

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 18, 1979

□ 1100

The House met at 11 o'clock a.m.

Rev. Walter J. Ungerer, First Presbyterian Church, Kokomo, Ind., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, Creator and Sustainer of the universe, we gather today in this great Chamber to work. Admittedly, some of us are tired from the activities of the night and the burdens the morning hours have brought. Some of us may desire to be elsewhere, either with family or friends or because we are apprehensive of the responsibility laid upon us. Cause us to know the peace that comes from You and the hope that is ours who trust.

As we begin our daily routine help us to distinguish between truth and error, justice and injustice. Help us to listen to one another and to experience the joys of dialog and communication.

We especially pray for our new colleagues who seek to understand their leadership roll and come to us with a fresh enthusiasm. We pray for those of our number who may be ill and absent from us but, above all we ask as we begin this session we might sense Your presence and guidance in all we do. We pray in and through Him who gives life, Jesus the Christ. 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.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule 1, the Journal stands approved.

## SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. Will the Members-elect who have not taken the oath present themselves in the well and raise their right hand to take the oath?

Messrs. PRITCHARD, MARKS, BUCHANAN, SOLARZ, NICHOLS, BEVILL, and KASTENMEIER presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

## REV. WALTER J. UNGERER

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

Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to have my minister, Walter J. Ungerer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kokomo, Ind., deliver the opening prayer in the House this morning.

Mr. Ungerer is the senior minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Kokomo and has held that position since March of 1977. Prior to that time for the preceding 5 years, he served in the same capacity at Northfield Presbyterian Church in Northfield, Ohio. He has also served as the student minister at Olivet Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N.Y., and as the assistant and associate minister of the Webster Presbyterian Church in Webster, N.Y.

He is a graduate and holds degrees from the Northeastern Bible College, Nyack College, New Brunswick Theological Seminary, and Princeton Theological Seminary.

Mr. Ungerer has had a unique background growing up in the heart of Brooklyn, N.Y., under very depressed conditions. In his youth he was actually a member of various street gangs. In fact, he is presently writing an autobiographical book called "The Window" which is based on these experiences.

He has been very active and has served on numerous committees of his denomination. While in Ohio, he served as chairman of the board of Man to Man Associations which is a prison rehabilitation program and for his work was given a resolution which was written into the Ohio Senate records recognizing his work and ministry at the Northfield Church and his work with prison rehabilitation.

In 1962, he married Janet Mildred Hagmann, of Irvington, N.J. The Ungerers have three children—Cheryl Lyn, age 12; Walter John, age 10, and Brian Alan, age 9.

Reverend Ungerer has authored books, traveled extensively, and both he and his wife have devoted their time to work camp experiences for young people. He has led workshops in church leadership.

Certainly, it is a pleasure, as well as an honor to have him with us today.

□ 1105

## NADIYA SVITLYCHNA—HEROIC UKRAINIAN FIGHTER

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

Mr. LEDERER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pause in the business of the House to ask my colleagues to join with the city of Philadelphia in welcoming Nadiya Svitlychna, the first Ukrainian woman dissident to be allowed by the Soviet Government to emigrate from Ukraine.

It is most appropriate that this valiant freedom fighter has chosen to live in the City of Brotherly Love—the cradle of American liberty. And it is highly fitting that Nadiya's welcoming ceremony to Philadelphia will take place on January 22, 1979, the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of Ukraine in 1918.

The indomitable will of Nadiya Svitlychna and her family exemplifies the freedom-loving spirit of the Ukrainian people; a spirit which cannot be extinguished by the brutal totalitarian measures of the Soviet regime. Nadiya and her brother Ivan, a well-known Ukrainian poet and literary critic, have both braved the horrors of Soviet labor camps. Their "crimes" were an unyielding belief that Ukrainian culture and tradition be allowed to exist and flourish in the sovereign Nation of Ukraine.

January 22, 1979, will indeed be a day of mixed emotions. There is joy, on this the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine in 1918. Yet, there is infinite sadness, because the Soviet regime chooses to treat this declaration of freedom and sovereignty as if it does not exist. We feel tremendous happiness that Nadiya Svitlychna and her two sons, Ivan and Yarema, will now be able to live as free people in a free nation. Yet, our happiness is tempered by the knowledge that Ivan Svitlychna and all Ukrainians are still suffering under the yoke of Soviet oppression.

In first arriving to this country, Nadiya Svitlychna declared that "I want to believe that in welcoming me to America, you greet a part of Ukraine in me." Entwined in that part of Ukraine within you, Nadiya, is a spirit which will fight against oppression no matter how strong or brutal the tyrant. I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in saluting Nadiya Svitlychna, whose courage in the face of totalitarianism will serve as an inspiration not only to her fellow Ukrainians, but to oppressed people all over the World.

## OMB SETS UP TELEPHONE "HOT-LINES" FOR WHISTLEBLOWERS

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to read in yesterday's Washington Post of plans by the Office of Management and Budget to set up telephone "hotlines" for Federal employees who want to blow the whistle on mismanagement, waste, or corruption. OMB Director James T. McIntyre has, apparently, decided to implement vigorously the whistleblower protection provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454).

Responding to frequent charges of bureaucratic inefficiency and illegality, the 95th Congress voted to protect Federal employees who disclose evidence of violations of laws, rules, or regulations as well as evidence of mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, or substantial and specific dangers to public health or safety. In addition to protecting employees who speak out about wrongdoing, the law passed last

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House Proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

year mandated the establishment of dissent channels which employees could use in anonymity to report abuse. In concert with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-452), the Civil Service Reform Act provided confidentiality and job protections for Federal workers who take information of wrongdoing to the Inspector General of an agency or another official designated by the head of an agency to receive these allegations.

Hence, Mr. McIntyre's instruction to agency heads requiring the designation of an official to receive complaints about waste, fraud, and error represents vigilant enforcement of congressional intent. The administration went a couple of steps farther by proposing the establishment of an employee hotline. I commend the administration for its aggressive efforts to make the civil service law work.

#### THE 1979 CALENDAR FOR 96TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the calendar for the 96th Congress, 1st session, including the dates of our Washington work periods and our home district work periods, may appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The calendar for the 96th Congress, 1st session, is as follows:

#### THE 1979 CALENDAR FOR 96TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

January 15: Congress convenes.  
 January 15 through February 8: Washington work period: Congress convenes; state of Union address; organize House, organize committees.  
 January 22: Receive President's budget.  
 February 9 through February 12: District work period.  
 February 12: Lincoln's Birthday.  
 February 13 through April 12: Washington work period.  
 February 19: Washington's Birthday (no business).  
 March 15: Committees submit reports to Budget Committee on fiscal year budget.  
 April 12 through April 22: District work period.  
 April 15: Easter Sunday.  
 April 23 through May 25: Washington work period.  
 May 15: Complete action on first budget resolution; deadline for reporting fiscal 1980 authorization bills.  
 May 26 through May 29: District work period.  
 May 28: Memorial Day.  
 May 30 through June 29: Washington work period.  
 June 30 through July 8: District work period.  
 July 4: Independence Day.  
 July 9 through August 2: Washington work period.  
 August 3 through September 4: District work period (under statute).  
 September 3: Labor Day.  
 September 5 through September 28: Washington work period.  
 September 10: Spending legislation completed.  
 September 15: Complete action on second budget resolution.  
 September 25: Reconciliation process completed.

September 29 through October 8: District work period.

October 1: Fiscal year begins.

October 8: Columbus Day.

October 9 through October 20: Washington work period.

October 20: Adjournment target.

#### RETIREMENT OF CHARLES W. HACKNEY, JR.

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

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, today our senior reading clerk, Charles W. Hackney, Jr., leaves the House after 38 years of distinguished service. Charlie left his home in North Carolina in 1941 to serve as a page in the House Democratic cloakroom.

Charlie joined the Navy during World War II. After the war he attended college under the Navy ROTC program and continued in the Navy Reserve for 25 years until retirement at the rank of commander. Charlie spent 1 year with the General Accounting Office after discharge and then returned to the Democratic cloakroom as assistant manager, a position he held until 1963 when he was selected majority reading clerk from a field of more than 30 applicants.

Charlie was highly valued by the majority leadership during his many years in the cloakroom as a loyal and industrious floor assistant. Among his innovations was the weekly whip notice which he personally printed and which has become so highly developed and significant in the ensuing years.

Charlie and Harriet Hackney were married 9 years ago and they have five children. Charlie is loved by all his associates for his shy but always friendly manner, his total absence of complaint or criticism and his complete loyalty to and faith in the House of Representatives.

● Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, today our senior reading clerk, Charles W. Hackney, Jr., leaves the House after 38 years of distinguished service. Charlie's close association with the House dates back to 1941 when he left his native North Carolina to serve as a page in the Democratic cloakroom.

With the outbreak of World War II, Charlie joined the Navy. Immediately after the war he attended college under the Navy ROTC program and continued in the Navy Reserve for 25 years until retirement at the rank of commander. Charlie spent 1 year with the General Accounting Office after discharge and then returned to the Democratic cloakroom as assistant manager, a position he held until 1963 when he was selected majority reading clerk from a field of more than 30 applicants.

Charlie was highly valued by the majority leadership during his many years in the cloakroom as a loyal and industrious floor assistant. Among his innovations was the weekly whip notice which he personally printed. This weekly source of information has gone on to become a most essential legislative tool.

Charlie is loved by all his associates for his shy but always friendly manner. He is a man of complete good nature—

one who has refrained from complaint or criticism of his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, there is little question that Charlie Hackney will be sorely missed. I close my remarks by wishing this gentleman of the first rank good luck on his future endeavors. I hope he will come back often to see his many friends in this Chamber.●

#### PROTESTING RECENT STATEMENTS OF AMBASSADOR YOUNG

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

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I rise today to protest the recent statements attributed to my friend and colleague, Andy Young, for I have the highest personal regard for him. Although I think he is well-intentioned, I must protest, because I believe his recent statements serve to undermine U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The very same day that Yasser Arafat was calling for an intensified guerrilla war against Israel in order to defeat the Camp David accords, and what he called "U.S.-Zionist plots," a published interview with Ambassador Young quoted him as saying that the PLO's U.N. Representatives are "very skilled politicians and very intelligent, decent human beings." These "decent human beings" are the same ones that espouse the destruction of the peace process through bloody violence against Israel's civilian population, and have called, year after year, for the annihilation of Israel. Just this morning a PLO bomb reportedly killed 21 people in a Jerusalem marketplace.

Ambassador Young also praised the decision to allow the PLO representation at the U.N. as a very successful one. It has most certainly been an unmitigated success for the PLO's campaign of hatred against Israel. I would like to remind my colleagues that in the 95th Congress, this body voted to eliminate PLO propaganda committees at the U.N. This body voted in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act that:

The President should direct the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to use all means at his disposal to obtain action by the General Assembly to terminate the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights.

These are the two PLO propaganda committees at the U.N., one of which, the special unit, is located in the office of the Secretariat. I must remind Ambassador Young that what I just quoted is public law.

I am drafting legislation, which will be submitted soon, to reduce the U.S. contribution to the U.N. by that amount, approximately \$190,000, which represents the U.S. share of the budget for those two committees. I am seeking cosponsors for this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to send a message to the United Nations by cosponsoring this resolution, that the people of the United States will not stand for the representation at the U.N. of this terrorist group which seeks war, and not peace, and

seeks to undermine this Nation's efforts to bring peace to the troubled Middle East.

As for Andy Young, I think it is time that he learned that the "personal opinions" of public officials, concerning official U.S. policy, are bound to be interpreted by most people as official U.S. Government policy. This is not the first time his publicly stated, "private" opinions have been seen as undermining the administration's policies.

#### WALKER CALLS FOR ANTICRIMINAL PENSION BILL

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to prohibit any Federal officials convicted of a felony from receiving a Federal pension. A bipartisan group of 15 of our Members have joined me in this effort.

The need for such action is obvious. We have seen the uncovering of a monumental scandal in a major Federal agency, the indictment and conviction of elected Federal officials, and the developing potential that several more persons in Washington who have violated the public trust will be convicted.

Confidence in Congress and Government sags all across the country when Federal officials who rob and rip off the taxpayers are permitted to continue feeding at the public's trough.

A serious injustice is done to the American people when their hard-earned tax dollars are used to provide retirement comfort for convicted criminals.

The place to correct this injustice is the Congress. The way to correct it is with strong reform legislation. The time to correct it is now.

#### FREE AND FAIR TRADE ACT OF 1979

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

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Free and Fair Trade Act of 1979 because of my concern for the international trade problems currently plaguing our country.

Over the last several years an increasing number of American firms are finding themselves the victims of unfair foreign competition. As a result, these firms have sought relief through the provisions of the trade act of 1974. Regrettably, this relief has not been forthcoming and the provisions of the antidumping act of 1921, as amended, have not supplied adequate mitigation from the unfair trade practices which are so injurious to our economy. The aim and purpose of our antidumping law is a correct one: the elimination of less than fair value sales causing injury to American industry. However, this intent has been lost because of ineffective and time-consuming implementation of this law.

Our dumping laws are reminiscent of the dinosaur which became extinct.

When the dinosaur was stabbed in one of its extremities it took a long time for the impulse to be recorded by the brain and for some defensive action to be taken. By this time, fatal damage had already been inflicted. By the same token, our economy is threatened with extinction because the same type of slow reaction to foreign intrusion is taking place.

The clear purpose of my legislation is to amend the antidumping statutes to provide streamlined, clear, fair, and expeditious means of attacking dumping practices and to provide a real deterrent to importers and foreign producers contemplating actions these statutes make unlawful. This bill will continue the process, begun in the Trade Act of 1974, of assuring a swift response to unfair trade practices by tightening the enforcement procedures in existing law.

The legislation I am introducing today is not protectionist in nature. It embraces, rather than abandons, the goal of free trade. It would help foster free and fair competition by offering effective remedies for dealing with such marketplace distortions as predatory pricing and anticompetitive practices on the part of foreign manufacturers.

Any trade legislation must be dedicated to the principle that free trade must mean fair trade. That free competition must also mean fair competition. It is not free trade and it is not fair trade if Americans play by the rules and our foreign competitors do not.

My proposal would restore these noble principles of free trade and fair competition by speeding up the enforcement of the Antidumping Act of 1921 through a number of important administrative changes and by offering a deterrent to those who desire to "dump" their products in the future.

In short, my bill offers four important amendments to the Antidumping Act of 1921. These are: First, impose a 9-month time limit instead of the current 13-month limit on Treasury Department investigations; second, refer all antidumping petitions to the International Trade Commission at the time an affirmative preliminary determination is made by the Treasury Department; third, require the Treasury Department to retroactively withhold appraisement on foreign goods 1 month after the Treasury Department commences an investigation; and fourth, impose a 12-month deadline on the customs service for assessment of dumping duties.

This bill does not expand the scope of existing unfair trade statutes. Instead, it seeks to simplify—expedite—clarify—and make reliable the procedures under which domestic industries may obtain relief from unfair trade practices.

It has often been said that justice delayed is justice denied. I believe this proposal will offer justice without penalizing our foreign trading partners who do not violate our trading laws and may go a long way toward reducing our current trade deficit which is the largest in our history.

For the sake of our American economy and for the sake of the thousands of individuals facing unemployment as a

result of unfair foreign competition, I urge you to take a long, hard look at this legislation and assist me in my efforts to amend the Antidumping Act of 1921 in a constructive manner.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me to address this serious, pressing problem.

□ 1115

#### TO PROVIDE LOW INTEREST RATES ON SBA DISASTER LOANS

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

Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I introduced on the beginning day of this session, on Monday, January 15, 1979, H.R. 114. H.R. 114 would embody section 113, title I, of H.R. 11445 of the 95th Congress which was passed by both Houses but which was pocket-vetoed by the President on October 25, 1978.

My bill, H.R. 114—which I encourage the cosponsorship and support of by all of the Members of this body—would allow section 113 to be enacted into law. This section dictates a 3-percent interest rate on the first \$55,000 and the cost of money to the Government in excess of that amount for disaster loans to people who have suffered as a result of a Presidential or SBA-declared disaster, and a 5-percent interest rate on the first \$250,000 with the cost of money in excess for a business affected by a disaster.

Since the October veto by the President of the United States we have had two disasters in California and there have been disasters in Louisiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Arizona. Once again, I urge the support of all of the Members for this legislation and ask for their cosponsorship so that the victims of these disasters in areas throughout the United States might be recompensed by the U.S. Government.

#### MAKING THE 96th CONGRESS AN OVERSIGHT CONGRESS

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a sense of the House resolution which will make the 96th Congress an "oversight Congress." This resolution which I introduced in the House Republican conference was unanimously adopted by House Republicans. Therefore, it is now up to the majority party in this body to determine whether this issue will again be put on the "back burner" or whether it will, at long last, receive positive action. This should not be a partisan matter. Not one of us sitting here today can fail to hear the message from American citizens and taxpayers across the country. It comes through loud and clear. They are demanding we strip away the layers of waste, inefficiency, bureaucracy and red tape that have grown like barnacles on the hull of our Ship of State. With runaway inflation, one of the highest tax

burdens in our Nation's history, and reckless Government spending, the time has long since passed for the Congress to begin to take its oversight responsibility more seriously. I urge and challenge the Democrat majority in the House to join with Republicans in adopting this resolution.

The American people are crying out for a tighter, leaner, more efficient and cost-effective Government. There is a virtual taxpayers' revolution in our country. The present Democrat administration has given much lipservice to "streamlining the bureaucracy." As he campaigned for the Presidency, President Carter promised time and time again to fight waste and inefficiency in Washington. He devoted hours of political rhetoric against what Mr. Carter called the "horrible bureaucratic mess in Washington." This resolution gives the Democrats the opportunity to turn that rhetoric into reality. The American people are watching and waiting to see whether it is done.

#### LEARNING LANGUAGES

(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, to judge from President Carter's remarks about inflation yesterday, he has secretly been taking language lessons. He is learning, however haltingly, to talk Republican.

He said that the best thing he can do for the poor is to fight inflation. This is an old Republican proverb and it was pleasant to hear the President say these words even though he seemed obviously uncomfortable saying them.

During his election he was speaking differently, talking about multibillion-dollar inflationary "full employment" programs and other economically ruinous schemes.

But, as he himself said on September 24, 1976, "Economics is a very complicated business. Not many people understand it." It is now clear he was referring to himself and to all other political figures spouting the same line.

#### EXPRESSING DISMAY AT WASHINGTON POST'S PUBLISHING FULL-PAGE CARICATURE OF DON FRASER

### HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 18, 1979

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I take this minute to express my dismay and deep regret at the decision of the Washington Post of yesterday to publish the full-page advertisement of the Unification Church. This advertisement appeared on page A9 of the January 17 issue of the Post.

The message of the ad was a legitimate response to the final report of a subcommittee of the Committee on International Relations headed by our for-

mer colleague, Don Fraser; and I would not question the right of the newspaper to accept a message of that sort and also the other message in the ad, which was a sales pitch for a new publication issued by the church.

However, I do express my great dismay that a newspaper of prestige and dignity like the Washington Post would print a dreadful caricature of a former colleague of ours, Don Fraser of Minnesota, a man who is noted for his kindness and decency, for his gentle manner, for his courage and diligence, for his compassion, and for his consideration of the views of others.

Mr. Speaker, I can not believe that the Washington Post was in such great need of money that it had to accept an ad with the ugly caricature of Mr. Fraser. As a former newspaperman myself, I know the discretion that a newspaper has in accepting or rejecting ads of that sort.

I was a colleague of Don Fraser of Minnesota for 16 years. I know him perhaps as well as does any other Member of this body, and I feel that his departure is a great loss to this body. His investigation of the Unification Church was very much in the public interest, and hope that others of this body will carry on the task that he so well advanced.

Mrs. FENWICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mrs. FENWICK. Mr. Speaker, I am so happy to hear the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY). I would like to associate myself with his every word.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 3, the vote on the previous question on adopting the House rules for the 96th Congress, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "no."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this statement appear in the permanent Record.

#### PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF GRATUITY TO MRS. JANET D. STEIGER, WIFE OF LATE HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution (H. Res. 46), relating to the payment of a gratuity to the wife of the late William A. Steiger and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 46

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House a sum equal to the annual compensation of a Representative in Congress as a gratuity to Janet D. Steiger, wife of the Honorable William A. Steiger, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from

New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, the resolution, as is the one following, is self-explanatory.

Rather than delaying the payment of this entitlement until next summer, when the supplemental appropriation bill is enacted, the resolution provides for the immediate payment of the gratuity.

The resolution is identical to resolutions adopted in the House in October of 1978, covering gratuity payments to the survivors of late Representatives Goodloe Byron and Ralph Metcalfe.

The minority has agreed to this provision, and I urge the immediate adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1125

#### PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF GRATUITY TO THE CHILDREN OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE LEO J. RYAN

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution (H. Res. 47) relating to the payment of a gratuity to the children of the late Representative Leo J. Ryan, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

#### H. RES. 47

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House a sum equal to the annual compensation of a Representative in Congress as a gratuity to Shannon J. Ryan, Patricia E. Ryan, Erin M. Ryan, Kevin L. Ryan, and Christopher R. Ryan, children of the Honorable Leo J. Ryan, late a Representative from the State of California. Such gratuity shall be divided equally among the children named in the preceding sentence.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR THE STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution (H. Res. 49) authorizing funds for the standing and select committees of the House of Representatives, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 49

*Resolved*, That (a) there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, in accordance with subsection (b), for the period beginning January 3, 1979, and ending March 31, 1979, such sums as may be necessary for the continuance of necessary projects, activities, operations, and services, by contract or otherwise, including payment of staff salaries for services performed, by each standing or select committee established in the Rules of the House.

(b) Each committee referred to in subsection (a) shall be entitled, for each month

during the period specified in subsection (a), to payments out of the contingent fund of the House in amounts equal to one-twelfth of the total amount authorized for use by such committee during the second session of the Ninety-fifth Congress.

Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), in the case of any former select committee of the House—

(1) which was established by resolution during the Ninety-fifth Congress; and

(2) for which a reestablishing resolution is introduced in the Ninety-sixth Congress; such committee shall be entitled, for each month during the period specified in subsection (a) of the first section, to payments out of the contingent fund of the House, for the purposes specified in subsection (a) of the first section, in amounts equal to one-twelfth of the total amount authorized for use by such committee during the second session of the Ninety-fifth Congress.

(b) In the case of the former Select Committee on Assassinations, the unexpected balance of funds for the operation of such committee during the second session of the Ninety-fifth Congress shall be available to the Clerk of the House for the purpose of completing the final report of such committee not later than March 31, 1979. The Clerk is authorized to employ such persons as may be necessary and to expend the funds referred to in the previous sentence for completion of the report. Representative Louis Stokes is authorized to exercise the authority of the former select committee with respect to the handling of classified materials relating to the operations of such committee.

Sec. 3. The entitlement of any standing or select committee of the House to payments under this resolution shall cease on the effective date of the primary expense resolution adopted with respect to such committee.

Sec. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 5. Notwithstanding any provision of law, Rule of the House, or other authority, from January 3, 1979, until the election of the chairman of the committee involved in the Ninety-sixth Congress—

(1) the Member of the House who was chairman of a committee of the House which was in existence at the close of the Ninety-fifth Congress (if such Member is a Member of the House in the Ninety-sixth Congress); or

(2) in any other case, the ranking majority party member of such committee who was serving on such committee at the close of the Ninety-fifth Congress (and is a Member of the House in the Ninety-sixth Congress); may approve payments under this resolution under rules and regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. THOMPSON (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 New Jersey?

Mr. BAUMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DICKINSON).

Mr. DICKINSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would just like to clear up for the record—and I am sure the membership in general would be interested to learn—what this will do as far as the Select Committee on Assassinations is concerned and what unexpended funds they might have, and what this will enable them to do. As the gentleman well knows, there is firm agreement by all concerned

that the committee died at the end of the last Congress. Will the gentleman enlighten us?

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

Mr. BAUMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding. If the gentleman will agree to the unanimous consent request, I am prepared to explain the resolution and to answer the questions the gentleman raised.

Mr. Speaker, section 1 of the resolution will authorize each standing committee of the House, and the two permanent select committees established in the rules of the House, to expend necessary moneys from the contingent fund until the House is able to adopt primary expense resolutions covering such committees, or until March 31, 1979.

Section 2 is broken down into two paragraphs. Paragraph (a) provides the basis for authorizing the former select committees of the 95th Congress, with the exception of the former Select Committee on Assassinations which is dealt with in paragraph (b), to expend moneys from the contingent fund until the committees are reconstituted and funded by resolution, or until March 31, 1979. There are six former select committees which would be covered by the language in paragraph (a). They are the Select Committees on Energy, Ethics, Population, Outer Continental Shelf, Congressional Operations, and Narcotics Abuse and Control. The Select Committees on Energy and Ethics are not expected to seek reconstitution. The other committees have indicated their intention to seek reconstitution, and each would qualify under paragraph (a) upon the introduction of a reconstitution resolution. There are approximately 100 staff persons currently employed by these four select committees.

Paragraph (b) of section 2 authorizes the Clerk of the House to oversee the completion of the report of the former Select Committee on Assassinations on or before March 31, 1979, using unexpended funds authorized for use by such committee during the 2d session of the 95th Congress.

□ 1130

This provision is a recognition of the need to complete the final report of the committee without reconstituting it. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STOKES), the distinguished chairman, is authorized to deal with the classified material necessary for the publication of the report in the possession of the clerk and others.

Section 3 provides that funds spent by all committees under the continuing resolution shall be debited against the amounts authorized in the primary expense resolutions.

Section 4 requires compliance with the Regulations of the Committee on House Administration and any rules necessary to administer the continuing resolution.

Section 5 provides that a returning chairman, or if there is no returning chairman, then the next ranking majority party member, be authorized to sign the vouchers and certifications necessary to make payments under the continuing

resolution until such time as a chairman is duly elected for the 96th Congress.

This provision is essential to insure the timely payment of routine and continuing expenditures, including January committee payrolls, which must be processed prior to the earliest date upon which the House is scheduled to consider action on committees.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished chairman of the Committee on House Administration will yield, I was wondering if the distinguished chairman could tell us how much unexpended funds are available to be drawn on and expended by the Committee on Assassinations?

As I recollect, we have appropriated and authorized some \$5.5 million so far. I was wondering how much of that is left.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, the staff informs me that the latest accounting shows approximately \$100,000.

Mr. DICKINSON. All right, now, with the \$100,000, the Subcommittee on Assassinations will stay in existence, at least the clerical help will until March; is that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON. May I clarify that for my distinguished friend?

Mr. DICKINSON. Yes, please.

Mr. THOMPSON. First of all, I am the former chairman of the Committee on House Administration at the moment.

Mr. DICKINSON. I do not think that will be a permanent situation at all.

Mr. THOMPSON. I hope not.

