

the bill is deficient in limiting its attack upon inflation to several specified structural programs and others as the President may determine, as well as requiring the full employment efforts to mutually reinforce reasonable price stability. Therefore, these people, in good faith I think, propose an interim numerical inflation target.

I do not share their concern that the bill is soft on inflation. Tying ourselves to a firm inflation target would be a serious mistake. Government, especially in its labor policy, has increasingly little to do with causing inflation. Most cost inflation beyond the underlying rate, now about 6 percent, is due to nonlabor costs. Much of the double-digit inflation of 1974 was attributable to external shocks.

Should we penalize workers by moderating our aggressive effort to achieve full employment if the economy again encounters a spate of such unanticipated shocks? Who knows what the weather will be, or what OPEC will do? I reject the notion that we should implicitly plan to make workers pay the price of unemployment to compensate for one-time-only price increases that show up as inflation when the economy is struck a temporary blow. It was this approach that threw the country into its worst tailspin since the Great Depression a few years ago. Despite Mr. SARASIN's disclaimers, the only alternative, if we hope to reach a specified target, are wage and price controls. Labor and business have joined in resisting any return to the dismal experience of direct Government intervention, and the gentleman

from Connecticut also rejects wage and price controls.

But I agree that we must unwind the underlying rate of inflation which is caused by the momentum of built-in wage increases just covering the last price increase. This is a slow task which we can undertake while fighting unemployment through judicious structural and aggregate policies.●

SCHEDULED HEARINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1978

● Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Census and Population, which I chair, is scheduled to resume its hearings tomorrow in Los Angeles on the paperwork burden generated by the Federal statistical system and its impact on local government agencies and private business.

These hearings were arranged well in advance of the leadership's announcement to begin Friday sessions. Consequently, it is impossible to cancel at this late date. I am therefore informing the House that I will not be present tomorrow and will have to miss the latter part of today's session due to travel arrangements. Mr. ROUSSELOT, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and

Mr. GILMAN, a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, will also be participating in these hearings.●

EXPLANATION OF VOTES MISSED ON MARCH 3, 1978

HON. ROBERT W. EDGAR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1978

● Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 3, 1978, I had business that required my presence in Pennsylvania. Therefore, I was unable to vote during the session Friday.

I traveled to Pennsylvania to attend a hearing in my district of the House Select Committee on Aging. Congressmen MICHAEL BLOUIN of Iowa and DAVID EVANS of Indiana represented the committee and received testimony from several senior citizen groups and related organizations.

Had I been in Washington, I would have voted as follows on those votes missed:

Roll No. 99, approve the Journal of Thursday, March 2, 1978, yes.

Roll No. 100, H. Res. 957, providing funds for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, yes.

Roll No. 101, H. Res. 953, providing funds for the Committee on the District of Columbia, yes.

Roll No. 102, H. Res. 1012, providing funds for the Committee on Rules, yes.●

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, March 10, 1978

The House met at 11 o'clock, a.m.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Where there is no vision, the people perish; but he that keepeth the law, happy is he.—Proverbs 29: 18.

Be real to us this day, our Father, so real that our faith in Thee may be revived, our hope for our country be renewed, and our love for one another be renewed. May the relationships in this House be warm and wholesome that we may work together worthily for the good of our country and our world. When we differ let us not become difficult in our differences, nor disagreeable in our disagreements, nor disturbing in our disturbances. Create in our midst a spirit where each one of us may think clearly, speak courageously, and act creatively for the best interests of our beloved land. Do Thou shift our inner gears that we may now go forward with Thee and with one another for the benefit of these United States of America. 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.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object to the approval of the Journal, last night a member of the Democratic leadership informed a number of Members that neither the funding resolution for the Committee on the Judiciary nor the funding resolution for the Select Committee on Assassinations would be considered today. Before we proceed further, the gentleman from Maryland would like to know if that is the case.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not studied the schedule and is unable to answer the gentleman's question. It is the understanding of the Chair that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI) may be able to supply the information.

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

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

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have had conversations with the gentleman who is going to manage the resolutions, and according to our understanding as of last night, it is not his intention to bring those two resolutions up for consideration.

Mr. BAUMAN. With that understanding, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Chirton, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On March 1, 1978:

H.R. 4544. An act to amend the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act to improve the black lung benefits program established under such act, and for other purposes.

On March 7, 1978:

H.R. 9375. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, and for other purposes.

On March 8, 1978:

H.R. 10368. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 relating to eligibility for registration of aircraft.

On March 10, 1978:

H.R. 8638. An act to provide for more efficient and effective control over the proliferation of nuclear explosive capability.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 746. Joint resolution making urgent power supplemental appropriations for the Department of Energy, Southwestern Power Administration for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to express the appreciation of the Congress of the United States to Dr. Arthur F. Burns.

AN OSCAR FOR JIMMY CARTER?

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

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, shortly the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences will award its coveted "Oscar."

I would like to suggest that this year a special award for outstanding acting be given to someone outside the industry. I refer to President Jimmy Carter. He should receive the award for best character actor for his stirring performance in the drama, "Close Deregulation of the Third Kind."

In his press conference yesterday, when asked about a current move to deregulate natural gas, the President, with a straight face, said:

Yes. This was a campaign statement and commitment of mine, that I thought natural gas should be deregulated.

Mr. Speaker, there has not been a more stunning use of the dead-pan technique since the days of Buster Keaton, a silent film star some of you may be old enough to remember.

After being strongly for deregulation in 1976 and vehemently opposed to deregulation all through 1977, the President is now suddenly for it again without a word of explanation of what he was talking about during 1977.

I understand there is to be a filmed version of Carter promises. They are going to call it "Gone With the Wind."

NEW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEFERRAL OF FOREST SERVICE FUNDS AND ROUTINE REVISION TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DEFERRAL OF FOREST SERVICE FUNDS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 95-300)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report a new Department of Agriculture deferral

of Forest Service funds totaling \$4.5 million in budget authority. In addition, I am reporting a routine revision to a previously reported deferral of Forest Service funds, increasing the amount deferred by \$4.8 million.

The details of each deferral are contained in the attached reports.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 10, 1978.

FIRST BUDGET RESCISSION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1978

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, February 23, 1978, I call up the bill (H.R. 10982) to rescind certain budget authority contained in the message of the President of January 27, 1978 (H. Doc. 95-285), transmitted pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 10982

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following rescissions of budget authority proposed in the message of the President of January 27, 1978 (H. Doc. 95-285), is made pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, namely:

Chapter I—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Of the funds appropriated under this head in the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1978, \$40,200,000 are rescinded.

Chapter II—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Of the borrowing authority authorized for use by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board pursuant to section 1016 of Public Law 89-754 and title III of Public Law 91-126 for the purposes set forth in Public Law 89-754 (12 U.S.C. 1438(c)), \$10,055,000 are rescinded.

Chapter III—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES

Of the funds appropriated under this head in the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1978, \$5,000,000 are rescinded.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WHITTEN) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am today acting in behalf of our chairman, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON).

This is the first budget rescission bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations for the fiscal year 1978 under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

It involves three items and rescinds \$35,255,000, representing the same amounts proposed by the President.

The three items are \$40,200,000 under the military assistance program; \$10,055,000 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board; and \$5,000,000 for contri-

butions for international peacekeeping activities under the State Department.

Mr. Speaker, I know of nothing controversial about the proposed rescissions. The rescissions represent portions of funds provided in previous appropriations that were not required due to subsequent events and circumstances. The proposed rescissions were considered by the respective appropriations subcommittees and recommended to the full committee. The bill was reported by the full committee on a voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. LONG).

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the committee recommends a rescission of \$40,200,000 in budget authority for the military assistance program.

These funds are made available for two reasons:

First, section 620(x) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, suspends all military assistance to Turkey unless the President determines and certifies to Congress that progress has been made regarding the military forces on Cyprus. The President has not made this determination and this legislation has been in effect since 1974.

Second, the first-year levels requested for military assistance for Greece and Turkey to implement the defense cooperation agreements are delayed because Congress has not yet approved these agreements.

Because of these two events, these funds were not needed and have been recommended for rescission. The fiscal year 1978 authorized program for military assistance will be carried out in its entirety without the need of the \$40,200,000.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the minority has reviewed this bill rather closely in the subcommittee and in the full committee. We find that there will be no difficulties created anywhere by this rescission bill. We enthusiastically support it. As a matter of fact, if I might add one personal observation, I think there are many, many other areas where rescission would be in order.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman will have to say more than that to get any argument out of me.

● Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, the budget rescission bill (H.R. 10892) that we are considering today contains a funding reduction for the U.N. peace-keeping force in Israel. Since the measure would essentially permit recovery of unspent funds, this seems to me to be a warranted and noncontroversial budgetary action.

I would like, however, to take this opportunity to express my deepening concern over the administration's continued and intensified attempts to pressure Israel into making unilateral concessions at the Mideast bargaining table. Recent administration decisions and pronouncements could, in my view, jeopardize Israel's national security.

President Carter's insistence at his

news conference yesterday that Israel withdraw from the West Bank entirely is a disturbing indication that the United States may be attempting to impose its own version of a settlement on the Middle East nations. The President's comments are even more troubling in view of the administration's proposed sale of fighter aircraft to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Taken together, these developments raise serious questions about the administration's policy aims in the Mideast.

These developments also seem to contradict the President's pledge, made during the 1976 campaign, to bolster the Israeli position rather than undercut it.

Indeed, it is difficult to see how the sale of 60 F-15 jet fighters to Saudi Arabia would not undermine Israeli security. These advanced warplanes could be stationed or moved to a Saudi airbase, such as the one at Tabuk, where they would pose an immediate threat to Israel.

The President's reference to U.N. Resolution 242 as mandating Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank seems based on what is at least a debatable interpretation of the resolution.

The March 22, 1967, resolution does not stipulate that Israeli withdrawal must precede the application of other elements in the resolution. In fact, the resolution makes any change in the current Israeli presence on the West Bank contingent upon "respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace with secure and recognized boundaries free from threat or acts of force * * *."

These conditions have not yet been fulfilled. U.N. Resolution 242 establishes a framework for negotiations and compromise among the principals in the Mideast. It does not require unilateral Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank.

I strongly urge once again that the administration not attempt to coerce Israel into concessions that are unacceptable to the elected representatives of the Israeli people. The United States can play a most constructive role in the Mideast by encouraging all parties to seek solutions in a spirit of conciliation and compromise. The proposed sale of war planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia and President Carter's recent statements on the West Bank situation do not appear to be conducive to such a constructive U.S. posture. ●

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill H.R. 10982, now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, there being no controversy about the three items, I move the previous question on the bill.

The previous question was ordered.

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

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

Mr. BLOUIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 318, nays 0, not voting 116, as follows:

[Roll No. 129]

YEAS—318

Akaka	de la Garza	Holland
Alexander	De'aney	Hollenbeck
Allen	Dellums	Holt
Ammerman	Derrick	Holtzman
Andrews, N.C.	Derwinski	Horton
Andrews, N. Dak.	Devine	Howard
Annunzio	Dickinson	Hubbard
Applegate	Dicks	Huckaby
Archer	Dingell	Hughes
Armstrong	Dodd	Hyde
Aspin	Downey	Ichord
Badham	Drinan	Ireland
Bafalis	Duncan, Oreg.	Jenkins
Baldus	Duncan, Tenn.	Johnson, Calif.
Baucus	Early	Johnson, Colo.
Bauman	Edgar	Jones, N.C.
Beard, R.I.	Edwards, Calif.	Jones, Okla.
Bedell	Edwards, Okla.	Jones, Tenn.
Bellenson	Emery	Jordan
Benjamin	English	Kasten
Bennett	Erlenborn	Kastenmeier
Bevill	Ertel	Kazen
Biaggi	Evans, Ga.	Kelly
Bingham	Evans, Ind.	Kildee
Blanchard	Fascell	Kindness
Blouin	Fenwick	Kostmayer
Boland	Findley	Krebs
Bonior	Fish	LaFalce
Bonker	Fisher	Lagomarsino
Brademas	Fithian	Latta
Breaux	Flippo	Le Fante
Brinkley	Flood	Leach
Broomfield	Florio	Lederer
Brown, Calif.	Flowers	Levit
Brown, Mich.	Flynt	Livingston
Broyhill	Foley	Lloyd, Calif.
Burgener	Ford, Tenn.	Lloyd, Tenn.
Burke, Fla.	Forsythe	Long, La.
Burke, Mass.	Frenzel	Long, Md.
Burleson, Tex.	Fuqua	Lott
Burlison, Mo.	Gaydos	Lujan
Burton, John	Gephardt	Luken
Burton, Phillip	Gialmo	Lundine
Butler	Ginn	McClary
Caputo	Glickman	McCloskey
Carr	Goldwater	McCormack
Carter	Gonzalez	McDonald
Cavanaugh	Goodling	McEwen
Cederberg	Gore	McFall
Chappell	Gradison	McHugh
Clawson, Del.	Grassley	McKay
Cleveland	Gudger	Madigan
Cochran	Guy	Maguire
Cohen	Hagedorn	Mann
Coleman	Hall	Markey
Collins, Tex.	Hamilton	Marks
Conable	Hammer	Marlenee
Conte	schmidt	Marriott
Conyers	Hanley	Martin
Corcoran	Hannaford	Mathis
Cornell	Hansen	Mattox
Cornwell	Harkin	Meeds
Coughlin	Harris	Meyner
D'Amours	Harsha	Michel
Daniel, Dan	Hawkins	Mikulski
Daniel, R. W.	Hefner	Miller, Calif.
Danielson	Hefel	Miller, Ohio
Davis	Hillis	Mineta
		Minish

Mitchell, Md.	Rangel	Steed
Mitchell, N.Y.	Regula	Steers
Mollohan	Reuss	Steiger
Montgomery	Rinaldo	Stockman
Moore	Risenhoover	Stokes
Moorhead, Calif.	Roberts	Stratton
Moss	Robinson	Studds
Murphy, Ill.	Rodino	Stump
Murphy, Pa.	Roe	Symms
Murtha	Rogers	Treen
Myers, Gary	Rooney	Trible
Myers, John	Rosenthal	Tsongas
Natcher	Rostenkowski	Udall
Neal	Rudd	Ullman
Nedzi	Ruppe	Vanik
Nichols	Russo	Vento
Nix	Sarasin	Volkmer
Nolan	Sawyer	Walgren
Nowak	Scheuer	Walker
Oberstar	Schroeder	Walsh
Obey	Schulze	Wampler
Panetta	Sebelius	Waxman
Patten	Seiberling	Weaver
Patterson	Sharp	Weiss
Pattison	Shuster	Whalen
Pease	Sikes	Whitehurst
Pepper	Simon	Whitley
Perkins	Sisk	Whitten
Pettis	Skubitz	Wiggins
Pike	Smith, Iowa	Wilson, Tex.
Poage	Smith, Nebr.	Winn
Preyer	Solarz	Wirth
Price	Speilman	Wright
Pritchard	Spence	Yatron
Quayle	St Germain	Young, Fla.
Quillen	Staggers	Young, Mo.
Railsback	Stangeland	Young, Tex.
	Stanton	Zablocki

