of the United States is authorized

to call a White House Conference on Women in 1976.

(b) (1) The purpose of the White House Conference on Women (hereinafter referred to as the "Conference") shall be to recognize the contributions of women to the development of our country and to put forth goals and recommendations for the further improvement of the status of women.

(2) The Conference shall be composed of, and bring together—

(A) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national women's organizations including poor and working women, especially those who are heads of households;

(B) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations in the areas related to women and equity;

(C) representatives of Federal, State, and local governments including but not restricted to those in the area of the promulgation and enforcement of equal opportunity laws;

(D) Persons with special knowledge of, and special competence in, the status and role of women in contemporary American society; and

(E) Members of the general public.

(c) (1) The conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women (hereinafter referred to as the "Council").

(2) The Speaker of the House and the President *pro temp* of the Senate are authorized to appoint six additional members to the Council, three by the Speaker and three by the President *pro temp*. These designees shall hereafter be referred to as members of the Council for the purpose of administering the provisions of this joint resolution.

(3) In administering this joint resolution, the Council shall—

(A) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of other Federal departments and agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(B) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct local and State conferences and other meetings involving as many groups, institutions, organizations, and associations wishing to participate;

(C) prepare and make available background materials for the use of delegates to the Conference, including materials for use by State conferences, both before and after the White House Conference, and prepare and distribute reports of the Conference and associated State conferences as may be appropriate;

(D) ensure that each State is adequately represented as well as ensure adequate representation by racial, ethnic, and religious groups; and

(E) establish a travel budget for delegates who are unable to afford to pay their own expenses.

(4) In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, the Council is authorized to engage such personnel as may be necessary, without regard for the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive civil service, and without regard for chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(5) The Council shall be required to publish and distribute the Conference reports authorized under this joint resolution, and shall make proper budget reservations for these reports.

(6) Delegates attending the Conference who are unable to pay their own expenses while away from their homes or regular places of business may be allowed travel expenses. Such expenses may be paid by way of

advances, reimbursement, or in installments as the Council may determine.

(d) A final report of the Conference, containing such findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than one hundred and twenty days following the close of the Conference, which final report shall be made public and, within ninety days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the President's recommendations with respect to such report.

(e) (1) The Chairperson of the Council is authorized to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such advisory and technical committees as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

(2) Members of the Council who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conference, be entitled to receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(f) The Council shall have authority to accept, on behalf of the Conference, in the name of the United States, grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement by the Council in furtherance of the Conference. Such grants, gifts, or bequests offered the Council shall be paid by the donor or his representatives to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter such grants, gifts, and bequests in a special account to the credit of the Council for the purposes of this joint resolution.

(g) For the purpose of this joint resolution, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(h) There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitations such sums, but not to exceed \$10,000,000, as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE PATSY T. MINK IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCERNING H.R. 1705, RETURN OF ISLAND OF KAHOO LAWE TO THE STATE OF HAWAII

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I am unfortunately compelled to bring before the House again this year, a longstanding grievance of the people of Hawaii, a matter of the utmost importance to the continuing representation of the Federal Government's good faith to my constituents, and the continuance of military operations in my State which show a singular lack of consideration for the comfort and safety of nearby residents.

I refer, Mr. Speaker, to the continued Navy bombardment of the island of Kahoolawe, which lies just 8 miles offshore from the ever more heavily populated southern shore of the island where I grew up. This bombardment of Kahoolawe and the destruction of potentially valuable land has continued year after

year, since the Navy obtained jurisdiction over the property 35 years ago.

We are met with the basically unsubstantiated claim from the Navy that Kahoolawe is still necessary for national defense. However, in view of the greatly increasing population of the area of the island of Maui directly opposite Kahoolawe, the Navy operations now pose an even greater threat to the safety of that population than they have in the past.

We receive an apology from the Navy when it is discovered that an error results in a bomb dropping into pastures on Maui owned by the mayor of Maui. We receive an apology from the Navy when it is discovered that a misunderstanding lets the noisy bombing exercises continue until almost midnight when the Navy has agreed to stop these exercises at a much earlier hour. I wonder what the Navy will say when an error or a misunderstanding puts a bomb down where it does some real damage.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1705, again this year to accomplish the early return of the Island of Kahoolawe to the State of Hawaii. I urge the Navy to reexamine its Kahoolawe policy and to establish a definite target date for termination of operations there. Rehabilitation of the island, which the Navy has promised to carry out at no cost to the State, will obviously take some time in light of the extensive damage which has occurred over the last generation. Setting a target date for the return and beginning the planning for the return would be a demonstration of the Navy's good faith, examples of which we have yet to see in this matter.

This legislation has been before the House of Representatives since the 92d Congress, Mr. Speaker. I urge consideration of my bill this year again, before irreparable damage is done.

CAMBODIA: ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE PRESIDENCY

(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, in recent days it has been suggested by President Ford that Congress will be responsible if the present Cambodian Government is overthrown by rebel elements supported by the North Vietnamese Communists and the Vietcong. In evaluating this charge it is useful to reflect on how the war in Cambodia was provoked in the first place. It should be recalled that the fighting in Cambodia spread from Vietnam solely because of action by the previous President when he invaded Cambodia without consultation with the Congress and without any form of congressional approval. That action, a Presidential action, provoked huge spontaneous demonstrations throughout the country and was substantially responsible for the subsequent passage, over a Presidential veto, of the War Powers Act.

If we are going to assign credit or blame for foreign policy decisions to various branches of our Government,

and I do not think that is a very fruitful exercise, it is clear that blame for what happens in Cambodia rests with the Presidency. It was the executive branch which through action which I view as unconstitutional, produced the situation in Cambodia. It is the executive which must bear responsibility for its policy.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY NOT A FAILURE

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

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, during the debates over the future of the Office of Economic Opportunity—OEO—much criticism was voiced over the agency. In my district, there is some tangible indication that OEO was not a failure, and that in spite of its difficulties, the money spent resulted in the institution of programs of great benefit to the people of Oakland. Mr. David L. Gaither, the OEO Director in Oakland, has been kind enough to share with me a record of the program under his administration. I am pleased to share this with you by inserting this commentary in the RECORD:

THE TWO AND A HALF YEAR HISTORY OF THE CAA UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF DAVID L. GAITHER

The Department of Community Resources was created by Ordinance No. 8451-CMS (City Manager Series) dated September 30, 1971, as an overall City Department to manage federally funded programs and social projects. Divisions originally assigned to this Department included Community Action Agency (OEO funded), Manpower (DOL funded), and Head Start (HEW funded). The Manpower Division has developed and grown to sufficient stature and expenditure of funds to warrant being created as a department in its own right.

The Community Action Agency has an Administering Board consisting of nine members—three appointed by the Mayor and Council, three from private community-based organizations, three elected by the poor from three designated districts in the City. The Head Start Division has a Parent Policy Council elected by the parents of children within the Head Start program. The number varies depending on the enrollment in the program.

The Agency is headed by Mr. David L. Gaither. Mr. Gaither was appointed to his position of Director on April 24, 1972. Since that time, he has been instrumental in the continuation of programs affecting the low-income minorities in the City of Oakland. These programs include housing, education, economic development, health, and social services.

Mr. Gaither's past accomplishments include working with a number of dynamic Black leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Stokely Carmichael, Julian Bond, and John Lewis. In addition, he has been actively involved in organizations such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Congress of Racial Equality. Activities with these organizations were primarily voter registration from the Mississippi Delta to North Carolina.

Mr. Gaither's interest in childhood development and guidance is evidenced by his 15 years of work in areas dealing with the misdirected youth of our society. Mr. Gaither then branched out into the area of management. He has done consultant work in Community Action Agencies in Jacksonville,

Florida and Charleston, South Carolina. Another facet of his accomplishments was the development of a number of manpower training programs which are still in existence today in Charleston, South Carolina and Antioch, California.

Mr. Gaither's educational background is evidenced by his many accomplishments. He has attended such institutions as North Carolina State University; Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia; University of California—Berkeley; New York Institute of Criminology. Mr. Gaither has earned a Masters Degree in Group Work and received a certificate from the New York Institute of Criminology.

The CAA has been instrumental in the development and completion of numerous projects and programs such as the following:

Beebe Parent Child Center, Inc.: The Beebe Parent Child Center, Inc. was funded by the CAA in the amount of \$16,558 for a six-month period (November 1, 1972 to April 30, 1972). One of its goals was to find other funding sources prior to the termination of their contract in order to assure continuity of the program. This program was later funded by UBAC and the County of Alameda.

Fairfax Community Volunteers Welfare Rights Organization: The Fairfax Community Volunteers Welfare Rights Organization entered into a consultant contract with the CAA to provide training to neighborhood service center staff members and some other community people in Welfare Department procedures. The contract was awarded for an amount not to exceed \$1,500. For various reasons, however, the training never actually took place.

Youth Development Program: This program was administered in conjunction with the CAA of the City of Oakland and Alameda College of Alameda, California. Some 35 youths between the ages of 16 and 25 were employed in the areas of clerical, gardening and maintenance, custodian, grounds and food service. Supervision and periodic evaluations of the 35 students were handled by Alameda campus staff.

Students were employed at an hourly rate of \$2.50 and were paid through arrangements with the CAA and Alameda College. Maximum hours per day were six (6) hours five days a week. Bus tokens were provided the first month; thereafter, students would have a steady income and should have been in a position to provide their own transportation.

The above-mentioned jobs offer a concrete possibility of full and part-time year round employment with career opportunities. The jobs provide experience in skills needed within the overall economy; students were counseled and motivated by the youth coordinators and job supervisors to participate in the campus curriculum especially where it related to their jobs.

In cases where students would like to enroll full-time in an academic curriculum during the fall term, arrangements were made with the college officials to transfer students to work programs with the Alameda College since all participants met the poverty guidelines in terms of income and residence eligibility.

The total cost of the program was \$237,049. **The Oakland Community Development Corporation (OCDC):** The Oakland Community Development Corporation was organized by the Community Action Agency to be its economic development arm. OCDC was incorporated in 1972 and became a delegate agency of the CAA. Disagreements over the interpretation of the delegate agency contract arose and when these could not be satisfactorily settled, OEO instructed the City not to renew the contract after October 31, 1973.

The total cost of the program was \$387,895. **Youth Development Corporation (YDC):** The Oakland Youth Development Corporation was also organized by the CAA to be an economic development corporation oriented

to young people. The YDC received a large part of its money in an offset printing business which was to be operated by young people. The business was not successful and was closed in April of 1974. The YDC is no longer active.

The total cost of the program was \$225,801. **East Bay Community Action Program:** The East Bay Community Action Program was funded by the CAA in the amount of \$9,000 from September 1, 1971 to October 31, 1972. The purpose of this program was to inform consumers on how to buy, where to buy, and what to buy. Specifically, to educate poor people on buying.

Focus on Children: This program was funded in the amount of \$9,758 for the period June 19, 1972 to July 28, 1972. Focus on Children was an incorporated non-profit program serving the East Oakland Fruitvale community in terms of providing a program of cultural and outer-community experiences, arts, crafts, skills, and recreational activities for elementary school-age children; and, in addition, to provide meaningful employment and training for the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Oakland Parks and Recreation: Oakland Parks and Recreation Department has been allocated \$147,116. Basic activities included providing unusual opportunities and expanding opportunities for young people in target areas, yielding assistance to youth in work areas and cultural enrichment.

Institute for the Study of Local Institutions: The Institute for the Study of Local Institutions was allocated \$56,650 to continue an internship program to enable 30 low-income Oakland college students to be placed in local governmental organizations and institutions so that they might acquire a better understanding of these institutions. The program was initially run for a six-month period, from June 1, 1972 to November 30, 1972. The objectives of this program were reached. A total of 30 college students were afforded the opportunity to understand the operations and procedures of local governmental organizations.

East Oakland and North Oakland Credit Unions: These two credit unions were funded by an OEO demonstration grant in 1966. Both credit unions grew and prospered but needed additional capital to hire sufficient staff. The CAA allocated \$10,000 to each of these credit unions from June 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973 to give them the necessary subsidy for staff. The contract periods were later extended.

Oakland Minority Action Council: The Oakland Minority Action Council was allocated a total of \$71,482 for the period September 1971 to April 30, 1973. This program was developed to increase the number of employment opportunities available to unemployed, low-income residents in the City of Oakland. This program was not refunded.

Neighborhood Service Systems (NSS): The Neighborhood Service System was developed in September 1971 and was operable through August 15, 1973, at which time a mandate from OEO necessitated its dismantlement. The NSS dealt primarily with services to the community. The NSS had in existence at one time 10 service centers to meet the needs of the Oakland community. The NSS was allocated a total of \$585,027.

Emergency Assistance Program: The Emergency Assistance Program operated for six months from March 1972 to August 1972. The purpose of this fund was to offer limited, immediate, and non-specific financial assistance to eligible persons on an emergency basis. The money was to only be expended for: purchased services or goods, cash awards to qualified individuals, and non-interest loans. The project was allocated \$56,000.

YWCA Teen-Age Parent Program (TAPP): TAPP was funded for a six and/or seven month period in the amount of \$29,484. The program was geared to counsel and direct teen-age girls who were pregnant and to offer

counseling services to teen-age girls as a preventive measure. The YWCA opened up a Contraceptive Clinic which was staffed by a doctor from the County Health Department. Funding is now obtained from HEW through the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency.

The CAA currently has eight (8) Delegate Agencies and two components.

Delegate Agencies: (1) Children's Vision Center of the East Bay, 414—13th Street; (2) Social Service Bureau of Oakland, Inc., 534—22nd Street, Oakland, California; (3) Oakland Rehab., Incorporated, 499 Embarcadero, Room 14, Oakland, Calif.; (4) 24-Hour Parent-Teacher Child Care, 3500 East 9th Street, Oakland, California; (5) Golden State Business League, #13 Eastmont Mall, Oakland, California; (6) Oakland Metropolitan Enterprises, 659—14th Street, Oakland, California; (7) Project LOVE, 2400 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California; (8) YMCA Conference Clubs, 2101 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California.

Components:

1. Urban Outreach Program, Central Office, 659—14th Street, Oakland, California.

2. Head Start Program, Central Office, 659—14th Street, First Floor, Oakland, California.

DELEGATE AGENCIES

Children's Vision Center (CVC): Children's Vision Center has been allocated \$153,751. The primary objective of the Children's Vision Center of the East Bay is to provide for the unmet need for vision care for children of low-income families identified by school nurses (vision screening, broken or lost glasses, etc.). The CVC was developed after the Board of Education and the Department of Health of the Oakland Public Schools made evident the necessity of a program to take care of the visual needs of children of low-income families.

Since its development, the CVC has screened approximately 5,000 to 6,000 children. The program will be expanded soon to enable children and parents the convenience of services in one location. The CVC is currently in 17 low-income public schools in Oakland. Projected goals are to expand to at least 40 or 50 schools. Compared to its first year of operation, the CVC has almost doubled its service to low-income children in the Oakland Public School System. A very unique aspect of the program is the fact that services of 21 doctors are all on a volunteer basis. Services could be expanded even further if additional doctors could volunteer their time.

Social Service Bureau of the East Bay, Inc. (SSB): Because of the recognized problems facing older people, the Social Service Bureau of the East Bay, Inc. organized its "Senior Action Project" to provide an outreach and advocacy effort utilizing Senior Citizen Community Aides to aggressively seek out the poor and isolated elderly to whom it provides information, assistance and referral. This program has expended \$184,939 to date. One of the major objectives of the project, in utilizing senior citizen community aides for this work, is the creation of employment opportunities for elderly low-income residents in the community. The Senior Citizen Community Outreach Aides serve an average of 100 seniors per week.

The Senior Action Project existed prior to the Community Action Agency's funding of the program. It was engaged in the development of one-day senior activity centers on a cooperative basis between SSB, Adult Education Department and local churches. In addition, a five-day-a-week Senior Center was developed using space donated by the Satellite Senior Homes, Inc.

Oakland Rehabilitation, Inc. (ORI): The primary goal of ORI is to create a continuing housing rehabilitation program on a realistic scale for the City of Oakland, utilizing local (especially minority) labor, local financing, and local sponsorship in coopera-

tion with existing City agencies and programs. In short, ORI intends to build a strong, permanent rehabilitation industry in Oakland.

The intention of ORI is to purchase substandard dwelling units, rehabilitate them, and sell them to low- and moderate-income families and individuals. ORI is now in its first stage of operation acting as a sponsor for a number of non-profit organizations in terms of rehabilitation. No staff has been hired at this point. The Board has taken sole responsibility for program operation. The Board is comprised of 21 very active representatives from various organizations within the Oakland community along with dedicated community workers and businessmen skilled in the area of housing.