The Select Committee on Assassinations no longer exists. No resolution has been introduced for its reconstitution. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STOKES), the distinguished chairman, is authorized to handle the classified information. The remainder of the moneys are under the control of the Clerk of the House, without any further appropriation, for the sole purpose of completing the necessary and voluminous reports by March 31.

Mr. DICKINSON. I understand what the gentleman is saying, if the gentleman will yield further; but it was my understanding last September and October, that we were authorizing additional funds to allow the Select Committee on Assassinations to continue its existence until the end of the year, so that they might then have completed their reports and done everything necessary for the successful termination of that committee.

I assume something has happened in the interim that would make that impractical or impossible.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman is quite correct. In October it was determined that there were insufficient funds to continue the number of hearings which continued until approximately the first of this year.

□ 1135

A very careful review was done of the financial situation of the Committee on Assassinations, and on October 14 a specific agreement was arrived at by the gentleman from New Jersey, the Speaker, and the chairman of the Assassinations

Committee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STOKES), with the specific understanding that the committee would continue to exist until January 3, 1979, that it would not be reconstituted, and that approximately \$100,000 would remain for completion of the reports.

It developed, I might say to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DICKINSON), that so much testimony was taken, especially in the last days, that to have terminated without completion of the reports would not make any logical sense. So the agreement was reached whereby the rather modest sum left would be used for the sole purpose of completing and printing the remaining reports.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the committee chairman.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would like to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON) for his explanation, but I would also hope that the \$100,000 remaining is adequate in every respect for the printing of these Assassination Committee reports. I agree with the gentleman that it would serve no purpose at this point not to publish the committee's findings, such as they may be.

But I might also use this occasion, which I hope is the last such occasion, to remind the Members that at the time of the formation of this select committee those of us who 2 years opposed the creation of the committee predicted the ultimate findings would not lead to a settlement of the many questions surrounding the Kennedy and King deaths. Indeed the reason for the formation of the select committee advanced by its proponents was that its main purpose was to settle these questions and doubts. That was the major justification for \$6 million worth of appropriations. So now, \$6 million later, we have a report to which we will look forward eagerly, of course, since it costs \$100,000, due on March 1. That report will do exactly the opposite of what its authors intended, that is, create even more doubts.

I think this is proof that this kind of congressional forum is not proper for the resolution of national questions of this nature.

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

Mr. BAUMAN. I certainly will yield to the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New Jersey is not privy to what will be contained in the final reports. The gentleman from New Jersey did, of course, support the resolution, unlike my friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN), but I can assure my friend, the gentleman from Maryland, that as far as the gentleman from New Jersey is concerned, there will be no further funding.

Mr. BAUMAN. We find ourselves in agreement once again, and I thank the gentleman for his statement.

Mr. THOMPSON. That does not happen very often, and I am delighted that on this first day we are in agreement. I do not expect that will continue, but I hope once in awhile it will happen.

Mr. BAUMAN. Perhaps we should embrace in the well.

Mr. THOMPSON. I would rather not. Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON) seek time on the resolution?

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of the retirement of our great friend, Charlie Hackney, the majority reading clerk.

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

There was no objection.

#### PROPOSAL FOR LEGISLATION TO EXTEND AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO WAIVE APPLICATION OF COUNTERVAILING DUTIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 96-34)

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 Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am today transmitting to the Congress a proposal for legislation to extend until September 30, 1979, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 303(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to waive the application of countervailing duties. The Secretary's authority to waive the imposition of countervailing duties expired on January 2, 1979. Extension of this authority is essential to provide the Congress with time to consider the results of the Tokyo round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN).

Failure to extend this authority is likely to prevent the reaching of a conclusion to these negotiations and could set back our national economic interests. Accordingly, I urge that the Congress enact the necessary legislation at the earliest possible date.

As stipulated by the Congress in the Trade Act of 1974, negotiation of a satisfactory code on subsidies and countervailing duties has been a primary U.S. objective in the Tokyo round. We have sought an agreement to improve discipline on the use of subsidies which adversely affect trade. I am pleased to report that in recent weeks our negotiators have substantially concluded negotiations for a satisfactory subsidy/countervailing duty code which includes: (1) new rules on the use of internal and export subsidies which substantially increase protection of United States agricultural and industrial trading interests and (2) more effective provisions on notification, consultation and dispute settlement that will provide for timely resolution of disputes involving trade subsidies in international trade.

My Special Representative for Trade Negotiations has informed me that negotiations on almost all MTN topics have been substantially concluded, and that those agreements meet basic U.S. objectives. However, final agreement is unlikely unless the waiver authority is extended for the period during which such agreements and their implementing legislation are being considered by the Congress under the procedures of the Trade Act of 1974.

Under current authority, the imposition of countervailing duties may be waived in a specific case only if, inter alia, "adequate steps have been taken to eliminate or substantially reduce the adverse effect" of the subsidy in question. This provision and the other limitations on the use of the waiver authority which are currently in the law would continue in effect if the waiver authority is extended. Thus, U.S. producers and workers will continue to be protected from the adverse effects of subsidized competition.

A successful conclusion to the MTN is essential to our national interest, as well as to the continued growth of world trade. If the waiver authority is not extended, such a successful conclusion will be placed in serious jeopardy. Accordingly, I urge the Congress to act positively upon this legislative proposal at the earliest possible date.

JIMMY CARTER.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 15, 1979.

□ 1140

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1979, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AND ADJOURNMENT FROM MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1979, TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1979, AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

to meet at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, January 23, 1979.

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

There was no objection.

**AUTHORIZING CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS DULY PASSED BY THE TWO HOUSES AND FOUND TRULY ENROLLED, NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Monday, January 22, 1979, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

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

There was no objection.

**SIXTH REPORT OF UNITED STATES SINAI SUPPORT MISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit, as requested by section 4 of Public Law 94-110 of October 13, 1975, the Sixth Report of the United States Sinai Support Mission, describing operations of the U.S. early warning system in the Sinai Desert. The Mission's activities are an important part of the disengagement arrangements between Egypt and Israel concluded in September 1975.

The cost of operating the Sinai Support Mission during Fiscal Year 1978 was \$11.7 million, about a half million dollars less than the amount appropriated. The estimated budget for Fiscal Year 1979 remains at \$11.7 million.

At the request of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, this report includes a brief review of the applicability of the United States early warning system concept to other areas of the Middle East. It concludes that the basic approach to early warning employed in the Sinai could be successful elsewhere, provided the parties directly concerned want and are willing to support it.

Talks now under way in Washington between Egypt and Israel are likely to result in substantial changes in the United States' role in the Sinai. I will consult closely with the Congress as these and subsequent talks proceed, in order to insure that the peacekeeping efforts of the United States continue to

advance the goal of permanent peace in the Middle East.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1979.

**REPORT OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS AFFILIATED AGENCIES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to send Congress this report of United States Government activities in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies during calendar year 1977.

This 32nd annual report strengthens my conviction that the United Nations is of great and growing importance to the conduct of U.S. foreign relations. We cannot effectively advance world peace and our other national interests if we ignore the potential of this global organization.

Ambassador Andrew Young called the 1977 General Assembly the "most constructive session in many years." It was largely free of the wasteful tactics of confrontation that had marred other recent sessions.

The other organs of the United Nations and the various specialized agencies also made progress on many of the difficult issues that humanity faces.

I am proud of the role we played in encouraging this constructive atmosphere. We are committed to resolving problems through reason and discussion, not confrontation.

Our national interests are best served by such cooperation, and by listening with respect to the problems of all nations, large and small. Our delegations paid particular attention to the views of those developing nations which make up two-thirds of the UN's membership and worked with them to identify points of common concern.

The interests of America and of many other UN members coincided in the search for peace in the Middle East and southern Africa, the promotion of human rights, the Panama Canal Treaties, and economic development to help meet the basic human needs of more than a billion of the world's people.

One of my first acts as President was to invite UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to the White House, and I have discussed international issues with him on a number of occasions since then. During 1977, I was also privileged to speak at the United Nations twice—once during March, and again at the opening of the 32nd General Assembly in September. Also while in New York, I took the occasion to sign the two United Nations human rights covenants which for many years had lacked U.S. signature.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has taken extraordinary pains—including direct participation in Security Council and General Assembly meetings—to make the United Nations an increasingly vital factor in the conduct of this country's foreign relations. And Ambassador Young has worked with great skill and unusual effectiveness in improving our relationship with the UN and its member states.

Events in the United Nations system will not always go the way that this country might desire. The changing makeup of these organizations, the increasing diffusion of global power and the growing complexities of all issues make this inevitable. But those occasions should not make us withdraw our support, for the UN reflects the reality of the world in which we must live. We should, instead, feel challenged to develop imaginative and thoughtful new approaches in our diplomacy so as to advance our interests, and to play a constructive role in the world community. In particular, we need to continue demonstrating our faith in the basic purposes of an organization whose strength and effectiveness are essential to us and to the world.

The attached report details U.S. positions and policies on the issues which arose in the UN system during 1977. It includes:

- The extensive conduct of the so-called "North-South" dialogue—the discussion of economic and other issues between industrialized countries and the developing nations;
- Our support for the social and economic development activities—including those of the UN Development Program. Some 90 percent of the funds expended by the UN system benefit these activities;
- U.S. efforts to support new progress on human rights throughout the UN system;
- Preparations for the 1978 special General Assembly session devoted to disarmament;
- The adoption by consensus of a General Assembly resolution on aircraft hijacking, to make the world's airways safer for people everywhere;
- The beginning of extensive efforts against great odds to pursue peaceful settlements in Namibia and Rhodesia; and
- U.S. ratification and support of a new UN specialized agency—the International Fund for Agricultural Development—which will provide new resources to improve food production and nutrition in low-income countries and can benefit us by stabilizing the global food market.

Also included in this document is an analysis of the U.S. decision to withdraw from the International Labor Organization in November 1977. I took this decision with regret, since U.S. interests in international organizations are better met through membership and active participation than through withdrawal. Nevertheless, since announcement in 1975 of U.S. intention to withdraw, we believed that insufficient progress had

been made in resolving a number of difficulties in operation of the ILO. I still hope that the United States can return to the ILO when its operations clearly return to the organization's basic purposes.

Finally, among the activities of 1977—but not included in this report—was steady work within the Administration on ways that the United States can work to strengthen the United Nations. My report on that topic, sent to the Congress on March 2, 1978, outlines reforms which can make the United Nations even more effective as the world's major forum for discussion and action on global issues.

I welcome the continuing interest of the Congress in U.S. participation in the United Nations, and I urge its increased moral backing and financial support as the United States addresses in the United Nations the increasingly difficult issues that lie ahead.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1979.

**REPORT ON PAY ADJUSTMENT FOR FEDERAL STATUTORY PAY SYSTEMS IN OCTOBER 1978—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 96-35)**

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 5305 of title 5 of the United States Code, I hereby report on the pay adjustment I am ordering for the Federal statutory pay systems in October 1978.

The Secretary of Labor, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, who serve jointly as my agent for Federal pay, found that an increase averaging 8.4 percent would be appropriate if comparability with private enterprise salary rates for the same levels of work were to be achieved. The Advisory Committee on Federal Pay recommended that the findings of my agent be implemented.

After considering the findings of my agent and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, I determined that an across-the-board increase of 5.5 percent was dictated by economic conditions affecting the general welfare and transmitted to the Congress the alternative plan to that effect called for by section 5305(c) of title 5 of the United States Code. On October 7, 1978, I signed the Executive order to implement this increase.

I am transmitting herewith copies of the reports of my Pay Agent and the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, the alternative plan, and the Executive order I promulgated to put this pay adjustment into effect.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1979.

□ 1145

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF REGENTS TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 20 United States Code, 42 and 43, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Regents to the Smithsonian Institution the following Members on the part of the House: The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON), the gentleman from California (Mr. MINETA), and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

**COMMUNICATION FROM COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION,  
Washington, D.C., January 2, 1970.

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation approved the following items on October 4, 1978:

**BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY**

Omaha, Nebraska.

**11 (b) RESOLUTION**

Queens, New York.

**LEASES**

1320 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia.

Crystal Plaza No. 2, Arlington, Virginia.

Ballston Center, Towers II, Arlington, Virginia.

120 Church Street, New York, New York.

2025 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

150 Causeway, Boston, Massachusetts.

106 Wynn Drive, Huntsville, Alabama.

The original and one copy of the authorizing resolutions are enclosed.

Sincerely,

HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON,  
Chairman.

**SPECIAL ORDER OF MR. CONABLE TO FOLLOW SPECIAL ORDER OF MR. ZABLOCKI ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 25**

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CONABLE) on Thursday, January 25, 1979, immediately follow that of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) on that same date, in order that they may pay tribute to the late Honorable William A. Steiger.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1110

**ALABAMA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY THREATENED FROM TWO SOURCES**

(Mr. NICHOLS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to return to Washington to represent the people of Alabama's Third Congressional District. As you are aware this is a predominantly textile oriented area, depending on the mills to keep our fragile economy stable, but all is not well in my area of Alabama. Many mill workers are on short hours, some have been laid off entirely and those remaining on the job do not know from one week to the next if their full-time pay checks will turn into unemployment checks the following weeks.

In the past 2 years nearly 2,500 workers have been laid off from three mills in my congressional district alone. The future for the remaining mills is not good. Without a doubt the health and future stability of Alabama's textile industry will be one of my major concerns during the 96th Congress.

The problems are complex but the Birmingham News, in the Sunday, December 3, 1978, edition, very succinctly outlines two of the major factors damaging today's textile industry, the regulations imposed by agencies of the U.S. Government and the encroachment of foreign goods on our domestic market.

Because of the importance of this problem I am submitting a copy of this article for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I hope that all Members of this legislative body take a few minutes to read this very fine article for it will provide a great understanding of the problems facing the textile industry.

[From the Birmingham News, Dec. 3, 1978]

**GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION, FOREIGN COMPETITION—ALABAMA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY THREATENED FROM TWO SOURCES**

(By Brett Guge)

The Alabama textile industry is an \$860-million-a-year business that is the financial backbone for many small towns throughout the state.

Now it is being menaced both from within this country and from without by forces that threaten to close mills or to make them greatly reduce work forces.

The U.S. government is blamed by industry executives for many of the problems—primarily for the constant battery of new regulations that textile executives say are difficult and expensive to meet.

Also hurting textile makers badly, in Alabama and elsewhere, is a growing wave of cheaply produced, inexpensively priced, imported textile goods.

"This business isn't any fun anymore," says one long-time Alabama textile baron.

The problem is really a national one. In 1978, according to statistics released by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute in Washington, D.C., more than 330,000 textile workers across the country were either on "short time"—working less than 40 hours weekly—or out of work altogether.

There are 100,000 textile and apparel manufacturing workers in the state, making Alabama the fifth largest textile producer in the nation.

Despite growing problems, the Alabama textile industry has fared reasonably well in terms of plant closings and layoffs, according to Tod Eden, executive vice president of the Alabama Textile Manufacturers Association Inc. in Montgomery.

But there are ominous signs that something is amiss:

The closing of a 700-employee plant, Olympia Mills, in Tuscaloosa in 1976, due largely to import competition.

Layoffs in May of 200 workers at West Point Pepperell's Fairfax plant, which has been all but phased out.

A cutback early this year from 700 to only 30 workers at one point at Handley Textiles in Roanoke. The firm has since switched from weaving heavy industrial cloth to producing yarn, and the work force is back up to 120.

The closing last November of a 200-employee Dan River Co. plant in Clanton.

A current cutback at Talladega's Bemis Co. mill, from a previous high of 1,200 employees to around 900, with more layoffs possible due to falling profits.

Many of the workers at these and other plants are offered early retirement, or transfer to another mill in the same company. Inevitably, however, some are simply let go.

Industry officials say the hardest-hit area for layoffs and closings, by far, has been in the production and sale of heavy woven cloth often used in industry: Canvas, duck and some denims.

"We were affected very much by industrial fabric imports," says Charles Eichelberger, a spokesman for Handley Textiles Inc. in explaining his firm's drastic work force cutbacks.

Workers at heavy-cloth mills in Alabama are usually paid about \$5 per hour. Their working conditions, even such things as the amount of dust in the air, are heavily regulated.

Those two factors do not mean that Alabama-made industrial cloth is priced too high, but it is considerably more expensive than, for instance, the same cloth made by Koreans working for 50 cents an hour—with no expense-boosting government regulations with which to contend.

"We can spend at least half our capital money in meeting certain government regulations," moans Murray Williamson, assistant manager at the Bemis Co. plant in Talladega.

Towns like Talladega depend heavily on mills such as Bemiston, the name for Williamson's plant. Bemiston came to Talladega in 1929, when the town, like the rest of America, was on hard times.

"It came here and started employing in the Depression years," says retiring Plant Manager C. P. Eldred. "If it had not been for the Bemis Co., and the Bemis Co. payroll during those years, I don't know what would have happened to Talladega."

Since that time, the company built a model mill village around the plant, eventually selling the houses to workers. Bemis Co. has donated a recreation center and a school building to the City of Talladega, and literally thousands of Talladegans have worked there.

But now, Bemiston is fighting for its very life.

Williamson says imports and government regulations have hurt Bemiston and other textile plants. But he says he just can't swallow those two factors being the whole problem.

The denim industry, he says, oversupplied itself during the blue jean boom of the early 1970s. Fashions have changed, and many companies that geared up for massive denim production are now regretting it.

Other, more subtle changes in market demand have hurt in some areas, he adds. Take, for instance, basketball shoes.

"Five years ago, every basketball team that you saw, from the pre-teens to the pros, wore canvas basketball shoes," says Williamson. "(Now), you go out and try to find them. They don't make them any more. Those shoes . . . that the basketball players are wearing are leather shoes (or simulated leathers.)"

Still, imports and government regulations remain at the top of textile industry's hate list.

A spokesman for American Textile Manufacturers Institute says imported textile

goods are about as high in quality as the same materials made in America.

"The basic problem is that they are simply produced at costs much lower than ours," says the spokesman. "For the most part, they are very comparable products."

He says there are two basic ways by which the United States tries to control imports and keep its more than \$5 billion deficit in textiles trade from growing larger.

One is through tariffs, which are taxes on imported goods. Naturally, the higher the tariff, the less profitable it is for foreign dealers to import.

The other means is called the "Multi-Fiber Arrangement," a complicated series of agreements between the United States and a number of other countries to regulate textile trade.

Loopholes in these agreements have allowed import excesses to creep in, says the ATMI spokesman.

"We don't believe (they've) been administered diligently," he says. "There's been a good deal of slippage."

□ 1150

#### THE REIGN OF KING CRIME

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the reason I importune the House at this time is because I feel that this is a matter of great and serious implication not only to my district and my area that I have the honor to represent but also to the entire Nation. It is a subject matter that I have addressed in special orders to the House since 1970, off and on. The matter of crime has reached such proportions in our country that it is my contention that unless this matter is addressed in the most forceful way in a matter of national priority that in effect what we have is the reign of King Crime in the United States, both organized as well as unorganized, but the special reference that I wish to address my remarks to today has to do with the organized, highly sophisticated form of crime.

In 1970 as a matter of fact I took exactly 47 occasions to address myself to the specific case of the Justice Department and the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, who was a former attorney general of the State of Texas. It was not until after the 45th speech that the administration then of John Mitchell and President Nixon was compelled to fire the Deputy Attorney General, and only because I spoke out.

It was a grievous situation. It pinpointed the malodorous practice, particularly one which has been very much more practiced since the adoption of the omnibus crime control bill, so-called, of 1970 and the deal that then was attempted and in effect successfully foisted on the people of Texas and the Nation because of the connivance of the Deputy Attorney General and assistant district attorney in the Southern Judicial District in Houston, Tex., and a financier in Texas who had gypped the public and the innocent investors out of millions of dollars in the so-called Sharpstown scandal.

□ 1155

It was I who focused on the Sharpstown scandal and it was I who exposed the pe-

culiar combination between the schemers and defrauders and the Justice Department. At that time I made the outright allegation that organized crime had successfully penetrated the highest levels of the Federal Government. I reiterate that charge today.

Now, then, that triggers off the latest, most disturbing, and far more disturbing thing than anything that happened between 1970 and 1976, because of the latest attacks, for example, in my district, on the assistant district attorney on the Federal level in charge of the prosecution of the international drug traffickers in the western judicial district, are insidious to say the least, and another attack, under similar conditions, on another Federal district attorney here in the District of Columbia—both yet unresolved. The attack on the assistant district attorney of the western district, Mr. Kerr, is still unsolved. And it was the first direct insult and direct challenge on the part of organized crime to the law enforcement agencies of the United States, that they are vulnerable. In fact, and indeed, they are, because here we have the men that we are charging with enforcing our law hiding in fear, as the assistant district attorney, Mr. Kerr, is to the present day. He is under what you could call custodial protection while the criminals roam the land in and out of Texas and in and out of Mexico freely.

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLFF).

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) for bringing to the attention of this House and to the American people the important problem that exists through the impact of organized crime and their hold on the law enforcement people of this Nation, and who clearly threaten the existence of effective law enforcement in this country.

I think the gentleman should be commended for centering the attention of this House on this problem.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLFF) for his comments. Coming from him it is a real compliment because he is the leader and he has exhibited leadership in this area in very specific instances having to do with the international drug traffic.

But my concern is also personal. In 1970, because of the relationship that I have been very privileged to have with my constituency, I was informed of something that was new in the area, and, indeed, as it turns out, clearly it looks like my home district of San Antonio became a way station.

My district has never been an area of any kind of a concentrated, organized crime scene. San Antonio has been exempt up until these last years when it became a way station when the heroin traffic from France was temporarily plugged on the Canadian border and the eastern seashore, and then they began to get what they call brown heroin from Latin America, mostly through the Mexican border points at the Texas border, also California, but particularly at that time in Texas.

□ 1200

The city of San Antonio became a way station, not a center, but a way station. As it turned out, the papers would report the finding of bodies in certain isolated areas in and out of my district; and apparently, mysteriously, they would not account for what was happening.

I was tipped off that it was connected with a ring then across the border in the city of Nuevo Laredo and that in that area the hit men would get in their cars, cross this border, in a matter of 3 or 3½ hours would be in San Antonio and make the hit, and in another 3½ hours would be safe across the border, defying the local law enforcement officials, who lacked any kind of ability to control them.

I then went before the local grand jury, the Bexar County grand jury. I visited the grand jury again in 1971 and twice in 1972 I alerted the grand jury. I was the only one who was so doing at the time that, in the meanwhile, for the first time a ring had been forming in the San Antonio area and was going not only into way-station operations, but into the actual importation and peddling of the drug.

This turned out to be the Carrasco ring, and then national news was made about 3 years ago, when Carrasco, holed up in the penitentiary, perpetrated the attempted escape of the century and was killed, alongside, unfortunately, of two women and another innocent employee of the Texas prison system.

Late last year, in the autumn and in the late summer, the San Antonio papers again began to report finding individuals murdered gangster fashion; and, believe it or not, in the same areas as those who had been murdered in 1970, 1971, and 1973 in similar fashion.

Again I received information that there was a recrudescence of the remaining factions, including some of the lieutenants of the old Carrasco ring, plus an insidious overtone coming from the north, Chicago, and this area.

We have a new twist in crime, and that is the international stolen-vehicle or automobile, and the so-called stolen parts, which are "shopped," as it is known, into the southern Republics in exchange for drugs. This situation has now been backed up by organized crime, with particular concentrated effort in the city of El Paso, which is about 600 miles from my district; and again, my district has become a sort of way activity.

I announced that information, as received by me, clearly indicated that, again, the hits were being made in a similar fashion and for the same reason. For example, with respect to two of the individuals who were found murdered gangster fashion, the police were and continue to be mystified, because they have no kind of previous record, unlike the victims in 1970, 1971, and 1973. However, when my information came in, I found out that it was the case of those two which triggered the present flurry of activity, and that both had one thing in common: They were engaged in the automobile-sale business. They were both hit for the same reason.

I stated that this was more insidious than the situation in 1970, 1971, or 1973

because this time we really have organized crime going into this billion dollar business, which is what it is now and what it has become just in the last 3½ years.

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman for focusing attention on this rather remarkable and unique development in the whole crime picture. Traditionally, the criminal element would operate with the knowledge that there was peril of apprehension.

Mr. GONZALEZ. That is right.

Mr. BIAGGI. They would accept it at that, but there has been a change. Now the organized crime elements have involved themselves in multibillion dollar undertakings which are as important that they have come to regard human life as less than worthy of any consideration. Anything which jeopardizes their undertaking justifies any action that they think appropriate.

□ 1205

We have seen throughout the country and throughout the world the elimination of opponents, the elimination of competition, the elimination of any hazard. That refers to criminals. It refers to law enforcement people, and refers to their own colleagues in their own organizations. What makes this experience distinctive is that an arrogance has developed. An arrogance has developed in the whole crime picture that those involved in these multibillion-dollar undertakings simply do not give a damn for any individual if he jeopardizes their business. We have witnessed where they have been able to infiltrate law enforcement agencies, especially in Washington where they have a bureau of informants who are supposed to be kept in a highly classified position, the absence of which the whole law enforcement structure would falter.

Informants are critical. Those informants have been most valuable in the prosecution of crime. But now we find that when we have informants making revelations, in short order, either before the criminal trial or thereafter, in vengeance those informants are assassinated. They have been able to infiltrate and obtain that information.

We have held hearings in the Coast Guard Committee of which I am chairman in relation to narcotics and the transportation of marijuana, and the Coast Guard to their credit confiscated 3½ million pounds last year, which gives us an idea of just how important a business this is, despite the contention of some that it is harmless trafficking.

We have statements and testimonies of criminals who have been apprehended and cooperated with us, who state that when they wanted information, they just made a call to their friends in the various law enforcement agencies. So it highlights the sophistication of their whole operation. But the one word that should infuriate all Americans is the "arrogance" of these people who dare assume a posture of being above the law in every regard, where they assault the whole structure to a point where they

will kill the law enforcement men in the field, threaten the prosecutor or in fact kill him, threaten the judge or in fact inflict harm. In that direction and to those facts we should address ourselves and reinforce and recommit our energies to the extinction of those who participate in this area.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I wish to thank the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. BIAGGI), as well as the former speaker on the subject matter, his colleague from New York, but particularly the gentleman from New York who has just spoken, who himself has a tremendous background in law enforcement experience and has been the congressional voice on the subject matter of domestic crime, as the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLFF), internationally.

I am deeply grateful. What the gentleman has said is very true. It is what I have been trying to say, not as eloquently as my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York, but which has in essence encapsulated what I have been trying to say in all these words. It is the most serious threat that we in the Congress and those out of the Congress and those in the executive branch have today. We can worry about communism and Russia and all of that, but I tell my colleagues, this is the real threat. This is aimed at the heart of our social structure. This is what our Government is supposed to be all about. If our Government cannot protect a citizen and cannot protect its own agents charged with the enforcement of the law, then I do not know what it is that we have that we can define as government.