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—116

Abdnor	Ford, Mich.	Pursell
Addabbo	Fowler	Quie
Ambro	Fraser	Rahall
Anderson, Calif.	Frey	Rhodes
Anderson, Ill.	Gammage	Richmond
Ashbrook	Garcia	Roncallo
Ashley	Gibbons	Rose
AuCoin	Gilman	Rousselot
Barnard	Green	Royal
Beard, Tenn.	Harrington	Runnels
Boggs	Heckler	Ryan
Bolling	Hightower	Santini
Bowen	Jacobs	Satterfield
Breckinridge	Jeffords	Shipley
Brodhead	Jenrette	Skelton
Brooks	Kemp	Slack
Brown, Ohio	Ketchum	Snyder
Buchanan	Keys	Stark
Burke, Calif.	Krueger	Taylor
Byron	Leggett	Teague
Carney	Lehman	Thompson
Chisholm	Lent	Thone
Chlausen, Don H.	McDade	Thornton
Clay	McKinney	Traxler
Collins, Ill.	Mahon	Tucker
Corman	Mazzoli	Van Deerlin
Cotter	Metcalfe	Vander Jagt
Crane	Mikva	Waggoner
Cunningham	Milford	Watkins
Dent	Moakley	White
Diggs	Moffett	Wilson, Bob
Dornan	Moorhead, Pa.	Wilson, C. H.
Eckhardt	Motti	Wolf
Edwards, Ala.	Murphy, N.Y.	Wylder
Eilberg	Myers, Michael	Wylie
Evans, Colo.	O'Brien	Yates
Evans, Del.	Oakar	Young, Alaska
Fary	Ottinger	Zeferetti
	Pickle	
	Pressler	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Thompson with Mr. Abdnor.
 Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Frey.
 Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Ashbrook.
 Mr. Mottl with Mr. Buchanan.
 Mr. Rahall with Mr. Young of Alaska.
 Mrs. Boggs with Mr. Fraser.
 Mr. Carney with Mr. Don H. Clausen.
 Mr. Cotter with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
 Mr. Eilberg with Mr. Shipley.
 Mr. Ambro with Mr. Gilman.
 Mr. Fary with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
 Mr. Ford of Michigan with Mr. Dornan.
 Ms. Oakar with Mr. Green.
 Mr. Pickle with Mr. Byron.
 Mr. Moffett with Mr. Crane.
 Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania with Mr. Quie.

Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Fowler.
 Mr. Anderson of California with Mr. Wylie.
 Mr. Santini with Mrs. Heckler.
 Mr. Stark with Mr. Pursell.
 Mr. Teague with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
 Mr. Van Deerlin with Mr. O'Brien.
 Mr. Waggoner with Mr. Roussetot.
 Mr. Wolff with Mr. Cunningham.
 Mr. Ashley with Mr. Thone.
 Mr. Traxler with Mr. Jeffords.
 Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California with Mr. Wydler.
 Mr. AuCoin with Mr. McKinney.
 Mr. Zeferetti with Mr. Kemp.
 Mr. Yates with Mr. Bob Wilson.
 Mr. Slack with Mr. Watkins.
 Mr. Roybal with Mr. Lent.
 Mr. Richmond with Mr. Pressler.
 Mr. Harrington with Mr. Vander Jagt.
 Mr. Jenrette with Mr. McDade.
 Mr. Krueger with Mr. Snyder.
 Mrs. Burke of California with Mr. Brodhead.
 Mr. Brooks with Mr. Melford.
 Mr. Mahon with Mr. Clay.
 Mr. Breckinridge with Mr. Leggett.
 Mr. Metcalfe with Mr. Corman.
 Mr. Moakley with Mr. Jacobs.
 Mr. Barnard with Mrs. Collins of Illinois.
 Mr. Lehman with Mr. Ketchum.
 Mr. Mazzoli with Mr. Gibbons.
 Mr. Beard of Tennessee with Mr. Dent.
 Mr. Mikva with Mr. Diggs.
 Ms. Keys with Mr. Eckhardt.
 Mr. Garcia with Mr. Evans of Delaware.
 Mr. Bowen with Mr. Michael O. Myers.
 Mr. Gammage with Mr. Roncallo.
 Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Rose.
 Mr. Ottinger with Mr. Ryan.
 Mr. Hightower with Mr. White.
 Mr. Runnels with Mr. Tucker.
 Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Shelton.
 Mr. Thornton with Mr. Taylor.

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PROVIDING FOR THE EXPENSES OF INVESTIGATIONS AND STUDIES TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 1021) to provide for the expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Select Committee on Aging, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1021

Resolved, That for the further expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Select Committee on Aging, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$1,075,891 including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, and other assistants, and for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)), shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$40,000 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); but this monetary limitation on the procurement of such

services shall not prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House; and the chairman of the Select Committee on Aging shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 3. The authorization granted by the resolution shall expire immediately prior to noon on January 3, 1979.

SEC. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

SEC. 5. The Select Committee on Aging shall receive an allocation of parking spaces equal to that received by other standing committees of the House.

Mr. ANNUNZIO (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That for the further expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Select Committee on Aging, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$985,891, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, and other assistants, and for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)), shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$40,000 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); but this monetary limitation on the procurement of such services shall not prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House; and the chairman of the Select Committee on Aging shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 3. The authorization granted by the resolution shall expire immediately prior to noon on January 3, 1979.

SEC. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

Mr. ANNUNZIO (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask that the committee

amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on the Select Committee on Aging, the request before the committee was for \$1,075,891 and the committee is recommending \$985,891.

I urge the House to approved the request of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. I have nothing further, Mr. Speaker, unless the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DEVINE), has requests for time.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased that my colleagues in the House today are acting on House Resolution 1021, the funding resolution for the House Select Committee on Aging, which I have the privilege to chair. I am grateful for the prompt action taken on this resolution and would like to share with those interested, at this time, some of the significant contributions made by the Aging Committee so far during the 95th Congress to improve the quality of life for older persons nationwide.

In the first session of the 95th Congress, the House Select Committee on Aging has held 47 days of public hearings in Washington, D.C., and numerous cities across the width of the Nation. Twenty-five of the 47 days of public hearings were held outside of Washington, D.C., in the following cities: Dallas, Tex.; New York, N.Y.; Brookline, Mass.; Waltham, Mass.; Jamestown, N.Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Bethlehem, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Indianapolis, Ind.; South Holland, Ill.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miami, Fla.; Hartford, Conn.; Huron, S. Dak.; Muskogee, Okla.; Waterloo, Iowa; Sparks, Nev.; and Las Vegas, Nev. The committee received testimony from approximately 575 witnesses, and recorded over 3,500 pages of testimony.

On July 15, the members of the House Select Committee on Aging met with President Carter at the White House to discuss issues of concern to the elderly. This was the first meeting by any congressional committee to discuss the problems of the elderly with a President of the United States.

In addition, the Aging Committee printed 12 newsletters entitled "Accent on Aging" which were distributed to all 435 House offices and to over 2,500 organizations and interested individuals. This newsletter serves to complement the information gathering activities of the House offices by periodically supplying news of administrative programs and legislative activities affecting older people.

As a special investigative committee, the Select Committee on Aging of the U.S. House of Representatives has as-

sisted the Congress in the development of significant legislative enactments and administrative actions designed to improve the quality of life for older persons in the United States. In addition to filing reports and making substantial recommendations to standing committees, the chairman and members of the Select Committee on Aging hrs individually and jointly sponsored aging legislation and appeared before standing committees of the House and the Senate to urge enactment of legislation as suggested by the Aging Committee as well as other committees of the Congress with legislative jurisdiction in the area of aging.

A number of Aging Committee recommendations resulted in administrative actions of various Federal Government agencies and departments. Among the administrative and legislative accomplishments as of January 2, 1978, in which the Aging Committee assumed a major role include:

HEW-Labor Appropriations Subcommittee approved \$93 million over that of the Carter budget request for Older American Act programs. Increased appropriation reflects recommendations made by the Aging Committee.

An amendment to the Legal Services Corporation Act offered by Representative BRAGG, and supported by members of the Aging Committee, to assure priority services for the elderly and handicapped was passed by the House.

Legislation to ban most mandatory retirement policies, introduced by Chairman PEPPER and members of the Aging Committee, was passed in the House and Senate, and has just been reported out by a House-Senate conference committee.

An amendment to restore the authorization for home health services under the Health Services Extension Act was offered by the chairman, cosponsored by Aging Committee members and passed by the House.

A bill to permit reduced air fares on a standby basis for the elderly and handicapped passed the House. Signed into law last session. Reflects Aging Subcommittee recommendation.

Resolution urging President Carter to instruct the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to work with other U.N. delegations in calling for a World Assembly and a World Year on Aging no later than 1982 introduced by Chairman PEPPER passed the House. Passed by unanimous consent.

Transportation Department issued regulation to require all buses offered for bid after September 30, 1979, must be equipped with barrier-free features—that is, boarding ramp, wide doors, lowered floors, and so forth—reflects Aging Subcommittee recommendation.

Chairman of the Aging Committee met in roundtable discussion with Mrs. Carter and representatives of aging organizations. Additionally, members of the House Aging Committee met with President Carter and outlined for him the legislative and executive action needed to implement the committee's recommendations for assisting the Nation's elderly.

An amendment to the Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud and Abuse Amendments, introduced by the chairman, defining as felonies those instances where contributions are required as a condition of entry or continued stay at a hospital, skilled nursing facility, or intermediate care facility, for medicaid services.

GAO report on the cost effectiveness of home health care compared to institutionalization was undertaken at the request of the chairman and was published December 30, 1977.

Committee sponsored with various organizations workshops on nutrition and senior centers, and initiated comprehensive survey of all area agencies on aging to determine what changes should be made in the Older Americans Act.

Transportation will make available \$22 million for vehicles and equipment to be acquired by private nonprofit organizations to provide special transportation services to elderly and handicapped persons. The program, referred to as 16(b)(2), was the recommendation of an Aging Subcommittee.

An office within the Justice Department responsible for compiling and analyzing all national data on elderly crime victims, recommended by an Aging Subcommittee, has been approved.

Bill to compensate victims of crime for personal injuries has passed the House. Reflects portion of Aging Subcommittee recommendation.

National public television series designed to inform, educate, and entertain the elderly entitled "Over Easy" was funded for fiscal year 1978. Committee members urged appropriation for this educational service.

Participation in significant standing committee hearings in which the chairman and other members of the Aging Committee testified include:

Testimony before Education and Labor's Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities regarding mandatory retirement bills (H.R. 1115 and H.R. 65).

Testimony before Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits regarding retirement legislation (H.R. 5383).

Testimony before Ways and Means Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits regarding retirement legislation (H.R. 5383).

Testimony before Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment regarding Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud and Abuse Amendments (H.R. 3).

Testimony before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment regarding legislation to delay the saccharin ban.

Testimony before Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment regarding hospital cost containment legislation.

Testimony before Ways and Means Committee regarding Social Security Financing Amendments (H.R. 9346).

Testimony before Appropriations Subcommittee on HUD-Independent Agencies regarding section 8, section 202, and community development block grants.

Testimony before Appropriations Subcommittee on HEW-Labor regarding funding of programs for the elderly.

Aging Committee members joined the House Subcommittee on Welfare in a joint hearing to examine the impact Carter's welfare proposal will have on the elderly poor.

Hearings and reports, published or at press, by the Select Committee on Aging since the beginning of the 95th Congress include:

A. HEARINGS

1. Retirement Age Policies (Part I).
2. Retirement Age Policies (Part II).
3. Guidance and Counseling for the Elderly.
4. Active Americans Over 65 Speak on Retirement Age Policies.
5. Fragmentation of Services for the Elderly.
6. Elderly Crime Victims Compensation.
7. Retirement Age Policies in Massachusetts.
8. Establishing a National Meals-On-Wheels Program.
9. The National Crisis in Adult Care Homes.
10. Housing and the Elderly: Integration of Health and Social Services.
11. Recent Medicaid Cutbacks: Shocking Impact on the Elderly.
12. Active Americans Over 65: A Case Against Mandatory Retirement.
13. Hypertension Among the Elderly.
14. Alternatives to Retirement.
15. Urban and Rural Housing for the Elderly.
16. Retirement Age Policies and Housing for the Elderly in Cleveland, Ohio.
17. Age Stereotyping and Television.
18. Economic Impact of Aging in America.
19. Weather Disasters and the Elderly.
20. Older Americans Programs Oversight.
21. Older Americans Act and Impact on the Minority Elderly.
22. Crime and Its Impact on the Elderly.
23. Aging in the World of Tomorrow.
24. Title IX Oversight Hearings on the Older Americans Act.
25. Medicare Gaps and Limitations.
26. Effectiveness of the Programs of the Farmers Home Administration.
27. Title XX Oversight Hearing.
28. Oversight Hearing on Title III of the Older Americans Act.
29. Loneliness and Social Alienation of the Elderly.
30. Welfare Reform and the Elderly Poor.
31. Unfair Practices in the Eyeglass Industry.
32. Older Americans Act: The New York Perspective.
33. Title V Multi-Purpose Senior Centers.
34. Older Americans Programs Oversight: The Rural Perspective.
35. Older Americans Programs Oversight.
36. Older Americans Programs Oversight in Waterloo, Iowa.
37. Older Americans Programs Oversight in Sparks, Nevada.
38. Older Americans Programs Oversight in Las Vegas, Nevada.

B. REPORTS AND SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

In Search of Security: A National Perspective on Elderly Crime Victimization

This report assesses evidence received at Committee hearings on the relationship of crime to older Americans. It revealed that a significant number of the elderly are victimized, that the victimization rate is increasing and that the older American in the inner city is disproportionately the victim of crime. The Report also provides information on elderly crime victimization programs for those agencies, organization, or individuals who are considering the establishment of prevention programs; and discusses techniques and concepts for strengthening residences and neighborhoods in order to pre-

vent victimization. Over 2,500 copies were printed and made available to Members of Congress at their request.

Mandatory Retirement: The Social and Human Cost of Enforced Idleness

This report, based on 10 days of hearings, focuses primarily on age-based involuntary retirement. The report provides the background and rationale for passage of H.R. 5383 and for eventual enactment of legislation to eliminate all age-based mandatory retirement. Over 4,000 copies were printed and made available to Members of Congress at their request.

Federal Responsibility to the Elderly

This publication is a compilation of charts intended to not only aid the elderly, but Members of Congress, their staffs, State and local government officials, and persons in private agencies interested in the delivery of services and benefits to the elderly. The charts list the federal programs which aid the elderly and the House and Senate committees having responsibility in the field of aging and major areas of their jurisdictions. Over 6,000 copies were printed and made available at their request to Members of Congress and the public.