Projected goals of ORI are to act as a catalyst in bringing together efforts of the small minority contractors and service firms, increase job and business development, and offer consultant services in areas of rehabilitation with the projected goal of increasing the supply of decent low-cost housing through rehabilitation.

Oakland Rehab., Inc., has been allocated \$250,140 from the period September, 1971 to December, 1974.

24-Hour Oakland Parent-Teacher Child Care (24-HOPTCC): In Oakland, there are a total of 15,612 families with female heads of households and about 1 percent of the day care services are being met by existing programs and only on a business-day hour basis. For these reasons, 24-HOPTCC was conceived and executed.

The 24-Hour Oakland Parent-Teacher Child Care program has been funded by the Oakland Community Action Agency since May of 1974. Funds expended to date total \$70,000. The major objectives are:

1. To teach children to respect themselves and be sensitive to others.
2. To help children develop autonomous behavior through development of cognitive skills so that the freedom of choice to experience constructive involvements is a part of maturational growth.
3. To provide for each child a strong sense of security and simulated home environment through parent and teacher involvement in planning and decision making.

Presently 24-HOPTCC is serving children ranging from ages 2-7 of moderate- and low-income families who work days, evenings, or night shifts at local factories, hospitals, business offices, etc. To date this Center is the only licensed 24-hour Children's Center in the United States.

Other innovative features of the program include:

1. Temporary assistance, day and night, up to a month for mothers confined to hospitals or other institutions.
2. Abused children under 6 years of age can receive one month temporary assistance in the center rather than confinement in a Probation Department setting. During this time the child is taught to understand parental stress as it relates to family growth. Reconciliation services are also offered for both child and parent.

Nutritional and health services are also included in this program.

The 24-HOPTCC has a staff of 9 people working under the direction of Mrs. Nina Tanner. It is located at 3400 East 9th Street, Oakland.

Golden State Business League (GSBL) Youth Training Program: GSBL was chosen to operate a Youth Training Program which would provide 200 low-income and minority youths during the first year of operation with skills in qualifying for jobs and job maintenance while engendering civil responsibility. The program commenced its first training session on April 29, 1974, with seventy-one (71) youths. Some of the problems being currently addressed in an effort to increase the employability of the trainees are:

poor motivation, inferior education, attitude, feelings of minimal individual worth—i.e., "failure orientation," the lack of health care and corrective treatment, the lack of orientation to testing, job opportunities, vocational job training and follow-up support once employment is secured.

In addressing these problems, the Youth Training Program is providing the trainees with perhaps the first positive experience of their lives and the first step to other positive experiences in their career development. There are four training cycles, each lasting approximately ten (10) weeks. The class activities of the center are broken down into age groups in order to appeal to the different developmental levels of the trainees.

To date this program has expended \$120,000.

Oakland Metropolitan Enterprises (OME):

The objective of the newly formed OME is to serve as a vehicle to undertake the economic development of the low-income community of Oakland.

The economic goal of the OME is to upgrade residents' skills and income levels to obtain and operate business enterprises. The economic development program of the OME has the potential of providing low-income minorities a chance to improve their economic conditions and an opportunity to own and operate their own business.

The members of the newly formed OME are as follows:

1. Mrs. LaVolia Baker, Owner-Manager, L. Baker General Insurance.
2. Mr. Louis H. Barnett, Executive Vice-President, Member, Board of Directors, PACT, Inc.
3. Mr. Herbert G. Buckner, Director of Equal Opportunity Affairs, Kaiser Industries.
4. Mr. John L. Guillory, Commercial Leasing Specialist, Grubb & Ellis Company.
5. Mr. Nelson F. Hormillosa, Executive Vice-President, United Management & Computer Services, Inc.
6. Mr. Bennie J. Littles, Management Training Program, United California Bank, Personnel Department.
7. Mr. Michael Kalkstein, Attorney, Janin, Morgan and Brenner.
8. Mr. Alan L. Zimmerman, Attorney, Hansen, Bridgett, Marcus and Jenkins.
9. Ramon P. Rodriguez, Coordinator of Development, Spanish Speaking Unity Council.
10. Mr. Donald Walsh, Assistant Vice President—Oakland Region, Regional Urban Development Officer, Urban Affairs, North, Bank of America.

Metropolitan YMCA Conference Clubs: The Metropolitan YMCA of Alameda County is a well established and widely known private agency serving both youth and adults. The YMCA has had varied experience in the past with federally-funded programs, and has successfully operated some of them as subventions of the City of Oakland. Their basic concern for youth and their well qualified staff more than qualify them to conduct this program as a delegate agency of the Oakland Community Action Agency.

Initially a total of six conference clubs of approximately 60 high school students each have been formed within the Northwest and East Lake Branches of the YMCA. These clubs function like friendship groups, except that they have specific focus on the introduction of club members to vocational alternatives available to them upon high school graduation. They are guided by a YMCA Program Director and Volunteer Advisors.

The goals of this program are: (1) to enable young people to evaluate realistically their environment and to understand how they can shape it; (2) to develop within young people the self-trust necessary to assume responsibility for their lives and to decide among the options available to them;

(3) to develop in young people goal oriented behavior patterns.

To date this program has been allocated \$16,000.

Project LOVE: LOVE stands for Learning Opportunities in Varied Environments. This project was initiated by the Oakland Bay Area Chapter of Jack and Jill of America, sponsored by the Bay Area Urban League, Inc., and funded by the CAA. To date Project LOVE has received \$10,000.

The primary purpose of this program is to provide extra-curricular activities to thirty (30) sixth grade children at Clawson Elementary School in order to raise their abilities to succeed in and out of school. The secondary purpose is to provide middle-income high school students with a deeper understanding of poverty, its ramifications on the life of an individual and the dedication it takes to help dissolve the conditions of poverty. The third purpose of this project is to demonstrate that by reaching out to others, others will in turn reach out.

The objectives of this program are to reverse the conditions which cause the students to feel that they cannot expect much from themselves nor their environment. Stated differently, the objective of this program is to build within the child a positive self-image and thus the feeling of confidence that allows one to construct the world around him in a positive manner. The objective of this project then, is to reverse the learned low expectation each child has of him or herself to one of high expectations of him or herself.

COMPONENTS

Urban Outreach Program: This program is designed to improve the capability (in Oakland) to assess the needs of citizens, to decrease the distance between citizens, and services of government and private agencies, to assist citizens in problem solving, to assist government and private agency officials in citizens problems solving, and to recommend allocations of resources for human services. This program has been allocated \$138,000.

There are currently three UOP Centers. Their locations are listed below:

North/West Oakland Center: 4228 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, Phone: 658-7916.

Fruitvale Center: 3940 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland, California, Phone: 535-0900.

East Oakland Center: 7400 East 14th Street, Oakland, California, Phone: 635-8376.

Customer Services Program: A Customer Services Program has been developed and funded by the CAA. The program was implemented January 24, 1975 and falls under the auspices of the UOP. The amount allocated for this program is \$93,000.

The staff of this program will initially do research in areas of consumer affairs. Ultimately classes in consumer education, publication of materials related to consumer problems, and referral of consumers to appropriate agencies who will handle consumer complaints will be provided to residents of Oakland and especially to low-income residents.

Head Start Program (HS): The Head Start Program is comprised of seven components—health, nutrition, education, parent involvement, social services, psychological services, and career development. There are staff members with technical capabilities in each of the areas mentioned who supervise operations at all four centers. The program is geared primarily towards the development, both mentally and physically, of young children in the most crucial stages of their development. Head Start exposes these children to learning patterns, emotional development and helps form individual expectations and aspirations.

Each of the four centers operate daily except during the summer months and accept children from age 3 years 9 months and older who will be entering kindergarten the fol-

lowing September. Head Start's program is geared toward an eight month learning pattern to insure the child's readiness for kindergarten. The program will expand the academic year by the acceptance of handicapped children into its program. Below is a list of the four (4) Head Start Centers.

1. 98th Avenue Center—1332 98th Avenue, Oakland, California 94603.

2. 55th Avenue Center—1800 55th Avenue, Oakland, California 94621.

3. 23rd Avenue Center—1940 23rd Avenue, Oakland, California 94606.

4. Campbell Village Center—800 Willow Street, Oakland, California 94607.

The passage of the Senate version of Economic Opportunity and Head Start Act and the signing of the Act into law by the President should give impetus to directions of reorganizing the Department of Community Resources. The Economic Opportunity and Head Start Act presently calls for the creation of a Community Services Agency under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and a Community Economic Development Agency under the Department of Commerce. Appropriations have been authorized through fiscal year 1977.

MISREPRESENTING THE ENVIRONMENTALISTS

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

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House to "Midwives For Mother Nature," an article in the February issue of Nation's Business, which is published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

This article supports the heavy lumbering and clear cutting of our national forests. It also slanders a leading national environmental organization, the Environmental Action Foundation, and misrepresents two others, Friends of the Earth—of which I have the honor to be the executive vice president—and the Sierra Club.

These nationally respected organizations are identified in the article as the three leaders of the campaign to extend our country's wilderness areas, which is, of course, a very worthy endeavor. The Environmental Action Foundation, however, is accused of trying to further this cause by advocating the driving of large nails into the trees of our national forests to foul the saws of loggers and the other two organizations are implicated through guilt by association.

The truth is that although the Environmental Action Foundation, along with the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth, is strongly in favor of expanding wilderness areas, it is not a leader of this cause. In fact, it has never spent a penny in support of it. More important the Environmental Action Foundation has never advocated and would never advocate so irresponsible an act as deliberately ruining logging equipment to save natural areas.

It seems clear that Nation's Business, if not the Chamber of Commerce, is deliberately attempting to discredit and smear, not only these three fine organizations, but the whole environmental movement. The magazine also claims the organizations that support the expansion of wilderness areas spend as much

as \$30 million annually in this cause. This, it states, is more than the U.S. Forest Service spends on reforestation and twice as much as the combined budgets of the forest industry associations. Nation's Business is attempting to portray the environmental movement as a huge monolithic force arrayed against the Forest Service and the Nation's forest industries. What could be more ludicrous? The total budgets of all public interest organizations supporting wilderness expansion do not exceed \$30 million and they are lucky if 1 percent can be devoted to wilderness problems.

It is a disgrace when the national organ of the Chamber of Commerce, which represents 5 million people and businesses—a publication read by over a million people—serves its readers by misrepresenting and slanting the facts in such a blatant fashion.

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

Mr. HASTINGS, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. ASHBROOK, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. RAILSBACK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FRENZEL, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. FORTSYTHE, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. PATMAN, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. BONKER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. MATSUNAGA, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. EILBERG, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ABZUG, for 15 minutes, today.

Ms. HOLTZMAN, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. BARRETT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCKAY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KOCH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CONYERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RONCALIO, for 60 minutes, on March 14.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MICHEL and to include extraneous matter during the consideration of the third budget rescission bill, 1975.

Mr. CONTE, and to revise and extend his remarks immediately prior to the Michel amendment in the Committee of the Whole today.

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

Mr. QUIE.

Mr. DICKINSON.

Mr. McCLORY in three instances.

- Mr. SARASIN.
- Mr. COUGHLIN.
- Mr. DERWINSKI.
- Mr. SPENCE.
- Mr. HILLIS.
- Mr. MOSHER.
- Mr. TREEN in two instances.
- Mr. FRENZEL in five instances.
- Mr. LATTA.
- Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts.
- Mr. SHRIVER.
- Mr. BURKE of Florida.
- Mr. WHITEHURST in two instances.
- Mr. JEFFORDS.
- Mr. WHALEN in three instances.
- Mr. ASHBROOK.
- (The following Members (at the request of Mr. CORNELL) and to include extraneous matter:)
- Mr. BLOUIN.
- Mr. CARR in two instances.
- Mr. ROSENTHAL.
- Mr. BONKER in three instances.
- Mr. FRASER.
- Mr. BLANCHARD.
- Mr. COTTER.
- Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.
- Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.
- Mr. ANDERSON of California in three instances.
- Mr. VANIK in two instances.
- Mr. CORMAN in five instances.
- Mr. SISK in 10 instances.
- Mr. MAZZOLI in three instances.
- Mr. VANDER VEEF.
- Mr. RANGEL in 10 instances.
- Mr. BARRETT in five instances.
- Mr. YOUNG of Georgia in five instances.
- Mr. VAN DEERLIN.
- Mr. CONYERS.
- Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland.
- Mr. MCKAY.
- Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California.
- Mr. MOLLOHAN.
- Mr. RODINO.
- Mr. EILBERG.
- Mr. STOKES.
- Mr. WON PAT.
- Mr. FORD of Michigan.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2:36 p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 11, 1975, 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:

524. A letter from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1975 for the Department of Labor (H. Doc. No. 94-74); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

525. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting notice of a delay in the submission of the evaluation of the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children, required by section 17(e) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

526. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for a program of assistance to State and local library

authorities, regional authorities, and other public and private agencies and institutions for the support of demonstrations designed to encourage exemplary and innovative developments in the provision of library and information services, such as networking or other cooperative agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

527. A letter from the Executive Secretary to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting proposed regulations for construction grants under the noncommercial educational broadcasting facilities program, pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provision Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

528. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting a report on the Board's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1974, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

529. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report on the Commission's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1974, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

530. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on NASA's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1974, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

531. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a report on the activities of the Veterans' Administration under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1974, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

532. A letter from the staff secretary, National Security Council, transmitting a report on the activities of the National Security Council staff under the Freedom of Information Act since February 19, 1975, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

533. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Water Resources Council, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Water Resources Planning Act to revise the membership of the Water Resources Council; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

534. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report on cigarette labeling and advertising, pursuant to section 8(b) of the Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act (84 Stat. 89); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

535. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

536. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 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 (8 U.S.C. 1154(d)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

537. A letter from the Secretary, Foundation of the Federal Bar Association, transmitting the audit report of the Foundation for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1974, pursuant to section 14 of Public Law 83-662; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

538. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the reports of the quadrennial Advisory Council on Social Security, pursuant to section 706(d) of the Social Security Act, as amended [42 U.S.C. 907(d)] (H. Doc. No. 94-75); to the

Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

539. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on national attempts to reduce losses from floods by planning for and controlling the uses of flood-prone lands; to the Committee on Government Operations.

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 on Mar. 6, 1975, the following reports were filed on Mar. 7, 1975]

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Committee on Appropriations. House Resolution 241. Resolution disapproving the deferral of certain budget authority (D75-81) relating to the Department of Defense—Civil, Department of the Army—Corps of Engineers—Civil, which is proposed by the President in his message of October 31, 1974, transmitted under section 1013 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Rept. No. 94-46). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Committee on Appropriations. House Resolution 242. Resolution disapproving the deferral of certain budget authority (D75-82) relating to the Department of Defense—Civil, Department of the Army—Corps of Engineers—Civil, which is proposed by the President in his message of October 31, 1974, transmitted under section 1013 of the Impoundments Control Act of 1974 (Rept. No. 94-47). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Committee on Appropriations. House Resolution 243. Resolution disapproving the deferral of certain budget authority (D75-83) relating to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, which is proposed by the President in his message of October 31, 1974, transmitted under section 1013 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Rept. No. 94-48). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Committee on Appropriations. House Resolution 244. Resolution disapproving the deferral of certain budget authority (D75-84) relating to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation which is proposed by the President in his message of October 31, 1974, transmitted under section 1013 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Rept. No. 94-49). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Committee on Appropriations. House Resolution 245. Resolution disapproving the deferral of certain budget authority (D75-85) relating to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, which is proposed by the President in his message of October 31, 1974, transmitted under section 1013 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Rept. No. 94-50). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Committee on Appropriations. House Resolution 246. Resolution disapproving the deferral of certain budget authority (D75-86) relating to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, which is proposed by the President in his message of October 31, 1974, transmitted under section 1013 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Rept. No. 94-51). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAHON: Committee on Appropriations, H.R. 4481. A bill making emergency employment appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 94-52). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted March 10, 1975]

Mr. PASSMAN: Committee on Appropriations, H.R. 4592. A bill making appropriations for foreign assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 94-53). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on March 6, 1975, the following bill was submitted on March 7, 1975]

By Mr. MAHON:

H.R. 4481. A bill making emergency employment appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes.