□ 1210

This is why I importune the House. It is more insidious even than what the gentleman has just said, because the challenge has been made overtly.

The assistant Federal district attorney, I am sure, could have been murdered successfully, because believe it or not, an M-1 gun was used out of the rear of a van in the early morning when he was leaving his home to go to his employment. His actual prosecution was taking place in the El Paso area. Subsequent to that, a lawyer was murdered in El Paso. His case is not unconnected with this.

You might say, "Fine. You knew about all this. You have been worried about it since autumn. What have you done about it?"

Well, I did something. I felt and feel now that unless the Executive Office on the highest level, the President himself, and on the enforcement level the Attorney General, unless they give this national priority, the cases will not be resolved. The heat of intense public indignation should be daily concentrated.

Well, you would be surprised. I was criticized and attacked. Of course, it was by our local opposition, our local officer, saying that publicity was not desirable. I believe it is indispensable in this case, because it is the only thing that can aid us in bringing the organized criminal and his syndicate to bay.

Right now they are roaming free. They control the situation. They actually are

superior to our ability to enforce the law. This is a clear defiance. It is a challenge. Organized crime has passed the gauntlet. Therefore, I addressed myself to Mr. Eizenstat, the Chief of Domestic Policy for the President. I wrote him immediately. I addressed the Honorable Griffin Bell, the Attorney General, in Texas, and I wish to submit a copy of that letter for the RECORD at this point. Mr. Stewart Eizenstat's letter was at least 3 weeks earlier than the one to the Attorney General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1978.  
Hon. GRIFFIN B. BELL,  
The Attorney General, Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GENERAL BELL: Nothing could be more intolerable to a lawful society than callous attacks upon its law enforcement officers. An assault on a law enforcement officer is an assault upon all law enforcement.

One month ago, an Assistant U.S. Attorney was attacked by gunmen in front of his San Antonio home. There is no question that the attackers intended to destroy this man, or at the very least destroy his effectiveness in prosecuting drug cases. The victim lived, with only minor wounds, but he is not able to carry on his work, since the perpetrators have not been arrested and, indeed, there are no signs that they will be. Assistant U.S. Attorney Kerr is in hiding, for all intents and purposes, a fugitive. That the prosecutor should be forced to hide while his attackers go free, roaming at will, undermines the work of all prosecutors and investigators everywhere. For if those charged with enforcing the law cannot be assured of their own safety, neither can anyone else. No prosecutor, under the circumstances we have today, can be willing to investigate major crimes fully and prosecute them vigorously.

Your Department receives discretionary funds to cover extraordinary situations, and it is plain that wanton attacks upon U.S. Attorneys are unprecedented.

I am asking that you give this question your most urgent attention, and that no effort be spared to find and bring to justice those who so brazenly attacked Jim Kerr. To facilitate this, I ask that you offer a reward of \$50,000 for information that will lead to the arrest and prosecution of those responsible, and that you finance it from discretionary funds available to you.

As long as your own prosecutors cannot feel safe in the performance of their duties, they cannot be effective in their work. The very existence of law enforcement is threatened, and with it, the existence of a free society. Liberty requires that citizens feel secure and safe from wanton attacks. You should recognize this situation for what it is: unprecedented, intolerable and demanding of the most vigorous and extraordinary response of which this government is capable.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,  
Member of Congress.

I did not receive an answer in what I consider to be reasonable time, which was almost a month, and finally I did, but not before I had to write a second letter to Mr. Eizenstat. I said that sometime back I wrote him a letter suggesting, among other things, such things as improvement in border control so that the United States could improve its effectiveness against drug traffickers.

Since that time there have been assaults against U.S. attorneys who are engaged in drug prosecutions and the attackers are remaining free, while the

victims are in hiding. This indicates the low opinion these criminals have of our law enforcement programs.

I had written Mr. Eizenstat even before the assault on the district attorney. It was when I predicted this kind of assault that I was laughed at and mocked. I have a personal interest, because I happen to believe that we as elected political figures are just as vulnerable and will be down the line. We will be in line, just like the assistant district attorneys are right now. Why would organized crime go after a lowly assistant district attorney? The assistant district attorney is not even the Attorney General, if it is not intimidation. They could easily have murdered him, as they did when they pumped 29 bullets into his car. He ducked underneath the panel and therefore received only minor wounds.

□ 1215

The attack on the assistant district attorney of the District of Columbia was similar. He was not killed. I cannot help but believe it was done by professionals. They could have done it.

So their message is clear. The subsequent message is that the attack on the attorney in El Paso is not unrelated. Yet from any public discussion one would not think so.

Carrasco, the criminal, the great drug traffic peddler, whom we can unfortunately claim as San Antonio's contribution—he was the one and only—when he was holed up in the prison yard shortly before they were shot or shot to death, he was interviewed by a radio news correspondent, and he denounced only one individual. That was me.

Why? Why did Carrasco, there at the end of his rope, denounce me of all the people he could have denounced? He could have denounced the prosecutors. Why did he denounce me?

So I have more than just a passing interest, because I, too, received a series of threats, two of them emanating from the FBI, as reported. I have spoken on that subject matter before on the floor of the House, so I will not make further reference to it, but given my experience with that, I feel very keenly for this poor district attorney, because there is nothing more harrowing when we know how vulnerable and how unprotected a citizen can be.

We simply must raise the bulwark of protection against this type of criminal activity. It is inexcusable not to, if we want to preserve any kind of viable, democratically free society.

This is the issue. I think we must pursue it. I am delighted that I have had the joinder of the two leaders here in the Congress on this subject matter. I indeed did seek and I have been delighted to seek a personal meeting with both Mr. Eizenstat and Mr. Bell in order to impress both with the need that the National Government, from the President on down, including the Attorney General, that they give this national priority. Unless they do, the current case in San Antonio and the case in the District of Columbia of the prosecutor, I predict, will not be solved any more than Jimmy Hoffa's disappearance has been solved.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### CRITICISM OF WORK OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON POPULATION

(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 find it incumbent upon myself to publicly express some reservations about some of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports which have been issued by the Select Committee on Population. Although I was a member of the committee during the 95th Congress, I am not in agreement with all of the conclusions which were reached.

While much of the committee's work was of high quality, I fear that it may have been eroded by the manner in which the final reports were prepared. While the members of the committee were given a preliminary draft of each report, and their comments were solicited, there was no opportunity to review a final draft before it was printed. Since 16 Members of Congress had the opportunity to suggest changes, the final version of any report could differ substantially from the first draft.

Having reviewed the final reports, I am left with the feeling that my own input was not always taken into account. Indeed, in several specifics, I find myself in disagreement with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports.

□ 1220

#### JAPAN: BULLHEADED TRADE PARTNER

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

● Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, one of my chief concerns as a Member of the House has been the U.S. trade position with Japan. Agriculture interest in my congressional district have long sought a market for their products in Japan, but have had little success in achieving this end. There are many American industries in the same boat, and frankly, I am disappointed that efforts to establish greater United States-Japanese cooperation on matters of international commerce have not gone well.

After the adjournment of the 95th Congress, I was privileged to travel to Japan with a delegation of Congressmen to meet with Japanese officials on this important issue. While I now have a greater understanding of Japan's trade policy with the United States, I left their country with a strong sense of frustration.

Last year the United States ran an \$8 billion deficit with Japan, while the Japanese managed a trade surplus of \$12 billion with the United States. Their surplus with the world community amounts to \$26 billion, and it is likely that compatible figures will be realized this year. Meanwhile, there are projections that our trade deficit with Japan will increase by 50 percent in 1979. The critical problem of a declining U.S. dollar can be

attributed, by and large, to the protectionist trade practices of Japan.

The trade barriers imposed by the Japanese are deep-rooted and virtually impenetrable. My colleague in the House, Oklahoma Representative JAMES R. JONES, chairman of the Ways and Means task force on United States-Japanese trade, has incisively calculated the direction of our relations with Japan on trade. In his view, unless the Japanese open the door to American goods or pull the reins on the shipment of their wares to the United States, then the United States will have no alternative but to impose tough barriers of its own.

I believe a less bullheaded posture by Japan would not only benefit American business, but would enhance the prospect of favorable action by Congress on the Geneva trade package. But the ball is clearly in Japan's court. A little less propaganda about the progress Japan has made in buying American, and a little more substantive purchasing is essential. The Japanese Government must change some of its own policies as well—selling U.S. wheat at a 100-percent markup, for example, does not exactly excite the Japanese consumer. American cigarettes are priced 500 percent above cost, and ridiculous product standards set by the Japanese delay the marketing of many goods by up to 18 months. All of this has to change.

As the 96th Congress convenes, I look forward to both the House and Senate giving this matter the full attention it deserves. As far as I am concerned any hope for a congressional seal of approval on the Geneva talks hinges on a less adamant Japanese trade policy.●

#### PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to note the recent publication of a report to the Congress by the General Accounting Office entitled "State and Local Government Productivity Improvement: What is the Federal Role?" This GAO report—GGD-78-104 of December 6, 1978—clearly states the importance of productivity improvement efforts in terms of "getting more bang for the buck" from State and local governments.

The Federal Government ought to do all it can to encourage improved productivity at the State and local levels and, as the report states, assist by: First, developing a general management improvement program to assist State and local productivity improvement programs and to sponsor research and development that is of national interest; second, improving the Federal grants system so that productivity improvement is rewarded; and third, establishing a strong Federal focal point for State and local productivity improvement to lead the entire Federal effort. This last point is particularly relevant in view of last October's termination of the National Center for Productivity and Quality of

Working Life which had been established in 1975 by Public Law 94-136.

I think that the key point made by the GAO report is that while Federal encouragement of State and local productivity improvement efforts may involve Federal expenditures, those expenditures would be far outweighed by the benefits to the entire public sector. In this era of proposition 13, I think it is particularly important for State and local governments to do what they can to improve productivity and for the Federal Government to encourage that effort. One area where the Federal Government can assist is through the development of a national productivity clearinghouse which could assist State and local governments as well as the private sector by informing them of successful productivity efforts around the country. The GAO made just such a recommendation in its December 12, 1978, report—FGMSD-79-4—entitled "Development of a National Productivity Clearinghouse."

As a member of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I would especially encourage the newly created Office of Personnel Management, through its administration of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, to strongly support State and local efforts to improve productivity. Further support for this kind of effort has been announced in the National Governors' Association 1978-79 Policy Positions which state that—

The federal government must dedicate itself fully to simplifying program management through the reduction of regulations and enactment of statutory changes to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and productivity.

Productivity improvement efforts require a certain amount of political courage because such efforts are often difficult to initiate and sometimes prove their worth only in the long run. I think that such efforts are important and I will do everything I can to encourage the Federal Government as well as government officials of Illinois and its local units of government to improve their productivity.

Mr. Speaker, at this point, I would like to include in the RECORD the Digest conclusions and recommendations of the December 6, 1978, GAO Report GGD-78-104, "State and Local Government Productivity Improvement: What is the Federal Role?":

#### CONCLUSIONS

The Federal Government should encourage and support State and local government efforts to improve their productivity.

Although the Federal Government cannot provide the primary stimulus or impetus for State and local productivity improvement efforts, direct Federal financial and technical assistance can be valuable to State and local governments with sufficient internal management interest.

This assistance must be part of a broader Federal general management improvement program for State and local governments consisting of:

Funds for a limited seed money grant program for State and local general management improvement.

Increased funds for national research and development programs in public management, including development of better measurement systems and alternative approaches to public service delivery.

Improved dissemination of information to State and local governments on management improvement techniques, comparative performance rates, and other productivity-related work.

However, the major Federal impact on State and local productivity itself is achieved through the grants system. At this point, the structure and strictures of the grants system exert a primarily negative impact on productivity. However, due to the growing fiscal importance of Federal grants for State and local governments, the grants system can be harnessed to provide positive incentives for improved productivity in functions aided.

There is a need for a more effective broker in the Federal Government who can articulate the management needs of State and local governments and effectuate needed changes in Federal programs and policies which either directly or indirectly affect State and local productivity. A central broker, or focal point, could work to institutionalize a concern for productivity in the Federal Government's ongoing relationships with State and local governments.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

##### To the President

The President should establish a focal point at the Federal level with clear authority to oversee and provide stronger leadership for Federal efforts assisting State and local management improvement and productivity. It is important that the President also seek adequate funding for the focal point commensurate with this responsibility. The Civil Service Commission, soon to become the Office of Personnel Management, would be the most appropriate organizational location for this focal point.

##### To the Congress

The Congress should institute fundamental changes in the grants system by removing negative barriers retarding State and local government productivity and by incorporating positive incentives to reward improved productivity in existing and future grant programs where appropriate.

The Congress should also amend the Intergovernmental Personnel Act to authorize funding for general management improvement projects for State and local governments and provide funding to the Bureau of Labor Statistics needed to measure State and local productivity trends under the general direction of the proposed Federal focal point.

##### To the Director, Office of Management and Budget

The Director, Office of Management and Budget, with the assistance of the proposed focal point, should lead a Government-wide effort to promote increased concern for productivity in Federal assistance programs. This Government-wide effort should primarily focus on encouraging the use of positive productivity incentives in grant programs where appropriate and beneficial.

##### Agency comments

The Office of Management and Budget found it difficult to take a position on GAO recommendations at this time. It suggested that the appropriate Federal role in State and local productivity improvement be studied by the new Cabinet-level Productivity Council.

It is regrettable that in the Executive Order outlining a national productivity program to carry on the functions of the National Center, a Federal focal point was not designated to deal with State and local productivity. GAO fears that Federal involvement in this crucial area could dissipate. While the Office of Management and Budget indicated that the National Productivity Council, created by the Executive order, would undertake a study of State and local productivity improvement, a Federal leadership vacuum will be created until the study is completed and the Council considers any future recommendations.

The Civil Service Commission found the report useful and endorsed its recommendation to locate a Federal focal point for State and local productivity within the Commission. Major public interest groups supported GAO's conclusions and recommendations in joint letters to the Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Civil Service Commission.

While GAO's recommendations have budgetary implications for the Federal Government, the payoff to the entire public sector from an effective short would far outweigh these costs. In fact, it is somewhat ironic that the Federal effort to enhance State and local productivity has suffered with the funding reductions in relevant research and development efforts at the Federal level at a time when the public's demands for less costly and more efficient Government are growing. ●

#### ECONOMIC JUSTICE FOR HOME-MAKERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mrs. HECKLER. Mr. Speaker, over a year ago efforts began in Massachusetts to develop a nationwide essay contest on subject "A Practical Program to Achieve Economic Justice for Homemakers." Under the leadership of Prof. Frank Genovaese of Babson College in my congressional district, the essay contest has attracted widespread attention, provoking more than 6,000 inquiries—proof of the depth of the national concern to correct the economic injustice women suffer under many of our outmoded laws.

More than 1,000 essays were considered for judgment offering a wealth of ideas, statistics, and information that show the rising need for Congress to act to provide ways for homemakers to achieve the economic equity they deserve.

These essays showed that the changing socioeconomic conditions have resulted in a higher frequency of four disruptive events often faced by women: death of spouse, dissolution of marriage, disability, and depreciation of employment skills. Since many homemakers possess neither the assets in their own name nor adequate marketable skills, they are generally vulnerable in these four situations. This vulnerability is magnified because public and private insurance coverage for these events depends on an employment record and are unavailable to homemakers. Whatever protection she has comes from the traditional view that the male's role is that of provider and protector and this protection is inadequate in many cases.

Traditionally men and women have shared in the production of goods and services for the family with the home as the focal point of this production. If the husband's production could be spared, he sold it in the marketplace where industrialization eventually concentrated the base of economic power. Work outside the home generated direct wage income to the family; home production did not. Most women stayed at home to care for the family and this choice of a workplace profoundly affected women's position in society and their economic status.

Today, the homemaker still produces goods and services for in-home consump-

tion but because this production is never marketed, no exchange price exists. No revenues are generated, she receives no explicit income, and—in the end—she has acquired no assets. Without clearly established prices that can only result from activity in the marketplace, society has no standard measure for work. Unfortunately, many Federal policies have historically equated the information vacuum with a lack of value rendering the homemaker an invisible uncounted and unrewarded part of the production system.

Several recent trends make this failure to recognize the homemakers' efforts increasingly untenable and the lack of an economic base undesirable. In 1920 the divorce rate per 1,000 population was 1.6; in 1960 the rate was 2.2; by 1976 the rate had jumped to 5.5. Typical problems of the homemaker in a dissolution situation are a small share of a small asset base, often irregular income from child support and/or alimony, and inadequate current earning power.

Homemakers should participate in the Social Security system and receive specific credit as a homemaker. The concept is to make the homemaker self-employed, and thus eligible for at least some social security coverage in her own right. In offering my first legislative initiative of the 96th Congress, I seek to deal with this inequity of homemakers.

The bill I am introducing today recognizes the significant contributions homemakers have made to the well-being of the Nation through not only their housekeeping activities but family and financial management as well, and amends the social security system to provide benefits for homemakers. This is a first step in achieving long overdue economic justice for homemakers and I urge the Congress to make this matter a priority by quickly scheduling hearings on this national problem.

□ 1225

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HECKLER. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I was glad that I was on the floor to hear the gentlewoman's remarks. They are excellent. I want to associate myself with them, and support her in her fight.

Mrs. HECKLER. I thank the gentleman for his kind remarks, and hope that he will cosponsor this bill.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD PROGRAM

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

● Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, on Monday I introduced a bill to establish a congressional award program patterned after the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in England. Last session, Senator WALLOP of Wyoming and I sought to gather congressional support for this program and were successful in attracting 51 House and 35 Senate cosponsors. Those of you who were here last year will remember the congressional reception which was held on October 13 to promote the award

at which we were honored by the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh. The occasion was a success and we were pleased by the increased interest for the program in both Houses.

When I reintroduced the congressional award program on Monday, already 31 of last year's cosponsors had advised me that they would again cosponsor this worthwhile scheme. It is my hope that many more of my colleagues will join me in supporting the bill so that it may receive swift action by the Congress.

Our award program is designed to recognize the achievements of young people and increase their knowledge of government while at the same time focusing their energies in helping others and broadening their own horizons. It will give national recognition to their achievements and will create a real avenue of communication between the young and Members of the Congress and Government. The award would accomplish these goals with the help and cooperation of the older generation through step-by-step fulfillment of certain requirements.

This is a voluntary program; the young people who would participate will not belong to it as members of an organization. They can earn their awards by themselves, or with the guidance of designated organizations.

As the legislation is currently written, young people between the ages of 14 and 23 would be eligible to earn bronze, silver, and finally gold medals by satisfying requirements in the areas of public service, exploration and personal interests. The qualifying standards are defined in terms of proficiency, perseverance, or sustained effort. Successful completion in many cases may depend more on persistence than on "brains" or athletic prowess. A handicap should not deter anyone from taking part or prevent anyone from obtaining an award.

There are three awards which may be earned by participants of differing age and maturity. There is no necessity to progress from one to the other, and thus either the bronze, silver, or gold award program may be entered directly. The bronze award is for individuals in the 14 to 16 age range and is a time to discover what their capabilities in the three areas are and what new goals they can achieve. The silver award, for those above 16, has as its goal achievement of a higher level of proficiency in public service, personal interests, and exploration as well as increased time requirements. The gold award, for those above 19, requires one to take the major role in planning the goals of any area with less supervision and direction. The goals are in part perseverance and the pursuit of excellence, however that may be defined for the activity. Considerable is expected, both in the time demands and levels of endeavor. It is the culmination of the award program.

For each level of Congressional Award, those taking part would have to meet the requirements of three sections: public service, personal interests, and exploration. Each of the three sections prescribes different kinds of activity. While the choice of activities within a section may vary, the names of the sections are the same for the bronze, silver, and gold.

As I mentioned earlier, enabling legislation for the award was introduced during the 95th Congress and enjoyed bipartisan support. During the last session 32 Governors, 25 big-city mayors, and 50 national, State, and local organizations have indicated their support or interest.

The award will require no Federal appropriation. A nonprofit Congressional Award Foundation has been established for the sole purpose of the award. The fundraising campaign to attract voluntary donations in support of the program has begun to be successful. Dr. Frank Arlinghaus, Jr., the chairman of the committee for the establishment and promotion of the Congressional Award, has assembled a group of dedicated individuals to work on the program. An 18-month pilot program has been planned and is ready to go.

Mr. Speaker, there is no single program or group of programs of this caliber with these goals that currently operates in America. The award will enhance the following ideas by the dimension of national recognition: to value by appreciation, to cultivate by leadership, and to preserve by commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the House will have the opportunity to act favorably on this legislation during the 96th Congress. I include the proposed bill to be printed in the RECORD.

H.R.—

A bill to establish a congressional award program for the purpose of recognizing excellence and leadership among young people

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Congressional Award Program Act".*

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD

SEC. 2. There is hereby established a program to be known as the Congressional Award. The Congressional Award shall be administered by a Congressional Award Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") and a Director (hereinafter referred to as the "Director").

#### CONGRESSIONAL AWARD MEDALS

SEC. 3. (a) There are established three Congressional Award Medals to be designed gold, silver, and bronze awards. The medals shall be of such design and materials as the Board may prescribe.

(b) The Director shall arrange for the presentation of the awards, including participation by Members of Congress and opportunities for the exchange of information and views among award recipients and Members of Congress and the executive branch.

#### FUNCTIONS

SEC. 4. The Board is authorized to—

(1) initiate and administer in the United States and its territories a program open to young people aged fourteen through twenty-three (with exceptions to be made by the Board) designed to promote youthful initiative, achievement, and excellence in the areas of expedition fitness, personal creative development, and public service;

(2) set the standards of achievement required for young people to qualify as recipients of the gold, silver, and bronze Congressional Award Medals;

(3) establish procedures for the selection of individuals to be awarded the Congressional Award Medals, and designate the recipients of such medals;

(4) delineate the role, if any, of State directors in administering the Congressional Award;

(5) arrange appropriate ceremonies at the State and national levels for the presentation of the Congressional Award; and

(6) establish such policies and programs for the Congressional Award as may be appropriate to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(b) The Board shall prepare and submit an annual report to the Congress before January 31 of each year summarizing the activities of the Congressional Award and making appropriate recommendations. Minority views and recommendations, if any, of members of the Executive Committee of the Board shall be included in such reports.

#### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

SEC. 5. (a) The Board shall consist of fifteen members, to be appointed by a Commission consisting of the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(b) The Commission shall appoint individuals to the Board who are active in one of the fields of concern of the Congressional Award. The Commission shall, in making appointments to the Board, consider any recommendations submitted by the Committee for the Establishment and Promotion of the Congressional Award or by the members of the Board then in office.

(c) Members of the Board shall serve for a term of five years, except that seven of the members first appointed shall serve for a term of three years and eight of the members first appointed shall serve for a term of five years, as designated by the Commission at the time of appointment. Members of the Board, except members whose terms are designated by the Commission at the time of appointment, may serve until their successors are appointed. Any individual chosen to fill a vacancy on the Board shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of such vacancy. A vacancy on the Board shall not impair its power to function.

(d) The Board shall establish an Executive Committee and may delegate to such Committee or the Director such powers and functions as the Board deems appropriate.

(e) The Board shall meet annually on June 15, unless, prior to May 1 of any year, the Chairman has set a date for the annual meeting for a day in June in that year other than the fifteenth. The Board shall meet at such other times as the Chairman may determine. The Chairman shall call a meeting whenever one-third of the Board requests a meeting in writing. Each member shall be given notice of the call of any meeting by registered mail or certified mail mailed to his last known address of record not less than fifteen days prior to such meeting.

(f) A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

(g) The Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Board shall be elected at the annual meetings of the Board occurring in even-numbered years. The Vice Chairman shall perform the duties of the Chairman in his absence. In case a vacancy occurs in the chairmanship or vice chairmanship, the Board shall elect a member to fill such vacancy at the next meeting of the Board following the date on which the vacancy occurred.

(h) The Board is authorized to appoint from among its members or otherwise such committees as may be necessary and to assign to such committees such functions as may be appropriate to assist the Board in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

#### DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD

SEC. 6. (a) The Director of the Congressional Award (referred to in this Act as the "Director") shall be appointed by a two-

thirds vote of the Board. The Director shall serve for a term of five years unless removed by a two-thirds vote of the Board.

(b) The Director may from time to time authorize any State director appointed pursuant to section 7 or any other officer or employee of the Congressional Award to perform any of the functions of the Director, including functions delegated to him by the Board, except that the Director may not redelegate policymaking functions delegated to him by the Board.

(c) The Director shall, in consultation with the Board—

(1) formulate programs to carry out the policies of the Congressional Award; and

(2) establish such divisions within the Congressional Award as may be appropriate.

(d) The Director shall be an ex officio member of the Board.

#### STATE AWARD DIRECTORS

SEC. 7. State award directors (referred to in this Act as a "State director") may be appointed for each State and territory or groups of States and territories of the United States by a two-thirds vote of the Board. The Board shall make such appointments from lists of candidates submitted to the Board by the Director. The Director shall compile such lists from recommendations solicited from a representative number of public and private youth organizations within such State or group of States. Members of the Board may make nominations for State award directors.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 8. The Board shall have the authority, within the limits of available resources and donated funds, to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, including the authority—

(1) to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary concerning the operations, organization, and personnel of the Congressional Award;

(2) to seek funds and resources only from institutions and sources other than the Government;

(3) to make such expenditures as may be necessary for administering the provisions of this Act;

(4) to enter into contracts or other arrangements, or modifications thereof, for the carrying out of such activities as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, except that no contract may be entered into for an amount in excess of the amounts available to the Board in any fiscal year;

(5) to acquire by purchase, lease, loan, or gift, and to hold and dispose of by grant, sale, lease, or loan property of all kinds necessary for, or resulting from, the exercise of authority granted by this Act;

(6) to receive and use funds donated from any source, if such funds are donated without restriction or without restriction other than that the funds donated be used in furtherance of one or more purposes among the purposes of the Congressional Award; and

(7) to accept and utilize the services of voluntary and uncompensated personnel.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL

SEC. 9. (a) The Director shall, in accordance with such policies as the Board shall from time to time prescribe, appoint such other personnel as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and may compensate such personnel from the donated funds of the Congressional Award.

(b) The Director shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment while serving as Director. Neither the Director nor any other personnel of the Congressional Award may hold any office in, or act in any capacity for, any organization, agency, or institution with which the Congressional Award enters into any contract or other ar-

rangement under this Act, except with the approval of the Board.

(c) A person holding any other office in any branch of the Government may serve as a member of a committee created by the Board, but shall not receive remuneration for services as a member of such committee during any period for which he receives compensation for such other office of the Government.

#### A TRIBUTE TO FLOYD F. HEDLUND

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

● Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, on January 12, 1979, Floyd F. Hedlund concluded 41 years of service with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Since 1961 he served as Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. He was responsible for supervising various marketing programs including market news, marketing agreements and orders, and standardization and grading programs, as well as regulatory programs, including the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

Mr. Hedlund was active in international agricultural affairs, representing the United States at many conferences and meetings and completing assignments for the Agency for International Development and the Central Treaty Organization.