Home Health Resource Book

This publication will include information on existing home health programs, persons in federal agencies responsible for such programs, cost estimates and utilization of home health benefits, among other things. It is intended to assist Congressional officials, planners, and private citizens. (To be published)

Age Stereotyping and Television: A Staff Study

This staff study provided Committee Members and staffers with an overview of the ways in which the elderly are portrayed on commercial television and details the impact of such televised portrayals of the elderly. The study was made available to Members of the Committee and their staff prior to inclusion in Age Stereotyping and Television hearing record.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution, as amended.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 1001) to provide for the expenses of investigations, studies, oversight, and functions to be conducted by the Committee on Government Operations.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 1001

Resolved, That for the further expenses of investigations, studies, and oversight responsibilities and functions to be conducted pursuant to rule X, clause 2, paragraphs (b) (1), (b) (2), and (c) (relating to general oversight responsibilities), clause 4(c) (relating to additional functions of the Committee on Government Operations), and rule XI, clause 1 (b) (relating to the authorization of investigations and studies), by the Committee on Government Operations, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$1,972,500, including expenditures—

(1) for the employment of investigators,

attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants;

(2) for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); and

(3) for specialized training, pursuant to section 202(j) of such Act, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(j)), of the committee staff personnel performing professional and nonclerical functions;

shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$15,750 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); and not to exceed \$2,000 of such total amount may be used to provide for specialized training, pursuant to section 202(j) of such Act, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(j)), of staff personnel of the committee performing professional and nonclerical functions; but neither of these monetary limitations shall prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

Sec. 2. The chairman of the Committee on Government Operations shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 3. The authorization granted by this resolution shall expire immediately prior to noon on January 1979.

Sec. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

Mr. ANNUNZIO (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That for the further expenses of investigations, studies, and oversight responsibilities and functions to be conducted pursuant to rule X, clause 2, paragraphs (b) (1), (b) (2), and (c) (relating to general oversight responsibilities), clause 4(c) (relating to additional functions of the Committee on Government Operations), and rule XI, clause 1(b) (relating to the authorization of investigations and studies), by the Committee on Government Operations, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$1,952,500, including expenditures—

(1) for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants;

(2) for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); and

(3) for specialized training, pursuant to section 202(j) of such Act, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(j)), of the committee staff personnel performing professional and nonclerical functions;

shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such

committee, signed by the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$15,750 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent service of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); and not to exceed \$2,000 of such total amount may be used to provide for specialized training, pursuant to section 202(1) of such Act, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(j)), of staff personnel of the committee performing professional and nonclerical functions; but neither of these monetary limitations shall prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

Sec. 2. The chairman of the Committee on Government Operations shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 3. The authorization granted by this resolution shall expire immediately prior to noon on January 3, 1979.

Sec. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Government Operations requested \$1,972,500, and the committee has requested \$1,952,500. I urge the House to approve the committee request.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution, as amended.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 976) to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations and studies to be conducted by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 976

Resolved, That effective January 3, 1978, the expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$2,885,880, including expenditures for the employment

of investigators, attorneys, and clerical and other assistants, and for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)), shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$43,000 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); but this monetary limitation on the procurement of such services shall not prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House; and the chairman of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 3. The authorization granted by the resolution shall expire immediately prior to noon on January 3, 1979.

Sec. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

Mr. ANNUNZIO (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That effective January 3, 1978, the expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$2,613,590, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical and other assistants, and for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)), shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$43,000 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); but this monetary limitation on the procurement of such services shall not prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House; and the

chairman of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 3. The authorization granted by the resolution shall expire immediately prior to noon on January 3, 1979.

Sec. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the request of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs was for \$2,885,880, and the committee reduced that budget to \$2,613,590.

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for debate purposes only.

Mr. COUGHLIN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As I understand it, Mr. Speaker, this sum is solely for the investigative staff. This is over and above the regular staff of the standing committee; am I correct?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. That is correct.

Mr. COUGHLIN. These funds would be drawn directly by voucher from the Contingency Fund of the Clerk of the House; am I correct?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. That is correct.

Mr. COUGHLIN. So that the legislative Committee on Appropriations, of which I am a member, would be required to refurbish the Contingency Fund to cover these positions for this committee; is that correct?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. That is correct.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Do I understand the overall staff of this committee, according to my figures, has increased from 40 in 1973 to 98 in 1977? Am I correct on that increase?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. The gentleman is probably correct.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Of the 98 staff members of this committee, approximately 17 are minority staff members, or 17 percent of the total?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. That is approximately correct, and the minority has agreed to the budget. They are in full agreement.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I just again call attention to the very rapid growth in the staff of these committees, a growth that then is paid for directly from the Contingency Fund of the House, which is, I think, a dubious procedure.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. I want to say to the gentleman that I agree with his observation. All of the committees have grown, due to the Bolling committee reforms, all committees must allocate at least one-third of staff for minority seats. All of the staffs have grown, and it has been very difficult for the Subcommittee on

Accounts to evaluate the work of these committees. But we have done a good job in cutting down the requests and pinning down the responsibility of the people involved on these staffs and the functions of the committee.

Mr. COUGHLIN. I thank the Chairman.

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that although it is most comfortable to have the observations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and to point out the percentages, I would like to further point out that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) happens to be on the Committee on Banking and Finance and notwithstanding the fact that the gentleman has great affection for that committee and its work, the gentleman went along with a reduction of nearly a quarter of a million dollars in the funds for the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the report.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for those comments. I assure the gentleman it did not make me the most popular member of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution, as amended.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR EXPENSES FOR THE SECOND SESSION ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 979) providing for the expenses for the second session activities of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 979

Resolved, That for the further expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$1,155,047, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, and other assistants, and for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)), shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$28,500 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent serv-

ices of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); but this monetary limitation on the procurement of such services shall not prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House; and the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 3. The authorization granted by the resolution shall expire immediately prior to noon on January 3, 1979.

SEC. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

Mr. ANNUNZIO (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That for the further expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$1,100,000, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, and other assistants, and for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)), shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$28,500 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); but this monetary limitation on the procurement of such services shall not prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House; and the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 3. The authorization granted by the resolution shall expire immediately prior to noon on January 3, 1979.

SEC. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

Mr. ANNUNZIO (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be con-

sidered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 1 hour.

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. I am happy to yield for debate only to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, this is also in addition to the regular staffing of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. May I assure the gentleman that on all the standing committees, all committees have a statutory allowance and this money we are asking on the approval of the full membership of the House is in addition to the statutory allowances.

Mr. COUGHLIN. It is approximately a 25-percent increase over last year's funding?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. That is about correct.

Mr. COUGHLIN. And the total staffing for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has increased, as I understand, from 38 members in 1973 to 64 members in 1978; am I approximately correct?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. The gentleman's observation is correct.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Of those 64 members, approximately 22 percent are members of the minority?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. That is absolutely right and the minority said they were very happy with the staff arrangement. Again, I would like to point out to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the growth of the committees of the House are due in large part to the changes in committee staffing requirements, as a result of the changes in the rules of the House, which designates up to one-third of committee staff to be appointed for the minority.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, again I question the rapid increase in the size of the committee staffs and hope that that will not continue in the future. I thank the chairman.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution, as amended.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 1034) providing funds for

the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1034

Resolved, That for the further expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$991,906.25, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, and other assistants, and for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)), shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$30,000 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); but this monetary limitation on the procurement of such services shall not prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House; and the chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 3. The authorization granted by the resolution shall expire immediately prior to noon on January 3, 1979.

SEC. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

Mr. ANNUNZIO (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That for the further expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$966,906.25, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, and other assistants, and for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)), shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$30,000 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganiza-

tion Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a (1)); but this monetary limitation on the procurement of such services shall not prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House; and the chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 3. The authorization granted by the resolution shall expire immediately prior to noon on January 3, 1979.

SEC. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

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

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on the resolution for the Select Committee on Intelligence, the request for funds was for \$991,906.25, and the committee cut the figure to \$966,906.25.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to approve the request and agree to the resolution.

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. I yield for the purpose of debate only to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, this request for almost \$1 million represents quite an increase from last year's figure. This is, of course, a new committee, and the amount is a sizable increase from last year's figure of \$302,000; am I correct?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. The gentleman is correct. However, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania must understand that the moneys for last year were only for a period of a few months, and this represents funding for a complete year.

Mr. COUGHLIN. But this means we are on the road to having another million-dollar committee?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. It appears that way.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to point out to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. COUGHLIN) that there is no statutory allowance for this select committee.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. I yield for the purpose of debate only to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I was wondering if the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) can answer one question for me.

During the last 2 weeks there seems to have been quite a bit of controversy as the gentleman brought up various resolutions. This morning everything is peaceful, quiet, and calm. I am just wondering if this change comes about as a result of either the personality or the awesome power of the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO).

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to assure the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DERWINSKI) that it is not as a result of awesome power on my part but as a result of the very cooperative spirit between the minority and the majority who are attempting to expedite the work of the House today.

Mr. DERWINSKI. That is in the best American tradition.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution, as amended.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time for the purpose of asking the majority leader to give us the schedule for the balance of this week and for the coming week.

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

Mr. DEVINE. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the schedule for next week will be a busy one.

The House will meet at noon on Monday. We have 6 suspensions scheduled for that day, and they are as follows:

1. H.R. 7814, flexible work schedules for Federal employees;
2. H.R. 4320, annuities for U.S. judges;
3. H.R. 10126, part-time career employment for Federal employees;
4. H.R. 9146, congressional review of changes in Postal Service;

5. H.R. 6635, Liberty bond amendments for series E savings bond rates; and

6. H.R. 11055, Definition of Income Year Under Agriculture Act.

There will be two funding resolutions eligible for consideration, and we would expect to bring those up on Monday. Those two funding resolutions are for the Select Committee on Assassinations and the Committee on the Judiciary.

On Tuesday the House would again meet at noon, and we have four bills scheduled under suspensions on that day, as follows:

1. S. 1671, Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Act;
2. H.R. 810, Internal Revenue Code amendments;
3. H.R. 2028, authorization for home production of wine and beer; and
4. H.R. 5103, Internal Revenue Code amendments for excise taxes.

On Wednesday we would expect to meet at 1 p.m.

We will continue and hope to conclude consideration of H.R. 50, the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, voting on additional amendments, and we would hope to vote on the bill. We would in any case rise at 6 o'clock on Wednesday.

On Thursday, the House would meet at 11 o'clock. There are two bills scheduled, subject to the granting of rules. They are:

H.R. 10899, International Banking Act of 1978, and

H.R. 7700, Postal Act of 1978.

On Friday, we will meet at 11 o'clock, and we will consider H.R. 9518, Shipping Act Amendments of 1978.

The House would adjourn by 3 o'clock on Friday and by 5:30 p.m. on all other days except Wednesday, on which day we expect to adjourn at 6 o'clock.

Of course, conference reports could be brought up at any time, and there is the usual reservation that any additional program may be announced later.

Mr. DEVINE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, in order that there will be no misunderstanding, it was understood on this side of the aisle last night that we would resume deliberation of H.R. 50, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, on Tuesday. But according to the schedule just announced by the majority leader, that will not be taken up until Wednesday; is that correct?

Mr. WRIGHT. The plan is that we will take it up on Wednesday. I thought I said that last evening. We will take it up on Wednesday, coming in at 1 o'clock, and planning to adjourn by 6 o'clock. If we do not conclude it on Wednesday, then we will try to go ahead and finish it on Thursday.

Mr. DEVINE. Our normal schedule has been, as the majority leader knows, to meet at 3 o'clock on Wednesday and go indefinitely until we conclude the business. Is there any particular reason that we have backed that up until 1 o'clock and adjourning at 6 o'clock?

Mr. WRIGHT. I think the gentleman may be aware that there is a dinner at which some of the Members are not required but expected in their attendance that evening. The President of the United

States will be there and various and sundry others, and it is a matter of some interest to some of the Members of the House.

Mr. DEVINE. Does the gentleman mean the majority party fundraising dinner?

Mr. WRIGHT. I think that is exactly the terminology.

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

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

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, will such fundraising dinners still be legal under the bill the gentleman's committee is considering, or will they be just allowed for the majority party?

Mr. DEVINE. The gentleman is making reference, of course, to the bill pending in the House Administration Committee on which they are taking testimony concerning the Campaign Financing Act, and it will come up early but not in time for the Members to catch the dinner the gentleman made reference to.

Mr. BAUMAN. That is unfortunate.

Mr. WRIGHT. I would say to the gentleman that we expect to enact no *ex post facto* laws. This is like the dinner held by the minority party and the ones we expect will be held in the future by the minority party. The Members are entitled to some consideration on the part of the House schedule, and that has been done in the past.

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

Mr. DEVINE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. STANTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I take the time to ask the very distinguished majority leader this question: Reading the schedule, I see that the House is scheduled to meet on next Friday, March 17. Is the majority leader aware, as many of us on the minority side are, that this is indeed St. Patrick's Day?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would respond that, notwithstanding the importance of the date, the Speaker of the House himself has said that he would like to meet on the 17th of March.

Mr. STANTON. If the gentleman will yield further, I have been broaching this question for 14 years. The first year I was in this distinguished body I went to the then Speaker of the House, John McCormick, and asked him if we had to meet on St. Patrick's Day. He told me that this always bothered him considerably and that what he did every morning on St. Patrick's Day was to call St. Peter; and St. Peter informed him that he would appreciate the House of Representatives meeting on St. Patrick's Day because, after all, the world is in such a hell of a mess that they might as well go ahead and meet. So I brought the question up to the gentleman because I suspect it is futile now to ask the distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. O'NEILL, but perhaps he would consider that, while the world may have gotten worse, perhaps he would reconsider and give some thought to this.

Mr. WRIGHT. If the gentleman will yield further, Mr. Speaker, I would respond only that if such loyal sons of Hibernia as the great John McCormick and the great THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., would agree that we should meet on the 17th of March, we should meet on the 17th of March.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule on Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 15, 1978

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House meet at 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday next, March 15, 1978.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
MARCH 13, 1978

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF
BOARD OF VISITORS OF U.S. AIR
FORCE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 9355(a), the Chair, on behalf of the Speaker, appoints as Members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy the following Members of the House: the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FLYNT), the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. EVANS), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. ROBINSON), and the gentleman from California (Mr. BOB WILSON).

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY EDUCATION ACT

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I introduced yesterday, along with the Honorable HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., in the Senate, the Community Schools and Comprehensive Community Education Act of 1978.

I am especially proud to present this bill as my home town of Flint, Mich., is the birthplace of the community education concept which has grown to the point that it now is a national program that is being implemented in school districts across the country. Community education, which started in the Flint community schools with the major assistance of the Mott Foundation, is an educational program under which the schools are opened after class hours for recreational and educational programs for children and adults. Today the headquarters of the National Community Education Association is located in Flint.

Community schools have been most effective in reducing the fragmentation of local educational services and in assuring citizen confidence in educational and community service efforts. The Federal Government has presently a multitude of separate programs to help improve the quality of life of our citizens. These efforts are in many instances the bulwark of human resource programs in States and local communities. The Community Schools and Comprehensive Community Education Act would extend to States and localities the much needed capacity to bring education and related community services into an effective working partnership.