[Introduced on March 10, 1975]

By Ms. ABZUG (for herself, Mr. VANDER VEEN, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. YATES):
H.R. 4482. A bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex and marital status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota (for himself, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. STRUCKEY, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, and Mr. BERGLAND):

H.R. 4483. A bill to provide priority system for certain agricultural uses of natural gas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 4484. A bill to remove certain criminal penalties imposed as a result of the failure of an individual to answer questions submitted in connection with a census or survey conducted under title 13, United States Code; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BARRETT (for himself, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. FAUNTRON, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. PATTERSON of California, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. LA FALCE, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. REES, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. HANNAFORD, and Mr. REUSS):

H.R. 4485. A bill to provide for greater homeownership opportunities for middle-income families and to encourage more efficient use of land and energy resources; to the Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 4486. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that any parent who kidnaps his minor child shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 4487. A bill to establish an arbitration board to settle disputes between supervisory organizations and the U.S. Postal Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. BOGGS (for herself, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. BREAU, Mr. HEBERT, Mr. BURLESON of Texas, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. YOUNG of Texas, Mr.

COLLINS of Texas, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. MILFORD, Mr. MOORE, Mr. KAZEN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. MAHON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. STEELMAN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. HANNAFORD, Mr. PASSMAN, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California):

H.R. 4488. A bill to amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-159) to exempt the first sale of the share of a State or local government or a subdivision thereof in crude oil produced in the United States from the mineral or leasehold estate of any State or local government or subdivision owned lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKE of Florida:

H.R. 4489. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study with respect to the feasibility of establishing the Bartram Trail as a national scenic trail; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 4490. A bill to provide for the issuance of a commemorative stamp in honor of the approximately 6 million Jews killed by Nazi Germany during World War II; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BURLESON of Texas:

H.R. 4491. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit banks (as defined in section 401(d)(1)) to be authorized investments for 403(b)(7) custodial accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLESON of Texas (for himself, and Mr. ARCHER):

H.R. 4492. A bill to repeal the last sentence of section 861(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHN L. BURTON (for himself and Mr. PHILLIP BURTON):

H.R. 4493. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to repeal the employers' credit against minimum wage liability which is based on tips received by employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

H.R. 4494. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that no civil penalty may be assessed with respect to the initial issuance of a citation for any violation of such act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 4495. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to insure that no State will be apportioned less than 80 percent of its tax contribution to the highway trust fund; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 4496. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to disallow deductions for attending conventions outside the United States and Canada; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONLAN:

H.R. 4497. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that cooperative housing corporations and condominium owners' or homeowners' associations will not be taxed on receipt of membership income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN (for himself and Mr. LOYD of California):

H.R. 4498. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to provide, for a 1-year period, hospital insurance coverage under medicare for unemployed workers and their families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 4499. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the earnings test shall not apply in the case of a widow with minor children who is entitled to mother's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4500. A bill to amend title II of the

Social Security Act to provide benefits for widowed fathers with minor children on the same basis as benefits for widowed mothers with minor children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4501. 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. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 4502. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide for drug abuse therapy in schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 4503. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide a limitation of 2 years on civil actions brought to prevent unlawful employment practices; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 4504. A bill to amend the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4505. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to establish more effective procedures for the conduct of hearings, and the appointment of hearing examiners, with respect to claims under such title or title XVIII of such act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

H.R. 4506. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize donations of surplus real property for public safety purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GUDE (for himself, Mr. McCLORY, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. KREBS, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Ms. SCHROEDER, Mr. FULTON, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mrs. MINK, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. YATRON, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. SARASIN):

H.R. 4507. A bill to establish in the Department of Housing and Urban Development a direct low-interest loan program to assist homeowners and builders in purchasing and installing solar heating (or combined solar heating and cooling) equipment; to the Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 4508. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. FREYER, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. DU PONT, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. PATTERSON of New York, Mr. HICKS, Mr. STEELMAN, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, and Mr. CLEVELAND):

H.R. 4509. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an emergency health benefits protection program for the unemployed; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H.R. 4510. A bill to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4511. 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.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts (for herself, Mr. STARK, and Mr. PATTISON of New York):

H.R. 4512. A bill to extend for 1 year the authorization for the emergency job programs under title VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HEINZ (for himself, Mr. MEZVINSKY, Mr. WOLFF, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mrs. KEYS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. PATTISON of New York, Mr. DOWNEY, and Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts):

H.R. 4513. A bill to amend the Community Mental Health Centers Act to authorize a program for rape prevention and control; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HEINZ (for himself, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. MANN, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. KELLY):

H.R. 4514. A bill to establish a National Commission on Regulatory Reform; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Ms. HOLTZMAN:

H.R. 4515. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain that recipients of supplemental security income benefits, recipients of aid to families with dependent children, and recipients of assistance or benefits under the veterans' pension and compensation programs and certain other Federal and federally assisted programs will not have the amount of such benefits, aid, or assistance reduced because of post-1974 increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4516. 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 Ms. HOLTZMAN (for herself, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. CARTEE, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. HANNAFORD, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. JENNETTE, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. STEELMAN, Mr. STOKES, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. ZEPERETTI):

H.R. 4517. A bill to provide joint and survivor's annuity benefits under private pension plans based upon the participant's vested benefit; jointly to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD (for himself and Mr. MAGUIRE):

H.R. 4518. A bill to establish a policy for the management of oil and natural gas in the Outer Continental Shelf; to protect the marine and coastal environment; to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. PRESSLER, and Mr. PATTISON of New York):

H.R. 4519. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an excise tax on passenger automobiles based on fuel consumption rates and to allow a credit for the purchase of passenger automobiles which meet certain standards of fuel consumption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. MCCLOS-

KEY, Mr. NIX, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. STARK, Mr. SOLARZ, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 4520. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Controlled Substances Act relating to marihuana; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. CARR, Ms. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. FISH, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. LATTI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. NIX, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTISON of New York, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Ms. SCHROEDER, Mrs. SPELLMAN, and Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin):

H.R. 4521. A bill to amend section 127 of title 23 of the United States Code to reduce certain weights permitted on the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LATTI:

H.R. 4522. 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. LITTON (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. RIEGLE, and Mr. HARRINGTON):

H.R. 4523. A bill to adjust loan levels and target prices on the 1975, 1976, and 1977 crops of wheat, food grains, and cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LOTT:

H.R. 4524. A bill to amend section 1401a (e) of title 10, United States Code, to preclude a military member from receiving less retired pay by continued active service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCKAY:

H.R. 4525. A bill to amend the act of July 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 426), which authorized establishment of the Golden Spike National Historic Site, to increase the appropriation authorization ceiling relating to that site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA (for himself and Mrs. MINK):

H.R. 4526. A bill to provide for the normal flow of maritime interstate commerce between Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the West Coast, and to prevent certain interruptions thereof; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MELCHER:

H.R. 4527. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to provide that Army and Air Force National Guard technicians shall not be required to wear the military uniform while performing their duties in a civilian status; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 4528. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to correct certain inequities in the crediting of National Guard technician service in connection with civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4529. A bill to provide that, following adoption of this act, Veterans' Day be observed on the 11th of November of each year; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4530. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide the conditions under which disinterment of decedents in national cemeteries may be authorized; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4531. A bill to modify ammunition recordkeeping requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEZVINSKY:

H.R. 4532. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 relating to apportionment of funds to urbanized areas for

urban mass transportation projects; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 4533. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code with respect to the observance of Memorial Day and Veterans' Day, to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 4534. A bill to amend the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964 to permit officers and employees of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to receive compensation for damage to, or loss of, certain personal property; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H.R. 4535. A bill to authorize the disposal of tin from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 4536. A bill to return Veterans Day to its traditional date, November 11 of each year; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4537. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 4538. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Electric Power Production Authority in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURTHA:

H.R. 4539. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 to provide that employees in coke oven areas with levels of coal dust equivalent to such levels in underground coal mines shall be eligible for black lung benefits; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 4540. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 by designating a portion of the Allegheny River, Pa., for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 4541. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$7,500 the amount of outside earnings which (subject to further increases under the automatic adjustment provisions) is permitted each year without any deduction from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4542. A bill to provide for the monthly publication of a consumer price index for senior citizens and other social security beneficiaries, for use by the Congress in the determination of benefit increases under title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 4543. A bill to prohibit any change in the status of any member of the uniformed services who is in a missing status under chapter 10 of title 37, United States Code, until the provisions of the Paris Peace Accord of January 27, 1973, have been fully complied with, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. O'BRIEN (for himself, and Mr. FLOOD):

H.R. 4544. A bill to provide for emergency relief for small business concerns in connection with fixed price Government contracts; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 4545. A bill to amend the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide that no rescission of budget authority proposed by the President shall take effect unless and

until the Congress has passed a bill incorporating such rescission; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 4546. A bill to authorize the increase of the Federal share of certain projects under section 203 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 4547. A bill to authorize the increase of the Federal share of certain projects under title 23, United States Code; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 4548. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, as enacted by the Postal Reorganization Act, to provide that proposed changes in postal rates and classes shall be submitted to Congress and shall be ineffective if either House disapproves such changes by three-fifths vote, to repeal the authorization for temporary postal rates and classes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 4549. A bill to declare a national policy of converting to the metric system in the United States, and to establish a National Metric Conversion Board to coordinate the voluntary conversion to the metric system over a period of 10 years; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 4550. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for regular physical examinations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ELBERG, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, and Mr. HELSTOSKI):

H.R. 4551. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure by retail distributors of retail unit prices of consumer commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KOCH, Ms. LLOYD of Tennessee, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. MEZVINSKY, Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTISON of New York, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STARK, and Mr. WHITEHURST):

H.R. 4552. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure by retail distributors of retail unit prices of consumer commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT:

H.R. 4553. A bill to repeal the Occupational Safety and Health Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 4554. A bill to repeal the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4555. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from requiring an indirect source emission review as a part of any applicable implementation plan; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 4556. A bill to provide for the use of certain funds to promote scholarly, cultural, and artistic activities between Japan and

the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 4557. A bill to prohibit the sale of "Saturday night special" handguns in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4558. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to not less than 9 cents per mile the standard mileage allowance which may be used in determining the amount of the deduction allowed for expenses paid or incurred for the operation of an automobile in connection with the rendition of services to a charitable organization; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHULZE (for himself, Mr. FULTON, Mr. GOODLING, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. Mc DONALD of Georgia, Mr. MANN, Mr. ROONEY, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SPENCE, and Mr. WHITE):

H.R. 4559. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow taxpayers to designate that \$10 or less of their income tax be used to reduce the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SPELLMAN:

H.R. 4560. A bill to provide opportunities for employment to unemployed and underemployed persons, to assist States and local communities in providing needed public services and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 4561. A bill to guarantee to Federal employees the right to counsel during interrogations which may lead to disciplinary actions and to prevent agencies from obtaining unwarranted reports from employees concerning their private lives; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. SPELLMAN (for herself, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BRODHEAD, Ms. SCHROEDER, Mr. STOKES, Ms. ABZUG, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 4562. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove tax incentives to plant closings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STAGGERS (for himself and Mr. DEVINE):

H.R. 4563. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934 to provide long-term financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4564. A bill to extend the educational broadcasting facilities program and to provide authority for the support of demonstrations in telecommunications technologies for the distribution of health, education, and social service information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEELMAN:

H.R. 4565. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the special dependency requirements for entitlement to husband's and widower's insurance benefits and to make certain other changes so that benefits for husbands and widowers will be payable on the same basis as benefits for wives and widows, and to provide benefits for widowed fathers with minor children on the same basis as benefits for widowed mothers with minor children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4566. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no deductions on account of outside earnings will be made from the benefits of an individual who has attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4567. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no deduction on account of outside earnings shall be made from any widow's or widower's insurance benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 4568. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to certain charitable contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUDDS (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BAFALIS, Ms. CHISHOLM, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. RIEGLE, Ms. SCHROEDER, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. WALSH):

H.R. 4569. A bill to extend on an interim basis the jurisdiction of the United States over certain ocean areas and fish in order to protect the domestic fishing industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 4570. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide for the regulation of brokers, dealers, and banks trading in municipal securities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHALEN:

H.R. 4571. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the first \$3,000 of an individual's civil service retirement annuity (or other Federal retirement annuity) shall be exempt from income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 4572. A bill to provide for retirement after 30 years of actual civil service time, at any age; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4573. A bill to amend chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, to establish time limitations in applying for civil service retirement benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WHITE (for himself, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. MELCHER, Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee, Mr. ZEFERETTI, Mr. WINN, Mr. MANN, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. YATRON, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. MCEWEN, and Mr. CONTE):

H.R. 4574. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to strengthen the authority of the Administrator of General Services and National Archives and Records Service with respect to records management by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. WHITE (for himself and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois):

H.R. 4575. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment under part A (the hospital insurance program) for care and treatment furnished at a central radiation therapy treatment facility, and to provide full payment under part B (the supplementary medical insurance program) for radiation therapy services furnished by physicians to inpatients or outpatients of any hospital or any such facility; and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHITEHURST (for himself and Mr. MINETTA):

H.R. 4576. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to continue to operate and maintain the commissary stores of the agencies of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. WHITEHURST (for himself and Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia):

H.R. 4577. A bill to amend the Federal law relating to the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros on public lands in order to provide the authority needed to properly manage wild horses and burros in harmony with wildlife and other uses of the national resource land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 4578. A bill to authorize the increase of the Federal share of certain projects under title 23, United States Code; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. WHITEHURST (for himself, Mr. HANNAFORD, and Mr. ROBINSON):

H.R. 4579. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the widow of a veteran after age 60 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WON PAT:

H.R. 4580. A bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam to provide for the reorganization of the judicial system of Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 4581. A bill to authorize certain corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to merge or consolidate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BONKER:

H.R. 4582. A bill to extend, pending international agreement, the fisheries management responsibility and authority of the United States over the fish in certain areas in order to conserve and protect such fish from depletion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PASSMAN:

H.R. 4592. A bill making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BURKE of Florida:

H.J. Res. 293. 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 Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.J. Res. 294. Joint resolution designating the song "America the Beautiful" the "Bicentennial hymn for 1976"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI (for himself, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. BURKE of Florida, Mrs. FENWICK, and Mr. HUGHES):

H.J. Res. 295. Joint resolution to designate April 24, 1975, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JONES of Oklahoma (for himself, Mr. STEED, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. RISENHOOVER, and Mr. JARMAN):

H.J. Res. 296. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign nations to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition to be held at Tulsa, Okla., from May 16, 1976, through May 22, 1976; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.J. Res. 297. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Women in 1976; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. REES:

H.J. Res. 298. Joint resolution to disapprove Export-Import Bank financing of a nuclear reactor sale to South Korea; to the Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing.

By Mr. SEBELIUS (for himself, Mr. AMBRO, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. KETCHUM, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. LENT, Mr. McDONALD of Georgia, Mr. MANN, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. STARK, and Mr. THONE):

H.J. Res. 299. Joint resolution to amend title 5 of the United States Code to provide for the designation of the 11th day of November of each year as Veterans Day; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SOLARZ:

H.J. Res. 300. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to honor the estimated 6 million Jews killed by Nazi Germany during the Second World War; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FOUNTAIN:

H. Con. Res. 169. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning recognition by the European Security Conference of the Soviet Union's occupation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts:

H. Con. Res. 170. Concurrent resolution that an imposition of a ceiling on social security cost-of-living benefit increases not be enacted; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REES:

H. Con. Res. 171. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning the President's issuing a proclamation calling upon the several States and foreign nations to participate in the 1976 Pacific 21 Exhibition and Festival; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. SPELLMAN:

H. Con. Res. 172. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to designate a "National Day of Concern for Political Prisoners in the Soviet Union"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H. Res. 283. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations, studies, oversight, and functions of the Committee on the District of Columbia; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BURLISON of Texas:

H. Res. 284. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to limiting U.S. contributions to the United Nations, and with respect to the U.S. delegate refraining from voting in the General Assembly; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALEY:

H. Res. 285. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations and studies to be conducted by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H. Res. 286. Resolution in support of continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H. Res. 287. Resolution to provide for the expenses of the investigations and studies to be conducted by the Permanent Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on House Administration.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

51. The SPEAKER presented a petition of William E. and Jean M. Conrad, Florissant, Mo., relative to impeachment of certain judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

47. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to loans to livestock producers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

48. Also, memorial of the Legislature of

the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the status of American servicemen still listed as missing in action in Indochina; to the Committee on Armed Services.

49. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to rail service between the cities of Bartlesville and Oklahoma City; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

50. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, relative to the employment of illegal aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

51. Memorial of the Senate of the State of Arizona, relative to observing Veterans' Day on November 11 of each year; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

52. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to construction of a channel to the port of Sallisaw, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

53. Also, memorial of the Senate, of the State of Arizona, relative to the establishment of a national cemetery in Arizona; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 4583. A bill for the relief of Rosina C. Beltran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUCOIN:

H.R. 4584. A bill for the relief of Loren Ted Ward, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOGGS:

H.R. 4585. A bill for the relief of Jude Agnes Andrea Cucurullo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILLIP BURTON:

H.R. 4586. A bill for the relief of Maria Ottilia Solorzano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 4587. A bill granting a renewal of patent No. 54,296 relating to the badge of The American Legion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4588. A bill granting a renewal of patent No. 55,398 relating to the badge of the American Legion Auxiliary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4589. A bill granting a renewal of patent No. 92,187 relating to the badge of the Sons of The American Legion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4590. A bill for the relief of Sgt. Albin S. Chichlowski, U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MEYNER:

H.R. 4591. A bill for the relief of Mr. Harold J. Applin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FACTUAL DESCRIPTIONS OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Prepared by the Congressional Research Service pursuant to clause 5(d) of House rule X. Previous listing appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 4, 1975—page 5160:

H.R. 2000. January 23, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Extends the maximum period of veterans' eligibility for educational benefits from thirty-six months to forty-five months.

H.R. 2001. January 23, 1975. House Administration. Prohibits travel at Government expense outside the United States by Members of Congress who after the adjournment sine die of the last session of a Congress are not candidates for reelection in the next Congress.

H.R. 2002. January 23, 1975. Ways and

Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit an alternate method of deducting the depreciation expenses of certain by-product and waste energy conversion facilities.

H.R. 2003. January 23, 1975. Government Operations. Authorizes Federal payments to county governments to compensate for the tax immunity of Federal lands within their boundaries.

H.R. 2004. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Limits the authority of States and their subdivisions to impose income taxes on residents of other States.

H.R. 2005. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow certain individuals sixty-five years of age and over a limited credit against the income tax for the amount of real property taxes paid or accrued or the amount of rent constituting real property taxes paid during the taxable years.

H.R. 2006. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a deduction the ordinary and necessary expenses paid during the taxable year for the repair or improvement of property used by the taxpayer as his principal residence. Permits an owner of rental property as an option to amortize expenditures for the restoration of rental housing.

H.R. 2007. January 23, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Amends the Federal Aviation Act to prohibit air carriers from abandoning any route or discontinuing any service for which the Civil Aeronautics Board has issued a certificate without a finding by the Board that such abandonment or discontinuance is in the public interest.

H.R. 2008. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow an individual a credit against the income tax for the amount of any disaster evacuation expenses paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

H.R. 2009. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit employees receiving lump sums from tax-free pension or annuity plans on account of separation from employment to defer the tax on any gain at the time of distribution to the extent that an equivalent amount is reinvested in another such plan.

H.R. 2010. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit an additional personal exemption for a taxpayer if during all of the taxable year he has served as a tenured member in a volunteer fire company.

H.R. 2011. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit service charges paid by property owners to independent sewerage authorities to be deductible from gross income as part of the real property tax paid on such properties.

H.R. 2012. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act to authorize payment to married couples of Old-Age and Disability Insurance benefits which have been computed on the basis of their combined earnings record.

H.R. 2013. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited deduction from gross income for amounts paid by a taxpayer during the taxable year to rent his principal residence.

H.R. 2014. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a limited credit against the income tax the State and local general sales taxes paid or accrued by an individual during the taxable year.

H.R. 2015. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow any person engaged in a trade or business to deduct from gross income a portion of the additional investment made in such trade or business during the taxable year.

H.R. 2016. January 23, 1975. Ways and

Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit a taxpayer to take a depreciation deduction for capital expenses incurred in connecting a sewage line from the residence of the taxpayer to a municipal sewage system.

H.R. 2017. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by allowing services performed by ministers to constitute employment for the purpose of Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance. Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by allowing ministers and employing organizations to elect to treat the services performed by ministers as employment.

H.R. 2018. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by removing the limitation on the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits.

H.R. 2019. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit a taxpayer to deduct as an expense during the taxable year expenditures for the purpose of making any facility owned or leased by the taxpayer for use in connection with his trade or business more usable by handicapped and elderly individuals.

H.R. 2020. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a limited credit against the income tax the expenses paid by an individual during the taxable year to institutions of higher education for himself or for any other individual.

H.R. 2021. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to prohibit the payment of employment taxes by certain employers more than once per calendar quarter.

H.R. 2022. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to exclude from the gross income of an individual a limited amount of interest or dividends received from certain savings institutions.

H.R. 2023. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the percentage depletion allowance and the option to deduct intangible drilling and development costs for any oil or gas well located outside the United States. Eliminates foreign tax credit for any income derived from any such well.

H.R. 2024. January 23, 1975. Agriculture. Sets the level of price support for tobacco, under the Agricultural Act of 1949, at 75 percent of the parity price, if marketing quotas are in effect. Excludes from price-support eligibility any tobacco marketed in excess of 110 percent of the acreage poundage or poundage farm marketing quotas, if in effect, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

H.R. 2025. January 23, 1975. Government Operations. Directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to States and units of local government to assist in the execution of consumer protection plans.

H.R. 2026. January 23, 1975. Government Operations. Directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to States and units of local government to assist in the execution of consumer protection plans.

H.R. 2027. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Federal Trade Commission Act to include sales promotion games among unfair methods of competition.

H.R. 2028. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Federal Trade Commission Act to include sales promotion games among unfair methods of competition.

H.R. 2029. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Requires manufacturers to affix a permanent label stating the month and year of manufacture on consumer dur-

able products the design and performance of which are periodically changed so that the date of manufacture is important to an accurate description of the product.

H.R. 2030. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Requires manufacturers to affix a permanent label stating the month and year of manufacture on consumer durable products the design and performance of which are periodically changed so that the date of manufacture is important to an accurate description of the product.

H.R. 2031. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Requires manufacturers to display on a conspicuous label on each item of durable goods sold to consumers the performance life of each product. Declares the National Bureau of Standards to have final authority over the designations required by this Act, and requires the Federal Trade Commission to enforce the provisions of this Act.

H.R. 2032. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Requires manufacturers to display on a conspicuous label on each item of durable goods sold to consumers the performance life of each product. Declares the National Bureau of Standards to have final authority over the designations required by this Act, and requires the Federal Trade Commission to enforce the provisions of this Act.

H.R. 2033. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits any person engaged in commerce from selling any merchandise unless there is available for consumers at the place of sale the recent price histories of the products offered for sale.

H.R. 2034. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits any person engaged in commerce from selling any merchandise unless there is available for consumers at the place of sale the recent price histories of the products offered for sale.

H.R. 2035. January 23, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Authorizes free or reduced rate transportation under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to handicapped persons and persons who are sixty-five years of age or older. Amends the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize free or reduced rate transportation for persons who are sixty-five years of age or older. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to public and private entities to plan, research, and develop special transportation systems for the handicapped and the elderly.

H.R. 2036. January 23, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Authorizes free or reduced rate transportation under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to handicapped persons and persons who are sixty-five years of age or older. Amends the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize free or reduced rate transportation for persons who are sixty-five years of age or older. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to public and private entities to plan, research, and develop special transportation systems for the handicapped and the elderly.

H.R. 2037. January 23, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Establishes the Airport Noise Curfew Commission to study and make recommendations to the Congress regarding the establishment of curfews on nonmilitary aircraft operations over populated areas of the United States during normal sleeping hours.

H.R. 2038. January 23, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Establishes the Airport Noise Curfew Commission to study and make recommendations to the Congress regarding the establishment of curfews on nonmilitary aircraft operations over populated areas of the United States during normal sleeping hours.

H.R. 2039. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Repeals the statutory authority to

impose quotas on the importation of meat and meat products.

H.R. 2040. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Repeals the statutory authority to impose quotas on the importation of meat and meat products.

H.R. 2041. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by guaranteeing a minimum annual income to the elderly.

H.R. 2042. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by guaranteeing a minimum annual income to the elderly.

H.R. 2043. January 23, 1975. Education and Labor. Authorizes the Commissioner of Education to make grants to the Deganawidah-Quetzalcoatl University to be used for its development and improvement.

H.R. 2044. January 23, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Includes as creditable service for civil service retirement purposes service as an enrollee in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

H.R. 2045. January 23, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide upon request, and at no additional cost, an appropriate burial ceremony for any deceased veteran who is to be buried in any national cemetery in the National Cemetery System.

H.R. 2046. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by increasing the amount of outside income which an individual may earn without a reduction in Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits.

H.R. 2047. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Changes the requirements for naturalization to require the ability to read, write and speak words in ordinary usage in the language in which the applicant for citizenship is most literate.

H.R. 2048. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to increase the estate tax exemption, and to increase the estate tax marital deduction.

Permits the executor of an estate to elect an alternate valuation of certain lands used for farming, woodland or scenic open space.

H.R. 2049. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Establishes, under the Public Health Service Act, a system of comprehensive health care benefits which are to be provided by a health maintenance organization that is approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and by the State Health Commission or by a non-governmental organization that is engaged in providing such health services in consideration of predetermined payments or other periodic charges. Allows the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to contract with an insurance carrier whereby the Secretary shall pay all or part of the premiums of economically disadvantaged individuals enrolled with such insurance carrier.

H.R. 2050. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Establishes, under the Public Health Services Act, a system of comprehensive health care benefits which are to be provided by a health maintenance organization that is approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and by the State Health Commission or by a nongovernmental organization that is engaged in providing such health services in consideration of predetermined payments or other periodic charges. Allows the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to contract with an insurance carrier whereby the Secretary shall pay all or part of the premiums of economically disadvantaged individuals enrolled with such insurance carrier.

H.R. 2051. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 to increase the financial assistance available under the Act.

H.R. 2052. January 23, 1975. Banking, Currency and Housing. Amends the Bank Hold-

ing Company Act of 1956 to make it applicable to alien individuals.

H.R. 2053. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Standards of Official Conduct. Requires candidates for Federal office, Members of the Congress, and certain officers and employees of the United States to file statements with the Comptroller General with respect to their income and financial transactions.

H.R. 2054. January 23, 1975. Armed Services. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to transfer ownership of certain naval vessels to New York City for use as an intermodal transportation facility.

H.R. 2055. January 23, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Establishes the limit of the United States fishery zone at two hundred miles from the inner limit of the territorial sea.

Extends the jurisdiction of the United States over fish which originate in United States inland waters to wherever such fish range in the oceans except that jurisdiction does not extend into the fishery or territorial waters of another country.

H.R. 2056. January 23, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Establishes the limit of the United States fishery zone at two hundred miles from the inner limit of the territorial sea.

Extends the jurisdiction of the United States over fish which originate in United States inland waters to wherever such fish range in the oceans except that jurisdiction does not extend into the fishery or territorial waters of another country.

H.R. 2057. January 23, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Amends the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to grant hardship exemptions to persons for stocks or inventories of marine mammals of the order Cetacea shipped in interstate commerce.

H.R. 2058. January 23, 1975. Education and Labor. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a universal food service which will provide at least one free meal per day to all students in public and non-profit private schools of high school grade and under. Authorizes the Secretary to develop and make available to schools a nutrition education program.

H.R. 2059. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit the deduction of medical expenses of persons sixty-five years of age and over without reducing the expenses by the percentage exclusion.

H.R. 2060. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a deduction from gross income amounts paid during the taxable year for the support of a father or mother sixty-five years of age or over, or a mother not gainfully employed and divorced or separated under a decree of separate maintenance.

H.R. 2061. January 23, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Directs the Administrator of the General Services Administration to transfer the Old Post Office Building located in the District of Columbia to the National Endowment for the Arts.

H.R. 2062. January 23, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Regulates surface coal mining operations through a permit program administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Requires applicants to meet minimum environmental protection performance standards. Allows States to establish surface mining control programs at least as stringent as minimum Federal standards.

Includes provisions to fund mineral resources research programs and to provide for reclamation of abandoned mine sites. Authorizes the Secretary of Labor to extend unemployment assistance to individuals left jobless as a result of enforcement of surface mining requirements.

H.R. 2063. January 23, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Designates certain public

lands and waters in Alaska as units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Park System, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Forest System.

H.R. 2064. January 23, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. States that a person who is not an enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation of Oregon shall not be entitled to receive by devise or inheritance any interest in trust or restricted lands within the Umatilla Indian Reservation, if while the decedent's estate is pending before the Examiner of Inheritance, the Confederated Tribes pay to the Secretary of the Interior the fair market value of such interest.

H.R. 2065. January 23, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Stipulates the procedures whereby the consolidation of lands within the Umatilla Indian Reservation into the ownership of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and the individual members thereof is to be effectuated. Authorizes acquisitions by the Secretary of the Interior of any lands or interests in lands within, adjacent to, or in close proximity to the Reservation.

H.R. 2066. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited credit against tax or a limited deduction from income equal to the ordinary and necessary expenses paid during the taxable year for the improvement of the thermal design of the principal residence of the taxpayer.

H.R. 2067. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited credit against tax or a limited deduction from income equal to the ordinary and necessary expenses paid during the taxable year for the improvement of the thermal design of the principal residence of the taxpayer.

H.R. 2068. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited credit against tax or a limited deduction from income equal to the ordinary and necessary expenses paid during the taxable year for the improvement of the thermal design of the principal residence of the taxpayer.

H.R. 2069. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Requires that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Limits the Director's term of office to ten years. Prohibits anyone over seventy years of age from serving as Director.

H.R. 2070. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Requires the destruction of files maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to Members of Congress after each member has been given the opportunity to examine such files. Requires the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to notify the Speaker of the House or the President pro tempore of the Senate of the existence of certain other files which are not subject to examination.

H.R. 2071. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Establishes regulations for the settlement of disputed title claims to certain real properties alleged to be public lands of the United States.

H.R. 2072. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a deduction from gross income for costs paid by the taxpayer for the custodial care of a dependent incurred as a result of Down's syndrome.

H.R. 2073. January 23, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Amends the Organic Act of Guam to provide for the removal of the existing limitation on the public debt by referendum of the people of Guam.

H.R. 2074. January 23, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate employees of the Department to make arrests, execute war-

rants and conduct investigations concerning crimes against the United States. Allows the Secretary to designate employees of any Federal agency, State or political subdivision to act as special policemen in areas of the National Park System.

H.R. 2075. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Increases the penalties for use of a firearm in the commission of a felony.

H.R. 2076. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to exclude limited amounts received as dividends or interest on deposits in a savings institution.

H.R. 2077. January 23, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act to extend medicare hospital coverage to include drugs. Establishes a Formulary Committee within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to prepare and maintain a listing of qualified drugs.

H.R. 2078. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits certain enumerated unfair consumer practices. Establishes procedures to govern the maintenance of class action suits by persons suffering damage as a result of an unfair consumer practice.

H.R. 2079. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits certain enumerated unfair consumer practices. Establishes procedures to govern the maintenance of class action suits by persons suffering damage as a result of an unfair consumer practice.

H.R. 2080. January 23, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Automobile Information Disclosure Act to require disclosure of additional information relating to fuel consumption of certain automobiles.

H.R. 2081. January 23, 1975. Agriculture. Revises eligibility requirements and the portion of income to be paid for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964. Authorizes the use of food coupons for the purchase of prepared meals which are delivered to disabled individuals by a public agency or non-profit organization.

H.R. 2082. January 23, 1975. Agriculture. Revises eligibility requirements and the portion of income to be paid for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964. Authorizes the use of food coupons for the purchase of prepared meals which are delivered to disabled individuals by a public agency or non-profit organization.

H.R. 2083. January 23, 1975. Agriculture. Revises eligibility requirements and the portion of income to be paid for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964. Authorizes the use of food coupons for the purchase of prepared meals which are delivered to disabled individuals by a public agency or non-profit organization.

H.R. 2084. January 23, 1975. Agriculture. Revises eligibility requirements and the portion of income to be paid for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964. Authorizes the use of food coupons for the purchase of prepared meals which are delivered to disabled individuals by a public agency or non-profit organization.

H.R. 2085. January 23, 1975. Agriculture. Revises eligibility requirements and the portion of income to be paid for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964. Authorizes the use of food coupons for the purchase of prepared meals which are delivered to disabled individuals by a public agency or non-profit organization.

H.R. 2086. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2087. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2088. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to a certain individual in connection with a permanent paralysis sustained by such individual after discharge from military service.

H.R. 2089. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2090. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2091. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2092. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2093. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Specifies the tax treatment of certain individuals under the Internal Revenue Code.

H.R. 2094. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2095. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares certain individuals lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2096. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2097. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2098. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2099. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2100. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2101. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Specifies the treatment of a certain individual with respect to third person tort liability claims by the United States.

H.R. 2102. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2103. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares certain individuals lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2104. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Waives the statute of limitations for certain individuals with respect to beginning action on tort claims against the United States.

H.R. 2105. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to a certain individual in full settlement of such individual's claims against the United States for false imprisonment.