Mr. Speaker, too-often we hear of government employees who are nonproductive and merely add another layer of bureaucracy and redtape between government agencies and the people they are supposed to serve. Mr. Hedlund, on the contrary, has made valuable contributions to agriculture. The USDA itself has cited him on four occasions, and twice awarded him its highest honor, a Distinguished Service Award for exceptional service.

The people of the 15th Congressional District of California, who I am proud to represent, produce over 200 different agricultural commodities. A great number of these are specialty crops. Mr. Hedlund has done an outstanding job administering the programs under which these crops are produced, and consequently, done an outstanding job for the people of the 15th district.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have known and worked with this man, and I wish Floyd and his wife, Dolly, a happy, well-deserved retirement from government service. ●

#### FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT—IT WORKS AND HELPS

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

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, when I first introduced the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act some 4 years ago, it was greeted with almost universal criticism by the debt collection industry. Many in the industry contended that the act would do nothing but help deadbeats while others suggested that passage of

the Act would result in some 400 debt collection agencies going out of business. My investigations that led up to the introduction of the act showed me that neither of these positions were valid.

First, almost every debt collector that I talked to said that the deadbeat, that is a person who absolutely refuses to pay a just debt, would not be helped or hurt by this act since a deadbeat won't pay regardless of what types of collection methods are used. Many collection agencies shy away from even trying to collect debts from known deadbeats since they know they will only be wasting their time.

I also talked to many well-run debt collection agencies and found out that nothing in my legislation would cause them to make changes in their operations that would result in the company being unable to collect a debt. A large number of collectors told me that they already followed all of the provisions in my bill and because of that the act would not hurt them at all.

During our hearings on the legislation we heard from Mr. Jack Fletcher, president of United Creditors Service of Nashville, Tenn. I had never met Mr. Fletcher prior to his appearance, but I quickly became impressed with the manner in which he approached his occupation. I found him to be a most honorable and straightforward individual and one who represented the best in his industry.

In his testimony he pointed out that the act would not hurt his company nor did he feel that it would cause problems for many collectors. He did feel that some of the recordkeeping requirements in the original bill would cause problems for smaller companies. It was primarily because of the suggestions made by Mr. Fletcher that many of the recordkeeping provisions that would have overloaded the small collector with paperwork were eliminated.

Since the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act has been in effect, I have made it a point to periodically check to make certain that the act is meeting its intent without causing undue problems for creditors and that the act is not preventing the legitimate collection of debts. In that regard, I would like to share with the Members of the House portions of a letter that I received last month from Mr. Fletcher.

In part he writes:

Your records will show that during your hearings on 95-109 we stated "we realize that we have rotten apples in our barrel" because the collection industry is no different than any other and of course this even goes as high as The United States Congress.

I believe that most people in our industry will now say that the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act helped to clean up our apple barrel. I can only speak for our company and say that our operation is very little different than it was twenty some years ago, in fact, 1978 will probably be one of the best years in the history of the company.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that when a gentleman of the caliber of Mr. Fletcher states that the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act has not only failed to hurt his company, but that during the first year the law was in effect his company

concluded what may have been its most successful year in its history, then the act must be a success.

In conclusion, let me point out that when the act was signed I said on the floor of this House that the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act may well be the most important thing to happen to the debt collection industry. It will give it status, it will give it a benchmark with which to judge its operations, and it will make certain that unscrupulous competitors will not be allowed to operate. Most importantly, it will make certain that the honest and reputable debt collectors, of which there are many, will not have to worry that some fly-by-night phone and desk operation will be able to use cut-throat tactics and steal business.

It is a good act, it is on act of which all the Congress can be proud. And the act will succeed because of the outstanding quality of the men such as Jack Fletcher. ●

#### THE UNITED STATES—A WASTEFUL SOCIETY

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

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I intend to address the House from time to time on the matter of the coming depression. If we do not curb our excesses, the economy will curb them for us.

Waste is an economic sin, and we are a sinful society. We are certainly a wasteful society, a throwaway society. Our garbage cans overflow. We cannot find places to bury our waste. We drive huge clunker cars, one person to a car. In motels we see the air cooling turned on at the same time the heating is on.

Of course, this is our fault, but as individuals who want to change, waste is forced upon us by packaging that we cannot avoid, by garbage collection systems that make individual efforts futile, by chemicals that make waste unusable, and by pricing systems in our so-called free market that force us to waste energy and other resources.

Our culture, our very economy, has waste built into it, each reinforcing the other, making us as individuals sloppy and lazy from habit and training, or lack thereof, and from the perceived futility of individual effort.

We live in a world that is changing while we as individuals and we as a society are not changing.

Mr. Speaker, our natural resources are running out or becoming exorbitant in price. Yet, we as a society and as individuals continue our pattern of waste into the high price era. Our Government makes no effort to lead us away from this extremely dangerous pattern of waste. Indeed, with its huge, extravagant, and deficit spending, it is the prime culprit.

So, we go down the primrose path of ever-increasing inflation, dangerous inflation, putting in jeopardy our economy, our political institutions, our very well-being.

The first step is to make it possible for the individual to conserve; in other

words, change those laws, regulations, marketing systems, ways of doing business that force waste on us, that reward the exploiter and penalize the concerned. As an example, in my Fourth Congressional District of Oregon, the Bureau of Land Management has a small wooden bridge which is declared to be unsafe. They say they must, by regulation, put in a \$100,000 steel bridge to replace it. They do not have the money, so they are not going to put the bridge in at all.

The people there would like to put a few wooden stringers across, shore up the pilings and do the job for a couple hundred dollars by themselves, but no, the regulation by the Bureau of Land Management makes this impossible, makes it impossible for people to make do for less.

□ 1230

So, Mr. Speaker, I say that unless we curb our excesses the economy will curb them for us, and the coming depression will come only too soon.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION'S REAL WAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM: A MULTIBILLION-DOLLAR LOSER

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

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the administration's real wage insurance proposal promises more inflation than it cures. The \$8 to \$15 billion drain on the Treasury to pay for it is likely to raise the cost-of-living by more than 1 percent. This makes the program self-defeating. The Treasury loss would have to come out of cutbacks in critical areas of public spending or by adding to the debt and deficit.

The administration's proposal cannot be considered as a temporary expedient. The plan would become a permanent addition to the Tax Code at a cost of incredible billions in the future. If Congress indexes incomes to inflation, it must also index income taxes to inflation. The resulting attrition of Federal revenue could create an inflationary explosion in new borrowing.

The administration's bill is likely to become a carrier pigeon for all kinds of tax concepts and special interest loopholes. In the last Congress we managed to survive a large scale assault on the fiscal integrity of the country. We will not succeed in 1979 if the administration persists in this dangerous scheme.

The selective tax-cut provisions provided through so-called real wage insurance would be denied to millions of Americans who suffer most through inflation: the unemployed, the self-employed, and the millions whose earnings do not increase. The proposal would be unfair and cruel to those excluded from the program who would have to pay higher taxes for the benefit of those who are advantaged.

The Congress should consider alternate proposals—perhaps a penalty tax on those who prod inflation. Congress should establish select committees on inflation to conduct hearings on price and wage abuse. Congress can effectively engage in legislative jaw-boning. The ex-

posure of price and wage greed would go to the heart of the problem.

#### WILSON REINTRODUCES CHARITY DISCLOSURE LEGISLATION

**THE SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing an important piece of consumer protection legislation which received wide attention in the last Congress—the charity disclosure bill.

This legislation, H.R. 41 in the 95th Congress, would require organizations seeking charitable contributions from the general public to disclose at the time of solicitation what the specific charitable purpose actually is, and how much of the money raised by the organization in the previous year went to this purpose as opposed to fundraising, management and other expenses.

I do not think that it is necessary to detail the long list of charity scandals which make this legislation necessary, suffice it to say that there has been a very real problem which not only has resulted in millions of dollars being stolen and wasted, but has also shaken public confidence in the vitally important work which is done by all legitimate voluntary agencies.

For this reason, H.R. 41 was endorsed in the last Congress by many reputable charities, including the American Heart Association, the National Kidney Foundation, Save the Children Federation and the American Lung Association.

The concept was also strongly backed by the Charitable Trust Committee of the National Association of Attorneys General. Attorney General William Scott of Illinois, who has prosecuted several major charity frauds, told my subcommittee in 1977 that a Federal charity disclosure law is desperately needed to supplement State law enforcement efforts in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, in the last Congress there were some scare tactics used against this bill by certain groups which opposed any form of disclosure to the public.

I intend to pursue this issue in the 96th Congress and work out any lingering concerns responsible groups have with this concept.

I would welcome any constructive comments from interested parties as we move toward enactment of the bill. The text of the bill follows:

#### H.R. —

A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to require the furnishing of certain information in connection with the solicitation of charitable contributions by mail, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 3012. Soliciting charitable contributions by mail

“(a) Any charitable organization which solicits, in any manner or through any means, the remittance of a contribution by

mail, shall include with such solicitation the following information:

“(1) the legal name and the principal business address of the charitable organization making the solicitation;

“(2) the purpose of the solicitation and the intended use of the contribution solicited;

“(3) the obligation of the charitable organization to furnish information in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of this section;

“(4) in the case of any charitable organization which is not subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this subsection, the percentage of all contributions for the charitable purpose of the organization which were directly applied to such charitable purpose after deducting all fundraising and management and general costs during the most recent complete fiscal year of the organization, except that if the solicitation is made during the 6-month period immediately following the close of such fiscal year, such costs may be based upon the fiscal year preceding such fiscal year;

“(5) in the case of a federated fundraising organization, the percentage of all contributions distributed or allocated by such organization to its member organizations, during the most recent complete fiscal year of the organization which were directly applied by such member organizations to the charitable purpose involved, after deductions described in paragraph (4) of this subsection are made by such federated fundraising organization and by its membership organizations, except that if the solicitation involved is made during the 6-month period immediately following the close of such fiscal year, information relating to such portion of contributions may be based upon the fiscal year preceding such fiscal year; and

“(6) a statement which specifically indicates the period during which the charitable organization has been in operation and specifies that such organization is not required to comply with the requirements of paragraph (4) in the case of any charitable organization which has not been in operation for a period which includes one complete fiscal year and the 6-month period immediately following such fiscal year.

“(b) (1) In the case of a written solicitation which requests the mailing of contributions and which is subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the information required to be included with such solicitation by subsection (a) of this section shall be presented in language which is readily understandable by those persons to whom the solicitation is directed, shall be located in a conspicuous place on such solicitation, and shall appear in conspicuous and legible type in contrast by typography, layout, or color with other printed matter on such solicitation.

“(2) In the case of a solicitation which is subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section and which is made through the use of radio or television communications, the information required to be included with such solicitation by subsection (a) of this section—

“(A) shall be presented in language which is readily understandable by those persons to whom the communication is directed;

“(B) in the case of a radio communication, shall be clearly audible;

“(C) in the case of a television communication, shall (i) appear in lettering of sufficient size to be readily legible to the viewer; (ii) be shown against a background which does not impair the legibility of such communication; (iii) remain in view for a period sufficient to enable the viewer to read such communication; and (iv) if presented in audio form, be clearly audible;

“(D) if such solicitation is made as part of a fund-raising program which is 4 hours or

more in duration, shall be presented at least once during each 4-hour segment or portion thereof; and

"(E) in the case of any noncommercial educational broadcast station, shall be presented at least once during each 4-hour period of broadcasting if any such solicitation is made during such period by such station.

"(3)(A) Any solicitation which is made through the use of radio or television communications and which does not exceed 60 seconds in duration shall not be subject to the provisions of this section;

"(B) Any solicitation which—

"(i) appears in any newspaper, magazine, or other periodical without charge to the charitable organization involved, as a public service by the owner or publisher of such newspaper, magazine, or other periodical; and

"(ii) does not exceed 2 column inches in length and contains less than 20 words of text;

shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

"(4) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'noncommercial educational broadcast station' has the meaning given it in section 397(7) of the Communications Act of 1934.

"(c) (1) Any charitable organization which makes a solicitation which requests the mailing of contributions and which is subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, or any charitable organization which receives any grant or allocation from any federated fund-raising organization which requests the mailing of contributions and which is subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, shall, upon request by the Postal Service, furnish to the Postal Service such audit reports, accounts, or other information as the Postal Service may require to establish or verify information which such organization is required to include in solicitations in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.

"(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not be construed to authorize the Postal Service to require any charitable organization specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection to furnish audit reports, accounts, or other information—

"(A) at regular intervals specified by the Postal Service; and

"(B) which is not required by the Postal Service in connection with a specific need to establish or verify information which such organization is required to include in solicitations in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.

"(d) Any charitable organization which makes a solicitation which requests the mailing of contributions and which is subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall, no later than 30 days after the receipt of a request from any person receiving such solicitation, furnish to such person a pertinent financial statement prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, for the most recent complete fiscal year of the organization, which is reasonably sufficient to verify any information included in the solicitation involved in accordance with paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of subsection (a) of this section. If the solicitation involved is made during the 6-month period immediately following the close of the most recent complete fiscal year of the charitable organization, then the financial statement required by the preceding sentence may be based upon the fiscal year preceding such fiscal year.

"(e) Accounting methods and procedures to be used by charitable organizations to assure compliance with the provisions of this section shall conform to any generally accepted accounting principles applicable to the field of operation of the charitable organizations involved.

"(f) Any charitable organization which

has revenues from any source, in addition to receipts from contributions, may, for purposes of complying with the provisions of paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this section, apportion management and general costs, other than fundraising costs, between receipts from contributions and receipts from other sources.

"(g) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any bona fide membership organization, including any local religious congregation or parish, with respect to any solicitation for contributions by mail made by such organization exclusively to the members of such organization.

"(h) The provisions of this section shall not apply to—

"(1) any school, college, or university with respect to any solicitation for contributions made by such institution exclusively to its students, alumni, faculty, members of governing bodies or boards and appointed committees, or a member of the family of any such individual;

"(2) any hospital or other health care facility with respect to any solicitation for contributions made by such hospital or facility exclusively to its professional staff and other personnel, board of trustees, members of appointed committees, or a member of the family of any such individual; or

"(3) any charitable organization which is authorized by, and exclusively makes expenditures to or for the benefit of, a school, college, university, or hospital or other health care facility, with respect to any solicitation for contributions made by such organization exclusively to—

"(A) any individual specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection, in the case of a charitable organization which is authorized by, and exclusively makes expenditures to or for the benefit of, a school, college, or university; or

"(B) any individual specified in paragraph (2) of this subsection, in the case of a charitable organization which is authorized by, and exclusively makes expenditures to or for the benefit of, a hospital or other health care facility.

"(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Postal Service shall not have any authority to prescribe any rule or regulation to carry out the provisions of this section.

"(j) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'charitable organization' means any person (including any individual, organization, partnership, association, trust, society, foundation, group, corporation, or any combination of them) which is organized, or which claims to be organized, for any charitable, benevolent, philanthropic, humane, patriotic, scientific, literary, medical, religious, or educational purpose, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or for any other eleemosynary purpose;

"(2) the term 'contribution' means the promise, grant, gift, or pledge of any money or property of any kind, for any charitable, benevolent, philanthropic, humane, patriotic, scientific, literary, medical, religious, or educational purpose, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or for any other eleemosynary purpose;

"(3) the term 'federated fundraising organization' means a charitable organization established for the purpose of raising and distributing money for and among affiliated charitable organizations in any case in which affiliation with, or membership, in such organization does not confer operating authority and control by any individual charitable organization upon any other individual charitable organization;

"(4) the term 'membership' does not include any case in which an organization confers a membership on any person solely as a consideration for making a contribution; and

"(5) the term 'written solicitation' in-

cludes any request for the remittance of a contribution which is made through the use of any letter (other than a letter to any individual with whom the individual transmitting such letter is personally acquainted), circular, notice, brochure, advertisement, or other written material which is (A) mailed or delivered by any means to the individual receiving the solicitation; or (B) displayed in any newspaper, magazine, or other periodical or printed matter, or which is displayed on any billboard, poster, or other device for the display of written, printed, or graphic matter."

(b) The table of sections for chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"3012. Soliciting charitable contributions by mail."

SEC. 2. Section 3005(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after "means of false representations," the following: "or for a charitable purpose without complying with the provisions of section 3012 of this title."

SEC. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act shall take effect 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) of section 3012(a) of title 39, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act, shall take effect 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.●

#### RESOLUTION CALLING FOR ASSESSMENT OF SO-CALLED MULTIPLE AIM POINT SYSTEM

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

O Mr. BEDELL. Mr. Speaker, last fall I introduced a resolution calling on the President to establish a highlevel commission to make a thorough evaluation of the appropriateness of the so-called MAP (multiple aim point) system. Since that time, the MAP basing mode proposal has been subjected to considerable scrutiny by the general public, and much opposition has been expressed to its implementation. Recent reports indicate, however, that MAP is still very much alive. In fact, it is one of two options that has been presented to the President as the prime candidates for the mobile missile basing mode, with the final decision being set for sometime in early April. The second option is the air mobile/transportable mode.

In light of these new realities, I have introduced an expanded resolution calling for an assessment of both proposed basing modes—MAP and the airborne mode—to be conducted within the context of a comprehensive analysis of widely perceived realignments in the relative strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union. This resolution allows the President the option of either appointing a new commission or designating a body that is already in existence, with the requirement that either group be comprised of experts on defensive weapons systems from both the military and civilian strategic communities, interested representatives of the general public, and concerned Members of Congress, and accurately reflect the various dimensions of the debate sur-

rounding the need for new strategic weapons systems.

There can be little question that the balance between United States and Soviet nuclear capabilities has changed significantly over the past several years and that we are entering an important transition stage. Whereas the U.S.S.R. had the distinct quantitative edge and the United States the unquestionable qualitative superiority, the two have gradually come together. The Soviets have made qualitative advances, especially in the area of MIRV accuracy, which bring into question all of the once-ironclad assumptions underlying our strategic triad system.

One of the most frequently challenged assumptions these days is that each leg of the triad—land, air, and sea—is roughly equivalent in terms of survivability. There are many who would have us now believe that the 1,054 land-based ICBM's in the U.S. nuclear arsenal could be, for all practical purposes, negated by a Soviet counterforce strike. They thus argue that the fixed-site basing mode that is used to house U.S. ICBM's is unacceptably vulnerable to enemy warheads and that a new mobile missile is imperative if the U.S. strategic land force, which is crucial to the credibility of our nuclear deterrent, is to be maintained.

U.S. policymakers find themselves having to choose between two distinct types of basing modes that would, it is claimed, make our ICBM's less vulnerable: Either the MAP system or the airborne approach, which is otherwise referred to as the air mobile/transportable basing mode. Both options would entail great expenditures of resources, financial and natural, and the implementation of either is sure to have awesome implications for every American. Yet, when measured in relation to the tremendous costs and ramifications of each of the basing mode options, the scope and quality of the public debate on their merits has been sadly restrictive, and I believe that it is Congress duty to broaden and enliven that debate as much as possible. My resolution is designed to serve that end.

Some who read this statement might ask why there is so little reference to the development of a new U.S. ICBM. The reason is simple: the failure of policymakers to come up with an acceptable mobile basing mode whatever other type that may finally emerge—means that the alleged strategic dilemma facing the United States in regard to land-based ICBM vulnerability still has not been solved. Consequently, I have chosen to emphasize almost exclusively the importance of thoroughly evaluating the basing mode option.

Unfortunately, neither of the basing mode frontrunners is able to withstand close scrutiny. Both raise serious questions in terms of their cost and likely effectiveness.

The solution advocated by MAP's proponents is to reduce our land-based ICBM vulnerability by dispersing and hiding the true location of the missiles. One of the early proposals put forth to achieve this objective—the trench sys-

tem in which the missile would have been transported on an underground railroad system—was soon found to suffer from serious flaws, not the least of which was the distressing proneness of the system to a knockout blow by just a few Soviet warheads. Consequently, the trench proposal gave way to the MAP, or multiple aim point, concept, which has been analogized by many to a giant (and deadly) "shell game." This approach would involve the construction of thousands of vertical silos, among which approximately 200 missiles would be shuttled covertly so as to prevent the Soviets from determining their precise location. Proponents also call for the production of a new missile, such as the MX or a "common missile" (so-called because it would use a hybrid of the MX and Trident submarine missiles and could be adapted for both land and sea usage), to go into these silos as a further demonstration of American "determination."

The MAP idea is "full of holes" in more ways than one. First, taken to its logical conclusion, the MAP system would transform the Midwest and West (the sites for the silos) into a veritable "sponge" that would serve to "absorb" Soviet warheads in the event of a nuclear exchange. Second, at a time when Government spending is decried as excessive and inflationary, the MAP price tag has been estimated anywhere from \$20 to \$50 billion, a figure which represents considerable opportunity cost in terms of forgone development in other important areas. Third, there is justification for the concern that MAP's inherent contradiction between its immediate objective of deception and the arms control requirement of verification would erode any basis that exists for a successful transition toward meaningful arms reduction. Fourth, the implementation of the MAP basing mode would have negative impact on the productivity and land use patterns of the affected area. Total land requirements have been projected to be somewhere near an area the size of the State of Connecticut—over 5,000 square miles. The security measures that would be required to protect the inviolability of the secret missile locations have not been precisely identified, but are sure to be sweeping.

Those who advocate the airborne mode of mobile missile basing, including the President's science adviser, have sought to respond to MAP's glaring shortcomings by promoting a basing approach that would involve "housing" the missile in an aircraft specially designed for quick takeoff and landing. Yet, the airborne mode is also very vulnerable to criticism. The Department of Defense's Defense Science Board has rejected the airborne proposal out of hand (admittedly, the DSB has already gone on record as supporting MAP, so that its objectivity can be questioned). Some of the glaring weaknesses that it identified were cost (the air mobile/transportable basing mode would cost at least \$50 billion, as compared with the DSB estimate of \$25 to \$30 billion for MAP) and vulnerability. In fact, a recent National Security Record report from the Heritage Foundation noted that the missile

being launched from this mode "would be vulnerable to barrage attacks of its escape areas by depressed-trajectory submarine launched ballistic missiles." The Soviet Union has already tested such depressed-trajectory SLBM's and its ability to deploy them at some time in the future is not in question. Yet another question is that of the potential fuel requirements of the airborne approach, a consideration which will take on increasing importance as time goes on.

The failure to correct the vulnerability dilemma does not haunt only the airborne mode. MAP is just as prone to circumvention and obsolescence. Without a SALT agreement that would put a meaningful limit on the allowable numbers of reentry vehicles each side could have, the system would be worthless. If the Soviets were free to proliferate an unlimited number of RV's they could negate MAP by simply targeting each additional silo in order to be sure of getting the "real thing." In the event that this were to happen, the United States would be much worse off than it was before MAP.

Mr. Speaker, at the very least, the two prime candidates for replacement of our present fixed-site basing of land-based ICBM's have enough shortcomings to warrant further scrutiny. The disastrous consequences of an ill-advised move toward adoption of either of these options should be evident to all. I believe that the representative commission that I call for in my resolution would be able to make a significant contribution toward arriving at the optimum decision.

Further, it is clear that a rational decision on the appropriateness of the proposed basing modes cannot be made independently of an assessment of the validity of those claims which contend that United States-Soviet nuclear balance has been so drastically changed that the backbone of the U.S. nuclear deterrent—our land-based ICBM's—is in dire jeopardy. I firmly believe that such an Earth-shattering proposition should be exhaustively evaluated, with not one shred of its underlying assumptions being taken for granted. Hopefully, my colleagues will share this belief and, by supporting this resolution, will involve Congress and the informed public in the effort to determine the optimum course for U.S. strategic development. ●

#### A BILL TO EXTEND AUTHORITY TO WAIVE IMPOSITION OF COUNTERVAILING DUTIES

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

● Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, today the House received a message from the President requesting the Congress to extend for a temporary period the authority under the Trade Act of 1974 of the Secretary of the Treasury to waive the imposition of countervailing duties on foreign subsidized imports, which expired on January 2 of this year. In response to this request, I am introducing a bill, cosponsored by a number of my

colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, which will extend that authority retroactively from January 3 until October 20, or until legislation implementing the international agreement or agreements on subsidy practices is enacted or either House of Congress defeats such implementing legislation, whichever occurs first.

Any waiver determinations in effect on January 2 would remain in effect during the extension period unless the waiver conditions under existing law are no longer met and the determination is revoked by the Secretary. The retroactive waiver authority would also apply to any countervailing duty determinations made after January 2 and before October 20 which the Secretary determines have met the waiver conditions under the Trade Act. Congress would retain the right to disapprove any use of the waiver authority in individual cases as provided under current law.

In the Trade Act of 1974 Congress mandated timely countervailing duty action by the Secretary of the Treasury against foreign subsidized imports into the United States. At the same time Congress included authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to waive countervailing duties during the 4-year period which expired on January 2 for the express purpose of enabling the negotiation of international rules to discipline the use of subsidy practices as they affect trade in agricultural and industrial products and procedures for timely and effective resolution of international disputes in this area. Reaching such an international agreement has been a primary U.S. objective in the multilateral trade negotiations conducted in Geneva on tariff and nontariff barriers during the past 4 years.

The President has recently notified the Congress that negotiations on a subsidy/countervailing duty code have been substantially concluded. The committee will be watching closely further developments on this code and other trade agreements still under negotiation that deal with subsidy practices with a view to their early finalization in Geneva as we proceed with consideration of the waiver extension.

In the closing hours of last session Congress came very close to approving an extension of the waiver authority before it expired. Since January 2 the Secretary of the Treasury has required affected importers of products previously subject to waiver to post bonds or letters of credit to cover the contingent liability of the penalty duties. As stated in his message to the Congress the President regards extension of the waiver authority during the period Congress considers implementation of the MTN results under the special expedited procedures of the Trade Act as necessary to final conclusion of the negotiations themselves. In fact, failure to extend the waiver authority would, in his view, place conclusion of the negotiations in serious jeopardy. The bill I am introducing differs in only one respect from the substance of the President's request: it would extend the waiver authority until October 20, the projected adjournment

date of the Congress this year, rather than until September 30. I believe the extra 3 weeks is necessary to insure that Congress has had sufficient time in what will be a heavy legislative schedule to complete consideration of the MTN implementing legislation this year, and to avoid the possibility of having to deal with the waiver issue again.

I am very hopeful we can act quickly and positively on this measure. Our Subcommittee on Trade has already announced public hearings beginning February 7. Its consideration by the full committee is of first priority. I urge my colleagues in the House to join us in approving the President's request as soon as possible. Under the condition which the waiver authority is exercised American firms and workers are protected from the adverse effects of subsidized competition. Most importantly, this action will permit these very important trade negotiations to be concluded soon and their merits considered by the Congress. ●

#### THE SAN CARLOS INDIAN WATER STORAGE ACT

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

● Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, for over 2 years the users of Gila River water have strained to produce an acceptable compromise to cure finally and forever the occasional die-off of all the fish in the San Carlos Reservoir. They have not been successful. I believe the Congress itself must now take responsibility for preventing this needless waste of resources. The fish crop, worth nearly a million dollars, lies under a threat that those with storage rights in the reservoir will claim the last drop of that lake. I intend not to let that happen again.