The school is a key institution for the delivery of services, and it may be the best instrument for the coordination of frequently fragmented services. Through increased use of the school in community activities there are benefits which include a fostering of greater community pride, energy savings, and parental involvement. Community education promotes a more efficient use of public education facilities through an extension of school buildings and equipment in the evenings and often into Saturdays. As the primary educational institution of the community, the school is most effective when it involves the people of that community in a program to fulfill the educational needs of individuals, and community schools provide a great potential for the use of needs assessment as a basis for human resource policies.

The bill would add a new title, title X, to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It is an extension and expansion of the Community Schools Act, section 405, Public Law 93-380.

It is the purpose of this legislation to provide educational, recreational, cultural, and other related community services, in accordance with the needs, interests, and concerns of the community through the expansion of community education programs; to coordinate the delivery of social services to meet the needs and preferences of the residents of the community; to provide for an efficient, energy-conserving use of school facilities, and to provide for a research and development emphasis in community education which can contribute to an improved formulation of Federal, State, and local policy.

The effectiveness and importance of a community education program in a local school system has been proven repeatedly in schools across the Nation. It is now

time to bring better coordination to those programs, improve the Federal assistance that is provided, and evaluate and further encourage the establishment of community education programs in those schools where such programs are not implemented at present. I invite my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE YOUTH CONVENTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LE FANTE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. LE FANTE. Mr. Speaker, during the weekend of March 12, the United Synagogue Youth will hold its convention in Bayonne, N.J. This marks the first time in over two decades that my home city will host a conference of this outstanding organization.

Over 140 young adults from throughout the State are scheduled to attend and partake in the fine agenda of study sessions, seminars, films, and speeches. The festivities will be capped by the crowning of a new Miss Hagall to serve in that capacity for the upcoming year.

The convention, which will address itself to Judaism in the United States, the Soviet Union, and Israel, will be keynoted jointly by Rabbi Zachery Heller and Joel Gordon, the treasurer of the United Synagogue Youth Movement of America.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all of my colleagues join me as I extend my best wishes to the delegates of the United Synagogue Youth Convention in Bayonne for a successful and enjoyable weekend. ●

THE ADMINISTRATION'S HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION INITIATIVE

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

● Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, as you know, in 1973 landmark legislation authorizing Federal assistance for Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's) was first enacted. In October 1976, the original legislation was amended to reflect changes dictated by 3 years' experience with the program.

In enacting this legislation, the Congress expressed the belief—which I still hold—that HMO's offer great promise toward contributing to increasing accessibility to high quality health care while at the same time restraining escalating costs.

The value of HMO's is unmistakable. According to recent testimony by HEW Under Secretary Hale Champion:

Prepaid group practices have been shown to reduce hospitalization from 30 to 60 percent.

The average yearly inpatient hospitalization rate for all Federally certified HMO's was 529 days per 100 members, compared with a national average of 1022 days per 1000 persons.

A comparison of costs for Medicaid eligibles enrolled in an HMO in the State of

Washington compared with those receiving services on a fee-for-service basis shows a savings of 29.8 percent because of enrollment in the HMO.

A study of Medicaid eligibles enrolled in the Group Health Association in Washington, D.C. showed that ambulatory physician encounter rates decreased 15 percent, drug utilization dropped 18 percent, hospital admissions decreased 30 percent, and hospital days declined 32 percent. For the same benefit package annual prepaid per capita costs for 1000 Medicaid enrollees for 1972, 1973, and 1976 were \$282, \$232, and \$282, respectively, compared to Medicaid fee-for-service per capita costs of \$373, \$435, and \$465 over the same period.

Despite compelling evidence that well-planned HMO's are an essential part of the American health system, all is not well with the Federal HMO effort. Despite predictions by the Nixon administration in the early 1970's that by 1976 we would have 1,800 prepaid plans serving 40 million people, in 1976 there were only 165 plans serving 6.5 million people. This result hardly was unexpected. It is common knowledge that the previous administration backed away from its vigorous pro-HMO stance soon after enactment of the 1973 legislation. A woefully understaffed HMO office was downgraded. Incredible delays in writing regulations ensued because of unresolved policy issues. No guidelines were issued with respect to expansion requests or conditions which HMO's must meet in order to become federally qualified.

Fortunately, HEW Secretary Califano and Undersecretary Champion have begun to pump new enthusiasm into the Federal HMO effort. They have taken administrative actions to bring the HMO program to life. On Friday, HEW will sponsor a national meeting of labor unions and Fortune 500 companies to discuss ways to expand the development and use of health maintenance organizations.

HEW has also submitted to Congress proposed new legislation designed to make the existing HMO law more flexible and more generous. Briefly, this new legislation has the following features:

First, Extends funding of the various means of Federal assistance to HMO's through 1981.

Second, Authorizes the Secretary to waive any of the statutory requirements specifying the manner in which HMO's shall provide services if he finds the waiver "will assist in the development of HMO's." Thus, such requirements as providing basic health services for a fixed payment without regard to services actually provided, community rating and assumption of risk could be waived.

Third, Authorizes the Secretary to allow HMO's to exclude some services from the basic health services on the same basis. Excluded services would be converted into supplemental services.

Fourth, Waives, for an additional year (from 3 to 4 years), the requirements that no more than 15 percent of services may be contracted out.

Fifth, Requires HMO's to provide detailed financial and ownership information.

Sixth, Repeals the priorities for HMO's serving medical underserved populations.

Seventh, Repeals the 20-percent set-

aside for the feasibility of HMO's with 66 percent of membership from non-metropolitan areas.

Eighth, Repeals the 20-percent set-aside for loans and loan guarantees for rural areas.

Ninth, Repeals the requirement of existing law that no application for assistance under the HMO act may be approved unless the applicant could not complete his project without the assistance applied for.

Tenth, Allows planning and initial development money to HMO's. Existing law authorized such funds only for entities that intend to become HMO's.

Eleventh, Extends the "initial development" period from 1 to 3 years.

Twelfth, Increases, from \$1 to \$2 million, the maximum amount of grants or contracts for initial development and loans for initial operation.

Thirteenth, Authorizes loans and loan guarantees for construction of ambulatory care facilities for HMO's.

Fourteenth, Consolidates the authority of the Secretary to make determinations as to whether an HMO is qualified under the act with the authority for administration of grants, loan guarantees, and the like.

Fifteenth, Repeals the requirement that the program be administered in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

Sixteenth, Repeals the provision of existing law which limits Federal funding for HMO development and initial operation to funds available under title XIII of the Public Health Service Act.

Seventeenth, Amends the existing health planning law to:

Permit States to exclude the establishment of HMO's from certificate of need programs;

Exclude HMO's from the definition of institutional health services; and

Provide that health systems agencies may only use criteria specified by the Secretary in conducting reviews of proposed or existing health services respecting HMO's and may not use more general criteria which an ISA is required to consider under existing law.

Eighteenth, Amends the Social Security Act to:

Permit a health maintenance organization to have more than 50 percent of its membership comprised of medicare eligible individuals if it is a public HMO, a community health center funded under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act, or it receives a waiver from the Secretary;

Capitate HMO's for medicare members at 95 percent of the prevailing fee-for-service rate; and

Require States to enter into provider agreements for Medicaid beneficiaries with any health maintenance organization which requests such an agreement and require State provider agreements to prepay HMO's at 95 percent of the prevailing fee-for-service rates.

I regret that I am unable to enthusiastically endorse the HEW proposal, as it is presently written. While it has some excellent features, and I concur with most of the objectives of the revisions, I find the proposed legis-

lation to be too broad, granting to HEW too much discretion over a program which I have long felt is in need of careful legislative guidance. I am particularly concerned with the provisions of the administration's proposal which would permit the Department to support HMO development from funds authorized under other provisions of the PHS Act.

The Congress, in prohibiting support outside title XIII, wanted to be certain that the HMO program be implemented in accordance with the specific guidelines set forth in the law. The authority to waive major portions of the HMO law is also troublesome. In addition, the repeal of the rural and medically underserved areas set-asides give me great difficulty.

Also, the proposals relating to medicare and medicare deserve very careful review. While I certainly endorse the effort to enroll more medicare recipients and medicare beneficiaries in high quality HMO's, I am concerned that we establish payment rates which do not result in windfalls to the HMO's; the Government, which after all is paying the bill, should benefit substantially from the savings in health care costs that an efficient HMO can realize. In examining the appropriateness of the proposed reimbursement rates for medicare and medicare, we will want the answers to two important questions:

First, is establishment of the rate at 95 percent of the cost of providing fee-for-service care in the community reasonable?

Second, do we have the capacity to determine accurately the adjusted average per capita cost which would be paid fee-for-service in the community since this will be the benchmark from which the reimbursement rates are derived? This determination is crucial if the required payment rate is to be a realistic one.

Members of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment have had serious concerns in the past about the quality of some of the organizations which have provided care on a prepaid basis to medicare recipients. We took steps in the last HMO legislation we brought to the House to increase the Federal responsibility for assuring that these organizations were not engaged in fraud or ripoffs of public funds, and that they were giving quality care. If we are going to require States to sign medicare contracts with all qualified HMO's, we must have assurance that HEW is able to carry out these functions and protect against fraud and abuse and poor quality in these organizations.

Despite these reservations, I am pleased to cosponsor, by request, with my friend and colleague, DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, the administration bill. Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI and I have instructed our staffs to work with HEW personnel to develop proposals which the legislative committees find compatible with our mutual goals of fostering the HMO movement in this country. I am certain that we will succeed and

look forward to working with Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI and HEW in efforts to build a truly effective and accountable HMO program. ●

THE ADMINISTRATION'S HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION PROPOSAL

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

● Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague, the Honorable PAUL G. ROGERS, in introducing by request the administration's proposed legislation relating to health maintenance organizations. This bill would amend provisions of the Public Health Service Act and medicare and medicare relating both to the development of new HMO's and to methods of reimbursement for services to eligible beneficiaries who are enrolled with ongoing HMO's.

Of particular interest to me as chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Ways and Means are the provisions of the bill designed to bring medicare and medicare reimbursement methods more closely in line with financing arrangements typically employed by HMO's with respect to other enrollees. The intent is to enable medicare and medicare reimbursement to provide the same types of incentives that operate with respect to the HMO's non-Government-sponsored enrollees—incentives to render necessary care efficiently and to avoid costly institutional care, where this is possible, through attention to health education, prevention, and early detection of disease. In our review of these provisions, I believe the Congress needs to assure itself that the proposed reimbursement provisions are workable, and that the desired financial incentives are present without making available undeserved windfalls.

I commend the administration's commitment to further encourage the development of HMO's and I believe a careful examination of the provisions of existing Federal law relating to HMO's is essential to this effort. Health maintenance organizations can offer an attractive and viable alternative to the traditional fee-for-service system of financing health services and may thus introduce an element of desirable competition into the health care system that would otherwise be lacking. I believe that it is most important that the medicare program, and indeed any public program for financing health care, be able to recognize and adapt itself to various financial and organizational arrangements for delivery of health care services. I am confident that the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health will give prompt and careful attention to the administration's proposals relating to HMO's. ●

LEGISLATION TO PROMPTLY AND EFFICIENTLY BRING ALCOHOL FUELS INTO COMMERCIAL USE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

man from Georgia (Mr. BRINKLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on February 14, 1978, I introduced a bill that would establish a liaison office between the Department of Energy and the Department of Agriculture for the express purpose of advancing and developing a means of promptly and efficiently bringing alcohol fuels into commercial use. The Washington correspondent of the Columbus Ledger-Enquirer noted the legislation in an article, which I submit for the RECORD by way of further explanation.

In particular I wanted to call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial from the Daily Sun of Warner Robins, Ga., captioned "Energy Policy Ignores Alcohol Fuel Potential." These words really hit the mark. An early answer to stretching gasoline exists right under our noses.

[From the Columbus Ledger, Feb. 6, 1978] SURPLUS GRAIN USE: GASOHOL PUSHED TO AID FARMERS

(By Christopher Bonner)

WASHINGTON.—Rep. Jack Brinkley said today that if surplus grain reserves were converted into gasohol American farmers would be closer to prosperity.

Development of a gasohol industry would give farmers a new market for surplus grain and help combat the domestic energy shortage. Brinkley said in testimony prepared for the House Agriculture Committee's hearing on farm problems.

"Gasohol is practical and would stretch a gallon by 25 percent," Brinkley said.

Gasohol, a blend of grain alcohol and gasoline, is still in the development stage although one state, Nebraska, uses it in all state vehicles.

One obstacle to gasohol is the cost, about 80 cents per gallon.

But Brinkley said it would be better to subsidize the budding gasohol industry to make the price competitive with gasoline "rather than to send our dollars by the truck load to the Arab oil bloc."

The Columbus, Ga., Democrat also called for an examination of the Chicago Board of Trade and the futures market.

"Do they milk farm produce by speculative means?" Brinkley asked. "Is it to them that the profits are going? It certainly isn't going to the corner grocer or the farmer."

The congressman said his proposal to give the dissident farmers what they want—100 percent parity—is not equal to a guaranteed profit, as critics say.

Full parity means "that a good farmer who labors over his fields and is willing to risk bad weather and insect blights is given a chance to realize a satisfactory return for his product on the marketplace," Brinkley said.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture regards parity as an obsolete term that describes the relationship between a farmer's investment and return.

Parity is based on the period of 1910-1914, a time of high and stable farm prices. When a farmer asks for 100 percent parity, he wants the same return, per \$1 invested, that he received 60 years ago.

Brinkley also criticized the government for putting a lid on farm exports. The result of these embargoes, he said, is that domestic prices have been artificially low.

The most recent embargo of farm products was two years ago, when domestic supplies reached a point where there was only 17 days of food on hand.

There are vast surpluses now, with more than a year's stock of grain alone, and no embargoes are in sight.

[From the Daily Sun, Mar. 3, 1978]

**ENERGY POLICY IGNORES ALCOHOL FUEL
POTENTIAL**

Two years have passed since a study financed by the Foundation for Ocean Research offered a tantalizing picture of how America could vastly increase its energy supplies by using alcohol compounds—methanol in particular—as a fuel. This study and others like it are not getting the attention they deserve in the formation of a national energy policy.

So much is known about the potential for alcohol fuels, and the opportunity to produce them is so obvious, we're tempted to say the Department of Energy can't see the forest for the trees.

Our farmers produce more grain than the market can absorb. Why can't the surplus be channeled into production of ethanol (grain alcohol)? Disposal of industrial wastes and garbage is becoming a major environmental problem. Much of this waste could be used to produce methanol (wood alcohol). We worry about degrading air quality by burning coal; yet coal, too, can be converted to methanol to tap its energy without polluting the air.