H.R. 2106. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted

to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2107. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares certain individuals lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2108. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to a certain individual in full settlement of such individual's tort claim against the United States.

H.R. 2109. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to a certain individual in compensation for accumulated leave for which credit was lost while such individual was hospitalized.

H.R. 2110. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Specifies the treatment of a certain individual under the Social Security Act.

H.R. 2111. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Specifies the tax treatment of the estate of a certain individual under the Internal Revenue Code.

H.R. 2112. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Authorizes classification of a certain individual as a child for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2113. January 23, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Montana to certain individuals.

H.R. 2114. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Relieves a certain individual of liability to the United States for certain overpayments of retired pay.

H.R. 2115. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Attorney General to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, arrest and bond in the case of a certain individual.

H.R. 2116. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2117. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares that for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act a certain individual is considered to be the natural-born alien son of a certain citizen of the United States.

H.R. 2118. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual a child for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2119. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual a child for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2120. January 23, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to certain individuals in full settlement of such individuals' claims against the United States.

H.R. 2121. January 27, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Regulates surface and underground coal mining operations through a permit program administered by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Requires applicants to meet minimum environmental protection performance standards.

Sets forth a system for gradual phasing out of all surface coal mining operations. Allows States to establish surface mining control programs at least as stringent as minimum Federal standards.

Creates an Abandoned Coal Mine Stabilization Fund for use by the Chief of the Corps of Engineers and the Secretary of Agriculture in stabilizing abandoned mine site lands.

H.R. 2122. January 27, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amend the Natural Gas Act to establish a priority system for certain agricultural uses of natural gas.

H.R. 2122. January 27, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Specifies that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits.

H.R. 2124. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance. Sets forth the procedures by which Federal employees may elect such coverage.

H.R. 2125. January 27, 1975. Banking, Currency and Housing. Establishes the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation as a corporation independent of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Establishes a presidentially-appointed Board of Trustees to govern the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Revises various administrative procedures of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

H.R. 2126. January 27, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Defines the term "food supplement" as it appears in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Disallows the requirement of warning labels for and the limiting of ingredients in "food supplements" by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare unless such article is intrinsically injurious to health in the recommended dosage.

H.R. 2127. January 27, 1975. Agriculture. Requires emergency loans extended by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, to be repaid within twenty years. Authorizes the Secretary to increase the personnel for processing these loans to ranchers and farmers as a result of the severe blizzard in the midwest in January 1975.

H.R. 2128. January 27, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify procedures for consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses. Extends the maximum time of license and license renewal for the operation of any class of station from three to five years.

H.R. 2129. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited credit against the income tax for the expenses of education above the twelfth grade paid by the taxpayer for providing an education for himself or any other individual.

H.R. 2130. January 27, 1975. Judiciary. Incorporates the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs.

H.R. 2131. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Revises the tax rates for Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance and hospital insurance under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Raises the ceiling on income taxable for Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance under the Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Provides that one-third of the cost of the Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance program be borne by the Federal Government.

H.R. 2132. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by allowing an individual who is 65 years of age or older to elect to exempt his income from Social Security taxes.

Amends the Social Security Act by redefining employment and self-employment to exclude service performed by an individual who is 65 years of age or older who has elected to exempt the income derived from such service from Social Security taxes.

H.R. 2133. January 27, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the Public Health Service Act, to conduct, make grants, and enter into contracts for research in the biomedical, contraceptive development, behavioral, and program implementa-

tion fields related to family planning and population.

H.R. 2134. January 27, 1975. Foreign Affairs. Authorizes the Secretary of State to furnish free transportation to United States citizens twenty-one years of age or older who desire to establish permanent residence in a foreign country and who relinquish their right to reenter the United States for sixty-five years.

H.R. 2135. January 27, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Natural Gas Act to create a Federal Energy Security Corporation. Authorizes the corporation to acquire rights to develop natural gas or oil on certain lands and to acquire refining and transportation facilities. Directs the Corporation to offer refined oil and gas products to consumers at fair and reasonable prices.

H.R. 2136. January 27, 1975. Armed Services. Prohibits changes in the classification of any member of the Armed Forces who is in a missing status unless (1) the President has taken all reasonable measures to account for all such members and to enforce certain provisions of the Paris Peace Accord of January 27, 1973; and (2) the next of kin of such member have not filed an objection to the reclassification.

H.R. 2137. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited credit against the income tax for each personal exemption and a limited credit for the expenses of commuting or business-related highway travel.

Increases the excise tax on gasoline, diesel and special motor fuels, and repeals the deduction from income of State and local taxes on certain motor fuels.

H.R. 2138. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Suspends for 90 days the authority of the President to increase tariffs on petroleum or petroleum products.

H.R. 2139. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Suspends for 90 days the authority of the President to increase tariffs on petroleum and petroleum products.

H.R. 2140. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Suspends for 90 days the authority of the President to increase tariffs on petroleum or petroleum products.

H.R. 2141. January 27, 1975. Armed Services. Entitles person to retired pay compensation if such person is determined by the Secretary concerned to be permanently or totally disabled under the standard schedule of rating disabilities in use by the Veterans' Administration.

H.R. 2142. January 27, 1975. Judiciary. Establishes the Bicentennial Constitutional Commission to study and make recommendations on proposed amendments to the Constitution which would modify the institutions of the three branches of the Federal Government.

H.R. 2143. January 27, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Authorizes the allowance of creditable service for civil service retirement benefits to Federal employees and Members of Congress who have performed service in the employment of a State, or political subdivision thereof, in the carrying out of any program authorized and financed by Act of Congress, if certain specified conditions are met.

H.R. 2144. January 27, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Authorizes the President to designate February 20 of each year as Postal Employees Day.

H.R. 2145. January 27, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Requires that labor disputes within the United States Postal Service by supervisory organizations and the Service be submitted to an arbitration board.

H.R. 2146. January 27, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Gives retention preference to certain Federal employees who are former members of the Armed Forces retired on disability incurred in the line of duty in wartime, whenever there is a reduction in force.

H.R. 2147. January 27, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Empowers the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to execute the obligations of the United States under the international treaty entitled the "Convention on Psychotropic Substances" which is designed to establish suitable controls over manufacture, distribution, transfer, and use of certain psychotropic substances. Stipulates that the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 is the appropriate framework for control of psychotropic substances.

H.R. 2148. January 27, 1975. Judiciary. Amends the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by extending to fifteen years the prohibition of the denial of an individual's voting rights because of his failure to comply with any test or device used in determining eligibility to vote within the previous ten years.

H.R. 2149. January 27, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Terminates the Airlines Mutual Aid Agreement.

H.R. 2150. January 27, 1975. Agriculture. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to cancel one-half the principal or \$10,000 of the principal, whichever is lesser, of loans made to emergency areas under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. Prohibits interest charges on the remaining principal of such loans from exceeding 1 percent per year.

H.R. 2151. January 27, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Directs the Federal Power Commission to review and modify plans submitted by natural gas pipelines for curtailing sales to specific customers and authorizes the commission to direct transfers of available supplies of natural gas in order to meet regional needs.

H.R. 2152. January 27, 1975. Agriculture. Revises eligibility requirements and the portion of income to be paid for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964. Authorizes the use of food coupons for the purchase of prepared meals which are delivered to disabled individuals by a public agency or non-profit organization.

H.R. 2153. January 27, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Amends the National Trails System Act to authorize a study to determine the feasibility of designating the Pacific Northwest Trail in Idaho, Montana, and Washington as a national scenic trail.

H.R. 2154. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited credit against the income tax for the expenses of education above the twelfth grade paid by the taxpayer for providing an education for himself or any other individual.

H.R. 2155. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by removing the limitation on the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits.

Redefines wages and employment for the purpose of determining eligibility for supplemental security income benefits.

H.R. 2156. January 27, 1975. Banking, Currency and Housing. Authorizes the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to terminate the insurance of any bank which fails to pay the Federal funds interest rate on all tax and loan accounts maintained at such bank.

H.R. 2157. January 27, 1975. Banking, Currency and Housing. Authorizes the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to terminate the insurance of any bank which fails to pay the Federal funds interest rate on all tax and loan accounts maintained at such bank.

H.R. 2158. January 27, 1975. Banking, Currency and Housing. Authorizes the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to terminate the insurance of any bank which fails to pay the Federal funds interest rate on all tax and loan accounts maintained at such bank.

H.R. 2159. January 27, 1975. Judiciary. Authorizes the Attorney General to approve

funds to reimburse a medical facility for treatment of an alien unlawfully in the United States if the treatment was given for a medical emergency and the facility is unable to recover its costs in providing such treatment from any public assistance program.

H.R. 2160. January 27, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 to provide for the reorganization under such Act of a railroad heretofore found to be reorganizable under the Bankruptcy Act and later found not to be reorganizable.

H.R. 2161. January 27, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Directs the Secretary of Transportation to fix the pay scales of the police forces of Washington National Airport and Dulles International Airport in accordance with provisions of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958.

H.R. 2162. January 27, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Authorizes officers and employees of the United States to accept for the United States the voluntary services of certain students.

H.R. 2163. January 27, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Terminates the Airlines Mutual Aid Agreement.

H.R. 2164. January 27, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2165. January 27, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to a certain individual in full settlement of such individual's claims against the United States for certain overtime earnings accrued while such individual was employed by the Alaska Road Commission within the Department of the Interior.

H.R. 2166. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to reduce by a limited amount the taxes due on individual income for the 1974 taxable year. Increases the low income allowance and the percentage standard deduction. Permits a limited credit against the income tax for earned income. Revises the corporate income tax to increase the investment credit and the corporate surtax exemption.

H.R. 2167. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by removing the limitation on the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits.

H.R. 2168. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to tax married and unmarried individuals at the same rate as married individuals filing jointly.

H.R. 2169. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to exempt from the excise tax automobile bus chassis or automobile bus bodies which are to be used predominantly by the purchaser in public passenger transportation services.

H.R. 2170. January 27, 1975. Ways and Means. Requires Congressional approval of all tariffs, fees, or quotas imposed by the President on petroleum imports.

H.R. 2171. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Clean Air Act to prohibit the requirement of an indirect source emission review as part of an implementation plan under the Act.

H.R. 2172. January 28, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Extends the outer boundary of the United States fishing zone to a line following the two hundred meter depth contour except that each point on the line shall be at least forty-seven nautical miles from the outer limit of the United States Territorial Sea.

Permits the continuation of established foreign fisheries in the United States fishing zone to the extent that such fisheries have been conducted during the ten years prior to this Act.

Directs the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Interior to determine the extent of foreign fishing to be permitted in the United States fishing zone.

H.R. 2173. January 28, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Establishes a United States fishery zone contiguous with the outer limits of the Continental Shelf.

Authorizes the seizure of vessels which violate this Act. Includes sedentary species inhabiting the Continental Shelf seabed under the provisions of this Act.

H.R. 2174. January 28, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Establishes a fishery zone contiguous with the territorial sea of the United States having a limit of two hundred miles beyond the inner limit of the territorial sea.

H.R. 2175. January 28, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to allow the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to accept State certification as discharging his responsibilities under certain provisions for the development and construction of adequate waste treatment facilities.

H.R. 2176. January 28, 1975. Education and Labor. Amends the Emergency School Aid Act by extending to Franco-Americans the same benefits afforded to other minority groups under that Act.

H.R. 2177. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Tariff Schedules of the United States concerning items exported and returned to exempt the value of components manufactured in the United States and exported which were not advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad from the dutiable value of an imported article.

Defines the method of determining the value of United States components and the value of the imported article.

H.R. 2178. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a limited credit against the income tax certain amounts for individuals sixty-five years of age or over.

H.R. 2179. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to revise the method of taxing accumulation distributions from trusts.

Requires property transferred to a trust at less than fair market value to be held at least three years to obtain capital gain treatment of any gain realized upon the disposition of such property.

H.R. 2180. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Tariff Schedules of the United States to suspend the duty on certain aircraft components.

H.R. 2181. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide duty-free treatment of any aircraft engine used as a temporary replacement for an aircraft engine being overhauled within the United States if duty was paid on such replacement engine during a previous importation.

H.R. 2182. January 28, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service.

Extends to Federal law enforcement and firefighter personnel who were reemployed annuitants on July 12, 1974, the benefits provided to other Federal law enforcement and firefighter personnel subsequent to that date.

H.R. 2183. January 28, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the use of ad valorem taxes as a user charge system.

H.R. 2184. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to revise procedures for consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses. Extends the maximum time of license and license renewal for the operation of broadcasting stations from three to five years.

H.R. 2185. January 28, 1975. Armed Services. Authorizes the payment of separation pay to regular enlisted members of the Armed Forces who are involuntarily separated after five or more years of honorable service.

H.R. 2186. January 28, 1975. Education and Labor. Amends the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 by exempting certain individuals employed in the harvesting or preparation of seafood from the child labor provisions of the Act.

H.R. 2187. January 28, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Authorizes 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.

Establishes the Fishermen's Association Insurance Loan Fund under the Secretary and authorizes the Secretary to establish the Fishing Vessel Reinsurance Fund to finance loans authorized by this Act.

H.R. 2188. January 28, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to carry out a program of exploratory fishing in the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific fisheries of the United States for the purpose of assisting in the development and utilization of species of fish suitable for industrial uses.

H.R. 2189. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Declares that the Federal Communications Act shall not be construed to require the availability of broadcasting time to any person. Repeals the "equal time" provision relating to availability of broadcasting time to legally qualified candidates for public office.

Repeals the prohibition on political editorializing by noncommercial educational broadcasting stations.

H.R. 2190. January 28, 1975. Armed Services. Prohibits the exclusion from duty involving combat of women members of the Army and Air Force solely on the basis of sex.

H.R. 2191. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Increases the number of United States district court judges for certain Federal judicial districts.

Increases the salaries of certain Federal judges and judicial officials.

H.R. 2192. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits the shipment or sale in interstate commerce of beverage containers which are not returnable. Authorizes the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish procedures for certification of beverage containers as returnable.

H.R. 2193. January 28, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Sets the monthly rate for service pensions to be paid by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to veterans of World War I, their widows, or their children.

H.R. 2194. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a credit against the income tax a specified amount based on the fuel consumption rate of new passenger automobiles.

Requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to determine the fuel consumption rate of each model of passenger automobile sold within the United States.

H.R. 2195. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by removing the limitation on the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits. Requires that the present earnings limitation be phased out over a three-year period.

H.R. 2196. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by removing the limitation on the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits.

H.R. 2197. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by removing the limitation on the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits.

H.R. 2198. January 27, 1975. Banking, Currency and Housing. Amends the Consumer Credit Protection Act to prohibit discrimination with respect to credit applicants on the basis of age.

H.R. 2199. January 28, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Specifies that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits.

H.R. 2200. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income a limited amount received during the taxable year as a pension or annuity or other benefit under a public retirement system or by any individual sixty-five years of age or over.

H.R. 2201. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a credit against the income tax the amount of property taxes, or the amount of rent constituting real property taxes, paid or accrued during the taxable year for individuals who are sixty-five years of age or who are disabled.

H.R. 2202. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by increasing the amount of outside income which an individual may earn without a reduction in Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits. Revises the method of calculating the amount of allowable outside earnings.

H.R. 2203. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Suspends for 90 days the authority of the President to increase tariffs on petroleum or petroleum products.

H.R. 2204. January 28, 1975. House Administration. Directs certain legislative officers to enter into agreements with Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia to withhold State or District of Columbia income taxes of each Member of Congress or specified employees subject to such income tax, and who voluntarily agrees to such withholding.

Authorizes the Committee on House Administration to review such agreement.

H.R. 2205. January 28, 1975. Education and Labor. Authorizes financial assistance for public service employment programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. Makes special economic development assistance available to areas with unemployment rates of 6 percent or more.

Places the responsibility for administration of the program under the Secretary of Labor with the concurrence, as appropriate, of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

H.R. 2206. January 28, 1975. Education and Labor. Amends the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to the governing boards of rural Mexican-American community land grants to fund demonstration projects for the purpose of combating poverty in and preserving the Mexican-American culture of such communities.

H.R. 2207. January 28, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Establishes a Commission to guarantee the community land grants to certain lands belonging to defendants of former Mexican citizens, in accordance with provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

Establishes procedures for the transfer of lands and authorizes funds for land acquisition proceedings by the Commission.

H.R. 2208. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Creates the Civil Rights Enforcement Office as

an independent agency to enforce the Civil Rights Acts and all provisions of the Constitution protecting and securing the civil rights of citizens.

Stipulates that the Director of the Office shall be appointed by the Supreme Court and confirmed by the Senate.