The San Carlos Tribe, with less than 6,000 acre-feet appropriated to it, has been the only water user that has showed a willingness to allow the sportsmen and the boaters of Arizona to have a permanent lake in which to enjoy their pursuits. If, under this bill, the tribe were ever to become entitled to additional water, up to 10 percent of the reservoir would be available to it. I want to point out that the reservoir has never been more than 80 percent full since it was built 50 years ago. I believe that all this unused storage should be put to the beneficial use of the tens of thousands of Arizona citizens who picnic, boat, fish, and swim in the lake each year. This lake is the best bass-breeding body of water in my State, and I intend to let it perform at capacity. ●

#### THE 96TH CONGRESS MUST SUBMIT A BUDGET-BALANCING AMENDMENT

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

● Mr. GUDGER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States to require a balanced budget except in national emergency years as certified by Congress. This resolution is similar to certain other budget-balancing resolutions presented in the 95th Congress, but not reported out of the House Committee on the Judiciary to which assigned. It is distinguishable, however, in that it: First, limits the time for ratification to 3 years; second, limits deficits to 10 per centum and 5 per centum respectively in the 2 fiscal years following the date of ratification; and third, requires full compliance with the act—that is, a fully balanced budget—within the third fiscal year after ratification, subject to the national emergency exception noted. It is also substantially distinguishable from other introductions in that it does not establish a fixed retirement machinery for the then outstanding gross national indebtedness. Instead, it calls upon the President to certify the amount of such indebtedness to Congress not later than 30 days after the close of the third fiscal year following ratification and that he accompany this with his "recommendations for the systematic and timely discharge of said indebtedness."

Thus, the resolution addresses the real problem—mandating a balanced budget—but leaves the Chief Executive and Congress free to develop plans for discharging the cumulative national debt in a manner appropriate to the circumstances then existing after the budget has been brought into balance. The proposed amendment is simple, direct, and objective.

Senior Members of Congress will probably concur that the 95th Congress appropriately deferred consideration of budget-balancing resolutions offered in that session in view of the pressing need to consider extension of ERA-ratification time and the amendment calling for District of Columbia representation. Furthermore, during the full biennium of the 95th Congress, the national budget was out of balance and it seemed to be the consensus of economic opinion that a balanced budget could not be foreseen before the fiscal year 1982. Now, however, in this period of recommitment to fiscal austerity, the goal of achieving a balanced budget within 3 to 5 years seems attainable. If so, it appears that the 96th Congress should seriously consider this resolution I am submitting today calling for a balanced-budget amendment subject to the short-term ratification of 3 years and triggering debt retirement thereafter. Furthermore, 29 States now maintain a balanced State budget either because of State tradition or State constitutional limitation, and recent polls indicate that 81 percent of the American people desire a balanced Federal budget and would support a budget-balancing amendment if the ratification process involved public referendums.

Even more compelling is the fact that 22 States have already adopted resolutions applying to Congress to call a constitutional convention to consider a budget-balancing amendment. Indeed, yesterday the Senate of my home State of North Carolina passed such a constitutional convention resolution and

it is expected that North Carolina and two other States may complete legislative actions on such resolutions within the month. With substantially all State legislatures now in session, it is apparent that a very real possibility exists that the 34 States necessary to achieve the two-thirds required to compel Congress to convene a constitutional convention might be realized by summer of this year.

An alarming feature of an article V constitutional convention derives from the fact when such a convention is called by the Congress on the "application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States," the convention is "for proposing amendments" to the Constitution and there is no language in article V which allows the applications emanating from the State legislatures or the act of Congress calling the convention to limit its authority to consideration of a single amendment. Indeed, the majority opinion of legal scholars seems to conclude that such a convention could take up and consider any constitutional amendment advanced by any delegate and could result in the adoption of a vast number of amendments by the convention.

Accordingly, it is my strong conviction that the 96th Congress needs to enact at an early date a resolution submitting a budget-balancing amendment to the several States for ratification so that the process of ratification can be underway before public demand for a budget-balancing amendment has the effect of inciting the legislatures of another 12 States to adopt constitutional convention resolutions, thereby forcing the Congress to call such a convention. The idea of an article V constitutional convention with authority to undertake and debate a vast battery of proposed amendments reflecting the ingenuity or rancor of its most extreme delegates is a fearsome prospect. Such a convention could be a dangerous and politically disruptive experience at any time in our Nation's history, but now it appears particularly hazardous when inflation, unemployment, international stress and uncertainty, and instruments of nuclear war characterize the times. We submit and believe that this resolution which we are offering today is timely and should be adopted by the requisite two-thirds vote of each House of Congress. ●

#### NATIONAL PRAISE, SUPPORT FOR PROTECTION OF PEOPLE'S ALASKA LAND TREASURES

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

● Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important items of business which remained unfinished at the end of the 95th Congress was final action to assure the proper protection for the "crown jewels" of the American people's land holdings in Alaska. The bill which the House passed, 277 to 31, in May 1978, under the outstanding leadership of our colleague (Mr. UDALL), never reached the floor of the Senate—and an attempt to

continue interim protection of the lands in question, which the House passed on the final day of the last session, was killed by a threatened filibuster by one Senator. Thus, the task was not completed in the last Congress.

However, thanks to the courageous and entirely proper actions of President Carter and Secretaries Andrus and Bergland in extending the protection of the Antiquities Act and other statutes to these key Federal lands in Alaska, the new Congress will have an opportunity to start afresh and to finish the job.

Specifically, in November, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus, using a statutory emergency authority, issued a public land order which withdrew from mineral entry and from State selection for up to 3 years all Federal lands within the conservation system units which would have been protected under our bill, the administration's original proposals, or the Senate committee's proposals. On December 1, President Carter designated about 56 million acres of Federal lands as national monuments under the Antiquities Act which will give more permanent protection to key areas in Alaska, including two areas within existing national forests which were outside the scope of the emergency withdrawals. And Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland has acted to have additional forest areas closed to mineral entry, while administratively deferring any steps toward timber harvest, in order to preserve the status quo pending congressional action.

Mr. Speaker, there can be no doubt that by these actions the President and his administration have acted with a high regard for the national interest, meaning the interest of all the American people of this and future generations. As one newspaper editorial put it:

Future generations may remember that it was William H. Seward who bought Alaska, but Jimmy Carter who saved it.

And that was only one of a great many expressions of approval which have come from all parts of the country. For the benefit of all our colleagues, I am having included in the RECORD a sample of newspaper editorials and columns which have commended the President and the Secretaries for their actions.

Still, there remains much to be done. We in the Congress must finish the job, so that the "best of the best" of Alaska's wilderness treasures may be set aside and protected, and so both the State and the Nation can proceed with settlement and growth of Alaska on the basis of certainty and balance.

Following these remarks are a number of newspaper editorials and columns commenting on the actions of the administration and the responsibilities of Congress to complete the work:

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Dec. 5, 1978]

#### CARTER'S ALASKAN ACT

By putting 56 million acres of Alaska's federally-owned lands under the protection of the National Park system last week, President Carter acted firmly—and properly—where Congress was unable to tread.

It was not a complete victory for the environmentalists. They wanted all of the more than 100 million acres at stake to be put under park protection.

It certainly was not a victory for the mining, oil and logging companies and Alaskan state interests seeking immediate economic development in the land of the midnight sun. The rest of the land cannot be touched without court battles or voluntary transfer of the land from the federal government to the state.

Both the state of Alaska and its native Alaskans had been given the right to select land under previous acts of Congress. Congress also gave itself a limit of Dec. 16 to determine how much of the federal land it wanted to keep for what purposes.

When Congress failed to act in October after two years of wrangling, the threat existed that none of the land would be reserved by the federal government. A land rush was expected on Dec. 18. And land that Congress later might decide would become parks, forests, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas would have to be bought back from new, private owners.

Last month Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus closed 100 million acres of federal land to commercial development for three years, about a third of the state. It would give Congress more time to decide what to do with the land before private claims were staked out on it.

But the problem with Andrus acting under the Bureau of Land Management Organic Act of 1976 was that it had never been tested in the courts, as had the law under which Carter acted. Alaska had threatened suit to free the land for development.

Carter chose key areas out of the 100 million acres to set aside under the Antiquities Act of 1906. It designates the land as National Monuments, which are the same as National Parks that are created by Congress. The Grand Canyon and Death Valley National Parks were first established as monuments by presidents.

The moves by Carter and Andrus will force Congress to reapproach the issue in its next session, and hopefully resolve it. Andrus said he would start releasing some land to Alaska. The interests of both environmentalists and economic developers must be fairly balanced by Congress.

#### ALASKA: PRESIDENT CARTER'S EXECUTIVE ACTION SAVES OUR LAST GREAT WILDERNESS

Future generations may remember that it was William H. Seward who bought Alaska, but Jimmy Carter who saved it. The president's executive action to set aside 56 million acres there in 17 national monuments has doubled the national park system at a stroke, and lifted him high as a hero of the American conservation movement.

Mr. Carter's action, along with earlier steps taken by his Interior secretary, Cecil Andrus, withdraws more than 100 million acres from mining, drilling and logging, and forestalls the state of Alaska from claiming it for development or homesteading—just before the Dec. 18 deadline when the temporary protection afforded the land by a past administration was due to expire.

Congress will eventually designate the lands involved as parks, preserves, wildlife refuges and national forests, probably very much along the lines of what the Carter administration has already done. In the end, what will be saved are some of our planet's most magnificent, unspoiled landscapes and its richest wildlife breeding grounds: the most enduring gift Americans of this generation could ever make to the future.

During the long debate in the past Congress over the Alaskan lands, there were many reasons cited for preserving them, including the growing demand for outdoor recreation areas, the need to protect migratory fish and wildlife populations, the opportunity they offer for research in biology, geology and archeology. But the most important reasons for saving them more likely have to do with the American spirit.

It was the encounter with the New World wilderness that shaped our history, our literature, and what, in our optimistic moments, we think of as our sense of destiny and greatness. Americans will always have a need to know that somewhere their wild frontier still exists, on an immense, mythic scale; and to believe that someday they or their children may meet it. That somewhere is Alaska; and now we will always have it.

[From the Nashville Tennessean, Dec. 8, 1978]

#### PROTECTING ALASKA LANDS

President Carter is to be commended for his far-sighted action in placing more than 56 million acres of Alaska's federal lands in the National Park System.

These lands, plus an additional 54 million acres of federal holdings, were withdrawn from development two weeks ago by Mr. Cecil D. Andrus, the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Andrus used a section of the Bureau of Land Management Organic Act that freezes them for only three years.

Mr. Carter has placed a second lock on the lands by designating them as national monuments under the Antiquities Act of 1906.

The 56 million acre action was the largest National Park designation any president has ever made.

"Because of the risks of immediate damage to these magnificent areas, I felt it was imperative to protect all of these lands and preserve for the Congress an unhampered opportunity to act next year," Mr. Carter said.

The 110 million acres withdrawn from development include virtually all of the areas in the administration's Alaska Lands Bill submitted to Congress last spring. The bill was blocked in the closing days of the last session.

Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, Congress had until Dec. 16 to decide which sections of Alaskan lands would become national parks or monuments, which of the streams would be protected and which sections would be classified as wilderness areas.

When it failed to act, many of these areas would have been open for state claims or for mineral and oil exploration. Mr. Carter and Secretary Andrus have prevented that and given the Congress time to act.

Conservationists were especially pleased that the president recognized the urgent need to safeguard the spectacular Misty Fjords, the important waterfowl nesting grounds of Yukon Flats and the virgin rain forests of Admiralty Island.

Mr. Carter's significant and far-reaching action to safeguard irreplaceable natural treasures for the future deserves the applause of all Americans.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 8, 1978]

#### RESCUING ALASKA'S LANDS

(By John B. Oakes)

President Carter made history last week when, in the most far-reaching environmental initiative ever undertaken by executive order of an American President, he seized an opportunity handed him by Congressional default to protect nearly 100 million acres of the finest remaining natural, scenic and wildlife areas in the United States.

Congress failed in the last hours of its last session to adopt any protective legislation for Alaska at all—due largely to the obstructive tactics of one man, Alaska's Senator Gravel—or even to extend the temporary protection which it had previously granted to these Federal lands.

Mr. Carter thereupon resorted to a 72-year-old law that had been used many times before by Presidents (including both Roosevelts) for the same purpose, but never on so magnificent a scale. He created by Presiden-

tial proclamation 17 "national monuments" totaling 56 million of Alaska's most spectacular and most fragile acres, which thus became part of the National Park System—more than doubling it in size.

At the same time, Mr. Carter directed Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus to set up (subject only to Congressional veto) national wildlife refuges on another 39 million of Alaska's threatened acres, also more than doubling the size of that element in the nation's conservation system.

The total of about 95 million acres thus protected by the Presidential action comes reasonably close, both in quantity and quality, to the minimum of approximately 100 million acres of selected mountain, river and forest land that most conservationist experts on Alaska had hoped Congress would protect by law at the session just ended. It excluded, incidentally, the overwhelming majority of the state's potential oil, gas and mineral-bearing areas.

But the fight to preserve the most ecologically fragile parts of the Alaska wilderness from various forms of intrusion, ranking from mining and lumbering to "sport hunting" and real-estate speculation, is not over.

The attack on the Carter-Andrus program is already under way in the courts, and it will be pursued with vigor by Alaska's hungry politicians and multifarious special interests next year when Congress is called on to ratify or modify the President's actions. Serious attempts will be made to reduce the boundaries of the newly established conservation areas and also to pare down the degree of protection afforded to wilderness values as well as to the "subsistence rights" of native Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians.

But the entire psychology of the coming Congressional battle has been altered by Mr. Carter's action. Since the major potential park areas have now been established by proclamation, it will obviously be more difficult to destroy them than it was to block them before they were created, as was done in the Senate a few weeks ago. The advantage now lies with the defenders of what has been done rather than with those who have up to now succeeded in preventing anything from being done.

However, the leading Alaska conservationists in Congress—such as Udall of Arizona and Seiberling of Ohio in the House, and Durkin of New Hampshire in the Senate—have a lot more to do than merely fend off attacks on the Carter-Andrus proposal. Legislation is needed to give special wilderness status (which the President alone does not have power to grant) to many millions of acres within the areas he has designated for inclusion in the national conservation system, as well as to major tracts in the Alaska Peninsula and in southeast Alaska that ought to have been included but unfortunately were left out.

Meanwhile, nobody need be deceived into thinking that the people of Alaska—numbering less than half a million or about the population of Buffalo in an area more than twice the size of Texas—are being deprived of valuable resources that rightfully belong to them. They aren't.

At the time of statehood, they were allotted 100 million acres of Federally-owned land—more than one-fourth of Alaska's surface—in the most generous grant to any new state in American history. Although Alaska has already obtained some of the most valuable of these acres (Prudhoe Bay among them) it also wants for development (or giveaway, as mandated in a recent referendum) some of the most crucially important areas now reserved for conservation purposes. These it must not get.

It is not the Alaskans who are being deprived of what is rightfully theirs. Nor are the oilmen or the miners or the loggers, who already have or will have two-thirds of the state at their disposal.

Those who will be truly deprived—if Congress fails to support and strengthen the President's hand—are the people of all the United States (including Alaska) who own these lands. It is for their benefit that this irreplaceable treasure house of natural beauty and unique ecological value must be protected now and for the future.

[From the San Diego (Calif.) Evening Tribune, Dec. 20, 1978]

#### PRESIDENT PROTECTS ALASKAN WILDERNESS

President Carter has taken courageous action to protect Alaskan wilderness lands in the public interest. But there remains a need for Congress to enact strong Alaska legislation in the next session.

On Nov. 16, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus ordered an emergency three-year withdrawal of 110 million acres of Alaskan wildlands.

On Dec. 1, the president used the Antiquities Act of 1906 to set aside 56 million acres, more than half the 110 million total, as permanent national monuments.

These were bold and decisive actions to protect the public interest. They were necessary because the Congress failed to act on an Alaskan lands bill and a Dec. 17 deadline was approaching under the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. The legal effect of allowing the deadline to pass was not entirely clear but it might have opened all unprotected federal land in Alaska to mineral claims and other private development.

The great land of Alaska, so vast that it is hard for anyone from the lower 48 to imagine its size, is a national heritage that must be protected from the boomers and the boosters who would plunder it for profit with a heedless fury like that of the stampeding miners in the Klondike gold rush.

But the Andrus and Carter actions are little better than an interim stopgap. To protect Alaska's grandeur for future generations of Americans, Congress must act in an orderly way to create new national parks, new wilderness areas, new national wildlife refuges, new wild and scenic rivers, and to protect them in perpetuity.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 6, 1978]

#### THE NATIONAL INTEREST IN ALASKA

Congress adjourned without enacting the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act even though existing provisions for Alaskan conservation were to expire this month. President Carter has plugged the resulting loophole by decisively asserting the national interest in Alaska. He has taken steps to protect 106 million acres from immediate exploitation.

By proclaiming 17 new national monuments consisting of 56 million acres, President Carter has at one stroke doubled the size of the national park system. Designation as a national monument has no expiration date. In addition, 39 million Bureau of Land Management acres are protected for up to 20 years. And 11 million acres of national forest land in southeastern Alaska are withdrawn from the usual "multiple use" classification for up to two years, pending later decisions.

The Alaskan lands bill passed by the House [by a vote of 277 to 31] protected about 100 million acres, less than all-out conservationists wanted but more than most Alaskan politicians were prepared to accept. In the Senate, Sen. Ted Stevens [R., Alaska] was able to eviscerate the House compromise in Senate committee. Then Sen. Mike Gravel [D., Alaska] at the last minute prevented extension of existing deadlines. So it was executive action or nothing. The Alaska senators had created that dilemma for the President, who has chosen national interests over state interests as understood by the Alaskan delegation in Congress.

Occasion for legislation concerning Alaskan land remains. Designations as wilderness and long-term legislative classification of public lands outside the national parks and monuments remain on the agenda.

The administration can be congratulated for preserving the continuity of national interests in Alaska—a continuity that would have been interrupted had both the executive and legislative branches of the federal government failed to act this year. The acreage the administration has protected, though vast, is not out of proportion to the size and nature of Alaska or to the national consensus as reflected by the bill passed by the House of Representatives.

Alaska developers still have access to the greater part of Alaska, including of course the generous grant of public land to the state. That grant contained the parts of Alaska most nearly ripe for development. The developers may also take consolation in the thought that, though natural habitats lost now are gone for good, what is conserved now can be mined, paved, drained, or cut over later.

[From the Bergen County (N.J.) Record, Dec. 6, 1978]

#### SAVING ALASKA FOR ALL

The Carter administration has kept its pact with posterity, putting 110 million acres in Alaska off-limits to bulldozers and drilling rigs—the largest withdrawal of public lands in U.S. history.

Two weeks ago, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus used his administrative powers to freeze development of the acreage—about one-third of the state's total—for three years. Last Friday, President Carter designated 56 million of those acres as part of the national park system.

He acted under the Antiquities Act of 1906, which permits presidents to protect areas of historic or scientific interest. Oil and mineral exploration, timbering, and hunting are barred, unless Congress determines otherwise. The areas preserved are a bountiful inventory of majestic scenery and vast wilderness. The untouched Yukon River valley, for example, is home to swarms of creatures—grizzlies, caribou, and trumpeter swans—that are near extinction elsewhere.

The Antiquities Act protection had been advocated by conservationists who see it as the surest way to protect national natural treasures from future tampering. Since its passage, the act has been used by every president except Richard Nixon to secure for future generations such wonders as the Grand Canyon, the Carlsbad Caverns, and Acadia National Park on the coast of Maine.

The balance of the reserved land—54 million acres—is protected for a maximum of three years, while Congress weighs the competing claims of developers and conservationists about how the land shall be used. A careful compromise seven years in the making, was passed last spring by the House. It left wide swaths for hunting, cutting timber, and mineral exploration, and gave the state an advisory voice in protection for various areas.

The legislation was scuttled in the Senate by Sens. Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens of Alaska. Their argument, stripped of finery, was that home rule for 450,000 Alaskans was paramount. As if to show what a bad idea that is, the state's voters in November approved a homesteading referendum that amounts to a giveaway of precious lands already ceded to the state by the federal government.

The obstructionism of the Alaska senators caused Congress to miss a court-set deadline of mid-December for a determination of how to allot to Alaska the 103 million acres it was ceded by the federal government at the time of statehood.

The House bill would have solved this

difficult question. The Gravel-Stevens intervention has made it imperative for the administration to use its powers to save the nation's last wilderness. For nearly half the land involved, of course, the rescue is only temporary, and the fight must begin again with the new Congress. We applaud the administration's actions as farsighted and forthright.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 19, 1978]

#### A GIFT OF LAND (By Marquis Childs)

President Carter has given us all a fine Christmas present and we owe him the warmest thanks. It is the kind of present that grows in value with each passing year so that our grandchildren, their children and succeeding generations will know its rare quality.

This was what Carter did when he put 56 million acres of scenic land in Alaska under federal jurisdiction. It is almost the last heritage of the unspoiled wilderness that once covered the entire continent. The president's action came on a deadline to hold off the land speculators and exploiters determined to have all of Alaska as their preserve.

Besides the extraordinary beauty of the lands set aside, they contain the last great unpolluted river basins in the United States and the only remaining great forests. The range of wildlife, birds, 37 species, and animals is incalculably rich.

The preservation of this unspoiled treasure for future generations takes on added importance when measured against the waste of land resources in the continental United States. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland recently quoted a figure of 15,000 tons of top soil a second pouring out through the mouth of the Mississippi River. He called the loss of soil and ground water a national disaster.

The president early this year sent up to Congress an Alaskan lands bill to preserve up to 60,000,000 acres of the national heritage. It was passed by the House in May by a vote of 277 to 31. In the Senate it ran up against the opposition of Mike Gravel, (D-Alaska). Gravel's threat to filibuster persisted until the turbulent end of the session when he held out against what had seemed a reasonable compromise by senators and members of the House, including Sen. Ted Stevens, (R-Alaska).

Gravel, who made his fortune in land speculation, was acting for the land grabbers and the exploiters. As the record shows, since the territory was made a state in 1959 the speculators and developers have little reason to complain that a part of the heritage is being saved.

Before statehood, virtually all of Alaska's 375 million acres were in federal ownership. The federal government has turned over to the state 103 million acres and another 44 million to the natives so they can pursue their subsistence lifestyle. In both cases they have selected the best known mineral, oil and agricultural lands, about 40 percent of Alaska free of federal restrictions.

As Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus pointed out, all the lands available for development add up to an area twice the size of Texas. Never before has the federal government made such a munificent gift.

The administration will send to the 96th Congress in January a new Alaska lands bill. Gravel may thwart it or, between the House backing a strong bill and the Senate a watered-down version, nothing at all may come out. But the president's order designating 17 national monuments and parts of national parks and wildlife refuges will stand. In 1906 Theodore Roosevelt, one of the nation's greatest conservationists, designated the Grand Canyon in Arizona as a national monument and that has been its status ever since.

At the time Alaska became a state, the 49th to enter the union only a few months ahead of Hawaii, there were doubts about statehood conferred on such a vast empty territory with a minute population. Gravel represents 400,000 citizens of Alaska, the smallest population of any state. Less than 1 percent of the 375 million acres has been developed, which makes the loud complaint of the exploiters sound absurd.

So much of the past is locked in this rich wilderness, a treasure for science and history. A sitka spruce, three and a half feet in diameter, was a seedling when Columbus set sail for the New Land. That great tall tree is a prime nesting place for the bald eagle now extremely rare in the continental United States.

This last frontier is the breeding ground for the largest herd of free roaming animals, the Porcupine Caribou. The herd has been estimated at 120,000 and in migration it has been observed to cover an area three miles wide and 15 miles long. They migrate in order to exist on sparse vegetation. Specialists believe that development of their habitat would break up the herd, which might never form again, thereby destroying a pattern thousands of years old.

Most of us may never see such wonders as the Gates of the Arctic, Yukon-Charley and the Bering Land Bridge, but our grandchildren may see them. And besides, it is a comfort just to know they are there in the state in which they were created. So Merry Christmas, Mr. President, and the thanks you rarely receive in the impossible office (Harry Truman's definition) you hold.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Dec. 5, 1978]

#### CARTER SAVES ALASKA LANDS

In a move that missed the headlines and TV coverage it deserved, President Carter last Friday more than doubled the size of this nation's national parks system. It was by all odds the greatest single act of conservation in the country's history.

What the President did was set aside 56 million acres of Alaska in new national monuments, under authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, passed when Theodore Roosevelt, long considered the foremost conservationist ever to sit in the White House, was President. Until Friday, the National Park system had contained about 33 million acres; the oldest and largest single park, Yellowstone, contains 2,200,000.

It was no overstatement, then, when the head of the Alaska Coalition, a private conservation group which has been fighting for the preservation of the Alaskan wilderness, said "President Carter has now replaced Teddy Roosevelt as the greatest conservation President of all time."

There was "poetic justice" in Mr. Carter's turning to the 1906 law. It had been passed to save Indian art in the Southwest from vandals and exploiters, but the powers it gave the President were later used when Congress failed to act on preserving priceless natural wonders. The Grand Canyon, for example, was first set aside under the Antiquities Act. In the last session of Congress, Alaska's senators had succeeded in blocking passage of the Alaska Lands bill, which would have set aside nearly 100 million acres in parks, wildlife preserves and national monuments. An emergency authority invoked by the Secretary of the Interior protected these lands from developers and the state of Alaska until the President acted under the Antiquities law. That emergency protection will continue, at least until the next congressional session, for the remaining nearly 44 million acres.

Alaska's politicians are upset, of course. Its three-man congressional delegation is furious, and even Gov. Jay Hammond, considered something of a moderate—as Alaskans in general go—on conservation issues, is upset.

Hammond is especially concerned because the President's order bans sport hunting on 40 million acres. Sport hunting furnishes a livelihood for numbers of Alaskans who act as guides and pilots for well-heeled hunters from the "Lower 48." Hammond has promised to fight the presidential order in the courts, but over the years courts have uniformly sustained the President's powers under the Antiquities Act.

The next move is up to Congress, which is left with narrowed alternatives. It can now go ahead and encompass the original 100 million acres in a comprehensive lands bill, designating some of the new "monuments" as national parks, others as wildlife reserves, and so on, as the original bill provided. It can balk and refuse to go beyond the President's order of last week. What it apparently cannot do, however, is cancel what the President already has done.