Obviously it would take a major industrial effort to bring such possibilities to reality, and there are doubtless some production and distribution problems to be solved before alcohol could become commonplace in our inventory of fuels. But the alcohol option has been getting the short end of the stick in DOE's exploration of energy alternatives. Congress has been more aggressive than the administration in trying to advance alcohol technologies from the research and development phase into practical tests and applications.

DOE has given oil companies some of its major grants to explore the use of methanol and ethanol as a fuel or as an additive to gasoline. An argument can be made that expertise on fuel compounds is concentrated in the oil industry—that oil companies know better than anyone the problem of producing and distributing the huge quantities of motor fuel that this country demands. But surely DOE is not so naive to miss the implication of relying for these studies and evaluations on an industry whose primary concern is—or should be—in exploring and developing what remains of our oil and gas resources.

Indeed, DOE has the opportunity to give substance to the familiar rhetoric against the supposed domination of our energy supplies by major oil companies. It should divorce the development of such alternative fuels as alcohol from the oil industry, at least in this early phase. The government should be encouraging development of competitive energy industries.

Germany, during World War II, often is cited as an example of how synthetic fuels can be used when petroleum is in short supply. Methanol and synthetic gasoline made from coal and lignite are said to have supplied half of Germany's fuel after its access to petroleum was cut off. That's instructive from an historical standpoint, but the United States should not be waiting until our petroleum runs out—or we ruin our economy with oil imports—before we prove or disprove that the alcohol option is a viable one for our peacetime future.

"MUSHY LIBERAL" DEFINED

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

(Mr. LEVITAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LEVITAS. Mr. Speaker, as a stu-

dent of political jargon, I had some anxiety the past few months because I have learned that some of my colleagues in the House have been described as being "mushy liberals," and I had no idea what a "mushy liberal" was.

It was, therefore, with deep gratitude that I found that one of our distinguished and scholarly colleagues, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. SCHROEDER) had solved the problem, and she has discovered just what a mushy liberal is. In a very scholarly piece which appeared in the Washington Star on March 7 of this year, our distinguished colleague, Mrs. SCHROEDER, has laid this new problem to rest, and has explained for all time just precisely what a "mushy liberal" is.

In doing so, Congresswoman SCHROEDER has struck another blow against those who have to think in terms of labels alone and who thereby becloud their thinking. I submit the article by Mrs. SCHROEDER for the RECORD:

MUSH IN THE POLITICAL LEXICON

(By PATRICIA SCHROEDER)

(NOTE—Rep. Schroeder, a Democrat from Colorado whom the press traditionally calls a liberal, voted against the Consumer Protection Agency bill (as she long had said she would do) and subsequently shared in Ralph Nader's ire.)

Mushy liberal has recently joined pointy-headed liberal, bleeding-heart liberal, knee-jerk liberal, limousine liberal, fuzzy-minded liberal, pinko-liberal and liberal do-gooder in the lexicon of American political lore.

As best as I can determine, liberals are mushy when their heads are insufficiently pointed, their hearts inadequately hemophiliac, their knees stiff and their deeds pitifully lacking in beneficence on an issue of overwhelming interest to the person making the charge.

In the case at hand, liberals turned out to be mushy when they decided to vote their districts, their consciences, their instincts or all three, in voting against the umpteenth reincarnation of the Agency for Consumer Protection—a bill which called for fielding a ruck of lawyers to squabble before regulatory agencies in order to protect the interests of the consumer, who, like the Holy Ghost, is often talked about but never seen.

Mushy liberals simply can't be counted upon. Some broke and ran when asked to support Lyndon Johnson on Vietnam. He called them "Nervous Nellies." Others called for Richard Nixon's impeachment even before Rabbi Korff had organized a defense fund. More recently, another group of mushy liberals got all tangled up in an unholy alliance with the American Petroleum Institute, Ralph Nader, the Chamber of Commerce and Common Cause in opposing the cargo preference bill.

Occasionally mushy liberals are observed pacing about on the floor of the House muttering Burke "Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgment, and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to (Ralph Nader's/George Meany's/Jimmy Carter's/Tip O'Neill's/the Chamber of Commerce's) opinion."

Mushy liberals are kinfolk to what the history books call "bolters" and "mugwumps." The press likes to tag them as "mavericks." The politicians like to refer to themselves, notably in their campaign literature, as "independents"—especially since the number of voters registering as independents may soon surpass those who hitch up with either party.

"Independent" also has a nice solid ring to it. Square All-American. It would be hard to imagine "bolter" or "mugwump" creeping

into a campaign flyer as in, "and a firm believer in mugwumpery." The voters would think it was a new sex asserting its rights. An unfortunate turn of events for a nice word of Algonquin origin.

Like wise "maverick." There is a hint of disequilibrium in the word, unsteadiness. A maverick is an unpredictable rover, not to be trusted. The press likes the word because it's colorful, like "crony" and "boss." And because there is something sporting about a maverick; they do crazy things and make good copy. Whereas independents are principled, honest, and dull.

Independents have closely held opinions and are near relatives to the moderates. A moderate is an independent with no opinions. A moderate is also a liberal or conservative running in a tight district.

If you are just a simple garden variety liberal or conservative you've got to have a certain set of opinions, they're part of the baggage. You don't even have to say what they are. You just say you're a liberal or conservative, and no one need inquire further. It also helps cut down on the Q's and A's at town meetings.

Conservatives are distinguished from the new right in that conservatives run for office while the new right raises money through the mall. The new right is nothing more than mall order political evangelicalism. Just send in your dollars and be saved. You don't even have to vote. Just send in your money.

Liberals are easily distinguished from the new left in that the new left doesn't exist. It disappeared when J. Edgar Hoover died.

Now if we can bring this jumble up to date it goes as follows: A Liberal who voted against the consumer bill is a mushy liberal to those who supported the bill, and an independent to those who opposed it. A liberal who voted for the bill has a pointed head, a bleeding heart and a fuzzy mind. A conservative who voted for the bill is a real rogue, a maverick to all sides and upon defeat in the next election, is either described as a "profile in courage" or "out of touch with the district." A mass mail artist who sends out reams of appeals for money to fight the consumer bill and then pockets the bulk of the proceeds is a leader of the new right, while a liberal or conservative who is absent on the day of the vote is a moderate.

SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

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

● Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I happen to have in my possession a very enlightening letter which I would like to share with my colleagues—particularly those Members who persist in preserving the clearly erroneous notion that the social security system was "always intended to be self-sufficient through payroll tax financing."

One hundred and fifty Members of the Congress have joined with me in co-sponsoring legislation that would put into effect the original plan for social security financing for the final third of this century. That original plan was the recommendation of a large technical expert staff, adopted by the Committee on Economic Security, and sent to President Roosevelt.

Support for my plan to finance social security with a one-third contribution from general revenues does not lie solely in the history books and the notes of the Committee on Economic Security. The Consumer Federation of America, the AFL-CIO, the UAW, the National

Council of Senior Citizens, the National Retired Teachers Association-American Association of Retired Persons, the National Farmers Union, the ILGWU, and the National Senior Citizens Law Center have all endorsed the general revenue financing concept.

Let me share with the doubting Thomases the following letter I have received from Mr. Thomas H. Eliot, the counsel to President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security:

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
February 9, 1978.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BURKE: In 1935, as counsel to the President's Committee on Economic Security, I drafted the bill which with some revisions, became the original Social Security Act. I now applaud your effort to supplement old-age insurance funds with general revenues, and thus to get rid of the notion that the system should be forever "self-supporting."

All the members of the Committee and its large staff of experts agreed on the contributory principle: The ultimate beneficiary should contribute a part of the cost of his eventual old-age annuity. They agreed, too, that for a while the rest of the cost should be borne by employers, through payroll taxes. But they assumed that before long, others than employers would also contribute—in other words, that both payroll taxes and income taxes would supplement the employee's contributions.

All, that is, agreed, except the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau. When he saw a proposed press release saying that general fund contributions would be required before 1965, he objected, and persuaded the President that the rates of payroll and earnings taxes should be raised, to make the system forever "self-supporting." The rest of the Committee and the staff greatly regretted this, for the earnings tax, while necessary to effectuate the contributory principle, is a regressive tax and should be held at a very low rate.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS H. ELIOT.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOMAS H. ELIOT,
GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE SOCIAL SECURITY
BOARD 1935-38

Eliot, Thomas Hopkinson, born in Cambridge, Middlesex County, Mass., June 14, 1907; attended Browne and Nichols School; was graduated from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., in 1928; student at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, in 1928 and 1929; was graduated from the law school at Harvard University in 1932; newspaper reporter in Boston, Mass., in 1923 and 1924; was admitted to the bar in 1933 and commenced practice in Buffalo, N.Y.; served as assistant solicitor in the United States Department of Labor 1933-1935; general counsel for the Social Security Board 1935-1938; lecturer on government at Harvard University in 1937 and 1938; regional director of the Wage and House Division in the Department of Labor in 1939 and 1940; elected as a Democrat to the Seventy-seventh Congress (January 3, 1941-January 3, 1943);

Director of the British Division, Office of War Information, London, England, and special assistant to the United States Ambassador, January to November 1943; chairman of the appeals committee, National War Labor Board, November 1943 to March 1944; served with the Office of Strategic Services in 1944; served as chief counsel, Division of Power, Department of the Interior, from November 1944 to November 1945; engaged in the practice of law in Boston, Mass., 1945-1950; executive director, Massachusetts Reorganization Commission, 1950-1952; con-

sultant, Missouri Reorganization Commission, 1953-1954; co-director, Metropolitan St. Louis survey, 1956-1957; professor of political science, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., since 1952, and of constitutional law since 1958; dean of Washington University College of Liberal Arts, 1961-1962, and chancellor since 1962; vice Chairman, United States Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1963-1967; is a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, lest anyone remain even the slightest bit skeptical, I would like to bury once and for all this prevalent and persistent myth that the payroll tax would be self-sufficient. To bolster and expand upon Mr. Eliot's remarks, let me quote to you a passage from a book entitled, "The Development of the Social Security Act." This first hand account of the formulation of the social security system was authored by none other than Mr. Edwin E. Witte, the Executive Director of President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security. Mr. White states:

The actuaries estimated that by 1965 a deficit would develop in the old age insurance fund, which would continue to increase until 1980.

This deficit, the old age security staff proposed, should be met through contributions from the United States Treasury . . .

The Committee on Economic Security was told by its staff that the taxes currently collected would not meet the costs of benefits after 1965 and it accepted the idea that the deficits resulting thereafter should be met from general tax sources. In all discussions preceding the committee's final decision on the recommendations it should make on old age security, the plan recommended by the staff was discussed in terms of larger benefits to workers approaching old age than could be paid for through their contributions and those of their employers, with the United States Government ultimately making up the resulting deficits from general tax sources. It is my belief that no member of the committee understood that payments in excess of contributions would be made not only to workers already approaching old age, but to substantially all workers who entered employment prior to 1957. When Secretary Perkins and Mr. Hopkins, acting for the Committee, presented its recommendations orally to the President on December 24th, they described the recommendations on old age insurance in the terms used by the staff, and the President got the impression that the plan proposed contemplated payments in excess of contributions only to people approaching old age who did not have time to build up their own old age protection on a really adequate basis.

I cannot find more persuasive documentation, Mr. Speaker, to establish as fact the rationality, the feasibility and the desirability of the general revenue approach. We are only kidding ourselves by perpetuating this obscenely high and indisputably regressive payroll tax rate.

Mr. Speaker, out of sincere appreciation and admiration for the support of my distinguished colleagues, I would like to include in the RECORD a list of those Members and Senators who have perceived the limited utility of the payroll tax and have cosponsored my tripartite general revenue financing bill, H.R. 10668.

1978 SOCIAL SECURITY HONOR ROLL

Applegate, Douglas—Ohio
Addabbo, Joseph—New York
Ambro, Jerome—New York
Ammerman, Joe—Pennsylvania

Anderson, Glenn—California
Annunzio, Frank—Illinois
Aspin, Les—Wisconsin
Baucus, Max—Montana
Beard, Ed—Rhode Island
Biaggi, Mario—New York
Bingham, Jonathan—New York
Blanchard, James—Michigan
Boland, Edward—Massachusetts
Bonior, David—Michigan
Brodhead, William—Michigan
Burke, James A.—Massachusetts
Burke, Yvonne Brathwaite—California
Burton, John L.—California
Burton, Phillip—California
Carney, Charles—Ohio
Chisholm, Shirley—New York
Clay, William—Missouri
Collins, Cardiss—Illinois
Conte, Silvio—Massachusetts
Conyers, John—Michigan
Corman, James C.—California
Cornell, Robert—Wisconsin
Corrada, Baltasar—Puerto Rico
D'Amours, Norman—New Hampshire
Dellums, Ronald—California
Dent, John—Pennsylvania
Dicks, Norman—Washington
Diggs, Charles—Michigan
Dodd, Christopher—Connecticut
de Lugo, Ron—Virgin Islands
Downey, Thomas—New York
Drinan, Robert F.—Massachusetts
Early, Joseph—Massachusetts
Edgar, Robert—Pennsylvania
Ellberg, Joshua—Pennsylvania
Edwards, Don—California
Ertel, Allen—Pennsylvania
Evans, Frank—Colorado
Fary, John G.—Illinois
Fauntroy, Walter—District of Columbia
Flood, Daniel—Pennsylvania
Florio, James—New Jersey
Ford, Harold—Tennessee
Ford, William—Michigan
Fraser, Don—Minnesota
Gaydos, Joseph—Pennsylvania
Gore, Albert, Jr.—Tennessee
Guyer, Tennyson—Ohio
Hanley, James M.—New York
Harrington, Michael—Massachusetts
Harsha, William—Ohio
Hawkins, Augustus—California
Heckler, Margaret—Massachusetts
Holland, Ken—South Carolina
Howard, Jim—New Jersey
Jenrette, John—South Carolina
Johnson, Harold T.—California
Jones, Walter—North Carolina
Jordan, Barbara—Texas
Kastenmeier, Robert—Wisconsin
Kildee, Dale—Michigan
Kostmayer, Peter—Pennsylvania
Krebs, John—California
Le Fante, Joseph A.—New Jersey
Leggett, Robert—California
Lederer, Raymond—Pennsylvania
Long, Clarence—Maryland
Lundine, Stanley—New York
Maguire, Andrew—New Jersey
McFall, John—California
McHugh, Matthew—New York
McKinney, Stewart—Connecticut
Markey, Edward—Massachusetts
Metcalf, Ralph—Illinois
Meyner, Helen—New Jersey
Mikulski, Barbara—Maryland
Miller, George—California
Minish, Joseph—New Jersey
Mitchell, Parren—Maryland
Moakley, Joe—Massachusetts
Moffett, Anthony Toby—Connecticut
Moss, John E.—California
Murphy, Austin—Pennsylvania
Murphy, Morgan—Illinois
Nedzi, Lucien—Michigan
Nix, Robert N.C.—Pennsylvania
Nolan, Richard—Minnesota
Nowak, Henry J.—New Jersey
Oakar, Mary Rose—Ohio
Oberstar, James—Minnesota