H.R. 2209. January 28, 1975. Education and Labor. Establishes a national policy and program to achieve full employment of all Americans able and willing to work. Creates a Stand-by Job Corps and a Job Guarantee Office to provide public service and private employment.

H.R. 2210. January 28, 1975. House Administration. Forbids the States from denying citizens the right to vote in a Federal election solely because they are outside the United States during such election.

Directs the States to follow certain enumerated procedures in supplying citizens with absentee ballots.

H.R. 2211. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Makes it a Federal crime to kill, assault or intimidate any officer or employee of the Federal Communications Commission performing investigative, inspection or law enforcement functions.

H.R. 2212. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Excludes from taxable income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the first \$750 of dividends or interest earned on deposits in certain savings banks.

H.R. 2213. January 28, 1975. Education and Labor. Amends the Equal Opportunities Act of 1974 to prohibit any agency of the Federal Government from requiring educational institutions, as a prerequisite to the receipt of Federal funds, to provide such agency with access to records which concern race, religion, sex or national origin except when unlawful discrimination has been alleged.

H.R. 2214. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Clean Air Act to suspend motor vehicle emission controls in all parts of the United States except for certain designated air quality control regions.

Prohibits the Administrator of the Environmental Control Agency and the States from enforcing motor vehicle emissions control standards in areas outside designated regions during the suspension period.

H.R. 2215. January 28, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Revises the pay structure for Federal employees whose duties primarily relate to firefighting.

H.R. 2216. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income limited amounts received as interest on any deposit or withdrawable account in a bank or certain other savings institutions.

H.R. 2217. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits the Consumer Product Safety Commission from making a ruling or order restricting the sale or manufacture of firearms or ammunition.

H.R. 2218. January 28, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Specifies that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits.

H.R. 2219. January 28, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to pay service pensions to certain World War I veterans, their widows, and their children.

H.R. 2220. January 28, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Amends the Mineral Act of 1920 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue certificates of public convenience and necessity to aid in construction of certain pipelines. Allows certified pipeline carriers to exercise the power of eminent domain in the United States district courts to acquire rights-of-way for coal pipelines.

H.R. 2221. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by removing the limitation on the amount of

outside income which an individual may earn while receiving Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits.

H.R. 2222. January 28, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Terminates the Airlines Mutual Aid Agreement.

H.R. 2223. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Revises the Copyright Law of the United States.

H.R. 2224. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to tax married and unmarried individuals at the same rate as married individuals filing jointly.

H.R. 2225. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to tax married and unmarried individuals at the same rate as married individuals filing jointly.

H.R. 2226. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to tax married and unmarried individuals at the same rate as married individuals filing jointly.

H.R. 2227. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to tax married and unmarried individuals at the same rate as married individuals filing jointly.

H.R. 2228. January 28, 1975. Agriculture. Revises the eligibility requirements for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to exclude individuals who receive one-half of their income from an individual who is not eligible for food coupons.

H.R. 2229. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to prohibit the payment of employment taxes by certain employers more than once per calendar quarter.

H.R. 2230. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Grants amnesty to those persons who failed or refused to register for the draft or who have failed or refused induction into the Armed Forces of the United States or who have deserted the Armed Forces between August 4, 1964, and January 27, 1973. Authorizes the full restoration of citizenship to those who renounced such citizenship because of disapproval of involvement of the United States in Indochina.

H.R. 2231. January 28, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to carry out a national aquaculture development program. Defines aquaculture as the culture and husbandry of aquatic organisms.

H.R. 2232. January 28, 1975. Rules. Establishes a Joint Committee on Intelligence Information to conduct a continuing review of the effectiveness of the intelligence gathering activities of the Government relating to national security and to conduct a study of the problems faced by the intelligence gathering agencies of the Government.

H.R. 2233. January 28, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Directs the Secretary of the Army to remove Shooters' Island at the mouth of Arthur Kill in New York.

H.R. 2234. January 28, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Extends veterans benefits to those persons recognized as members of the United States military forces serving between November 12, 1918, and July 2, 1921.

H.R. 2235. January 28, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Extends hospital and medical care to certain persons who served during World War I and World War II in foreign armed forces that were allies of the United States.

H.R. 2236. January 28, 1975. Education and Labor. Directs the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts to develop a program to further cultural activities by making unused railroad passenger depots available to communities for such activities.

H.R. 2237. January 28, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Terminates the Airlines Mutual Aid Agreement.

H.R. 2238. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code

to exclude from gross income a certain amount of the adjusted gross practice income of a physician, dentist, or optometrist who practices in a physician shortage area.

Requires the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to certify each year the physician shortage areas in each State.

H.R. 2239. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to require that interest be paid to individual taxpayers on the calendar year basis who file their returns before March 1, if the refund check is not mailed out within a certain period after the return is filed.

H.R. 2240. January 28, 1975. Agriculture. Amends the Food Stamp Act of 1964 by prohibiting increases in the portion of income to be paid for coupons unless such an increase is enacted by Congress.

H.R. 2241. January 28, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Establishes the National Conservation Area of the California Desert.

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop and implement a comprehensive plan for the management, use, and protection of the natural resource lands within the conservation area.

H.R. 2242. January 28, 1975. Banking, Currency and Housing. Directs that paper money printed after January 1, 1976, shall have the denomination imprinted on it in braille.

H.R. 2243. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Requires proceedings in certain United States courts to be conducted bilingually under certain circumstances. Directs the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to determine and supply the personnel and facilities necessary to conduct bilingual proceedings as required by this Act.

H.R. 2244. January 28, 1975. Agriculture. Amends the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for the quarterly adjustment of the price support level for milk.

H.R. 2245. January 28, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Redesignates the date for the observance of Veterans Day.

H.R. 2246. January 28, 1975. Government Operations. Amends the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to require the President to include in the annual budget an item for not less than \$2,000,000,000 to be applied toward reduction of the national debt.

H.R. 2247. January 28, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Amends the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to establish a special annual entrance permit for handicapped persons for use at designated park and recreation areas at reduced admission fees or without fees.

H.R. 2248. January 28, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Redesignates the date for observance of Memorial Day and Veterans Day.

H.R. 2249. January 28, 1975. Science and Technology. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to make grants to local fire departments for the purchase of firefighting equipment.

H.R. 2250. January 28, 1975. Science and Technology. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to provide Federal assistance to local fire departments in the purchase of certain firefighting equipment.

H.R. 2251. January 28, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Directs the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to construct a Veterans' Administration hospital in the southern area of New Jersey.

H.R. 2252. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional district judges for Indiana.

H.R. 2253. January 28, 1975. Education and Labor. Establishes a National Office for Migrant and Seasonal Farm workers, within the Community Services Administration, to develop policies, administer Federal laws, and coordinate Federal programs designed to assist seasonal farmworkers.

H.R. 2254. January 28, 1975. Government Operations. Establishes the Office of Spanish-

Speaking Affairs in the Executive Office of the President to assist Federal agencies in developing and implementing programs and policies designed to help Spanish-speaking and Spanish-surnamed Americans. Establishes a coordinating Council on Spanish-Speaking Affairs to develop and implement agreements designed to reduce conflict among Federal agencies in carrying out programs to assist Spanish-speaking Americans.

H.R. 2255. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Requires proceedings in certain United States courts to be conducted bilingually under certain circumstances. Directs the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to determine and supply the personnel and facilities necessary to conduct bilingual proceedings as required by this Act.

H.R. 2256. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Defines the term "food supplement" as it appears in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Disallows the requirement of warning labels for and the limiting of ingredients in "food supplements" by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare unless such article is intrinsically injurious to health in the recommended dosage.

H.R. 2257. January 28, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Valley Forge National Historical Park in Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2258. January 28, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Abolishes the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries established by the Federal Salary Act of 1967.

H.R. 2259. January 28, 1975. Agriculture. Amends the Agriculture Act of 1949 to fix the loan rate payable under the Act for the 1974 and 1975 crops of corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat. Revises the amount that a household may be required to pay for food stamps under the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

H.R. 2260. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Exempts vehicles used exclusively in soil and water conservation from the highway use tax.

H.R. 2261. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to prohibit the President from increasing the price of crude oil beyond December, 1974 levels.

H.R. 2262. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Extends the maximum term of license and license renewal for the operation of broadcasting stations from three to five years.

H.R. 2263. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Creates a Federal Energy Commission to regulate rates and charges for energy resource products. Prohibits persons engaged in commerce in the business of refining energy products to acquire an interest in energy resource product extraction, energy pipeline, or energy marketing assets. Directs the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission to examine independently the relationship of those engaged in one or more branches of the energy industry.

H.R. 2264. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by removing the limitation on the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits.

H.R. 2265. January 28, 1975. Government Operations. Directs the Administrator of General Services to assist Federal agencies with respect to records creation, maintenance, use, and disposition. Directs the Administrator to make inspections and formulate rules regarding Federal records. Establishes a Records Review Board to review orders issued by the Administrator. Grants the Administrator custody and control over the National Archives Building and its contents.

H.R. 2266. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Social Security Act by authorizing the payment of

Federal matching funds to States for any hospital or nursing home which is participating in the medicare program only if such hospital or nursing home also participates in the Medicare program.

H.R. 2267. January 28, 1975. Foreign Affairs. Establishes the Agricultural Products Export Control Board to provide for the allocation among end use buyers of agricultural commodities exported from the United States when necessary by taking into account domestic need, carryover reserves, domestic price levels, balance of payments, food dependency of other nations, and reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and other nations.

H.R. 2268. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Establishes a Long-Term Care Services program under the Medicare program of the Social Security Act to provide home health, homemakers, nutrition, long-term institutional care, day care, foster home, and outpatient mental health services. Specifies that these services shall be delivered by community long-term care centers under the direction and control of a State long-term care agency.

H.R. 2269. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Revises the method of calculating the inpatient hospital deductible under the Medicare program of the Social Security Act. Directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to redetermine the deductible amount annually to reflect increases in hospital costs and general increases in Social Security cash benefits.

H.R. 2270. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by including the services of clinical psychologists under the Medicare supplementary medical insurance program.

H.R. 2271. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Subjects any dog or cat products unlawfully imported into the United States or shipped in interstate commerce to seizure and forfeiture as provided for violations of the customs laws.

H.R. 2272. January 28, 1975. Education and Labor. Establishes a National Overseas Education Board, within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which shall have responsibility for the maintenance and operation of elementary and secondary schools for the minor dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense stationed in foreign countries.

H.R. 2273. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by including the services of optometrists under the Medicare program.

H.R. 2274. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act to extend Medicare hospital coverage to include drugs. Establishes a Formulary Committee within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to prepare and maintain a listing of qualified drugs.

H.R. 2275. January 28, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act to include routine annual physical examinations under the Medicare supplementary medical insurance program.

H.R. 2276. January 28, 1975. Education and Labor. Judiciary. Amends the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to authorize the Administrator of the United States Courts to appoint a special bar examination committee to re-examine and grade otherwise qualified minority group applicants to a State bar, under certain circumstances.

Directs the Administrator to prepare a report regarding discrimination against minority group law school applicants, law school students, or lawyers.

H.R. 2277. January 28, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Establishes a National Commission on Regulatory Reform to study and make recommendations on the activities

and effect on the economy of certain Federal regulatory agencies.

H.R. 2278. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Specifies the treatment of a certain individual for purposes of administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2279. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to a certain individual in full settlement of such individual's claims against the United States for death indemnity compensation based upon the death of such individual's son.

H.R. 2280. January 27, 1975. Judiciary. Declares certain individuals lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2281. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Authorizes classification of a certain individual as a child for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2282. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Authorizes classification of a certain individual as a child for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2283. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Authorizes classification of a certain individual as a child for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2284. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Authorizes classification of a certain individual as a child for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2285. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Specifies the treatment of a certain individual for purposes of administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2286. January 28, 1975. Judiciary. Declares certain individuals lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2287. January 29, 1975. Rules. Declares that the House of Representatives of the 95th Congress and each succeeding Congress shall consider and adopt the rules of its proceedings. Specifies the procedure for such consideration and adoption.

H.R. 2288. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to increase the corporate surtax exemption.

H.R. 2289. January 29, 1975. Agriculture. Provides that under the Agricultural Act of 1949 the price of milk shall be supported at not less than 100 percent of the parity price therefor.

H.R. 2290. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 to require the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to test the feasibility of utilizing rail passenger service as a means of alternative transportation by initiating rail passenger service between additional points in Maryland and the cities of Baltimore, Maryland, Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2291. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income limited amounts received as interest on any deposit or withdrawable account in a bank or certain other savings institutions.

H.R. 2292. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to make it unlawful for persons to knowingly employ or refer for employment aliens who have not been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

Directs that the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall increase its staff.

H.R. 2293. January 29, 1975. Education and Labor. Amends the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 by (1) redefining certain terms; (2) permitting employers to maintain safety councils; and (3) enumerating affirmative defenses for employers to proceedings brought under the Act.

Directs the Secretary of Labor to assist certain employers in complying with the Act.

H.R. 2294. January 29, 1975. Education and Labor. Amends the Emergency School Aid Act by extending to Franco-Americans the same benefits afforded to other minority groups under that Act.

H.R. 2295. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize grants to States and localities to assist the establishment and operation of emergency communications centers, and to make the national emergency telephone number 911 available in such areas.

H.R. 2296. January 29, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Amends the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make low-interest loans, whose maturity is not to exceed ten years, to areas of the commercial fishing industry facing imminent economic disaster.

H.R. 2297. January 29, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to convey, without monetary consideration, easements or other property interests acquired by the United States along certain specified segments of the Louisiana-Texas Intracoastal Waterway, to each owner of record of the real property subject to such easement or other property interest.

H.R. 2298. January 29, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to pay for any emergency hospital care and medical services provided to any veteran by a private hospital if the Administrator finds that such care was related to an adjudicated service-connected disability, that no Government facilities were reasonably available, and that delay in receiving such care would have endangered the veteran's health and life.

H.R. 2299. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a limited credit against the income tax the amount of any disaster preparation expenses paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

H.R. 2300. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Tariff Schedules of the United States to impose quantitative limitations on the importation of shrimp into the United States during calendar years 1974 and 1975, and to impose a duty on imported shrimp.

H.R. 2301. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow an individual a credit against the income tax for the amount of any disaster evacuation expenses paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

H.R. 2302. January 29, 1975. Government Operations. Revises per diem and mileage allowances for Federal employees traveling on official business.

H.R. 2303. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the National Mental Health Act by establishing within the National Institute of Mental Health a National Center for the Control and Prevention of Rape to conduct a continuing study and investigation of rape. Authorizes grants for research and demonstration projects concerning the control and prevention of rape.

H.R. 2304. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the Public Services Act, to make grants to qualified public and nonprofit private agencies, organizations, and institutions to assist them in meeting the cost of purchasing mobile health units to assist in the provision of health services to individuals residing in medically underserved areas.

H.R. 2305. January 29, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Requires Federal agencies, with certain exceptions, to employ a certain percentage of individuals on a part-time career basis for each grade.

H.R. 2306. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Revises the National Health Service Corps program to provide the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with criteria to be used in processing applications for assistance from medically underserved areas. Extends the appropriations for such assistance through fiscal year 1977. Increases and extends the level of appropriations under the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Training Program and provides a formula for repayment of loans for those individuals who fail to fulfill their service obligations under such program.

H.R. 2307. January 29, 1975. Armed Services. Directs the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands at Fort Pickett, Virginia, to the Virginia Polytechnical Institute and State University.

H.R. 2308. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Federal Trade Commission Act to make it an unfair practice for any retailer to increase the price of certain consumer commodities once he marks the price on any such consumer commodity. Permits the Federal Trade Commission to order any such retailer to refund any amounts of money obtained by so increasing the price of such consumer commodity.

H.R. 2309. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of dogs intended to be used to fight other dogs for purposes of sport, wagering or entertainment.

H.R. 2310. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Requires certificates of approval from the appropriate State, regional, or Federal agency prior to construction of bulk power facilities. Sets forth the procedure for preparation of long-range plans for powerplant siting.

Establishes a Federal certifying agency to review plans and develop studies on new and evolving siting concepts.

H.R. 2311. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Exempts small independent oil producers from the price-fixing authority conferred by the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.

H.R. 2312. January 29, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Directs the head of each executive agency to formulate and carry out a program to provide preretirement educational assistance to employees of that agency who are eligible, or approaching eligibility, for retirement. Authorizes the Civil Service Commission to train agency employees who are to provide assistance under such program.

H.R. 2313. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Prohibits the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of handguns and the possession and ownership of handguns or handgun ammunition except as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury. Allows a tax credit for any handgun which is voluntarily delivered by a taxpayer to any law enforcement agency.