Congress' failure to act this year was a bitter blow to conservationists and environmentalists all over this country, for Alaska truly is the last frontier and offers the nation a magnificent opportunity to avoid a calamitous repetition of the "rape and ruin" exploitation that has characterized so much of our history. In this critical time, President Carter, acting on his often-repeated pledge to save the Alaskan lands, reached back to a law passed more than three-quarters of a century ago. "Sweet are the uses of adversity."

[From the Long Island (N.Y.) *Newsday*, Dec. 5, 1978]

#### MEETING AN ALASKA DEADLINE

Present and future Americans owe President Carter and his interior secretary many thanks for acting to keep a portion of Alaska's vast wilderness from being further exploited. Congress had failed to act despite a Dec. 16 deadline for deciding the future of Alaska's federal lands.

Rather than sit back and do nothing, Carter last week took the caribou by the antlers, so to speak, and designated some 56 million acres as national monuments. They're included in the 110 million acres Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus withdrew for study last month, freezing any development there for three years.

"Because of the risks of immediate damage to these magnificent areas," Carter said, "I felt it was imperative to protect all of these lands and preserve for the Congress an unhampered opportunity to act next year."

We hope Congress won't take "unhampered" to mean that all deadline pressures are off. Various pro-Alaska development groups have already gone to court to nullify the administration's actions, and the issue badly needs a final settlement.

The administration says it intends to send the next Congress a bill similar to this year's. Extensive hearings were held this year, and we urge the new legislators to rely on the work already done to achieve a speedy solution.

[From the Missoula (Mont.) *Missoulian*, Dec. 4, 1978]

#### PRESIDENT DOES THE RIGHT THING FOR OUR GREATEST WILDERNESS

President Carter has now put the Alaska lands issue smack back where it belongs in the lap of Congress.

In 1971 Congress itself set a deadline. It would sort out the issue of who gets to do what with Alaska's vast federal lands by Dec. 16, 1978.

Not untypically, Congress dithered and dawdled the years away. Millions of acres were designated for use by the state, native tribes, and resource developers.

But this year the issue centered on 110 million acres whose fate remained undecided. There was harsh deadlock. The House

passed a bill reserving much of the 110 million acres for parks, recreation areas, wild life refuges or wilderness.

The bill went to the Senate where, with the help of Montana's Sen. John Melcher, those opposed to the bill—principally Alaska's own senators—dithered and dawdled and prevented Senate action on the bill.

Without action by Congress, the 110 million acres would be thrown open after Dec. 16 to state claim or to exploitation by oil and mining companies. The land would be thrown open, that is, unless the executive branch stepped in to block development.

That has now been done. First Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus froze the land by protecting it under the Bureau of Land Management Organic Act, which preserves from development, for three years, land under consideration for wilderness status.

But conservationists were urging the president to employ the Antiquities Act, which would protect the land as national monuments permanently unless Congress acted to change their status.

Now Carter has thrown the protective mantle of the Antiquities Act over 56 million acres. The other 54 million acres are protected under the Organic Act. The problem is smack back in the lap of Congress.

Where it belongs. Good for Carter.

—Sam Reynolds

[From the Baltimore (Md.) *Sun*, Dec. 10, 1978]

#### ALASKAN LANDS SAVED

Conservationists are hailing President Carter as the greatest conservation president since Theodore Roosevelt. They have good reason. With a stroke of the executive pen, the President invoked the 1906 federal Antiquities Act (a Roosevelt legislative initiative) and proclaimed that 56 million acres of federal lands in Alaska now have national monument status. The President also instructed Interior Secretary Andrus to designate as national wildlife refuges another 40 million acres. His action followed earlier moves by Mr. Andrus and Agriculture Secretary Bergland to protect 116 million acres of Alaska land that otherwise might have been subject to mineral or other development upon expiration of temporary protections on December 16.

The new actions set aside a bloc of lands for protection from development larger, by far, than any ever so designated in man's history. These actions are so far-reaching that they fairly can be said to represent a major effort to shift the nation from acceptance of heedless, reckless frontier-type development toward the realistic proposition that man risks destroying his own habitat if he does not treat the land and nature kindly. Alaska may be the last frontier. But on the protected lands it will not be a frontier blighted by the boomtowns, by the extermination of entire species and by the ugly mounds of mine tailings of earlier frontiers. The President's action will make it possible for Americans in the year 2000—and perhaps in 3000—to know what a true wilderness really is like, to see wild caribou and grizzly bears in their unsullied native habitats.

The executive actions by no means settle all the details. The President has made it clear that he acted because time to protect the Alaska lands had run out on the 95th Congress—but that he hopes for action from the 96th. What that Congress needs to do is to decide, in detail, which lands should be placed in various categories of protection according to their sensitivity to environmental insult. But now that the lands enjoy the protection conferred by the presidential and secretarial orders, the 96th Congress will not face the extreme developer obstructionism that made it impossible for the 95th Congress to act. There will be future skir-

mishes in Congress over Alaska lands, but the major battle has been won—thanks to the President.

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) *Inquirer*, Dec. 5, 1978]

#### CARTER'S SPLENDID STAND ON ALASKAN WILDERNESS

President Jimmy Carter established his environmental conservation credentials as unequivocal and unyielding when he extended federal protection to 56 million acres of Alaskan wilderness late last week. Charles Clausen, executive director of the Alaska Coalition, a private environmental group, was well within the arguable bounds of history in declaring that Mr. Carter "has now replaced Teddy Roosevelt as the greatest conservation president of all time."

Mr. Carter's designation of the acres as national monuments, under the executive authority of the 1906 Antiquities Act, in addition to lesser and more uncertain protection which Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus previously imposed on 54 million more acres, preserves area as large as the entire state of California from commercial, mineral and petroleum development. If nothing upsets those actions, they will constitute by far the largest single act of wilderness preservation in history.

Mr. Carter's courageous decision, however, carried substantial political costs. Response from Alaska's principal political forces was immediate and strongly negative.

Sentiment within Alaska and among supporters of mineral and "other commercial development adamantly opposes the preservation measures. If it prevails, that position, understandably reflecting an appetite for vast material prosperity, unquestionably would serve short-term Alaskan economic interests. It would, however, forsake forever the present potential for preserving a magnificent natural heritage for future generations.

The opposition will not cease now. Within hours after Mr. Carter announced his decision, Sen. Mike Gravel, the Alaska Democrat, charged that the President had "overstepped the bounds of the law," and that efforts would be continued in the courts to gain commercial access to much of, the land in question.

"The Antiquities Act," said Mr. Gravel, "was not intended for huge withdrawals of this kind. I feel quite sure these withdrawals will not hold up under a court test."

Mr. Carter did not choose his action as the most favored response to the threat of commercial plunder of Alaska's wilderness. He strongly had urged passage of legislation to accomplish the same essential end and the House of Representatives supported him. The Senate, however, largely because of the obstructionism of Sen. Gravel and his Republican colleague, Sen. Ted Stevens, blocked passage of an acceptable Alaska Lands Bill in the 95th Congress's waning days.

Friday, Mr. Carter pledged a renewed effort to pass such a bill in the new Congress. That effort, he said, will have his administration's "highest environmental priority"—a commendable commitment which should be pressed unrelentingly.

Mr. Carter has taken his stand on firm historic ground. It would be more desirable politically, however, if the Congress demonstrated the same commitment to the future by enacting a law which would accomplish the same result.

The prospect for such legislation will be influenced importantly by senators and representatives from states far removed from the arctic wilderness—among them those of the Northeast. The next few weeks will be an appropriate time for those who are devoted to preserving what little is left of the unspoiled surfaces of the earth to make their

concerns known to legislators in both the House and the Senate.

[From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press, Dec. 4, 1978]

#### ALASKA SAFE FOR NOW

President Carter has acted decisively to protect and preserve broad portions of Alaska's most spectacular inland and coastal landscape. With powers granted him under the 1906 Antiquities Act, the president designated 17 areas of the state as national monuments.

Of these, 13 are potential national parks, two are wildlife refuges and two are national forest wilderness regions. In all, 56 million acres are affected. Mr. Carter's move on Friday more than doubles the size of the national park system.

At the same time, the president ordered Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus to set aside for 20 years an additional 39 million acres for 12 other wildlife sanctuaries. Mr. Carter also approved Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland's recent action protecting for two years 11 million acres which might otherwise have been exploited by mining interests or acquired by the state of Alaska.

Aimed at preserving what the president called "our last great natural frontier," the Friday proclamation was prompted by the inability of the 95th Congress to work out an understanding with the state of Alaska as to which lands should remain under federal jurisdiction. Had Mr. Carter not acted by Dec. 18, a 1971 law would have permitted the Legislature in Juneau to begin claiming the remaining 29 million acres to which it is entitled under the 1958 Alaska Statehood Act.

President Carter has said his designations will remain "until modified or superseded by congressional action." Clearly he wants the legislative branch to settle this matter once and for all.

Alaska Sens. Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens describe the executive order as unnecessary and excessive. But it was their filibuster threat which discouraged the Senate from adopting a House-passed bill which would have set aside 129 million acres in Alaska for parks, wildlife refuges, national forest wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers. The president had to act as he did; the alternative was the very real possibility that excessive mining, logging, oil and gas drilling and other forms of development would be permitted by the state of Alaska.

Mr. Carter is to be applauded for what he has done. Certainly his action reflects the wishes of the House of Representatives. Not only did that body adopt an Alaska bill last May by an overwhelming vote, 277-31, but 130 congressmen wrote the president in mid-November urging him to use whatever powers were at his disposal "to ensure that the decisions concerning these public lands are made by the people's representatives, and not by private interests." Twenty senators voiced a similar desire.

Also to be commended for their efforts in developing among the American people an awareness of the great issues at stake in this controversy are members of the Alaska Coalition. Together with the Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, the National Parks and Conservation Association, Friends of the Earth and the National Audubon Society, the Coalition lobbied effectively to persuade lawmakers and the White House to preserve Alaska's national interest wildlands.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Dec. 6, 1978]

#### EVERY AMERICAN'S HERITAGE

President Carter has put a double lock on 56 million acres of primitive federal lands in Alaska to compel that state's politicians and developers to accept a reasonable plan for the management of one of the world's most magnificent scenic resources.

Carter's designation of the vast area as national monuments, off-limits to mineral exploration and logging, is without precedent. It is far greater in scope than the cumulative actions taken 75 years ago by President Theodore Roosevelt in creating the National Park System.

Together with an additional 54 million acres, withdrawn from development by Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus three weeks ago, the protection of federal lands in Alaska now covers 170,000 square miles, an area larger than California.

The President's executive order more than doubles the size of the National Park System and adds more than 10 million acres to the national wildlife refuge system.

The 56 million acres now under permanent protection as national monuments were chosen because of their unique scenic importance, and include wild rivers, lakes, rain forests, glaciers, tundra and the largest number of mountain peaks over 15,000 feet in North America.

The areas in dispute were federal preserves long before Alaskan statehood and belong to all the people of this country. But Sen. Mike Gravel (D-AK) and developmental interests continue to insist that the state should have an excessive control over their future.

Carter is amenable to compromise. He said he signed the executive order "in the hope that the 96th Congress will act promptly to pass Alaska lands legislation." It is probable, however—and also desirable—that Administration agreement to appropriate development would affect only the 54 million acres under Andrus' temporary protection, although Congress has the authority—barring a presidential veto—to open up sections of the new national monuments as well.

[From the Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer, Dec. 11, 1978]

#### CARTER AND ANDRUS ACT ON ALASKA

At the first of the month, President Carter classified 56 million acres of Alaskan wilderness as part of the national monument system, thereby banning mining and other development.

All of the lands are within 110 million acres of federal land that a month earlier Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus had frozen for development.

Both actions stemmed from Congress' inability at the last moments of the last session to pass a law putting about 100 million acres of Alaska into the National Park and Wilderness system.

Such a bill passed the House 277-31 but was stymied in the dying days of the Senate, despite compromise trimming and wording put forth by Sen. Henry M. of this state. The reason for the bill's death was simple. Sen. Mike Gravel of Alaska threatened a filibuster and those familiar with his past efforts along this line knew he is wonderfully capable of speaking forever about nothing.

At the time, Alaskan politicians who thought the Senate bill would be the best they could get were infuriated by Gravel's stubbornness. But now the official voices in Alaska are venting their ire at the president and Andrus, who both said they acted to protect unique Alaskan wilderness because they feared development would begin before Congress got back to considering an Alaskan lands bill anew.

Much of the reaction in Alaska is reflexive and stems from many sources. People who have lived in Alaska for long, and the very tiny group who were born and reared there, are used to what seem dictatorial orders from Washington, D.C.

A major land set-off from the Carter administration strikes Alaskans, even the

large percentage who have been there for only a short time, on a most sensitive nerve.

One outcry turns around the notion that "Alaska is for Alaskans," as if their immense state (bigger than the 12 other Western states put together) is some kind of private preserve for the half million people who live there. This response, while emotionally satisfying and understandable, avoids the question of what rights all the rest of the citizens of the United States have in the unique, immense and magnificent parts of Alaska in question.

There also has been reflexive response from commercial and industrial interests, both in and out of Alaska. This argument goes that the land set-offs forever deny the nation the vast oil and mineral wealth (yet undiscovered mainly) that may be in the set-off areas.

This argument demands consideration. It should be noted that the Senate bill that Sen. Gravel threatened out of existence allowed for certain kinds of development should it be demonstrated that commercially valuable resources existed. It also has to be noted that exploitation of Alaska's renewable and nonrenewable resources has provided the state's main value in the eyes of many outsiders—fish, fur, gold, silver, copper, oil. Seattle has large and deep commercial ties to the 49th state.

The portions of Alaska that Carter and Andrus set off do not entirely lend themselves to the argument that immense resources are being denied to exploitation.

To begin with, many of the areas are, like Mount Rainier, valuable mainly for their esthetic and scientific character. No one has suggested that enlarging Mount McKinley National Park will stifle much commerce, not setting off the Aniakchak volcanic crater nor enlarging the volcanic Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes.

In the main, the set-off areas have not been developed because even before federal restrictions no one could find much in them to make money from.

However, some magnificent hunks of wilderness do have resource potentials. The new Gates to the Arctic National Monument leads into the arctic oil fields. The Yukon Flats National Monument contains historical gold mining areas and hydroelectric dam potentials, however uneconomic these might be now. Other river area setoffs make the eyes of oil prospectors glow.

But taken as whole, the lands that Carter and Andrus have put aside until Congress acts amount to rare and fragile and unique wilderness areas that to date have hardly produced a nickel for anybody. Their value for this and future generations cannot be measured, no more than the value of Mount Rainier or the Grand Canyon can be measured.

Congress can overturn everything that the Carter administration has done, and no doubt there will be new Alaskan land bills, just as there will be plenty of room to compromise between legitimate Alaskan and commercial desires and the desires of the nation as a whole.

It also should be remembered that vast areas of Alaska, some with even better resource prospects, remain to be developed and exploited. Indeed since the land set-offs will force a geographical focusing of capital for resource development in the state, it may turn out that what Carter and Andrus have done is stimulate the Alaskan economy in certain areas.

It hardly needs to be said that if the set-offs continue they will be a great boon to Alaska's already bustling tourist industry.

Carter and Andrus basically have done right. They have given the nation and Alaska time to think out what should be done with some of the finest wilderness terrain in the world. ●

□ 1220

ANDREW YOUNG SPEAKS OUT  
WISELY

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

● Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Andrew Young, as reported in today's press, spoke wisely when he noted the importance of communicating with Palestinians and mentioned with approbation the quality of Palestinian personnel assigned to the United Nations.

For several years I have lamented the policy under which our Government has refused to communicate even informally with the acknowledged spokesmen for the Palestinians, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

I therefore welcome the views expressed by Ambassador Young and hope they will lead soon to regular U.S. communication with the PLO. The Palestinian problem is the key to the settlement of Mideast problems. At least, that is my view and the view of many serious students of the Mideast. How can we hope to bring about a reconciliation of Palestinian attitudes with those of other principals in that troubled region unless we at least begin to talk.

The experiences I have had the past year in direct discussions with Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, and with other PLO officials have convinced me that the administration can advance the peace process by beginning regular communication with the PLO. ●

## SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 1 hour today; and to revise and extend his remarks.

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

Mr. GOLDWATER, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. CORCORAN, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. CONABLE, for 60 minutes, on Thursday, January 25.

Mrs. HECKLER, for 15 minutes, today.  
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RATCHFORD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. HOLTZMAN, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. HOWARD, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. COELHO, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. LEDERER, for 10 minutes, today.  
Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. KASTENMEIER, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. WEAVER, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BEDELL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ULLMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ZABLOCKI, for 60 minutes, on January 25.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. SEIBERLING, and to include extraneous matter notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$1,737.

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

Mr. CONABLE.  
Mr. SHUSTER.  
Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.  
Mr. GILMAN in five instances.  
Mr. FORSYTHE.  
Mr. WINN.  
Mr. JEFFORDS.  
Mr. MICHEL in two instances.  
Mr. SYMMS.  
Mr. DERWINSKI in four instances.  
Mr. RHODES in two instances.  
Mr. LENT.  
Mr. LATTA.  
Mr. LAGOMARSINO in three instances.  
Mr. CARTER.  
Mr. FRENZEL in three instances.  
Mr. EVANS of Delaware.  
Mr. GRASSLEY.  
Mr. VANDER JAGT.  
Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois.  
Mr. KEMP in two instances.

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

Mr. VENTO in three instances.  
Ms. HOLTZMAN in 10 instances.  
Mr. DRINAN in 12 instances.  
Mr. HOWARD in five instances.  
Mr. CORMAN in five instances.  
Mr. DE LA GARZA in 10 instances.  
Mr. WEISS in six instances.  
Mr. ST GERMAIN.  
Mr. WOLFF.  
Mr. PICKLE in 10 instances.  
Mr. MURPHY of New York.  
Mr. HOLLAND in five instances.  
Mr. McDONALD in six instances.  
Mr. ROSE in five instances.  
Mr. ANDERSON of California in three instances.  
Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.  
Mr. BLANCHARD in two instances.  
Mr. ECKHARDT.  
Mr. MAZZOLI.  
Mr. ROBERTS.  
Mr. LAFALCE.  
Mr. SKELTON.  
Mr. MOAKLEY in five instances.  
Mr. LEVITAS in three instances.  
Mr. FORD of Tennessee in two instances.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. STEED.

Mr. CLAY.

Mr. CONYERS.

Mr. YATRON.

Mr. PEPPER in three instances.

Mr. SIMON in three instances.

Mr. BINGHAM in five instances.

Mr. AUCCOIN.

Mr. BEDELL.

Mr. AMBRO.

Mr. UDALL in two instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of California.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,  
JANUARY 22, 1979

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 22, 1979, at 12 o'clock noon.

## 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:

[Introduced January 15, 1979]

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 96. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from terminating for reasons of racial discrimination the tax exempt status of any organization established for the purposes of educational instructions without proper adjudication by a court of the United States or of any State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 97. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the administration and judicial review of claims (involving the amount of benefits payable) which arise under the supplementary medical insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 98. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to treat certain expeditionary campaigns as periods of war for the purposes of such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 99. A bill to provide for grants to States for the payment of compensation to persons injured by certain criminal acts and omissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 100. A bill to prohibit discrimination in insurance on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 101. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require as a condition of assistance under such act that law enforcement agencies have in effect a binding law enforcement officers' bill of rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 102. A bill to amend the Gun Control Act of 1968 to provide for separate offense and consecutive sentencing in felonies involving the use of a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 103. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 with respect to the terms of office of officers of local labor organizations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 104. A bill to provide for uniform standards for trucks carrying freight in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H.R. 105. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the adjusted gross income limitation on the credit for the elderly, to increase the amount of such credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CORCO-

RAN, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. ERTEL, Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. JONES of Oklahoma, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, and Mr. WON PAT):

H.R. 106. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain relating existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 107. A bill to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 108. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 109. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax, in the case of an individual or a married couple, for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 110. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that supplemental security income benefits shall be payable to a resident alien only if he has continuously resided in the United States for at least 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York (for himself, Mr. DE LA GARZA, and Mr. HUBBARD):

H.R. 111. A bill to provide for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal and provide for the exercise of the rights and performance of the duties of the United States provided in the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, International Relations, the Judiciary, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 112. A bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 113. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BADHAM (for himself, Mr. GUYER, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. GRISHAM, and Mr. HYDE):

H.R. 114. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to reduce interest rates on certain amounts of disaster loans made with respect to disasters occurring on or after October 1, 1978, and before October 1, 1982; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 115. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BAFALIS:

H.R. 116. A bill to amend section 8e of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, to subject imported tomatoes to restrictions comparable to those applicable to domestic tomatoes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARNARD (for himself, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. JONES of Oklahoma, Mr. GUYER, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. DOR-

NAN, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. LENT, Mr. McDONALD, and Mr. WALKER):

H.R. 117. A bill to postpone the increase in the minimum wage and the adjustment to the tip credit under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BEDELL:

H.R. 118. A bill to amend the Agriculture Act of 1949 to require that the proclamation made by the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the national program acreage for feed grains to be made no later than October 15 of each year for crops harvested in the next succeeding calendar year; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 119. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, to require a biennial justification for the continued use of any form used to solicit information from private persons and State and local government agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 120. A bill to modify the method of establishing quotas on the importation of certain meat, to include within such quotas certain meat products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 121. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to regulate the discharge of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 122. A bill to make eligible for annuities payable under section 4 of Public Law 92-425 (relating to the Armed Forces survivor benefit plan) persons who became widows during the 18-month period following the effective date of such law; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 123. A bill to provide Federal grants to assist elementary and secondary schools to carry on programs to teach the principles of citizenship and ethics; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 124. A bill to provide for the regular review of certain Federal agencies and for the abolition of such agencies after such review unless Congress specifically provides for their continued existence; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 125. A bill to establish a series of six regional Presidential primaries at which the public may express its preference for the nomination of an individual for election to the office of President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 126. A bill to permit the National Park Service to accept privately donated funds and to expend such funds on property on the National Register of Historic Places; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 127. A bill to establish the U.S. Agency for World Peace within the Department of State; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 128. A bill to provide for disclosures by lobbyists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 129. A bill to subject certain nationals or citizens of the United States to the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts for their crimes committed outside the United States and to provide for the apprehension, restraint, removal, and delivery of such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 130. A bill to abolish diversity of citizenship as a basis of jurisdiction of Federal district courts, to abolish the amount of controversy requirement in Federal question cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 131. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that any parent who kidnaps his or her minor child shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned

for not more than 1 year, or both; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 132. A bill to amend chapter 313 of title 18 of the United States Code to improve the system dealing with mental defectives charged with offenses against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 133. A bill to prohibit any act or threat of violence in a labor dispute and any conspiracy to accomplish such act or threat and to impose criminal and civil penalties therefor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 134. A bill to provide that any increase in the rate of pay for Members of Congress proposed during any Congress shall not take effect earlier than the beginning of the next Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 135. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit present and former civilian employees of the U.S. Government to receive civil service annuity credit for retirement purposes for all their periods of services to the United States (Federal Government, Uniformed Services and District of Columbia Government) including such service which was covered by social security, regardless of eligibility for social security benefits; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 136. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require regulations prohibiting air carriers from dispensing alcoholic beverages and tobacco without charge to passengers aboard air carrier aircraft; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 137. A bill to require the submission to Congress of research proposals prior to the expenditure of Federal funds; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 138. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital at Jacksonville, Fla., and to achieve cooperation with the University of Florida College of Medicine in its activities in Jacksonville; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 139. A bill to provide for a national cemetery in Duval County, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 140. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 141. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that no individual shall pay an income tax of less than 10 percent of his net income which exceeds \$30,000 for any taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 142. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that an alien may not qualify for supplemental security income benefits unless he not only is a permanent resident of the United States but has also continuously resided in the United States for at least 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 143. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, and the Public Health Service Act, as amended, to provide for adjustments in the benefits afforded participants in the Armed Forces health professions scholarship program; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

H.R. 144. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress, and to provide for systematic reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 145. A bill to provide that payments for military retired pay shall be made by

the Civil Service Commission and that appropriations for such purpose shall be made to the Civil Service Commission; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 146. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to define more specifically the jurisdiction of the Central Intelligence Agency, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 147. A bill to abolish the National Security Council, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services; and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 148. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Government Operations, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 149. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny the deduction for amounts paid or incurred to advertise certain products which are sold with health warnings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 150. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 151. A bill to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to allow Federal civil defense funds to be used by local civil defense agencies for natural disaster relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 152. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the national cancer program and to authorize increased appropriations for such program for the next 4 fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 153. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the national cancer program and to authorize increased appropriations for such program for the next 4 fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 154. A bill to incorporate the Gold Star Wives of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 155. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a program to provide direct loans to veterans for residential solar energy systems and certain other energy conservation improvements; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 156. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to allow supplies under the control of departments and agencies within the Department of Defense to be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency as if it were within the Department of Defense and to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal Emergency Management Agency to loan to State and local governments property transferred to such agency from other Federal agencies as excess property; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

H.R. 157. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination by card issuers against any shipment for a credit card on the basis of such applicant's occupation or the location of such applicant's residence; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 158. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require notification by foreign investors of proposed acquisitions of equity securities of U.S. companies, to authorize the President to prohibit any such

acquisition as appropriate for the national security, to further the foreign policy, or to protect the domestic economy of the United States, to require issuers of registered securities to maintain and file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a list of the names and nationalities of the beneficial owners of their equity securities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 159. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that the courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 160. A bill to remove residency requirements and acreage limitations applicable to land subject to reclamation law; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BRODHEAD:

H.R. 161. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the time period in which a veteran has to use his educational benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 162. A bill to provide for judicial review of administrative determinations made by the Board of Veterans Appeals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 163. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include dental care, eye care, and hearing aids among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 164. A bill to provide medicare coverage for orthopedic shoes or other supportive devices prescribed by a physician for correction or treatment of abnormalities of the feet or legs which cause serious detrimental medical effects; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRODHEAD (for himself and Mr. EVANS of Georgia):

H.R. 165. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide Federal minimum standards for health insurance for the elderly, and to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act for the purpose of directing the Secretary to study methods of further improving the regulation of health insurance for the elderly and to evaluate methods by which the medicare program could more fully meet the health insurance needs of the elderly; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 166. A bill to recognize the Cabinet status of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 167. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that advertising of alcoholic beverages is not a deductible expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 168. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 169. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a credit against income tax for certain amounts of savings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 170. A bill to establish the Airport Noise Curfew Commission and to define its functions and duties; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 171. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for tax reform, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 172. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for cost-of-living adjustments in the individual tax rates and in the amount of personal exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 173. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for inflation adjustments in the corporate tax rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 174. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the indexing of certain assets for purposes of determining gain or loss; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAPPELL (for himself, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. ROBINSON):