Ottinger, Richard—New York
 Patten, Edward—New Jersey
 Patterson, Jerry—California
 Pattison, Edward—New York
 Pepper, Claude—Florida
 Perkins, Carl D.—Kentucky
 Price, Melvin—Illinois
 Quillen, James H.—Tennessee
 Rahall, Nick Joe—West Virginia
 Rangel, Charles—New York
 Reuss, Henry S.—Wisconsin
 Richmond, Frederick—New York
 Risenhoover, Ted—Oklahoma
 Rodino, Peter—New Jersey
 Roe, Robert—New Jersey
 Roncallo, Teno—Wyoming
 Rooney, Fred B.—Pennsylvania
 Rose, Charles—North Carolina
 Rosenthal, Benjamin—New York
 Ryan, Leo J.—California
 Scheuer, James H.—New York
 Schroeder, Patricia—Colorado
 Seiberling, John F.—Ohio
 Shipley, George—Illinois
 Simon, Paul—Illinois
 Sisk, B. F.—California
 Spellman, Gladys Noon—Maryland
 Steed, Tom—Oklahoma
 St Germain, Fernand—Rhode Island
 Solarz, Stephen—New York
 Stark, Fortney "Pete"—California
 Stokes, Louis—Ohio
 Studds, Gerry—Massachusetts
 Thompson, Frank—New Jersey
 Tsongas, Paul E.—Massachusetts
 Van Deerin, Lionel—California
 Vento, Bruce—Minnesota
 Walgren, Doug—Pennsylvania
 Weaver, James—Oregon
 Weiss, Ted—New York
 Wilson, Charles H.—California
 Wolf, Lester—New York
 Won Pat, Antonio B.—Guam
 Yatron, Gus—Pennsylvania
 Zablocki, Clement—Wisconsin
 Zeferetti, Leo C.—New York

SENATORS

John A. Durkin—New Hampshire
 Tom Eagleton—Missouri
 William Hathaway—Maine
 Don Riegle—Michigan
 Daniel Patrick Moynihan—New York
 Mark Hatfield—Oregon ●

INTRODUCTION OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1956 AMENDMENTS

Mr. HANLEY asked and was given this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

● Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I introduce today a bill designed to amend section 4(c) (8) of the Bank Holding Company Act to exclude from permissible nonbanking activities the sale of property and casualty insurance. I welcome and deeply appreciate the support and cosponsorship of Congressman FERNAND ST GERMAIN, chairman of the Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation, and Insurance Subcommittee, and of Congressmen MITCHELL, MOORHEAD, ANNUNZIO, DERRICK, CAVANAUGH, NEAL, and WATKINS.

This legislation goes to the heart of the restraints on nonbanking activities contemplated by section 4(c) (8) of the act, and debated by Congress during its consideration of the 1970 amendments to that act.

Those restraints recognize the tremendous power of banks' control over credit and capital, and the implications of that power when applied to the entry by banks into nonbanking activities.

The meaning and purpose of section 4(c) (8), and I believe, congressional intent, are jeopardized by the conclusion last week of protracted litigation brought by the Independent Insurance Agents of America to contest a Federal Reserve Board interpretation of permissible nonbanking activities under the act. The Board's interpretation would permit the wholesale approval of applications by banks to engage in insurance agency activities, and to offer their customers a full range of property casualty insurance.

Traditionally, banking organizations in our economy have been prohibited by law from engaging in activities other than banking. The thinking has been that, since banks are quasi-public creatures which receive infusions of interest-free funds in the form of the public's deposits, they should not be permitted to engage in businesses other than banking which bring them into direct competition with nonbanking entities which are not similarly advantaged. The separation of banking from other forms of commerce has also been maintained out of a recognition that the power of banking institutions to control credit transactions provides them with unique capability of influencing the consumer's decision about where he will purchase nonbanking services. Finally, the longstanding separation between banking and commerce also reflects a recognition that, if banking organizations were permitted to engage in commerce, there would exist a strong temptation to commit banking resources to activities outside of the banking industry. Such commitment could, especially in times of economic adversity, jeopardize the soundness of banking institutions by having their resources expended in efforts to salvage failing nonbanking affiliates.

Section 4(c) (8) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (BHC Act) permits bank holding companies, under certain circumstances, to engage in nonbanking activities. Since the amendments to the BHC Act in 1970, there has been energetic expansion by bank holding companies into an ever increasing number of nonbanking activities. One of the major areas of commerce which the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has permitted bank holding companies to enter has been the sale as agents or brokers of property and casualty insurance. The retail property and casualty insurance industry is currently made up of numerous, competitive entities which operate in highly unconcentrated markets. The huge capital resources of bank holding companies and their control over credit transactions makes it almost inevitable that their entry into the retail property and casualty insurance industry will, over time, have a serious adverse effect upon competition in the industry. Historically, consumers have benefitted from the current structure of the industry; they would not benefit from bank holding company entry into that industry.

It is imperative that every effort be made to prevent the erosion of competition in the sale of property and casualty insurance. This is especially so in light of

the fact that, the retail property and casualty insurance industry is one of the few areas of business left in this country where small, independent business entrepreneurs can, through initiative and perseverance, build viable businesses of their own.

In this connection, the legislation introduced would make it clear that section 4(c) (8) of the Bank Holding Company Act does not permit bank holding companies to act as agents or brokers in the sale of property and casualty insurance. At the same time, the legislation would permit bank holding companies to sell credit life and credit disability insurance (lines of insurance which traditionally have been offered by financial institutions) and property and casualty insurance with respect to activities of national banking associations operating in communities of 5,000 or less inhabitants (an activity which is currently permitted for national banking associations under the National Bank Act). Finally, the legislation would prohibit bank holding companies from engaging in the underwriting of property and casualty insurance, thereby avoiding the dangers of undue concentration of economic resources and the possibility that bank capital might be impaired in the event the insurance underwriting subsidiary were to suffer significant losses.

I am happy to be able to offer today an opportunity for Congress to decide this issue once and for all, and to reassert the meaning and purpose of section 4(c) (8).

H.R. 11456

A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to prohibit bank holding companies and their subsidiaries from selling property and casualty insurance as principals, agents, or brokers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4(c) (8) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1843(c) (8)) is amended by striking out the semicolon at the end and inserting in lieu thereof a period and the following: "For purposes of this subsection, providing insurance as a principal, agent, or broker is deemed not to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto, except (A) where the insurance is limited to insuring the life of a debtor in connection with a specific credit transaction or providing indemnity for payments due on a specific loan or other credit transaction while the debtor is disabled, or (B) in the case of a national bank, to the extent permitted by the eleventh paragraph of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, and in the case of any other bank, to the extent permitted under the laws of the jurisdiction under which it is organized and doing business;" ●

THE PROBLEM GOES FAR BEYOND THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

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

● Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a recent column by syndicated columnist Charles Bartlett.

While Mr. Bartlett addresses himself primarily to the snail darter and TVA's

Tellico Dam, I would suggest to my fellow Members that the problem goes far beyond the Tennessee Valley. If the intent of the Endangered Species Act as interpreted by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals is accepted it is my opinion that any future public works project will be in serious doubt.

I urge my colleagues to read carefully Mr. Bartlett's remarks and give this situation their serious considerations.

MOBY DICK OF THE LITTLE TENNESSEE

(By Charles Bartlett)

WASHINGTON.—As a saga and a symbol, the three-inch small darter is beginning to rival Moby Dick in his capacity to bring man's frustrations to a boil.

It is now 13 months since the Cincinnati Appellate Court ruled that preservation of the habitat of the rare little perch had priority, under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, over the TVA's completion of the Tellico Dam on the Little Tennessee River.

Work was stopped within four days of the date set for dropping the gates and impounding water that would yield the advantages for which the \$119 million dam was originally approved. Members of Congress, perplexed at having one law stop a project which other laws had authorized and financed, asked the General Accounting Office to look into the situation.

WAFFLE IN THE BIND

If the GAO experts had replied, "You are not going to suck us into this one," they would have dealt with the problem more forthrightly than they did in a report which became a sparkling parody of the official urge to waffle in the bind between the environmentalists and those charged with developing national resources. Many months were wasted and much water flowed through the open dam while the GAO worked its way to a baffling conclusion.

They cheerfully suggest that the dam can be dismantled and the site restored to its original condition for around \$16 million. They see the snail darter issue as part of a larger question of whether the Tellico Dam is the best way to develop the Little Tennessee River. They urge Congress to demand new benefit studies to learn if the dam is worth the investment.

This is irresponsible. The decision on the dam was made by Congress 12 years ago. The structure with all its connecting roads and bridges is built and the money has been spent, leaving the project within a few million dollars of completion. To go back now to square one and reexamine the whole proposal, as if there were no dam and no energy shortage, would be to enact an extravagant fantasy.

The circuit court stopped the dam on grounds that "the known population of small darters will be significantly reduced if not completely extirpated." TVA ichthyologists have subsequently found the same species in the mainstream of the Tennessee River and transplanted schools of them into the Hiwassee River, where they are reproducing. The Little Tennessee is no longer the "critical habitat" of the species, so completion of the dam may well be authorized by the Supreme Court, which will hear the case this month.

But this manifestation of the snail darter's potency as an obstructive force has inspired fresh forays by those who attack dams in the name of endangered fish. Other TVA projects are being imperiled by the discovery of rare pearly mussels and clams in other rivers. Exalted for years as a lifting force in the life of its region, the TVA is now assailed as a monster that grinds out press releases to justify its needless dams and disregard of the environment.

As the retiring TVA chairman, a straight-talker named Aubrey Wagner, has com-

plained, "Congress has to tell us what it wants." And the problem goes far beyond the Tennessee Valley. Possibly 15 different water projects of varying magnitude are threatened by the Endangered Species Act. The environmentalists have found a club menacing enough to cause Congress to have another look at its law.

This reexamination is getting underway, but the warning of the GAO report is that Congress may do what the bureaucrats did. The members will be tempted to hedge their positions by setting up review procedures that will lead to court cases which can produce protracted delays on any projects that excite the antagonism of nature lovers.

The showdown on the growth-no growth issue will have to be dealt with in more clean-cut ways or fresh questions may arise as to which is the endangered species. ●

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

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

● Mr. HANLEY, Mr. Speaker, no Member of this House can be unaware of the impact and significance of the small business community in the economic life of this Nation. The 10 million enterprises owned and managed by individual entrepreneurship account for 97 percent of all businesses operated today—more, if we include the 3½ million family-operated farms now considered small businesses.

Small businesses account for 48 percent of the gross business output in the United States and tally a whopping 70 percent of the total dollar volume of wholesale and retail sales. Additionally, small business concerns comprise 55 percent of all private employment and provide a livelihood for over 100 million people.

Thus, as an aggregate economic force, small businesses have a vital but all-too-often ignored role in the prosperity of small towns and urban neighborhoods everywhere across the country.

In an effort to heighten public and governmental awareness of this crucial aspect of our national well-being, I urge support for a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning April 30, 1978, as "National Small Business Week."

The ideals of thrift, industry, independence, and stability which small businesses nurture and advance in our society deserve the encouragement which passage of House Joint Resolution 736, introduced today, will signify.

Those of our colleagues who have not yet cosponsored this resolution should call Nick DeMartino in my office at 225-3701 so that they will be included as one of the 218 Members needed to expedite this deserved tribute to our millions of small businesses. ●

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. JEFFORDS (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. RISENHOVER (at the request of

Mr. WRIGHT), for March 10 and 13, on account of official business of the Select Committee on Aging.

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. HUGHES) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LE FANTE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BRINKLEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ROGERS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LEVITAS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BINGHAM, for 10 minutes, today.
Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD.
Mr. COLLINS of Texas in two instances.
Mr. GRASSLEY in two instances.
Mr. FINDLEY.
Mr. McCLORY.
Mr. McEWEN.
Mr. McKINNEY.
Mr. WAMPLER.
Mr. STEERS.

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

Mr. FOLEY.
Mr. IRELAND.
Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.
Mr. ANDERSON of California in three instances.
Mr. MAZZOLI in two instances.
Mr. HOLLAND.
Mrs. SCHROEDER.
Mr. BONKER.
Mr. JOHNSON of California.
Mr. UDALL.
Mr. VOLKMER.
Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 746. Joint resolution making urgent power supplemental appropriations for the Department of Energy, Southwestern Power Administration for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that

that committee did on March 9, 1978, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 8803. To amend the National Trails System Act, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 56 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 13, 1978, 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:

3529. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of March 1, 1978, pursuant to section 1014(e) of Public Law 93-344 (H. Doc. 95-301); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3530. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs & Logistics), transmitting the military manpower training report for fiscal year 1979, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 138(d)(2); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3531. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a report on the Defense Department's disposal of foreign excess personal property during fiscal year 1977, pursuant to section 404(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

3532. A letter from the Director of ACTION, transmitting a report on the agency's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1977, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3533. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the suitability of the Alaska Gold Rush Trails for inclusion in the National Trails System, and a recommendation for the designation of a portion of the Iditarod Trail as a National Historic Trail, pursuant to section 5(b) of Public Law 90-543 (H. Doc. No. 95-302); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

3534. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Act of 1968 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1979 and 1980; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3535. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, requesting the withdrawal of an order suspending the deportation of certain alien previously submitted pursuant to section 244(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3536. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation under the authority of section 244(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, together with a list of persons involved, pursuant to section 244(c) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3537. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the status of the Army's patriot air defense system (PSAD-78-15, March 10, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Armed Services.

3538. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the status of the Army Roland missile system (PSAD-78-16, March 10, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Armed Services.

3539. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1979 and 1980; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Public Works and Transportation.

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:

By Mr. ALLEN (for himself, Mr. CARTER, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PRICE, and Mr. WON PAT):

H.R. 11452. A bill to create a National Academy of Medicine, under the direct supervision of the Surgeon General, for the education and training of doctors of medicine, and other medical specialists who shall serve in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (542 U.S.C. 201 et seq), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COUGHLIN (for himself and Mr. SEBELIUS):

H.R. 11453. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and certain other provisions of law to provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments in the income tax rates, the amount of the standard, personal exemptions, and depreciation deductions, and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FISHER (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mr. JONES of Oklahoma):

H.R. 11454. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the tax treatment of small business investment companies electing to be taxed as regulated investment companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GLICKMAN (for himself and Ms. KEYS):

H.R. 11455. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, with regard to amounts of disaster payments for wheat and feed grain producers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HANLEY (for himself, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. MOORHEAD of PENNSYLVANIA, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. CAVANAUGH, and Mr. NEAL):

H.R. 11456. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to prohibit bank holding companies and their subsidiaries from selling property and casualty insurance as principals, agents, or brokers; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. BENJAMIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOWNEY, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. LE FANTE, Mr. LENT, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 11457. A bill to assist Governors of certain States in establishing Recovery Planning Councils under title VIII of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to deal with the disasters caused by the winter storms of 1977 and 1978; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.R. 11458. A bill to establish a Department of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 11459. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the tax treatment of earned income of U.S. citizens and resident aliens from sources without the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York (for himself and Mr. BREAUX):

H.R. 11460. A bill to authorize appropriations for the ocean related activities of the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1979, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. ROGERS (for himself and Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI) (by request):

H.R. 11461. A bill to amend provisions of law concerned with health maintenance organizations; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANLEY (for himself, Mr. FRASER, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. WAMPLER, Mrs. HECKLER, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. McCLORY, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. LLOYD of California, Mr. MINETA, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. LE FANTE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ELBERG, Mr. YOUNG of Missouri, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BALDUS, and Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland):

H.J. Res. 785. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning April 30, 1978, as National Small Business Week; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BROYHILL, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. HARSHA, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KRUEGER, Mr. LATTI, Mr. LENT, Mr. MATHIS, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PREYER, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROSE, Mr. STEIGER, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. WALSH):

H. Res. 1069. Resolution to maximize local nighttime radio service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. WEAVER introduced a bill (H.R. 11462) for the relief of Chong Hui Schrein, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

415. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the city council, Newport News, Va., relative to the Panama Canal treaties, which was referred to the Committee on International Relations.