H.R. 2314. January 29, 1975. Veterans Affairs. Specifies that recipients of veterans pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits.

H.R. 2315. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to reduce by a limited amount the taxes due on individual income for the 1974 taxable year. Increases the low-income allowance and the percentage standard deduction. Permits a limited credit against the income tax for earned income.

Revises the corporate income tax to increase the investment credit and the corporate surtax exemption.

Repeals the percentage depletion allowance for oil and gas wells.

H.R. 2316. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Suspends for 90 days the authority

of the President to increase tariffs on petroleum or petroleum products.

H.R. 2317. January 29, 1975. Agriculture. Amends the Agricultural Act of 1949 by establishing the support price for milk at not less than 87½ percent of the parity price therefor.

H.R. 2318. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by increasing the amount of outside income which an individual may earn without a reduction in Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits.

H.R. 2319. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Establishes a National Commission on Regulatory Reform to study and make recommendations on the activities and effect on the economy of certain Federal regulatory agencies.

H.R. 2320. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to include as a requirement for the approval by the Secretary of Labor of a State unemployment compensation law, that compensation under such law not be denied for any week to any individual who is unable to comply with any work requirements of such law due to temporary illness or impairment.

H.R. 2321. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Amends the Clayton Act to prevent oil companies from possessing any coal, uranium, or geothermal power assets.

H.R. 2322. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Establishes as an independent establishment in the Department of Justice a United States Parole Commission to consist of a national office and five regional offices. Establishes standards for the granting of parole to Federal prisoners.

H.R. 2323. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Makes persons and units of government who, under color of law, cause a prison inmate to be deprived of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, liable to that inmate in an action for redress.

Authorizes the Attorney General to bring a civil action for preventive relief whenever he believes there exists a pattern or practice denying inmates of such rights.

H.R. 2324. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Establishes an Offender Rehabilitation Fund from which the Attorney General is authorized to make loans to individuals released from prison.

H.R. 2325. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Establishes an Office of the United States Correctional Ombudsman to investigate either upon complaint or upon its initiative certain administrative acts of the Bureau of Prisons or the Board of Parole.

H.R. 2326. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Established as an independent establishment in the Department of Justice a United States Parole Commission to consist of a national office and five regional offices. Establishes standards for the granting of parole to Federal prisoners.

H.R. 2327. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits the shipping of fur, leather, or finished products in interstate or foreign commerce which come from any State or foreign country which has not banned the manufacture, sale, or use of leg-hold or steel jaw traps.

H.R. 2328. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act by redefining "special immigrants" to include alien veterans who served in the Armed Forces during a period of war or armed conflict and their accompanying spouse and children.

H.R. 2329. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require foreign investors and proxies of such investors to file a statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission notifying the Commission of their intention to acquire more than five percent of the equity securities of a United States company.

Authorizes the President to prohibit any such purchase by foreign investors.

Require issuers of securities to file with the Commission a list of the names and nationalities of the owners of the equity securities.

H.R. 2330. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Requires court orders for the interception of communications by electronic and other devices, for the entering of any residence, for the opening of any mail and for the inspection or procurement of telephone, bank, credit and other records. Requires reports to Congress and to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts concerning court orders requested, denied, and approved.

H.R. 2331. January 29, 1975. Education and Labor. Amends the Education for the Handicapped Act to authorize the Commissioner of Education to make grants for the development and implementation of tutorial programs for homebound handicapped children. Stipulates that such programs should make a special effort to utilize veterans and handicapped students as tutors.

H.R. 2332. January 29, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility of establishing the Bartram Trail in Alabama as a national scenic trail.

H.R. 2333. January 29, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Designates a segment of Hatcher Creek in Alabama as a potential component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

H.R. 2334. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to revise the procedures for consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses. Extends the maximum term of license for the operation of broadcasting stations from three to five years.

H.R. 2335. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Makes it a Federal crime to kill, assault or injure a fireman or police officer when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purpose.

H.R. 2336. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Make it a Federal crime to kill or assault a fireman or law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his official duties when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purpose.

H.R. 2337. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Directs, under the Omnibus Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, that a gratuity be paid to survivors of certain public safety officers who die in the performance of duty.

H.R. 2338. January 29, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Redesignates Veterans' Day as November 11.

H.R. 2339. January 29, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to pay a pension to any person, or his or her spouse, who was a veteran of World War I, without regard to other income. Grants hospitalization or domiciliary care to such veteran.

H.R. 2340. January 29, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Specifies that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits.

H.R. 2341. January 29, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Provides full-time coverage under Servicemen's Group Life Insurance for a person who volunteers for assignment to the Ready Reserve of a uniformed service, and to a person assigned to, or eligible for assignment to, the Retired Reserve of a uniformed service if certain conditions are met.

H.R. 2342. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit a taxpayer to deduct as an expense during the taxable year expenditures for the purpose of making any facility owned or leased by the taxpayer for use in connection with his trade or business more

usable by handicapped and elderly individuals.

H.R. 2343. January 29, 1975. Agriculture. Designates the Forest Service laboratory being constructed at Auburn, Alabama, as the George W. Andrews Forestry Sciences Laboratory.

H.R. 2344. January 29, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Creates a Works Progress Administration to provide for the relief of unemployment through a program of public works employment.

H.R. 2345. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to increase unemployment and sickness benefits, and to raise the contribution base.

H.R. 2346. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Imposes temporary quotas on motor vehicles imported into the United States from foreign countries which do not allow substantially equivalent market access to motor vehicles manufactured in the United States.

H.R. 2347. January 29, 1975. Banking, Currency and Housing. Requires the developers of all condominium projects to disclose specific information on proposed new construction or conversion of existing structures to any federally regulated financial institution and any prospective purchaser as a prerequisite for the granting of a construction or purchase loan.

Establishes the Office of Assistant Secretary for Condominiums in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Sets forth regulations to protect the rights of tenants of multifamily rental housing which is to be converted to condominiums.

Authorizes the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to State and local governments to establish similar programs.

H.R. 2348. January 29, 1975. Banking, Currency and Housing. Requires the developers of all condominium projects to disclose specific information on proposed new construction or conversion of existing structures to any federally regulated financial institution and any prospective purchaser as a prerequisite for the granting of a construction or purchase loan.

Establishes the office of Assistant Secretary for Condominiums in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Sets forth regulations to protect the rights of tenants of multifamily rental housing which is to be converted to condominiums.

Authorizes the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to State and local governments to establish similar programs.

H.R. 2349. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Creates a Federal Energy Commission to regulate rates and charges for energy resource products. Prohibits persons engaged in commerce in the business of refining energy products to acquire an interest in energy resource product extraction, energy pipeline, or energy marketing assets.

Directs the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission to independently examine the relationship of those engaged in one or more branches of the energy industry.

H.R. 2350. January 29, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct and maintain the eastern New Mexico water supply project in accordance with Federal reclamation laws and the provisions of this Act.

H.R. 2351. January 29, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Revises appeal and hearing procedures for certain Federal employees subject to removal from employment or suspension without pay.

H.R. 2352. January 29, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Renames the Chatfield Dam and Lake in Colorado the Edwin C. Johnson Dam and Lake.

H.R. 2353. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code

to permit any duly registered adult to produce limited quantities of wine for personal use without payment of tax.

H.R. 2354. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act to allow payment of any supplemental security income benefits due an individual at the time of his death to any person who was contributing at least one-half of such individual's support, if such individual does not leave a qualified surviving spouse.

H.R. 2355. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Prohibits the extension of contract rights over an athlete engaged in an organized professional team sport beyond the expiration of the contract.

H.R. 2356. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Defines the term "food supplement" as it appears in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Disallows the requirement of warning labels for and the limiting of ingredients in "food supplements" by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare unless such article is intrinsically injurious to health in the recommended dosage.

H.R. 2357. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to increase unemployment and sickness benefits, and to raise the contribution base.

H.R. 2358. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 to increase the financial assistance available under the Act and to provide a procedure whereby a railroad in reorganization which has been excluded from organization under this Act may appeal the exclusion.

H.R. 2359. January 29, 1975. Judiciary Standards of Official Conduct. Requires candidates for Federal office, Members of Congress, and certain officers and employees of the United States to file statements with the Comptroller General with respect to their income and financial transactions.

H.R. 2360. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Repeals the Gun Control Act of 1968.

H.R. 2361. January 29, 1975. Armed Services. Prohibits reclassification of members of the Armed Forces who are in a missing status unless (1) all reasonable measures have been taken to account for such member; (2) a reasonable effort has been made to enforce the relevant provisions of the Paris Peace Accord of January 27, 1973; and (3) the next of kin of such member have not filed an objection to a proposed status change with the Secretary of the appropriate armed force.

H.R. 2362. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Tariff Schedules of the United States to extend from eight to twenty-four months the period in which domesticated animals may pasture in foreign countries and be accorded duty-free status upon reentry into the United States.

H.R. 2363. January 29, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Requires the Secretary of Commerce to submit for congressional approval the questionnaires to be used in the periodic censuses of manufacturers, mineral industries and other businesses.

H.R. 2364. January 29, 1975. Education and Labor. Stipulates that, except with the express approval of an elected board of education, no student shall be compelled to attend any school because of race, creed, color, or national origin and no school district shall be reorganized, established or maintained for the purpose of achieving equality of persons of a particular race, creed, color or national origin.

H.R. 2365. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to revise the procedures for consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses. Extends the maximum term of license for the operation of broadcasting stations from three to five years.

H.R. 2366. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Requires the Supreme Court to report in a writ-

ten decision the legal justification for reversing State criminal convictions upheld by the highest court in that State.

H.R. 2367. January 29, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Abolishes the United States Postal Service. Repeals the Postal Reorganization Act. Re-establishes the Post Office Department as an executive department of the Federal Government.

H.R. 2368. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit taxpayers to deduct medical expenses without regard to the percentage exclusions, and to include such expenses as a deduction from gross income, rather than as a deduction from adjusted gross income.

H.R. 2369. January 29, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Abolishes the Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries established by the Federal Salary Act of 1967.

H.R. 2370. January 29, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Authorizes the Postmaster General to withdraw second, third, or fourth class mail permits from users who forward obscene material through the mails.

H.R. 2371. January 29, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Declares certain property acquired by the United States for flood control purposes to be surplus property if the Secretary of the Army determines such property unnecessary for such purposes, and it is not committed to other purposes.

Directs the Administrator of General Services to dispose of such property, given preferences to former owners who wish to purchase such property.

H.R. 2372. January 29, 1975. Public Works. Authorizes an additional forty-one thousand miles for the Interstate System of Federal-aid Highways.

H.R. 2373. January 29, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Allows an action to be brought in United States District Court in the event of a disagreement with respect to any claim for compensation under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration on account of disability or death incurred or aggravated in line of duty while serving in the active military or naval service.

H.R. 2374. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a deduction the ordinary and necessary expenses paid during the taxable year for the repair or improvement of property used by the taxpayer as his principal residence. Permits an owner of rental property as an option to amortize expenditures for the restoration of rental housing.

H.R. 2375. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest received on the redemption of series E United States savings bonds when the purchasing power of the price paid for the bond added to the interest thereon is less than the purchasing power of the price paid for the bond.

H.R. 2376. January 29, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Agricultural Hall of Fame National Cultural Park in Kansas.

H.R. 2377. January 29, 1975. Public Works and Transportation. Prohibits commercial flights by supersonic aircraft in the navigable airspace of the United States until Congress approves findings of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency that such flights will have no detrimental effect on the persons and environment of the United States, and the Secretary of Transportation certifies that the operation of such aircraft meets all standards prescribed for the operation of aircraft in the United States under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

H.R. 2378. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Subjects any dog or cat products unlawfully imported into the United States or shipped in interstate commerce to seizure and for-

feiture as provided for violation of the customs laws.

H.R. 2379. January 29, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish a National Law Enforcement Heroes Memorial within the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2380. January 29, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Establishes a program of grants under the Secretary of Commerce to enable State and local governments and agencies to bring public ports into compliance with federally imposed requirements relating to environmental protection, public health safety, or port cargo or security.

Directs the Secretary to conduct a study of the needs of United States public ports to meet requirements described above and for necessary expansion and modernization.

H.R. 2381. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits the importation, manufacture, possession, sale, or other transfer of hollow point bullets in the United States.

H.R. 2382. January 29, 1975. District of Columbia. Provides that all property of American University shall be held in perpetuity for educational purposes and, in the event that the property shall no longer be held for educational purposes, all right, title, and interest shall vest in the Board of Education of the United Methodist Church.

H.R. 2383. January 29, 1975. House Administration. Directs the Speaker of the House of Representatives to enter into agreements with Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia to withhold State or District of Columbia income taxes of each Member of Congress or specified employees subject to such income tax, who voluntarily agree to such withholding.

H.R. 2384. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Eliminates the antitrust exemption for certain resale price maintenance (fair trade) agreements under the Sherman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act.

H.R. 2385. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Interior and Insular Affairs. Establishes a Bureau of Energy Information and a National Energy Information System within the Department of Commerce.

Requires major energy companies to file reports within the Bureau. Establishes standards for entry of information into public, confidential, and secret libraries to be maintained by the Bureau.

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to compile an annual inventory of energy resources in the public lands of the United States.

H.R. 2386. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Prohibits the denial or abridgment of the right of former criminal offenders to vote in elections for Federal office.

H.R. 2387. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Prohibits the denial or abridgment of the right of former criminal offenders to vote in elections for Federal office.

H.R. 2388. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Science and Technology. Interior and Insular Affairs. Amends the Natural Gas Act to create a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation. Authorizes the corporation to acquire rights to develop natural gas or oil on Federal lands and to acquire refining and transportation facilities. Directs the Corporation to offer refined oil and gas products to consumers at fair and reasonable prices.

H.R. 2389. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Revises the conditions and limitations applicable to home health services under the Medicare and Medicaid programs of the Social Security Act.

Requires that State plans for medical assistance under the Social Security Act include rent payments in the case of certain individuals receiving home health services in lieu of institutional care.

Makes children over age 18 responsible for their parents enrollment fees and deductibles under the Medicaid program.

Amends the United States Housing Act by removing the limitation on the amount of the contribution which the United States Housing Authority may make to public housing agencies for congregate housing.

H.R. 2390. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Eliminates the antitrust exemption for certain resale price maintenance (fair trade) agreements under the Sherman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act.

H.R. 2391. January 29, 1975. Ways and Means. Requires the withholding by the United States of local taxes, as well as State taxes, from the pay of Federal employees when certain conditions are met.

H.R. 2392. January 29, 1975. Education and Labor. Establishes an Office of Magnet Schools within the Office of Education to fund magnet schools in educational districts which are under judicial order to provide for the transportation of students for the purposes of desegregation. Suspends the force and effect of any judicial order requiring the transportation of students for the purposes of desegregation during the period when a school system is applying for or receiving financial assistance under this Act.

H.R. 2393. January 29, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish within the National Cemetery System the Fort Mitchell Regional Veterans' Cemetery in Alabama.

H.R. 2394. January 29, 1975. Government Operations. Amends the Employment Act of 1946 by requiring the consideration and reporting of the stability of the general price level by the President, the Council of Economic Advisors, and the Joint Economic Committee, in addition to other economic indicators.

H.R. 2395. January 29, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits practices within the petroleum industry designed to restrict the supply of petroleum, petroleum products, or natural gas. Prohibits conspiracy in restraint of trade to fix the prices of such petroleum products or to use unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce with respect to such products.

H.R. 2396. January 29, 1975. Agriculture. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to formulate and administer a food allowance program for the elderly.

H.R. 2397. January 29, 1975. Agriculture. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to amend retroactively regulations of the Department of Agriculture pertaining to the computation of price support payments under the National Wool Act of 1954 and to reconsider any application filed for the payment of price support under this Act during the four marketing years from 1969 to 1972.

H.R. 2398. January 29, 1975. Education and Labor. Amends the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 to provide increased unemployment benefits. Authorizes the Secretary of Labor to make grants to the States for unemployment benefits assistance to eligible individuals.

H.R. 2399. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2400. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Records a revised filing date to certain applications for letters patent.

H.R. 2401. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Relieves a certain individual of all liability to the United States for a specified sum stolen from the custody of such individual while employed by the Agency for International Development.

H.R. 2402. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Di-

rects the enrollment of a certain individual in the self and family option of the Foreign Service Benefit Plan.

H.R. 2403. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Navy to pay a certain individual all withheld retired or retainer pay which such individual's husband would have received but for the fact of his disappearance.

H.R. 2404. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to certain individuals in full settlement of such individuals' claims against the United States on account of the death of certain persons killed while participating in the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps flight instruction program.