H.R. 175. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters were earned, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 176. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide that compliance orders shall include cost-benefit analyses; to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 177. A bill to assist in combating crime by reducing the incidence of recidivism, providing improved Federal, State, and local correctional facilities and services, strengthening administration of Federal corrections, strengthening control over probationers, parolees, and persons found not guilty by reason of insanity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 178. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to classify and inventory wetland resources, to measure wetlands contribution of natural wetlands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 179. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration hospital in the Halifax area of Volusia County, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 180. A bill to establish the Mineral Conservation Research and Development Commission within the National Science Foundation, and to provide for the inventory of major nonfuel raw materials and the development of substitute materials; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 181. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the requirement that an individual must have been entitled to disability benefits for at least 24 consecutive months in order to qualify for medicare on the basis of disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 182. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 5-month waiting period which is presently a prerequisite of eligibility for disability insurance benefits or the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 183. A bill to amend the act of August 13, 1946, to increase the Federal contribution to 90 percent of the cost of shore restoration and protection projects; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 184. A bill to provide for study of a certain segment of the Oklawaha River for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 185. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiv-

ing benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 186. A bill to provide Federal assistance to States to enable them to provide day care services for children from needy families where the parents are working, training, or incapable of self-support; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 187. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 188. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide a new Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and to change the existing position of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 189. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals to designate \$1 of their income tax liability to be used for purposes of reducing the public debt of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 190. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in Florida; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 191. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to exchange criminal record information with certain State and local agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 192. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit veterans to determine how certain drugs and medicines will be supplied to them; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 193. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code, to provide for an exclusive remedy against the United States in suits based upon acts or omissions of United States employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 194. A bill to amend the Freedom of Information Act to exempt naval nuclear propulsion information from disclosure in the absence of a finding that such disclosure will not be inimical to the interests of the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 195. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income certain amounts received by members of certain firefighting and rescue units; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 196. A bill to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to authorize the President of the United States to suspend credit for exports to certain countries; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 197. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to impose certain requirements relating to the discharge or transfer of Medicaid patients from skilled nursing or intermediate care facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 198. A bill to discontinue issuance of the \$2 U.S. note; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 199. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that any employee who is a member of a religion or sect historically holding conscientious objection to joining or financially supporting a labor organization shall not be required to do so; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H.R. 200. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 with respect to certain reporting and disclosure requirements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 201. A bill to reduce the number of individuals employed by the Federal Government in Executive agencies in or near the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 202. A bill to establish a 10-year moratorium on the construction, alteration, acquisition, or leasing of certain buildings for use by Federal agencies in the Greater Washington area; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 203. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to assure a balanced budget by requiring that Federal expenditures be limited to Federal revenues under the congressional budget process; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 204. A bill to provide for the safeguarding of taxpayer rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 205. 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 exemption, and depreciation deductions, and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 206. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 207. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 208. A bill to provide that Federal taxes may not be increased during a 4-year period; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 209. A bill to prescribe the conditions with respect to affirmative action programs required of Federal grantees and contractors in complying with nondiscrimination programs, to prescribe the necessary requirements for a finding of discrimination in certain actions brought on the basis of discrimination in employment and to prescribe reasonable limits on the collection of data relating to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and for other purposes; to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas (for himself and Mr. MOORHEAD of California):

H.R. 210. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any individual may elect (on an annual basis) to contribute to a private retirement plan rather than participating in the social security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORRADA (for himself and Mr. WON PAT):

H.R. 211. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase the dollar limitations and Federal medical assistance percentages applicable to the Medicaid programs of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE:

H.R. 212. A bill entitled the "Fair Treatment for Skilled Trades Act of 1979"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 213. 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 exemption, and depreciation deductions, and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 214. A bill to provide that the Internal Revenue Service may not implement certain proposed rules relating to the determination of whether private schools have

discriminatory policies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE (for himself, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. GUYER, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LAGOMARINO, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. SYMMS, and Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee):

H.R. 215. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit for tuition paid for higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR.:

H.R. 216. A bill to modify the project for navigation on the Southern Branch of Elizabeth River, Va.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 217. A bill to terminate authorization for a portion of the Nansemond River project, Virginia; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 218. A bill to amend chapter 5, subchapter II, of title 5, United States Code, to provide for improved administrative procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 219. A bill to amend chapter 5, subchapter II, of title 5, United States Code, to provide for improved administrative procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 220. A bill to amend chapter 5, subchapter II, of title 5, United States Code, to provide for improved administrative procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 221. A bill to amend chapter 5, subchapter II, of title 5, United States Code, to provide for improved administrative procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 222. A bill to amend chapter 5, subchapter II, of title 5, United States Code, to provide for improved administrative procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 223. A bill to amend chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for improved administrative procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 224. A bill to provide for equitable waiver in the compromise and collection of Federal claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 225. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that any person who pays any compensation to an illegal alien shall be subject to a criminal fine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 226. A bill to amend the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 to provide a 2-year extension of Federal assistance to Indochina refugees and to provide Federal assistance beyond 2 years to any Indochinese refugee who is under 18 years of age; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 227. A bill to amend subsection (a) of section 2737 of title 10, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 228. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code to penalize the use of a cutting or stabbing weapon in the commission of a felony, and to increase the penalties for the use of firearms in the commission of a felony; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 229. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a declaratory judgment in certain cases involving public utilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 230. A bill to amend chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, to alter procedures with respect to certain malpractice suits against Federal medical personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 231. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to establish a Federal cause of action for and Federal court procedures with respect to aviation activity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 232. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to increase to \$50,000 the

amount of an award which an agency may determine, without the approval of the Attorney General; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 233. A bill to repeal sections 3478 and 3479 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 204 and 205), which impose a requirement upon persons prosecuting claims, either as attorney or on their own account, to take the oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 234. A bill to amend section 1 of the act of June 5, 1920, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to settle claims for damages of less than \$2,500 arising by reason of acts for which the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall be found to be responsible; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 235. A bill to amend the act of August 24, 1935 (commonly referred to as the "Miller Act") to provide for additional protection to persons supplying labor and material in the prosecution of work provided for in contracts for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 236. A bill to transfer responsibility for furnishing certified copies of Miller Act payment bonds from the Comptroller General to the officer that awarded the contract for which the bond was given; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 237. A bill to amend the General Revision of Copyright Law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 238. A bill to provide that certain annuity payments made pursuant to the Civil Service Retirement Act shall be fixed at the nearest penny; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 239. A bill to provide that no relocation payments made under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act shall be paid to persons who are unlawfully present in the United States; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 240. A bill to place Arlington National Cemetery within the National Cemetery System; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 241. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, so as to authorize furnishing of memorial markers for graves in private cemeteries wherein the remains of an honorably discharged serviceman are not recoverable; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 242. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to pay a \$150 allowance to any State or any agency or political subdivision of a State in reimbursement for expenses incurred in the burial of each veteran in any cemetery owned by such State or agency or political subdivision of a State, if the cemetery or section thereof is used solely for the interment of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 243. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an itemized deduction for certain salaries and other compensation paid for personal services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 244. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to disallow deductions from gross income for salary paid to aliens illegally employed in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 245. A bill to strengthen the penalty provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 246. A bill to direct the Attorney General to establish special drug forces for the purpose of providing temporary emergency law enforcement assistance to States and local governments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 247. A bill to require the submission, prior to publication in the Federal Register, to the appropriate committees of the Congress, of all regulations proposed to be promulgated by Federal departments and agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H.R. 248. A bill to establish the office of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 249. A bill to provide for the exclusion of industrially funded personnel in computing the total number of civilian personnel authorized by law for the Department of Defense in any fiscal year; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 250. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for identification of positions in the Department of Defense which can be filled by civilian employees and to prohibit assignment of active-duty military personnel to such positions unless such personnel meet the civilian qualifications for such positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 251. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to eliminate employment discrimination on the basis of military discharge status; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 252. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to provide for investigations and expenditure analyses of the use of public funds; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 253. A bill to provide for the receipt of testimony and information from executive agencies and bodies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 254. A bill to amend chapters 5 and 7 of title 5, United States Code, to require formal rulemaking procedures in the establishment of grant, loan, benefit, and contract practices, to authorize payment of expenses to certain participants in administrative proceedings, to waive sovereign immunity where judicial relief other than money damages is sought, and to require the establishment of enforcement procedures for grant-in-aid programs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 255. A bill to prevent lawless and irresponsible use of firearms, by requiring national registration of firearms, by establishing minimum standards for licensing possession of firearms, and to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession, or transportation of handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 256. A bill to establish minimum prison and parole standards in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 257. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide more effectively for bilingual proceedings in all district courts of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 258. A bill to exonerate and to provide for a general and unconditional amnesty for certain persons who have violated or are alleged to have violated laws in the course of protest against the involvement of the United States in Indochina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 259. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the entitlement to veterans' benefits of Americans who fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 260. A bill to help preserve the separation of powers and to further the constitutional prerogatives of Congress by providing for congressional review of executive agreements; jointly, to the Committees on International Relations and Rules.

H.R. 261. A bill to reorganize the intelligence community of the executive branch of the Government, create an Intelligence Research and Analysis Agency, and prevent future intelligence abuses by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Judiciary, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. DERWINSKI (for himself, Mr. BENJAMIN, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. CONTE, Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mr. FARY, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. RUDD, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOB WILSON, and Mr. WINN):

H.R. 262. A bill to authorize the construction and maintenance of the Gen. Draza Mihailovich Monument in Washington, District of Columbia, in recognition of the role he played in saving the lives of approximately 500 U.S. airmen in Yugoslavia during World War II; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DICKINSON:

H.R. 263. A bill to provide that the Internal Revenue Service may not implement certain proposed rules relating to the determination of whether private schools have discriminatory policies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 264. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that, for purposes of computing the residential energy credit, the taxpayer may take into account qualified energy conservation expenditures with respect to any dwelling unit which is owned by the taxpayer and which is the principal residence of any individual other than the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRINAN:

H.R. 265. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to allow the President to appoint an individual to serve on the Federal Reserve Board whom he intends to designate as chairman who is from the same Federal Reserve district as a current member of the Board; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 266. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to shorten the term of members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System from 14 years to 8 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 267. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to extend the 2-year prohibition on employment of bank regulators by insured banks and member banks to include bank holding companies; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 268. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require biannual examinations of creditors, to require public disclosure of certain information obtained in such examinations, to require persons affected by violations of the act to be so notified, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 269. A bill to establish a Consumer Savings Disclosure Act in order to provide for uniform and full disclosure of information with respect to the computation and payment of earnings on certain savings deposits; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 270. A bill to amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to provide more effective job placement services, improved administration, and management planning, review of policy alternatives, innovative employment services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 271. A bill to amend title VII of the

Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide increased protection to employees' religious observances and practices; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 272. A bill to amend section 411 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to exclude from eligibility calculations for basic grants the value of a family's residence; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 273. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to conduct special educational programs and activities designed to achieve conservation and nonuse of energy and materials, and for other related educational purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 274. A bill to amend the act of September 24, 1959, to limit congressional members of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to single 2-year terms; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 275. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to stabilize domestic prices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 276. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to change the method of determining the period of time for adopting a concurrent resolution of Congress objecting to a proposed sale under such act; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 277. A bill to prescribe certain rules for Federal, State, and local agencies regulating electric rates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 278. A bill to authorize grants under the Safe Drinking Water Act to public water systems to clean and update waterlines for purposes of meeting requirements under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 279. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to authorize the regulation of tobacco products under that act in the same manner as food is regulated under that act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 280. A bill to provide for an annual report to Congress on the effect of cigarette smoke upon nonsmokers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 281. A bill to strengthen the warning label required on cigarette packages, extend such warning to cigarette advertisements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 282. A bill to promote the development of methods of research, experimentation, and testing that minimize the use of, and pain and suffering to, live animals; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 283. A bill to secure and protect the freedom of the press from unwarranted intrusions by persons acting under color of law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 284. A bill to amend chapters 5 and 7 of title 5 of the United States Code to provide for the award of reasonable attorney fees, expert witness expenses, and other costs reasonably incurred in proceedings before Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 285. A bill to substantially reduce the personal dangers and fatalities caused by the criminal and violent behavior of those persons who lawlessly misuse handguns by restricting the availability of such handguns for law enforcement, military purposes, and for certain approved purposes including sporting and recreational uses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 286. A bill to enhance the personal safety of U.S. citizens and to reduce crime by providing for a Federal system of registration and licensing of all firearms, and for a ban on the sale, manufacture, or importation of certain handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 287. A bill to carry out the principles of the Helsinki Final Act pertaining to freedom of travel and emigration, by providing that aliens who are associated with certain political organizations or who advocate certain political beliefs shall not be eligible to receive visas and excluded from admission into the United States, or deported from the United States, because of such association or beliefs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 288. A bill to amend the copyright law to secure the rights of authors of pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works to prevent the distortion, mutilation, or other alteration of such works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 289. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code for the purpose of removing the restriction on the use of recording clocks to record time of employees of executive departments in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 290. A bill to provide for certain research and demonstration respecting the disposal of sludge, the reclamation of waters damaged by sludge and sewage, assistance to State and local governments for the removal of sludge and other solid waste from waters and shoreline areas, and to provide that grants for waste treatment works shall be made only if such works provide for environmentally sound sludge management; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 291. A bill to provide additional assistance to small business concerns in acquiring procurement information and contracts from the United States; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 292. A bill to establish an independent agency to administer the internal revenue laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 293. A bill to establish a health protection tax on cigarettes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 294. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the automatic cost-of-living increases in benefits which are authorized thereunder may be made on a semiannual basis (rather than only on an annual basis as at present); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 295. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has enough quarters of coverage to be fully insured for old-age benefit purposes, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 296. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to require the International Trade Commission to examine and report on the probable impact on domestic retail prices of remedies recommended by the Commission pursuant to import relief investigations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 297. A bill to suspend for 2 years the duty on wood excelsior imported from Canada; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 298. A bill to provide for incentives for the commercial application of solar energy, energy conservation, and renewable resource equipment and devices in homes, neighborhood and community structures, small businesses, and facilities owned or occupied by nonprofit organizations; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Small Business.

H.R. 299. A bill to amend the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act to require the payment of interest by Federal agencies on overdue payments to small business concerns; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Small Business.

H.R. 300. A bill to regulate smoking in Federal facilities and in facilities serving interstate common carrier passengers, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on

Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 301. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for judicial review of certain interpretations of the Federal tax laws; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 302. A bill to provide that in civil actions where the United States is plaintiff, a prevailing defendant may recover a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable litigation costs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 303. A bill to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to manufacture, distribute, and sell trademarked soft drink products are lawful under the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 304. A bill to amend section 15d of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to provide that expenditures for pollution control facilities will be credited against required power investment return payments and repayments; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 305. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the Internal Revenue Service to pay certain costs incurred by a taxpayer during a tax audit if the audit does not result in additional tax liability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 306. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the excise tax imposed on trailers any trailer designed to be used with a light-duty vehicle for farming purposes or for transporting horses or livestock; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 307. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend the imposition of interest and to prohibit the imposition of a penalty for failure to pay tax on underpayments of tax resulting from erroneous advice given in writing by the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDGAR:

H.R. 308. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that the duty to bargain collectively includes bargaining with respect to retirement benefits for retired employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 309. A bill to limit the growth rate of Federal spending; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 310. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 311. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the individual income tax for certain expenses of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 312. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 313. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish a uniform procedure for congressional review of agency rules which may be contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent, to expand opportunities for public participation in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. THOMPSON (for himself and Mr. CORMAN):

H.R. 314. A bill to amend the Service Contract Act of 1965 to extend its coverage to professional employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 315. A bill to amend section 557 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for the disclosure of agency findings and recommendations in bank chartering and branching proceedings and in other related proceedings and to make the provisions of subsection (d) (relating to ex parte communications) applicable to such proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVANS of Georgia:

H.R. 316. A bill to amend section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to require, prior to disposal, that notice and first right of refusal be given to certain previous owners of surplus real property; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 317. A bill to discourage the prevention of the marketing of certain patented means for energy conservation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 318. A bill to establish a national adoption information exchange system; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 319. A bill to provide that polling and registration places for elections for Federal office be accessible to physically handicapped and elderly individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 320. A bill to prohibit fuel adjustment clauses in electric utility rate schedules; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 321. A bill to establish an energy program to provide energy stamps to low- and moderate-income households to help meet the costs of rising fuel bills; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 322. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make unlawful the search of places and the seizure of things in the possession or control of a person who is not suspected of committing a criminal act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 323. A bill to secure and protect the freedom of the press from unwarranted intrusions by persons acting under color of law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 324. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to permit the transportation, mailing, and broadcasting of advertising, information, and materials concerning lotteries authorized by law and conducted by a nonprofit organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 325. A bill to amend section 1332 of title 28, United States Code, to grant jurisdiction to the district courts to enforce any custody order of a State court against a parent who, in contravention of such order, takes a child to another State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 326. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the admission of aliens for temporary employment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 327. A bill to require the inspection of certain towing vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marines and Fisheries.

H.R. 328. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$5,000 of retirement income received by a taxpayer under a public retirement system or any other system if the taxpayer is at least 65 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 329. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the automatic cost-of-living increases in benefits which are authorized thereunder may be made on a semiannual basis (rather than only on an annual basis as at present); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 330. A bill to provide for the monthly publication of a Consumer Price Index for the Aged which shall be used in the provi-

sion of cost-of-living benefit increases authorized by title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 331. A bill to revise the laws governing appointments to the service academies so as to relieve Members of Congress from the responsibility of making nominations for appointments thereto, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 332. A bill to amend titles IV, XI, and XIX of the Social Security Act to increase the Federal matching rate for purposes of reimbursement to States under the program of aid to needy families with children and medical assistance; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means, Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 333. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that renewal commissions, received by a retired insurance agent from life insurance policies which were sold by him before his retirement, shall not be taken into account in determining his net earnings from self-employment for purposes of the earnings test; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 334. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the medicare program for certain services performed by chiropractors; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 335. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include, as a home health service, nutritional counseling provided by or under the supervision of a registered dietitian; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 336. A bill to terminate the granting of construction licenses of nuclear fission powerplants in the United States pending action by the Congress following a comprehensive 5-year study of the nuclear fuel cycle, with particular reference to its safety and environmental hazards, to be conducted by the Office of Technology Assessment, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and International Relations.

By Mr. FISH (for himself, Mr. MOORHEAD of California, and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 337. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLIPPO:

H.R. 338. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to continue Medicaid eligibility for certain individuals by disregarding certain involuntary increases in income; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 339. A bill to provide authorizations for the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GINN:

H.R. 340. A bill to provide parity to farmers and to prevent interruptions in the supply of food to American consumers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 341. A bill to provide for the regular review of certain Federal agencies and for the abolition of such agencies after such review unless Congress specifically provides for their continued existence; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 342. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to in-

crease the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 343. A bill amending title 5 of the United States Code to improve agency rule-making by expanding the opportunities for public participation, by creating procedures for congressional review of agency rules, and expanding judicial review, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

H.R. 344. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act dealing with depository institutions and privacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 345. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act dealing with consumer credit and privacy; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 346. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act dealing with insurance institutions and privacy; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 347. A bill to amend the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. 1232) to provide for the protection of the privacy of personal information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 348. A bill to amend the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963 to provide that labor organizations which provide employment referral services and other similar services to assist migrant workers in obtaining agricultural employment shall be considered to be farm labor contractors for purposes of such Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 349. A bill to amend the Privacy Act of 1974; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 350. A bill to establish a Federal Information Practices Board to review and report on fair information and privacy practices of governmental and nongovernmental entities; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 351. A bill to establish an independent Federal Aviation Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 352. A bill to amend the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 to make privately owned public use airports eligible for funding under the act; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 353. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to waive the payment of premiums for a national service life insurance by certain persons who have attained age 70; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 354. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 dealing with privacy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 355. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in order to encourage small corporate employers to establish retirement pension plans for their employees and to provide worthwhile benefits for them under such plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 356. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional itemized deduction for the use of a passenger automobile in a carpool; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 357. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain additional aircraft museums from Federal fuel taxes and the Federal tax on the use of civil aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 358. A bill to restrict the use of Social Security Act account numbers as governmental or universal personal identifiers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 359. A bill to provide for the privacy of certain public assistance and social service records used or maintained by State and private agencies under programs receiving Federal financial assistance; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 360. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to provide for the confidentiality of personal medical information created or maintained by medical care institutions providing services under the medicare or medicaid programs, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 361. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the protection of the privacy of personal medical information maintained by certain medical care institutions; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 362. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRADISON:

H.R. 363. A bill to provide for additional sentences for commission of a felony with use of a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 364. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prohibit certain franked mailings by Members of the Congress during certain periods before elections; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GRADISON (for himself, Mr.

BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KEMP, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. TREEN, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. BOB WILSON):

H.R. 365. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for cost-of-living adjustments in the individual tax rates and in the amount of personal exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRADISON (for himself, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. DERWINSKI, and Mr. FRENZEL):

H.R. 366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a Federal income tax credit for tuition; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

H.R. 867. A bill to modify the method of establishing quotas on the importation of certain meat, to include within such quotas certain meat products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN:

H.R. 368. A bill to guarantee the confidentiality of sources of information of the news media and to protect certain rights of privacy of individuals; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUYER:

H.R. 369. A bill to amend section 6(d)(1) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 370. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require that contracts and agreements respecting credit transactions

subject to the act be written in clear and understandable language; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 371. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide assistance for the establishment of basic standards of educational proficiency applicable to public school students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 372. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that the requirements of such act with respect to employers shall apply to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 373. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make it an unlawful employment practice to discriminate against individuals who are physically handicapped because of such handicap; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 374. A bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide increased protection to employees' religious observances and practices; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 375. A bill to improve agency responsiveness to citizen complaints and inquiries, to require submission to Congress of information on administrative procedures used to handle citizens complaints and inquiries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 376. A bill to amend the Buy American Act to increase the incentives for the purchase of domestic articles, materials, and supplies with regard to Federal and federally funded procurements; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 377. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit making unsolicited commercial telephone calls to persons who have indicated they do not wish to receive such calls; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 378. A bill to expand the medical freedom of choice of consumers by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide that drugs will be regulated under that act solely to assure their safety; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 379. A bill to insure equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the 5th or 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 380. A bill to secure and protect the rights of citizens and protect freedom of the press; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 381. A bill to prohibit any act or threat of violence in a labor dispute and any conspiracy to accomplish such act or threat and to impose criminal and civil penalties therefor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 382. A bill to encourage on-the-scene emergency care aboard aircraft by relieving physicians, registered nurses, and aircraft employees from civil liability for damages resulting from any act or omission in rendering such care; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 383. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act to require the performance and publication of economic impact analyses in the Federal Register for all proposed and final rules which are subject to the provisions of that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 384. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to deny Federal retirement annuities to individuals convicted of any felony, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 385. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code to establish a reduced rate of postage for certain mail matter of private individuals; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 386. A bill to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds for the conversion to the metric system of measurements posted on highways without a direct authorization by

the Congress for such expenditure; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 387. A bill to amend the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 to provide that the functions of the Federal Government with respect to the metric system shall be limited to coordinating the conversion to such system in areas of industries which desire it, and keeping the public informed thereon, without encouraging in any way the adoption or use of such system; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 388. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the adjusted gross income limitation on the credit for the elderly, to increase the amount of such credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 389. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for amounts paid by speech-impaired or hearing-impaired individuals for use of toll telephone service by means of teletypewriters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 390. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for the purchase and installation of certain teletypewriters for use by individuals whose sight, hearing, or speech is impaired; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 391. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that advertising of alcoholic beverages is not a deductible expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 392. A bill to amend section 44A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow all qualifying individuals to take into account employment-related expenses incurred for services outside the taxpayer's household in determining the credit for expenses for certain household and dependent care services under such section; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 393. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals to compute the amount of the deduction for payments into retirement savings on the basis of the compensation of their spouses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 394. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that trusts established for the payment of product liability claims and related expenses shall be exempt from income tax, and that a deduction shall be allowed for contributions to such trusts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 395. A bill to increase the period during which certain private foundations may continue to hold their May 26, 1969, interests in certain public utilities without being subject to the excise tax on excess business holdings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 396. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow farmers to participate in the management and inspection of property being rented to others without causing their rental income to be treated as covered self-employment income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 397. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to extend the period during which the monthly earnings test is applicable in the case of a farmer who retires in 1 year but does not sell the crops produced in that year until the following year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 398. A bill to eliminate the reduction in social security benefits for spouses and surviving spouses receiving certain Government pensions, as recently added to title II of the Social Security Act by section 334 of the Social Security Amendments of 1977; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 399. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Reve-

nue Code of 1954 to provide that any individual may elect (on an annual basis) to contribute to a private retirement plan rather than participating in the social security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 400. A bill to reduce the amount of paperwork required by Federal agencies and to increase congressional awareness of the increase in paperwork required by bills and joint resolutions under consideration by Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 401. A bill to prevent Federal enforcement of racial quotas; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Labor.