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 February 24, 1978 (page 4575).

H.R. 10600. January 26, 1978. Interior and Insular Affairs. Exempts certain individuals from the requirement that no individual employed in Indian affairs shall have any interest or trade or concern with the Indians, except for, and on account of, the United States.

H.R. 10601. January 30, 1978. Science and Technology. Directs the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to initiate a Solar Power Satellite Research, Devel-

opment, and Demonstration Program to study technical problems regarding the viability of the solar power satellite concept.

Requires the Secretary to cooperate with the Administrator in the submission to Congress, by September 30, 1978, of a comprehensive plan to implement the Program.

H.R. 10602. January 30, 1978. Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Amends the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to authorize Federal savings and loan associations to make and invest in graduated payment mortgages and reverse annuity mortgages.

H.R. 10603. January 30, 1978. Agriculture. Requires, under the Federal Meat Inspection Act, that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or part from imported meat be labeled "imported" or "imported in part" at all stages of distribution until reaching the ultimate consumer.

Prohibits the importation of any dairy product into the United States unless it has been inspected and found to be wholesome and unless the foreign farms and plants in which such products were produced comply with all inspection, grading and other standards prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

H.R. 10604. January 30, 1978. Post Office and Civil Service. Prohibits the mailing of any business solicitation which resembles a bill or statement of account.

H.R. 10605. January 30, 1978. Judiciary. Confers jurisdiction upon Federal district courts to enforce a State child custody order against a parent who, in violation of such order, took the child to another State.

H.R. 10606. January 30, 1978. Education and Labor. Authorizes the Commissioner of Education to provide financial assistance to assist in the development of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota—Twin Cities.

Authorizes up to \$5,000,000 to be appropriated for such purpose.

H.R. 10607. January 30, 1978. Public Works and Transportation. Modifies the authorization of the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to construct a flood control project for the Skagit River Basin, Washington, to include the authorization for additional flood protection upstream to and including Sedro Woolley, Washington.

H.R. 10608. January 30, 1978. Post Office and Civil Service. Directs the Postmaster General to issue a commemorative stamp honoring General Casimir Pulaski.

H.R. 10609. January 30, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits the use of funds to be expended for a new program on smoking and health, announced by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on January 11, 1978. Requires that such funds be used for research on harmful properties of tobacco.

H.R. 10610. January 30, 1978. Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Authorizes the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to local agencies for converting surplus school facilities into community centers, senior citizen centers and specified educational, medical, or social service centers.

Directs the Secretary to serve as a national clearinghouse to local agencies by providing information on possible alternative uses for surplus school facilities.

H.R. 10611. January 30, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends Title XIX (Medicaid) of the Social Security Act to prohibit Federal payments for abortion under such title except when necessary to prevent the death of the mother.

H.R. 10612. January 30, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Public Works and Transportation. Establishes a National Driver Register in the Department of Transportation. Stipulates that such Register shall include information regarding individuals

who: (1) were denied a driver's license; (2) were issued a license which has been cancelled, revoked, or suspended; (3) or who have been found guilty of specified motor vehicle violations.

Establishes the National Driver Register Commission to advise the Secretary with respect to the efficiency and effectiveness of the Register.

H.R. 10613. January 30, 1978. Armed Services. Entitles members of the uniformed services in pay grades E-4 and above who are performing sea duty to special career sea pay.

H.R. 10614. January 30, 1978. Veterans' Affairs. Extends the period for which the Veterans' Administration may pay for certain nursing home care furnished by private institutions to eligible veterans.

H.R. 10615. January 30, 1978. Government Operations; House Administration. Directs the installation of telecommunications devices which permit two-way communication of textual messages in alphanumeric form by telephone lines in specified Federal agencies to facilitate communication with such agencies by the deaf and provides assistance in such installations in State and local governmental offices. Permits the installation of such a device in the office of any Member of Congress who requests one. Provides for the installation of such devices throughout the United States for the use of deaf persons wishing to communicate with such government agencies or Members of Congress.

H.R. 10616. January 30, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to lower from 65 to 55 the age requirement for the exclusion of gain on the sale or exchange of the taxpayer's principal residence.

H.R. 10617. January 30, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) increase the minimum value for carryover basis property; (2) specify formulae for determining adjustments to basis for December 31, 1976, fair market value for specified kinds of carryover basis property; (3) specify certain formulae relating to adjustments to the basis of property for estate and gift taxes paid; (4) amend specified material participation requirements relating to estate taxes on farm property; and (5) redefine closely held businesses for certain estate tax purposes.

H.R. 10618. January 30, 1978. Agriculture. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a nationally coordinated Renewable Resources Extension Program to insure the most efficient use of forest and range land renewable resources.

H.R. 10619. January 30, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Ways and Means. Amends Title XVIII (Medicare) of the Social Security Act to provide for hearings on disputed Medicare claims by an impartial person other than the carrier designated by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to administer benefits under such Title.

H.R. 10620. January 30, 1978. Judiciary. Authorizes the issuance of a visa and admittance into the United States of a certain individual for permanent residence.

H.R. 10621. January 31, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to exclude from the definition of "food additive", and to include in the definition of "adulterated food", environmental contaminants in raw or processed fish or shellfish, when such contamination is due directly or indirectly to agricultural, industrial, or other activities, and not to deliberate use in the production, processing, treatment, packaging, holding, or transportation of such fish or shellfish.

Directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to promulgate regulations establishing tolerance levels for unavoidable environmental contaminants in such fish or shellfish.

H.R. 10622. January 31, 1978. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Amends the Shipping Act, 1916, to authorize United States flag carriers to enter into reciprocal ocean trans-

portation agreements with foreign flag carriers of the nation to which the United States carrier's cargo is bound in order to establish cargo pools, to provide for equal access to government controlled cargoes, rationalization of sailing and for the apportionment of earnings, losses, or traffic. Exempts such agreements from the anti-trust laws under specified circumstances.

H.R. 10623. January 31, 1978. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Amends the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 to redesignate title II of the Act as the National Sea Grant College Program.

Authorizes appropriations to carry out the purposes of the Program for fiscal years 1979 and 1980.

Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to accept funds from Federal departments and agencies to pay for certain contracts and grants relating to the program.

Amends the Sea Grant Programs Improvement Act of 1976 to authorize appropriations to carry out the purposes of the Act during fiscal years 1978, 1979, and 1980.

H.R. 10624. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to repeal the carryover basis provisions enacted by the Tax Reform Act which provide that beneficiaries receiving property from a decedent's estate will retain the decedent's basis in the property. Restores prior law which "stepped up" or "stepped down" the property's basis to its market value at the time of death without imposing tax consequences on the appreciation or depreciation the property underwent while held by the decedent.

H.R. 10625. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Tariff Schedules of the United States to suspend the customs duty on natural graphite through a specified date.

H.R. 10626. January 31, 1978. Judiciary. Directs the United States to pay reasonable litigation costs, including attorney fees, to prevailing defendants in civil actions in which the United States is a plaintiff.

H.R. 10627. January 31, 1978. Government Operations; Small Business. Amends the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act to require the payment of interest on contract payments which are overdue under Federal contracts with small businesses.

H.R. 10628. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow any State taxing authority which receives Federal tax return information to disclose such information to a State auditing agency for the purpose of auditing the activities of the taxing authority.

H.R. 10629. January 31, 1978. Education and Labor. Authorizes the Commissioner of Education to provide financial assistance to assist in the development of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota—Twin Cities.

Authorizes up to \$5,000,000 to be appropriated for such purpose.

H.R. 10630. January 31, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Ways and Means. Requires all gasoline stations, within three years of the passage of this Act, to sell a mixture of gasoline and alcohol in the same manner as they sell gasoline. Imposes a civil penalty for violations of such requirement. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow rapid amortization of facilities producing alcohol for use as a fuel in motor vehicles. Amends the Clean Air Act with respect to the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency to regulate the use of alcohol as a fuel additive.

H.R. 10631. January 31, 1978. Education and Labor. Revises the definition of "farm labor contractor" under the Farm Labor Contractor Regulation Act to, among other changes, (1) exclude bona fide nonprofit agricultural cooperatives and (2) modify the exclusion of regular employees.

Requires that vehicle liability policies of applicants for registration certificates who have filed proof of workmen's compensation

insurance coverage conform with the exclusive remedy provisions of State workmen's compensation law.

Amends specified farm labor contractor recordkeeping and reporting requirements, making renewal of certification contingent upon submission to the Secretary of Labor of certain information previously provided to and required to be kept by persons furnished with farm laborers.

H.R. 10632. January 31, 1978. Small Business.

Amends the Small Business Act to direct each Federal agency engaged in rulemaking to prepare a written analysis of whether it is legal, feasible, and desirable to except small businesses from a rule or whether the agency should promulgate a rule with lesser compliance standards for small businesses.

H.R. 10633. January 31, 1978. Post Office and Civil Service. Includes within the definition of "air traffic controller" for purposes of statutes pertaining to Federal employee pay, retirement, and employment, persons actively engaged in providing preflight, in-flight, or airport advisory service to aircraft operators and the immediate supervisors of such persons.

H.R. 10634. January 31, 1978. Post Office and Civil Service. Directs the Postal Service to issue a commemorative postage stamp in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the modern State of Israel.

H.R. 10635. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Tariff Schedules of the United States to repeal the customs duty on the importation on horses and to repeal the temporary suspension of such duties.

H.R. 10636. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) increase the minimum value for carryover basis property; (2) specify formulae for determining adjustments to basis for December 31, 1976, fair market value for specified kinds of carryover basis property; (3) specify certain formulae relating to adjustments to the basis of property for estate and gift taxes paid; and (4) amend specified material participation requirements relating to estate taxes on farm property.

H.R. 10637. January 31, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Consumer Product Safety Act to provide an interim mandatory safety standard for flame resistance and corrosiveness for cellulose insulation.

Requires the Consumer Product Safety Commission to enforce such safety rule until a final cellulose home insulation product safety rule is in effect. Establishes procedures for amendments to the interim rule as promulgated by the General Services Administration.

Directs the Commission to study: (1) the need for safety standards for other forms of home insulation; (2) the methods of testing such insulation; and (3) the methods of enforcing home insulation standards.

H.R. 10638. January 31, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Prohibits the use of funds to be expended for a new program on smoking and health, announced by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on January 11, 1978. Requires that such funds be used for research on harmful properties of tobacco.

H.R. 10639. January 31, 1978. Veterans' Affairs. Sets increased flat rates for veterans' non-service-connected disability pension, aid-and-attendance allowance, and survivors' benefits. Excludes from the determination of annual income, for benefit payment purposes, specified categories of payments currently included in such determination. Requires pension applicants to report the income of each spouse and child on account of whom added pension is applied for or received.

H.R. 10640. January 31, 1978. Ways and

Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to replace the corporate income tax rates with a graduated, five-tier rate schedule, imposing the uppermost (48 percent) marginal rate upon income in excess of \$100,000.

H.R. 10641. January 31, 1978. Agriculture. Amends the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to permit insured loans of up to \$1,000,000 to farm owners and operators for refinancing existing indebtedness incurred between January 1, 1973, and December 31, 1977.

H.R. 10642. January 31, 1978. Education and Labor. Amends the Bilingual Education Act to authorize the participation of children whose primary language is English in bilingual education programs under such Act.

H.R. 10643. January 31, 1978. Veterans' Affairs. Establishes a Court of Veterans' Appeals, appointed by the President, with exclusive jurisdiction to review by appeal all questions involved in decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals.

H.R. 10644. January 31, 1978. Agriculture. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the price supports for each crop year in regard to any crop of corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco, wheat, barley, oats, rye, grain sorghums, soybeans, sugar, wool, mohair, milk, and honey at 100 percent of parity, except in any case in which producers disapprove any marketing quota for any crop involved.

H.R. 10645. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) remove the adjusted gross income limitation on the credit for the elderly; (2) increase the amount of the credit; and (3) provide an annual cost-of-living adjustment for the credit.

H.R. 10646. January 31, 1978. Agriculture. Repeals the Federal Crop Insurance Act. Establishes, within the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Production Protection Corporation, and empowers such Corporation to protect producers of agricultural products against loss of production costs due to unavoidable natural causes.

H.R. 10647. January 31, 1978. Post Office and Civil Service. Prohibits any Federal employee from coercing any individual for the purpose of interfering with the right of such individual to disclose any illegal or otherwise improper Government action to the Review Board on Improper Government Actions, established by this Act, and from taking any adverse personnel action against such individual in retaliation. Requires the Board to investigate any such disclosure and, in the event further investigation or action is warranted, to notify the person, the head of the agency in which such personnel is employed, and, if appropriate, the Attorney General and/or the Comptroller General.

H.R. 10648. January 31, 1978. Armed Services; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Education and Labor; Government Operations; Ways and Means. Establishes a Defense Economic Adjustment Council and local Alternative Use Committees to prepare for and facilitate economic adjustment of workers, industries, and communities which may be or have been substantially affected by reductions in defense expenditures.

Provides eligible workers who are affected by defense cutbacks specified benefits, including income maintenance payments, pension credit, retraining, and maintenance of health, disability, and life insurance coverage.

H.R. 10649. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to qualify trusts established for the payment of product liability claims as tax exempt organizations. Allows taxpayers a business income tax deduction for contributions to such trusts only to the extent they exceed the reasonable costs of product liability insurance for the deducting taxpayer.

H.R. 10650. January 31, 1978. Post Office

and Civil Service. Entitles a widow or widower of a person drawing a civil service pension to the same annuity to which such widow or widower would have been entitled but for the fact that he or she married the pensioner after his or her retirement from Federal service.

H.R. 10651. January 31, 1978. Small Business. Defines "family enterprises" for purposes of the Small Business Act.

H.R. 10652. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Social Security Act to require the issuance to aliens of non-alterable social security cards which indicate the employment eligibility status of such aliens.

Establishes criminal penalties for employers who knowingly hire aliens whose social security cards indicate that such aliens may not lawfully engage in employment in the United States.