H.R. 2405. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2406. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2407. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2408. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to a certain individual in full settlement of such individual's claims against the United States for retired pay received from the United States Navy in violation of the Federal Employees Compensation Act, which was subsequently repaid.

H.R. 2409. January 29, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to quitclaim to a certain corporation all remaining interest of the United States, except the reserved mineral interest, of certain public lands in California which were previously conveyed to such corporation.

H.R. 2410. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2411. January 29, 1975. Judiciary. Authorizes classification of a certain individual as a child for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2412. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Revises eligibility requirements and the portion of income to be paid for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964. Authorizes the use of food coupons for the purchase of prepared meals which are delivered to disabled individuals by a public agency or nonprofit organization.

H.R. 2413. January 30, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Authorizes the burial in a national cemetery of the parents of certain members of the Armed Forces who die while on active duty.

H.R. 2414. January 30, 1975. Judiciary. Eliminates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the district courts to review any case arising out of any State statute, ordinance, rule or regulation which relates to voluntary prayers in public schools and public buildings.

H.R. 2415. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Revises eligibility requirements and the portion of income to be paid for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964. Authorizes the use of food coupons for the purchase of prepared meals which are delivered to disabled individuals by a public agency or nonprofit organization.

H.R. 2416. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to reduce the amount of tax withheld from the salaries and wages paid to employees.

H.R. 2417. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the estate tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited deduction from the gross estate of the value of the decedent's interest in a family farming operation which passes to an individual related to him or his spouse.

H.R. 2418. January 30, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Natural Gas Act to exempt certain sales of natural gas from regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

H.R. 2419. January 30, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Entitles veterans with a service-connected disability rated as total to travel on a space-available basis on unscheduled military flights to the same extent as are retired military personnel.

H.R. 2420. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Revises the tax rates for Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance and hospital insurance under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Raises the ceiling on income taxable for Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance under the Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Provides that one-third of the cost of the Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance program be borne by the Federal Government.

H.R. 2421. January 30, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Increases the authorized appropriations for the Mission 66 Bypass Road at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

H.R. 2422. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit a taxpayer to deduct as an expense during the taxable year expenditures for the purpose of making any facility owned or leased by the taxpayer for use in connection with his trade or business more usable by handicapped and elderly individuals.

H.R. 2423. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit a taxpayer to deduct as an expense during the taxable year expenditures for the purpose of making any facility owned or leased by the taxpayer for use in connection with his trade or business more usable by handicapped and elderly individuals.

H.R. 2424. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit a taxpayer to deduct as an expense during the taxable year expenditures for the purpose of making any facility owned or leased by the taxpayer for use in connection with this trade or business more usable by handicapped and elderly individuals.

H.R. 2425. January 30, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Requires that the pay of certain Federal executive and legislative officers be reduced or increased, depending upon whether there was a Federal budgetary deficit or surplus in the preceding fiscal year.

H.R. 2426. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by increasing the amount of outside income which an individual may earn without a reduction in Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits. Revises the method of calculating the amount of allowable outside earnings.

H.R. 2427. January 30, 1975. Education and Labor. Establishes in the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare an Office of Youth Camp Safety. Requires that Federal youth camp safety standards be developed and enforced.

H.R. 2428. January 30, 1975. House Administration. Stipulates that corporations and labor organizations which make unlawful political contributions shall be fined in an amount equal to the amount of such contributions.

H.R. 2429. January 30, 1975. Foreign Affairs. Prohibits assistance under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act to any country which the President determines is not making reasonable and productive self-help efforts to stabilize popu-

lation growth, and thereby reducing the need for assistance under the Act.

H.R. 2430. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Amends the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to permit households to use food coupons to purchase seeds, plants, and fertilizer from retail establishments engaged primarily in the sale of seed and feed.

H.R. 2431. January 30, 1975. House Administration. Establishes an American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress.

H.R. 2432. January 30, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants and enter into contracts to maintain and expand nurses training programs, to assist in meeting the costs of comprehensive public health services, and to plan and develop various other health-related programs. Directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish within the National Institute of Mental Health a National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape and to appoint several committees for the study of various diseases.

H.R. 2433. January 30, 1975. Judiciary. Requires the registration of all firearms. Sets forth specifications for handguns which must be met before the Secretary of the Treasury may approve the handgun for sale.

H.R. 2434. January 30, 1975. Rules. Amends the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 by requiring the President to transmit a special message to Congress before rescinding or reserving any part of any budget authority. Declares that no such rescission shall become effective until Congress has acted on a bill effecting such rescission.

H.R. 2435. January 30, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Restores civil service survivor compensation to any widow or widower who has remarried, if such remarriage is later dissolved by death, annulment, or divorce.

H.R. 2436. January 30, 1975. Foreign Affairs. Authorizes the President to make grants to land-grant universities to enable them to offer assistance to land-grant type universities in agriculturally developing nations.

Establishes an International Land-Grant University Advisory Board to assist the President in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

H.R. 2437. January 30, 1975. Foreign Affairs. Authorizes the President to make grants to land-grant universities to enable them to offer assistance to land-grant type universities in agriculturally developing nations.

Establishes an International Land-Grant University Advisory Board to assist the President in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

H.R. 2438. January 30, 1975. Foreign Affairs. Authorizes the President to make grants to land-grant universities to enable them to offer assistance to land-grant type universities in agriculturally developing nations.

Establishes an International Land-Grant University Advisory Board to assist the President in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

H.R. 2439. January 30, 1975. Education and Labor. Amends the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 by authorizing the Secretary of Labor to make on-site consultations to assist certain small employers in complying with the Act.

H.R. 2440. January 30, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits distributors and refiners of petroleum products from cancelling franchises without cause and without prior notice.

H.R. 2441. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to revise and consolidate the provisions of the Code with respect to small business. Establishes a Committee on Tax Simplification for Small Business to suggest changes in the Code with respect to small business. Requires the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assistance of the Office of Small Business Tax Analysis to be created within the office of the Secretary, to submit to the House Commit-

tee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance recommendations for structural changes in the Code relating primarily to small business.

H.R. 2442. January 30, 1975. Foreign Affairs. Amends the United Nations Participation Act to permit the President to apply the sanctions contained therein notwithstanding certain provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

H.R. 2443. January 30, 1975. Government Operations. Expands the membership of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to include elected school board officials.

H.R. 2444. January 30, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Revises the procedure for crediting service under the National Guard Technicians Act of 1968 for Federal employees' benefits and retirement purposes.

H.R. 2445. January 30, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Amends the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 by revising regulations relating to appropriations authorization, postal rates, Postal Service contracts, personnel policies, and the organization of the Postal Rate Commission and the Board of Governors.

H.R. 2446. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to increase the percentage standard deduction, the low income allowance, and the personal exemptions. Allows a credit against the income tax based on the amount of income earned by eligible individuals.

Disallows the deduction from gross income of intangible drilling costs and the income tax credit for the payment of foreign taxes on oil or gas wells located outside the United States.

Terminates the percentage depletion allowance for oil and gas wells.

H.R. 2447. January 30, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Establishes a National Commission on Regulatory Reform to study and make recommendations on the activities and effect on the economy of certain Federal regulatory agencies.

H.R. 2448. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Banking, Currency and Housing. Establishes controls to insure that the national budget is balanced.

Limits the annual growth of the money supply.

Requires that all legislation contain a note disclosing the direct and indirect costs which will be incurred by such legislation.

H.R. 2449. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Amends the Food Stamp Act of 1964 by prohibiting increases in the portion of income to be paid for food coupons.

H.R. 2450. January 30, 1975. Education and Labor. Establishes a Congressional Award Board to award a Congressional Award to young people who demonstrate qualities of excellence and leadership.

H.R. 2451. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Subjects any dog and cat products unlawfully imported into the United States or shipped in interstate commerce to seizure and forfeiture as provided for violations of the customs laws.

H.R. 2452. January 30, 1975. Atomic Energy. Prohibits the transfer of atomic materials or technology to foreign or international entities without specific approval by an Act of Congress.

H.R. 2453. January 30, 1975. Judiciary. States that it shall not be unlawful to intercept communications where all parties to the communication have given their consent unless the communication is intercepted for the purpose of committing any criminal or tortious act.

H.R. 2454. January 30, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to pay service pensions to certain World War I veterans, their widows, and their children.

H.R. 2455. January 30, 1975. Armed Services. Directs the Secretary of Defense to establish regional boards to review military discharges and dismissals.

Prohibits the inclusion on discharge certificates of any information pertaining to whether a former member should be accepted for reenlistment. Directs the Secretary of each military department to issue new discharge certificates to individuals whose original certificates contained such prohibited information.

H.R. 2456. January 30, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Extends the maximum period of veterans' eligibility for educational benefits from thirty-six months to forty-five months.

H.R. 2475. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit taxpayers to defer reporting as income the payments received under the Agricultural Act of 1949 for losses to crops until the taxable year in which the income from the crops would have been reported.

H.R. 2458. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain a program whereby the Department of Agriculture collects, prepares, makes available, and distributes information regarding the establishment and operation of farmers' markets.

H.R. 2459. January 30, 1975. Banking, Currency and Housing. Repeals the provisions of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 which require communities and individuals in flood prone areas to participate in the national flood insurance program in order to be eligible for Federal financial assistance.

H.R. 2460. January 30, 1975. Education and Labor. Amends the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to make the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health directly responsible to the Assistant Secretary for Health of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

H.R. 2461. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program whereby he shall make feed grain available to owners of beef cattle which are maintained for commercial purposes whenever the price of feeder and slaughter calves paid to producers is below 90 percent of parity, as determined by the Economic Research Service of the Department of Agriculture.

H.R. 2462. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program whereby he shall make feed grain available to owners of dairy cattle maintained for commercial purposes whenever the price of milk shall fall below 90 percent of the parity price.

H.R. 2463. January 30, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Natural Gas Act to require that notice of an application for a certificate of convenience and necessity be published by the Federal Power Commission in local newspapers.

H.R. 2464. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Prohibits increases in the portion of income to be paid for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

H.R. 2465. January 30, 1975. House Administration. Requires that the official candidates of political parties for President and Vice President be nominated at a national primary election by direct popular vote. Establishes procedures for such national primary election.

H.R. 2466. January 30, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Requires the use of litter bags in vehicles on Federal recreational properties.

H.R. 2467. January 30, 1975. Government Operations. Amends the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to allow certain child-care institutions to be eligible for donations of surplus property from the Administrator of General Services.

H.R. 2468. January 30, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Defines the term "food supplement" as it appears in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Disallows the requirement of warning labels for and the limiting of ingredients in "food supplements" by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare unless such article is intrinsically injurious to health in the recommended dosage.

H.R. 2469. January 30, 1975. Veterans' Affairs. Directs the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Arizona.

H.R. 2470. January 30, 1975. Judiciary. Institutes the same penalties for crimes against an Indian by an Indian as when the victim or perpetrator is non-Indian.

H.R. 2471. January 30, 1975. Government Operations. Amends the Employment Act of 1946 by requiring the consideration and reporting of the stability of the general price level by the President, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Joint Economic Committee, in addition to other economic indicators.

H.R. 2471. January 30, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the Public Health Services Act, to make grants and enter into contracts for projects to provide Huntington's disease screening, and research in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of Huntington's disease. Directs the Secretary to disseminate information on Huntington's disease and to provide voluntary screening, counseling, and treatment therefor within the Public Health Service.

H.R. 2473. January 30, 1975. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Sets forth restrictions on the taking of, or interstate dealing in, undersize and egg-bearing spiny rock lobsters.

H.R. 2474. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a refund the excise tax paid on tread rubber used for certain purposes.

H.R. 2475. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Amends the Agricultural Act of 1949 by establishing the support price for milk at not less than 80 percent of the parity price therefor.

H.R. 2476. January 30, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish and maintain a program to reimburse providers of utility services to certified households and landlords for a percentage of the cost of such utility services.

H.R. 2477. January 30, 1975. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Directs the Securities and Exchange Commission, pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to establish a National Securities Market System which shall link all of the country's securities markets, wherever located, to maintain, at a minimum, a national securities transaction reporting system, and a composite quotation system for reporting bid and offered quotations for all securities qualified for trading in the System.

Directs the Commission to form a fifteen-member National Market Board, composed of persons knowledgeable of securities market practice, to regulate the National Market System.

H.R. 2478. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Suspends for 90 days the authority of the President to increase tariffs on petroleum or petroleum products.

H.R. 2479. January 30, 1975. Education and Labor. Authorizes the Commissioner of Education to make grants for the establishment or improvement of educational programs for children of migrant agricultural employees.

H.R. 2480. January 30, 1975. Post Office and Civil Service. Requires the Postal Service to consult with agencies of State and local government regarding the construction of certain Postal Service facilities. Establishes hearing procedures with respect to proposals for such construction.

H.R. 2481. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Prohibits increases in the portion of income to be paid by the elderly for food coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

H.R. 2482. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited credit against tax or a limited deduction from income equal to the ordinary and necessary expenses paid during the taxable year for the improvement of the thermal design of the principal residence of the taxpayer.

H.R. 2483. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by redefining "United States" to include Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands for the purpose of satisfying the residence requirement for entitlement, as an uninsured individual, to Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits at age 72.

H.R. 2484. January 30, 1975. Government Operations. Declares that the fiscal year for the Federal and District of Columbia governments shall coincide with the calendar year. Directs the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to oversee the transition of Federal agencies and instrumentalities to such fiscal year.

H.R. 2485. January 30, 1975. Judiciary. Incorporates Recovery, Incorporated, a mental health recovery organization.

H.R. 2486. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow as a credit against the income tax amounts paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year for public transit transportation from his place of residence to his place of employment.

H.R. 2487. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a tax deduction to tenants for their proportionate share of the taxes and interest paid by their landlords.

H.R. 2488. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to tax unmarried individuals at the same rate as married individuals filing jointly, and to apply the same requirements for requiring a declaration of estimated income tax and for withholding income tax from wages.

H.R. 2489. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act by removing certain limitations on the amount payable by the Federal Government to States as grants for social services under Federal-State public assistance programs.

H.R. 2490. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act to extend Medicare hospital coverage to include drugs. Establishes a Formulary Committee within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to prepare and maintain a listing of qualified drugs.

H.R. 2491. January 30, 1975. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow an individual a limited credit against the tax imposed for amounts paid by him during the taxable year as tuition for the education in a private nonprofit elementary or secondary school of any dependent for whom he may claim a personal.

H.R. 2492. January 30, 1975. Foreign Affairs. Authorizes the President to provide famine and disaster relief assistance to any foreign country in such form as he may determine.

Sets forth procedures for the President to follow in furnishing agricultural commodity assistance abroad.

Amends the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act to increase the agricultural self-reliance of friendly countries.

Amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 by appropriating funds for certain programs for fiscal years 1976 and 1977.

H.R. 2493. January 30, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to a certain corporation in full settlement of such corporation's claims against the United States for additional expenses incurred as the result of administrative error by personnel of the Federal Communications Commission in connection with such corporation's application for a television station.

H.R. 2494. January 30, 1975. Agriculture. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the Boy Scouts of America certain land in Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin.

H.R. 2495. January 30, 1975. Judiciary. Authorizes classification of a certain individual as a child for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 2496. January 30, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey to a certain individual all right, title, and interest of the United States in certain land in Mississippi.

H.R. 2497. January 30, 1975. Interior and Insular Affairs. Stipulates that the conveyance of certain land by the Southern Pacific Transportation Company shall have the same force and effect as if the land conveyed had been held on the date of conveyance under absolute fee simple title by such company, subject to a reservation to the United States of the minerals therein.

H.R. 2498. January 30, 1975. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a specified sum to a certain individual in full settlement of such individual's claims against the United States for expenditures incurred in pursuing a certain invention.

H.R. 2499. January 30, 1975. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual eligible for naturalization under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 10, 1975

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that the VFW Voice of Democracy State winner this year is from my district. Dawn Knutson has

proved herself to be an outstanding example for her peers and a credit to the State of Minnesota. I am passing along her winning speech "My Responsibility as a Citizen" and recommend its content to you.

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN (By Dawn Knutson)

"What then is the American? Who is this new man?"

These questions were posed in 1793 by the French author Jean de Grevecoeur, who

asked about the citizens of the newly formed United States of America.

Almost two hundred years later, I reflect on these same questions and ask, "Who am I as an American? What are my responsibilities as a citizen?"

Perhaps part of the answer may be found in the word "responsibility" itself. It is a derivative of the Latin verb "respondere", which means "to answer". Thus, as a member of this country, I must strive to answer its needs as I am able to. Differences in who we are determine the different ways in which