H.R. 10653. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow income derived from a certificate of value of the United States Railway Corporation issued to a corporation which is a member of an affiliated group of corporations to be offset by the expired net operating loss carryover deductions of other members of the affiliated group.

H.R. 10654. January 31, 1978. Public Works and Transportation. Directs the Chief of Engineers to remove a specified road barricade at Philipott Lake, Virginia.

H.R. 10655. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a \$200 income tax deduction for purchase installation expenses for residential smoke detectors.

H.R. 10656. January 31, 1978. Public Works and Transportation. Authorizes appropriations in specified amounts to carry out various highway safety programs. Requires each State to have a highway safety program and stipulates that the Federal share for such a program shall not exceed 80 percent of its costs. Establishes a National Highway Safety Advisory Committee within the Department of Transportation. Requires each State to annually certify to the Secretary of Transportation that it is enforcing the national maximum speed limit.

H.R. 10657. January 31, 1978. Post Office and Civil Service. Limits the number and salaries of employees who may be employed at specified salary levels above the basic rate for GS-16 of the General Schedule in the White House Office, and the Executive Residence at the White House or by the Vice President, the Domestic Policy Staff, or the Office of Administration.

H.R. 10658. January 31, 1978. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Amends the Shipping Act, 1916, to authorize the use of a deferred rebate or dual rate contract system and to authorize the formation and operation of closed shipping conferences and shippers councils under specified conditions.

H.R. 10659. January 31, 1978. District of Columbia. Amends the District of Columbia Election Act to make any person holding the office of Mayor, Delegate, Chairman or member of the Council of the District of Columbia, or member of the Board of Education, eligible, while holding such office, to be a candidate for any other of such offices in any election.

Amends the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to except the Mayor, and the Chairman and members of the Council, and certain of their employees, from the prohibition against specified political activities.

H.R. 10660. January 31, 1918. Agriculture; International Relations. Amends the Agricultural Act of 1954: (1) to establish United States Agricultural Trade Offices abroad, for the purpose of developing, maintaining, and expanding international markets for United States agricultural commodities; and (2) to rename Agricultural Attachés, Agricultural

Counselors, and to require annual reports from them on specified subjects.

Amends the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to require the Corporation to finance export sales of agriculture commodities on credit terms of from three to ten years.

Establishes an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Commodity Programs and an Under Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs.

H.R. 10661. January 31, 1978. Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Science and Technology. Amends the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1979 and 1980.

H.R. 10662. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to exempt certain individuals utilizing income averaging from the minimum income attribution rules for former spouses.

H.R. 10663. January 31, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize common carriers by railroad subject to the provisions of such Act to grant bulk commodity carriers (other than common carriers by railroad under such Act) access to, or joint ownership of, any rights-of-way or other facilities owned or operated by the railroad. Authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to require the use of such rights-of-way or facilities which are the subject of such a proposed transaction.

H.R. 10664. January 31, 1978. Science and Technology. Authorizes appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for certain research and development programs, construction of facilities, and research and program management for fiscal year 1978.

H.R. 10665. January 31, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to create an investment tax credit for qualified farm property equal to 15 percent of the new investment.

H.R. 10666. January 31, 1978. Agriculture. Amends the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 to restrict the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the justness or reasonableness of any stockyard service rate or charge, to only those rates or charges for services at stockyards which have a certain minimum annual sales volume.

H.R. 10667. January 31, 1978. Judiciary. Declares a certain individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 10668. February 1, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends Title II (Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance) of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code to reduce tax rates on employment and self-employment income below the level established by the Social Security Financing Amendments of 1977, to increase Federal participation in the funding of benefits under such Title and under the Medicare program, and to raise to \$100,000 in 1979 the ceiling on the amount of income that is subject to the tax.

H.R. 10669. February 1, 1978. Judiciary. Provides for the appointment of a special prosecutor to prosecute alleged violations of Federal law by specified present or former Federal officials, including the President, Vice President, Member of Congress, judges, or persons in the Executive schedule.

Directs the Attorney General to promulgate rules and regulations requiring any officer or employee of the Department of Justice to disqualify himself from participation in a particular investigation or prosecution if participation may result in a conflict of interest or appearance thereof.

H.R. 10670. February 1, 1978. District of Columbia. Amends the District of Columbia Code to provide explicit authority for the arrest of material witnesses.

H.R. 10671. February 1, 1978. District of Co-

lumbia. Amends the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to permit: (1) two-thirds of the total membership of the D.C. City Council to expel a member who fails to maintain the required qualifications for his office; and (2) the Council Chairman to engage in occasional teaching, writing, or lecturing.

Deems as a resignation from the office of Mayor, Chairman or member of the Council, or member of the Board of Education, any act specified in this Act as constituting candidacy for any other such office whose term commences before the term of office currently held expires.

H.R. 10672. February 1, 1978. Veterans' Affairs. Amends the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to require any person seeking exemption from personal property taxes in the State or political subdivision where he abides in compliance with military or naval orders, to file a written statement with such State or subdivision stating: (1) the name of the State or political subdivision claimed as residence or domicile; and (2) evidence of tax compliance with the claimed State or subdivision, if it imposes a personal property tax similar to the one imposed by the State or subdivision of abode.

H.R. 10673. February 1, 1978. Public Works and Transportation. Authorizes additional mileage to the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways for construction of a highway between Chicago, Illinois, to Kansas City, Missouri. Authorizes appropriations in such amounts as may be necessary out of the Highway Trust Fund to construct such highway.

H.R. 10674. February 1, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow taxpayers to deduct all current expenditures for plants and facilities which are otherwise chargeable to capital account and which are certified as required by Federal law and as not significantly increasing the plant's or facility's value or productivity.

H.R. 10675. February 1, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to qualify trusts established for the payment of product liability claims as tax exempt organizations. Allows taxpayers a business income tax deduction for contributions to such trusts, but only to the extent they do not exceed the reasonable costs of product liability insurance for the taxpayer.

H.R. 10676. February 1, 1978. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow small business investment companies electing to be taxed as regulated investment companies, and having a tax deficiency as a result of a judicial judgment or administrative settlement, concerning certain capital gains dividend deductions to satisfy such deficiencies by paying out dividends within 90 days after the judgment or settlement.

H.R. 10677. February 1, 1978. Education and Labor; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Small Business; Ways and Means. Amends the Small Business Investment Act, the Securities Act of 1933, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to promote the formation and growth of new small businesses and to facilitate investment in such concerns.

H.R. 10678. February 1, 1978. Veterans' Affairs. Authorizes increases in certain pensions to veterans and their survivors of the Mexican border period, World Wars I and II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam era to match increases in social security payments.

H.R. 10679. February 1, 1978. Interior and Insular Affairs. Modifies the exterior boundary of the Cibola National Forest, New Mexico. Directs the Secretary of the Interior, upon request of the Governor of New Mexico, to acquire by exchange any lands or interests therein owned by the State of New Mexico within the National Forest.

H.R. 10680. February 1, 1978. Education and Labor. Directs the Secretary of Labor to (1)

enter into a contract with Opportunities Industrialization Centers, Incorporated, for the creation of jobs and the provision of skills training for hard-core unemployed welfare recipients in depressed areas, and unemployed persons in depressed areas whose unemployment insurance has expired, and (2) enter into contracts with other national community-based organizations for the provision of comprehensive employment services to such persons.

Directs each agency administering authority under any of specified Acts or programs to assure that consideration will be given to national community-based organizations for the provision of comprehensive employment services and job opportunities to welfare recipients.

H.R. 10681. February 1, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require retailers of prescription drugs to post the prices of certain commonly prescribed drugs for the general public.

Empowers the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to enforce the provisions of this Act.

H.R. 10682. February 1, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that in the labeling and advertising of drugs sold by prescription the established name of such drug must appear each time the drug's proprietary name is used.

Permits a pharmacist to fill or refill a prescription for a drug, identified by its proprietary name, with any lower cost and suitable substitute drug under specified circumstances.

H.R. 10683. February 1, 1978. Armed Services. Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide transportation to the Girl Scouts in the United States to international world friendship events or troops on foreign soil meetings which occur outside the United States. Requires the Girl Scouts to reimburse the Government for the actual cost of such transportation.

H.R. 10684. February 1, 1978. Education and Labor. Amends the Employment Act of 1946 to set forth full employment and balanced economic growth policies to be achieved through identification of social and economic goals and the preparation and implementation of a Full Employment and Balanced Economic Growth Plan. Establishes countercyclical, structural, regional, and growth employment programs and a State and local stabilization grant program to supplement the policies included in the Plan.

Provides for congressional review of the Full Employment and Balanced Economic Growth Plan.

H.R. 10685. February 1, 1978. Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Authorizes national banking associations to underwrite and deal in non-general obligations of States and cities.

Sets limitations and restrictions on dealings in such obligations by national banking associations.

H.R. 10686. February 1, 1978. Science and Technology. Authorizes appropriations for specified activities of the National Science Foundation for fiscal years 1979 and 1980.

H.R. 10687. February 1, 1978. Agriculture. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to assist the States in combating Dutch elm disease through a program of 50-50 matching grants. Directs the Secretary to carry out a program of research and education regarding such disease.

H.R. 10688. February 1, 1978. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Makes ionization smoke detectors containing any radioactive isotope banned hazardous substances subject to the prohibitions of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act.

H.R. 10689. February 1, 1978. Judiciary. Revises the method for selection of United States attorneys to establish a United States

Attorney Selection Commission for each judicial district. Provides for appointment of commission members by the appropriate State chief executive.

Directs a commission to select and forward to the President and Attorney General a list of four to eight candidates within 90 days of the expiration of the incumbent's term. Requires the President to nominate a commission candidate or to request another list.

Limits U.S. attorneys to two four-year terms.

Restricts the power of the President to unilaterally remove a U.S. attorney.

H.R. 10690. February 1, 1978. Agriculture. Repeals the 1976 Official Standards for Grades of Carcass Beef promulgated under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, and deems as still in effect the previous regulations superceded by them, until such time as the Secretary of Agriculture promulgates further regulations pursuant to such Act.

H.R. 10691. February 1, 1978. International Relations. Establishes an International Development Cooperation Administration to administer foreign development assistance. Transfers to the Administration the functions and personnel of the Agency for International Development and the Peace Corps.

Sets forth policies and procedures with respect to (1) bilateral and multilateral development assistance, (2) the role of private capital and private initiatives in international development, (3) international disaster assistance, and (4) economic support assistance to the Middle East and Southern Africa, (emphasizing aid to the relatively least developed countries).

H.R. 10692. February 1, 1978. Ways and

Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow the amortization over a 24-month period of depreciable tangible property which is required to be used in a plant or other facility by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and which does not have any economic usefulness to the taxpayer.

H.R. 10693. February 1, 1978. Science and Technology. Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Commerce to make grants to local fire departments to pay up to one-half the cost of purchasing firefighting equipment.

H.R. 10694. February 1, 1978. Science and Technology. Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Commerce to make grants to local fire departments to pay up to 90 percent of the cost of purchasing heat-protective firefighting suits and breathing apparatus.

H.R. 10695. February 1, 1978. Public Works and Transportation. Amends the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1976 to authorize appropriations to the Northern Mariana Islands for highway construction projects.

H.R. 10696. February 1, 1978. International Relations. Amends the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1978, to increase the authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 1978 for the Department of State for international organizations and conferences.

H.R. 10697. February 1, 1978. International Relations. Authorizes appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 1979 for (1) the administration of foreign affairs, (2) international organizations, and conferences, and (3) migration and refugee assistance. Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1980.

Authorizes the Secretary of State to furnish assistance to destitute Americans abroad and to furnish medical services to

Foreign Service employees. Revises the Secretary's authority to furnish certain activities, including commissaries, to posts abroad, and requires that equal rates be charged for such activities.

Removes certain expenditure limitations of the American Section, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada.

H.R. 10698. February 1, 1978. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Makes it unlawful for any person on board a vessel of the United States on the high seas, or for any citizen of the United States on board a foreign vessel on the high seas, to (1) knowingly intentionally possess with intent to distribute or dispense marihuana, cocaine, heroin, or other controlled substances unless it is part of the cargo entered in the manifest or part of the official supplies of the vessel or (2) knowingly or intentionally possess such a substance unless it was obtained pursuant to a valid order of a practitioner.

H.R. 10699. February 1, 1978. International Relations. Requires the Secretary of State to demonstrate solar energy and other renewable energy technologies by using such energy sources in Foreign Service buildings located abroad.

Directs the Secretary to consult with the Secretary of Energy concerning the most viable techniques adaptable to the local resources and environmental conditions of the host country.

Requires the Secretary of State to insure that projects under this Act are demonstrated to, and are available for inspection by, officials and other citizens of the host country.

Directs the Secretary to give priority to projects in less developed countries.

SENATE—Friday, March 10, 1978

(Legislative day of Monday, February 6, 1978)

The Senate met at 9 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, in executive session, and was called to order by Hon. HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, a Senator from the State of Ohio.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth in me shall never thirst.—John 6: 35.

Eternal Father, we thank Thee for the refreshment of sleep and for the precious quiet moment of prayer with which we begin each day. As we open our inner being to Thy presence we ask Thee to refresh us with the water of life and feed us on the bread of Thy Word. Strengthen our weakness, steady our nerves, calm our anxieties, quiet our ill tempers, overrule our mistakes, give courage for cowardice, and faith for cynicism. Across the toiling hours be our companion and our guide so that we may do the right, as Thou givest us to see the right, and to rest the consequences in Thy providential hands. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The second assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1978.
To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, a Senator from the State of Ohio, to perform the duties of the Chair.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. METZENBAUM thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

TREATY CONCERNING THE PERMANENT NEUTRALITY AND OPERATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of Executive N, 95th Congress, 1st session, which the clerk will state.

The second assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Executive N, 95th Congress 1st session, Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. SCHMITT) is recognized for not to exceed 1 hour.

BASIS FOR INTERSEA CONCEPT

Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. President, technological advancements have produced a trend toward the realization of a

"common heritage of mankind" in certain international resources. This trend is most apparent in negotiations regarding the resources of the seas and outer space. It indicates a general realization that nations have common interests in sharing benefits from the exploitation and environmentally sound use of these resources.

Recognizing that the Panama Canal has become over the last 75 years, a common heritage resource for Western Hemisphere nations, as well as the world, an institutional arrangement should be possible which would vest operation and control of this resource in a regional organization composed of the nations of the Americas. Regionalism, that is, the grouping of nations by a common bond of policy and limited purposes has been recognized for some time as a valid principle in international affairs. Operation and control of the canal might be more effectively accomplished by transfer of the Canal Zone to a regional organization where sovereignty is shared rather than allowing it to remain unilaterally controlled by any single nation.

I have no illusion that the Senate will suddenly embrace a new concept for the management and defense of the Panama Canal. My purpose in exploring this line of discussion is in part to begin the examination of other pressing international management issues.

We will soon have before the Senate, as we have already had before the Commerce Committee and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, the ques-