H.R. 402. A bill to prescribe the conditions with respect to affirmative action programs required of Federal grantees and contractors in complying with nondiscrimination programs, to prescribe the necessary requirements for a finding of discrimination in certain actions brought on the basis of discrimination in employment and to prescribe reasonable limits on the collection of data relating to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and for other purposes; to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

H.R. 403. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish a uniform procedure for congressional review of agency rules which may be contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent, to expand opportunities for public participation in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 404. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include dental care, eye care, and hearing aids among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program, and to provide safeguards against consumer abuse in the provision of these items and services; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 405. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to prevent the illegal entry and employment of aliens in the United States, to facilitate the admission of aliens for temporary employment, to regulate the issuance and use of social security account cards, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Education and Labor, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 406. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, relating to aircraft piracy, to provide a method for combating terrorism, and related purposes; jointly, to the Committees on International Relations, the Judiciary, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 407. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans and to increase the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 408. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that progressive muscular atrophy developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 7 years after separation from active service during a period of war shall be presumed to be service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 409. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of vocational rehabilitation, educational assistance, and special training allowance paid to eligible veterans and persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 410. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide mortgage protection life insurance to certain veterans unable to acquire commercial life in-

urance because of service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 411. A bill to authorize veterans loan guaranty benefits notwithstanding usury provisions of State constitutions or statutes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 412. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, in order to revise the provisions therein relating to the construction, alteration and acquisition of medical facilities under the jurisdiction of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HANSEN:

H.R. 413. A bill to protect the welfare of consumers of sugar and those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 414. A bill to establish standards of fair practices that shall be observed by handlers and associations of producers in their dealings in agricultural products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 415. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964, to exclude from coverage under the act households which have members who are on strike, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 416. A bill to amend chapter 49 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit union organization in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 417. A bill to prohibit the transfer or other disposal of any military installation located in the Canal Zone without the specific authorization of Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 418. A bill to facilitate the implementation of monetary policy and to promote competitive equality among commercial banks; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 419. A bill to repeal limits on interest paid on savings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 420. A bill to provide for steady, non-inflationary growth in the money supply; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 421. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide authority for Federal Reserve banks to lend obligations to the Secretary of the Treasury and for the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow such obligations to meet the Treasury's short-term cash needs; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 422. A bill to provide for further diversification of the Federal Reserve Boards of Directors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 423. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide that the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board shall continue to serve until their successors are designated and have qualified; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 424. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require that detailed minutes of Federal Open Market Committee meetings be released to the general public 5 years after the date of the meeting to which they relate; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 425. A bill to repeal the Occupational Safety and Health Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 426. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that the Secretary of Labor may conduct inspections at the workplace of an employer only after the issuance of a search warrant; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 427. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to prohibit re-

strictions on work rules in locations in which there is hunting, fishing, or shooting sports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 428. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to exempt small businesses having no more than 10 full-time employees or the equivalent thereof, and does not have an occupational injury incidence rate exceeding 7 per 100 full-time employees based upon the annual Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of 3- and 4-digit standard industrial classification code industries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 429. A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 430. A bill to require the Environmental Protection Agency and all other Federal regulatory agencies to evaluate, prior to the issuance of a regulation, the potential economic effect and environmental impact of such regulations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 431. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General shall not withhold water deliveries from any beneficiary of a Federal reclamation project for the purpose of achieving conformity with the reclamation rules and regulations proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, until January 1, 1980; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 432. A bill to amend and supplement the acreage limitation and residency provisions of the Federal reclamation laws, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 433. A bill to provide for the confidentiality of medical and/or dental records of patients not receiving assistance from the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 434. A bill to expand the medical freedom of choice of consumers by amending the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to provide that drugs will be regulated under that act solely to assure their safety; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 435. A bill providing that any State legislature which rescinds its ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution shall not be considered to have ratified the amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 436. A bill to provide that in civil actions where the United States is a plaintiff, a prevailing defendant may recover a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable litigation costs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 437. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 438. A bill to remove statutory limitations upon the application of the Sherman Act to labor organizations and their activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 439. A bill to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to manufacture, distribute, and sell trademarked soft drink products are lawful under the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 440. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to define the term "navigable waters" as it applies to Corps of Engineers responsibility and authority to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 441. A bill to prohibit the transfer or other disposal of any veterans' cemetery located in the Canal Zone without the specific authorization of Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 442. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to deny veterans' benefits to certain individuals whose discharges from active military service under less than honorable conditions are administratively upgraded under the revised standards as implemented by the Department of Defense's special discharge review program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 443. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for tax reductions and reforms; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 444. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt dividends from Federal taxation, to allocate corporate income tax revenues for payments to qualified registered voters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 445. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 446. A bill to provide tax relief to persons whose property was destroyed or damaged as the result of the collapse of the Teton Dam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 447. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 448. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any individual may elect (on an annual basis) to contribute to a private retirement plan rather than participating in the social security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 449. A bill to modify the method of determining quantitative limitations on the importation of certain articles of meat and meat products, to apply quantitative limitations on the importation of certain additional articles of meat, meat products, and livestock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 450. A bill to prohibit the importation of Ugandan products into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 451. A bill to prohibit the importation into the United States of certain agricultural products of Cuba, to include citrus, winter vegetables, and tropical fruits until after 1989; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 452. A bill to prescribe the conditions with respect to affirmative action programs required of Federal grantees and contractors in complying with nondiscrimination programs, to prescribe the necessary requirements for a finding of discrimination in certain actions brought on the basis of discrimination in employment, and to prescribe reasonable limits on the collection of data relating to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

H.R. 453. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish a uniform procedure for congressional review of agency rules which may be contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent, to expand opportunities for public participation in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 454. A bill to provide the congressional authorization required by clause 2, section 3, article IV of the Constitution, for the transfer to Panama of the property of the United States in the Canal Zone; to authorize the appropriations required by clause 7, section 9, article I of the Constitution, to implement that transfer of U.S. property, including the transfer of military installations and of cemeteries in which U.S. veterans are interred, the closing of the Canal Zone

courts, and the assumption by the U.S. Postal Service of the functions of the Canal Zone postal service; to otherwise provide legislatively the authorizations not provided pursuant to clause 2, section 2, article II of the Constitution which are necessary to implement the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements; and for other purposes jointly; to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, International Relations, the Judiciary, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HIGHTOWER:

H.R. 455. A bill to provide wheat, feed grain, and cotton producers the opportunity to receive parity prices for the 1979 through 1981 crops; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HILLIS:

H.R. 456. A bill to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to allow Federal civil defense funds to be used by local civil defense agencies for natural disaster relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 457. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony, and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions, to lower certain age limits from 21 years to 18, and to eliminate certain record-keeping provisions with respect to ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 458. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow taxpayers to treat certain federally required nonproductive expenditures as not chargeable to capital account and as currently deductible to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 459. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include dental care, eye care, dentures, eyeglasses, and hearing aids among the benefits provided by the insurance program established by part B of such title, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLAND (for himself, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. HEFNER, Mrs. BOUQUARD, Mr. APPEGATE, Mr. MOORE, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. EMERY, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. MICHAEL O. MYERS, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. LEDERER, Mr. JENNETTE, Mr. HOLLENBECK, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. MATHIS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. PREYER, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. LOTT, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. BEARD of Tennessee, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. YATRON, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. MARTIN, Mrs. HECKLER, Mr. GUDGER, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. WALKER, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. PRICE, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. McDONALD, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. ERTEL, Mr. BENJAMIN, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. HALL, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROE, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina, Mr. LEE, Mr. EVANS of Delaware, Mr. ROSE, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KAZEN, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. GINN, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. WHITLEY, Mr. RODINO, Mr. WAMPLER, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. ROBINSON,

Mrs. HOLT, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. NEAL, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. PICKLE):

H.R. 460. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974; to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mrs. HOLT:

H.R. 461. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to prohibit any individual from receiving food stamps who receives at least one-half of his income from any other individual who is a member of another household which is ineligible for food stamps; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 462. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January 1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 463. A bill to provide for payments in lieu of real property taxes, with respect to certain real property owned by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 464. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 to provide emphasis within the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism for families of alcohol abusers and alcoholics; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 465. A bill to provide a remedy for sex discrimination by the insurance business with respect to the availability and the scope of insurance coverage for women; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 466. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the district courts to enter any judgment, decree, or order, denying or restricting, as unconstitutional, voluntary prayer in any public school; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 467. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 468. A bill to amend title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit federally ordered assignment of teachers or students on racial and other similar grounds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 469. A bill to repeal section 3108 of title 5, United States Code, which prohibits the employment by the United States and the District of Columbia of individuals employed by detective agencies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 470. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize a program of assistance to States for the establishment, expansion, improvement, and maintenance of veterans cemeteries, and to provide for transportation of bodies to a national cemetery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 471. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses paid by him for the education of any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 472. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to individuals who rent their principal residences for a portion of the real property taxes paid or accrued by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 473. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on deposits in banks and certain other savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 474. A bill to amend the Internal Rev-

enue Code of 1954 to provide that advertising of alcoholic beverages is not a deductible expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 475. A bill to assure the continued dedication of the United States to quality education and the neighborhood school concept; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Ms. HOLTZMAN:

H.R. 476. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination against any applicant for credit on the basis of the geographical location of the applicant's residence; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 477. A bill to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 for the purpose of authorizing grants to be used to fund local programs designed to improve housing and prevent neighborhood deterioration; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 478. A bill to amend title II of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976 to establish a supplementary antirecession fiscal assistance program for local governments suffering severe unemployment; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 479. A bill to amend titles 18 and 28 of the United States Code to provide that an individual appearing before certain grand juries can be imprisoned for contempt for no more than 6 months, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 480. A bill to amend the provisions of titles 18 and 28 of the United States Code that are commonly called the Rules Enabling Acts to provide a uniform method for the proposal and adoption of certain rules of court by the U.S. Supreme Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 481. A bill to amend the provisions of titles 18 and 28 of the United States Code that are commonly called the Rules Enabling Acts to provide a uniform method for the proposal and adoption of certain rules of court by the Judicial Conference, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 482. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for cases of persons acquitted of certain Federal offenses by reason of insanity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 483. A bill to amend section 101(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 484. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may simultaneously receive (without any reduction or offset) both an old-age or disability insurance benefit and a widow's or widower's insurance benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 485. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to increase the minimal Federal matching rate under the aid for families with dependent children program to 75 percent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 486. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain that recipients of supplemental security income benefits, recipients of aid to families with dependent children, and recipients of assistance or benefits under certain other Federal and federally assisted programs will not have the amount of such benefits, aid, or assistance reduced because of post-1974 increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 487. A bill to provide a supplementary housing allowance to supplemental security income recipients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 488. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for certain diagnostic tests and ex-

aminations given for the detection of breast cancer; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 489. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 490. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require that certain information with respect to unobligated balances of budget authority be included in the report accompanying the first concurrent resolution on the budget each year (as well as in the annual reports submitted by other committees to the Budget Committees of the House and Senate, and in the President's annual budget); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 491. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to prohibit exporting to Uganda of goods subject to control under that act; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 492. A bill to prohibit the importation of Ugandan products into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 493. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States in order to prohibit the importation of coffee which is the product of Uganda; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORTON (for himself and Mr. LEE):

H.R. 494. A bill to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to manufacture, distribute, and sell trademarked soft drink products are lawful under the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 495. A bill to establish a congressional award program for the purpose of recognizing excellence and leadership among young people; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 496. A bill to provide for public financing of election campaigns for the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 497. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to authorize assistance to States for purposes of reducing asbestos levels in the interior of school buildings; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWARD (for himself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. WINN, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. RODINO, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. STOKES, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. WATKINS, Mrs. HECKLER, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 498. A bill to establish a congressional award program for the purpose of recognizing excellence and leadership among young people; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HUGHES:

H.R. 499. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain individuals who have attained age 65 or who are disabled a refundable tax credit for property taxes paid by them on their principal residences or for a certain portion of the rent they pay for their principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HYDE:

H.R. 500. A bill to provide procedures for

calling constitutional conventions for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, pursuant to article V of the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 501. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code for the purpose of prohibiting the sale of children in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 502. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the recapture of unused proceeds of certain grants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 503. A bill to provide a penalty for the robbery or attempted robbery of any controlled substance from any pharmacy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 504. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, relating to the production of false documents or papers of the United States, and the use of false information in obtaining official documents and papers of the United States, involving an element of identification; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

H.R. 505. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 for purposes of providing that milk shall continue to be supported at not less than 80 percent of the parity price for milk until October 1, 1981, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself and Mr. PERKINS):

H.R. 506. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that expenditures for woodburning stoves shall be eligible for the 15-percent residential energy credit for energy conservation expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 507. A bill to authorize Federal participation in stream rectification, Trinity River Division, Central Valley project, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 508. A bill to promote competition in the production of coal, uranium, and geothermal power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 509. A bill to establish a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. LEDERER, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. WOLPE):

H.R. 510. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the exclusion from gross income of a certain portion of amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits by individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KINDNESS:

H.R. 511. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the deduction of certain expenses by members of State legislatures to the extent such expenses may be deducted by Members of Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 512. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to improve the quality of agency rulemaking by establishing a uniform procedure for the congressional review of agency rules, to expand the opportunities for public participation in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 513. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 with respect to designation of lands unsuitable for noncoal mining; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 514. A bill to provide for the establishment of a National Voluntary Health Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 515. A bill to provide that any increase in the rate of pay for Members of Congress proposed during any Congress shall not take effect earlier than the beginning of the next Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 516. A bill to provide that no increase in pay for Members of Congress shall take effect without a recorded vote in each House; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Rules.

H.R. 517. 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 exemption, and depreciation deductions and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 518. A bill to reduce social security payroll taxes by amending the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 519. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LENT:

H.R. 520. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to compensate States and units of local government for the loss of real property tax revenues due to the tax-exempt status of certain real estate property owned or occupied by foreign countries and international organizations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 521. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax, in the case of an individual or a married couple, for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 522. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a limited exclusion from gross income for interest on deposits in certain savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 523. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain low- and middle-income individuals a refundable tax credit for a certain portion of the property taxes paid by them on their principal residences or of the rent they pay for their principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 524. A bill to establish a task force to study and evaluate the taxation of real property by State and local governments, the effects of such taxation on certain taxpayers, and the feasibility of Federal taxation and other policies designed to reduce the dependence of State and local governments on such taxation; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Government Operations.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

H.R. 525. A bill to authorize equalization of the retired pay of certain members and former members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 526. A bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, relating to the issuance to certain disabled individuals of lifetime admission permits to certain areas within the National Park System and national recreation areas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 527. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that any Federal employee who, at the time of retirement does not elect a reduced annuity in order to

provide a survivor annuity to a spouse or other person may make such an election within 1 year after retiring; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 528. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide survivor annuities to subsequent spouses of certain additional classes of deceased annuitants who died after making available survivor annuities for previous spouses at time of retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 529. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the time period in which a veteran has to use his educational benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 530. A bill to provide for a national cemetery in the area of Broward County or Dade County, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 531. A bill to allow a credit against Federal income taxes or a payment from the U.S. Treasury for State and local real property taxes or an equivalent portion of rent paid on their residences by individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 532. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 533. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include, as a home health service, nutritional counseling provided by or under the supervision of a registered dietitian; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEVITAS:

H.R. 534. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out audits of expenditures and financial transactions of Members, officers, and standing committees of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 535. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to further restrict the interception of certain wire or oral communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 536. A bill to provide coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities other than those in the judicial branch; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 537. A bill to provide coverage under the Federal old-age survivors, and disability insurance system for all Members of Congress and other officers and employees in the legislative branch of the Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 538. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to provide provisional definitions of disability of varying duration, to eliminate work disincentives in programs affecting workers, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and Labor.

By Mr. LLOYD:

H.R. 539. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 540. A bill to establish a system of protection against catastrophic health care costs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 541. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from the gross income of individuals who have attained the age of 62 \$3,000 of interest received during any taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 542. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction of not more than \$1,500 for amounts paid or incurred for maintaining a household a member of which is a dependent of the taxpayer who has attained the age of 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 543. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 544. A bill to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs at least every 5 years, to establish a procedure for zero-base review of Government programs every 5 years, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 545. A bill to abolish certain Federal regulatory agencies and to bring about the abolition of certain Federal regulatory agencies or their successor agencies after a specified period of time, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. LUKEN:

H.R. 546. A bill to amend chapters 2 and 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to improve the financing of the social security programs by adjusting old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and hospital insurance tax rates, increasing the allocations for disability insurance purposes, repealing the recently enacted statutory increases in the contribution and benefit base, and permitting the two old-age, survivors, and disability insurance trust funds to borrow from each other when necessary to make benefit payments and continue full operation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.R. 547. A bill to amend chapter 21, title 18, United States Code, so as to place certain limitations on the exercise of the contempt power by the courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 548. A bill to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to limit certain aspects of its coverage for other than racial groups; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.R. 549. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to facilitate contract enforcement and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 550. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to limit the exercise of the contempt powers of the courts of the United States in environmental disputes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 551. A bill to require a reduction in the salaries of Members of Congress and individuals paid under the Executive Schedules for any calendar year by an amount which reflects the budget deficit of the Federal Government, if any, in the fiscal year ending in such calendar year; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 552. A bill to provide for the alleviation of high ground-water conditions in and adjacent to the town of Moses Lake, Wash., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McDONALD:

H.R. 553. A bill to provide that existing regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor with respect to occupational exposure to cotton dust shall cease to be effective and that any future regulations with respect to such exposure shall be subject to congressional disapproval; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 554. A bill to reduce expenditures by the Federal Government, except expenditures for national defense and national security, for the fiscal year 1979; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 555. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to audit annually the gold held by the United States on the first day of each fiscal year and to report his findings to the Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 556. A bill to insure the equal protection of the laws and to protect the liberty of citizens as guaranteed by the 14th amendment, by eliminating Federal court jurisdiction over forced school attendance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 557. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any Federal felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 558. A bill to amend section 154 of title 23, United States Code, to increase the national maximum speed limit to 65 miles per hour; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 559. A bill to provide that the Internal Revenue Service may not implement certain proposed rules relating to the determination of whether private schools have discriminatory policies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 560. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an inflation adjustment for the amount exempted from gift tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 561. A bill to limit eligibility for appointment and admission to any U.S. service academy to male individuals; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McDONALD (for himself and Mr. SYMMS):

H.R. 562. A bill to repeal titles XV and XVI of the Public Health Service Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MATHIS (for himself and Mr. WAMPLER):

H.R. 563. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from prohibiting the use of nitrates as a food preservative on the basis of any carcinogenic effect nitrates may be represented to have until a satisfactory substitute preservative is commercially available; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MAZZOLI:

H.R. 564. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for financing of general election campaigns for the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 565. A bill amending title 5 of the United States Code to improve agency rule making by expanding the opportunities for public participation, by creating procedures for congressional review of agency rules, and by expanding judicial review, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. MIKVA:

H.R. 566. A bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of handguns, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and where authorized, licensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, and pistol clubs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 567. A bill to authorize the construction of such facilities as deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) in the vicinity of Logan and Nelsonville, Ohio, for the purpose

of providing adequate flood protection to this area; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 568. A bill to terminate the authorization of the Salt Creek Dam and Reservoir project, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 569. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MITCHELL of New York:

H.R. 570. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to include hay as a disaster reserve; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 571. A bill to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize appropriations for the purposes of such act for fiscal years 1980 through 1986; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 572. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to make veterans with service-connected disabilities and their surviving spouses eligible for commissary and post exchange privileges; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 573. A bill to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to manufacture, distribute, and sell trademarked soft drink products are lawful under the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 574. A bill to grant a Federal charter to the Italian American War Veterans of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 575. A bill to award one preference point to National Guard and Armed Forces Reserve veterans applying for employment in the competitive service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 576. A bill to provide financial aid to local fire departments in the purchase of advanced firefighting equipment; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 577. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to remove the time limitations within which programs of education for veterans must be completed; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 578. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase from 1 year to 7 years the period after a veteran is separated from military service during which development of Parkinson's disease will be presumed to be service-connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 579. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to include insomnia within the list of chronic diseases for which compensation may be provided under such title for a service-connected disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 580. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code relating to the recognition of representatives of the Polish Legion of American Veterans as claims agents for claims arising under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 581. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the special expenses incurred in maintaining a retarded or handicapped individual shall be allowable as a medical deduction without regard to the 3-percent floor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 582. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt farmers from the highway use tax on heavy trucks for farm purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 583. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him for special education furnished to a child or other

minor dependent who is physically or mentally handicapped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 584. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from Federal income taxation a trust established by a taxpayer for the purpose of providing care for certain mentally incompetent relatives of the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 585. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is mentally retarded; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 586. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the computation of benefits thereunder on the basis of the worker's 3 years of highest earnings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 587. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide for the exclusion from income, for purposes of determining eligibility and amount of benefits under the supplemental security income program, of income received by reason of employment in a sheltered work setting; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 588. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that increases in social security benefits shall be disregarded in determining an individual's eligibility for supplemental security income benefits, and to provide that support and maintenance furnished a mentally retarded individual living in another person's household shall not constitute income to him for supplemental security income benefit purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 589. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act so as to make the supplemental security income benefits program more effective, and benefits under such program more realistically available, for mentally retarded persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 590. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide for the exclusion from income, for purposes of determining eligibility and amount of benefits under the supplemental security income program, of certain earned income received by reason of employment in a sheltered work setting; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 591. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that payments of tuition, fees, or other training costs by any person for a mentally retarded adult individual attending a school for the retarded shall not be treated as income of such individual in determining his or her eligibility for supplemental security income benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 592. A bill to amend the worker adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 in order to repeal the requirement that workers may not be covered under certification of eligibility to apply for such assistance unless they are totally or partially separated from adversely affected employment within 1 year before the date of petitioning for such certification; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 593. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States in order to increase the rate of duty on certain boxes, cases, and chests lined with textile fabrics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 594. A bill to provide for the recycling of used oil, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Ways and Means, Government Operations, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H.R. 595. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of 35,000 long tons of tin in the national and supplemental stockpiles, and to provide for the deposit of moneys received from the sale

of such tin; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 596. A bill to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to manufacture, distribute, and sell trademarked soft drink products are lawful under the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. HAMMER-SCHMIDT):

H.R. 597. A bill to amend Title 38 of the United States Code, to permit the exchange of 5-year level premium term policies of national service life insurance to special endowment at age 95 plans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of California:

H.R. 598. A bill to incorporate the U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 599. A bill to incorporate the American Blood Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 600. A bill to incorporate United Service Organizations, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 601. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish a uniform procedure for congressional review of agency rules which may be contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent, to expand opportunities for public participation in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 602. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to include synthetic fuels which may be used as fuels under title III; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 603. A bill to amend section 6 of the Maritime Academy Act of 1958; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 604. A bill to impose service obligations on graduates of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 605. A bill to establish a Solar Energy Development Bank to provide long-term low-interest loans for the purpose and installation of solar energy equipment in commercial and residential buildings in the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 606. A bill to direct the President to establish a Liaison Office of the U.S. Government on Taiwan with responsibility for representing U.S. interests on Taiwan, such Liaison Office to be comparable to the Liaison Office which the United States maintained in Peking prior to U.S. recognition of the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 607. A bill to provide for the elimination of inactive and overlapping Federal programs, to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs and activities at least every 4 years, to establish a procedure for zero-base review and evaluation of Government programs and activities every 4 years, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Rules and Government Operations.

By Mr. NOWAK:

H.R. 608. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on deposits in certain savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H.R. 609. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make it an unlawful employment practice to discriminate against individuals who are physically handicapped because of such handicap; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 610. A bill to strengthen the penalty

provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 611. A bill to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to manufacture, distribute, and sell trademarked soft drink products are lawful under the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 612. A bill to amend section 404(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide that no physically handicapped individual shall be denied air transportation solely because of such physical handicap, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 613. A bill to terminate the authorization of a navigation project on the Illinois Waterway, Ill. and Ind.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 614. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals an income tax credit for certain expenses of elementary or secondary education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 615. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 616. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat adoption fees in the same manner as medical expenses for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 617. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to elect a tax credit for 50 percent of his charitable contributions in lieu of the deduction allowed for such contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 618. 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 exemption, and depreciation deductions, and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 619. A bill to allow a credit against Federal income taxes or a payment from the U.S. Treasury for State and local real property taxes or an equivalent portion of rent paid on their residences by individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 620. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a beneficiary who dies shall (if he is otherwise qualified and it would not reduce total family benefits) be entitled to a prorated benefit for the month of his death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 621. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals to elect, in lieu of the deduction for charitable contributions, a credit against income tax for 50 percent of such contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEASE:

H.R. 622. A bill to establish a procedure, in addition to impeachment, for the removal of certain members of the judiciary of the United States whose conduct is or has been inconsistent with the good behavior required by article III, section 1 of the Constitution of the United States, to establish additional procedures for the retirement of certain disabled members of the judiciary of the United States, and for their purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 623. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended, to authorize the Commissioner on Aging to make grants for the establishment of internship programs for secondary school students in the field of aging; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 624. A bill to further amend the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, to establish a program under which institutions of higher education may receive grants to defray 55 percent of the tuition costs of older persons attending such institutions on a tuition-free basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 625. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act and the Public Health Service to provide expanded counseling assistance for the elderly sick and disabled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 626. A bill to amend the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 to provide that volunteers serving in the Service Corps of Retired Executives may provide services to certain home health agencies; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 627. A bill to establish a program of drug benefits for the aged; to establish a Drug Benefits Council and other appropriate management controls to provide for the efficient administration of such program; and to require the conducting of certain studies and experiments, to enhance the capability of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to administer such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CORMAN (for himself, Mr.

ADDABBO, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. BENJAMIN,

Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr.

BUCHANAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEVELAND,

Mr. CLINGER, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois,

Mr. CORRADA, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DOWNEY,

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. JONES of Oklahoma, Mr. LEHMAN,

Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. OTTINGER,

Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RANGEL,

Mr. ROBINO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. SEIBERLING):

H.R. 628. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain individuals who are participants in employer pension plans a deduction for their contributions to such plans or for their contributions to individual retirement savings plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 629. A bill to establish within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a Home Health Clearinghouse to provide elderly persons with a single place where they can obtain complete information on the Federal home health programs available to them; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 630. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit one or more county governments in a State to provide for additional medical assistance under the State's medicare plan; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 631. A bill to amend various laws relating to civil rights to extend their protection to the elderly, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 632. A bill to eliminate mandatory retirement provisions applicable to certain individuals employed in the civil service and in certain other positions in the Federal Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 633. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a refundable credit against income tax for maintaining a household a member of which is an individual who has attained the age of 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 634. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the amount of the charitable deduction allowable for expenses incurred in the operation of a highway vehicle will be determined in the same manner as the business deduction for such expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 635. A bill to amend the medicare

program to provide for reimbursement for certain extended care services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 636. A bill to amend title XX of the Social Security Act to provide for the reallocation of unused social services funds, in any fiscal year, to States which will use such funds during the succeeding year in furnishing services aimed at preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by making home or community care available; to provide additional Federal matching for multipurpose senior center programs; and to provide for the standardization of eligibility requirements for the funding of senior centers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 637. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to revise and expand various provisions relating to home health and other long-term care services under the medicare program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 638. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise the program of assistance for health maintenance organizations, to encourage the enrollment of medicare beneficiaries and Medicaid recipients, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 639. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide long-term care services as a part of the hospital insurance program, to encourage the creation of community long-term care centers to assist in providing such services, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 640. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make coverage for mental illness available on the same basis as coverage for physical illness under medicare, and to provide coverage for certain psychologists' services under the supplementary medical insurance benefits program; to amend title XVI of such act to deal more effectively with abuses involving supplemental security income recipients with histories of mental illness in certain long-term care institutions; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 641. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed practical nurses under medicare and Medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 642. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require automatic sprinkler systems in all nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities certified for participation in the medicare or Medicaid program, and to provide for direct low-interest Federal loans to assist such facilities in constructing or purchasing and installing automatic sprinkler systems; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 643. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that any patient of a long-term care institution participating in the medicare or Medicaid program, or otherwise receiving funds under that act, shall have the right to terminate his or her contract with such institution upon giving reasonable advance notice, and to expressly prohibit such an institution from requiring any patient to turn over to it any income received by him or her after such notice is given; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 644. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for optometric and medical vision care; jointly, to the Committees on Ways

and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 645. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for preventive services furnished in the screening, testing, diagnosis, and treatment of individuals for hypertension; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 646. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include dental care, eye care, hearing aids, physical checkups, and foot care among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program, and to provide safeguards against consumer abuse in the provision of these items and services; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 647. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the enforcement of standards relating to the rights of patients in certain medical facilities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 648. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reduce certain deductibles and coinsurance under the medicare program and to fund such reductions from general revenues; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 649. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the medicare program for services provided in a rehabilitation facility for the blind, and for services furnished to blind individuals by mobility therapists and rehabilitation teachers; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. MOLLOHAN):

H.R. 650. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional programs of assistance for health personnel training programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 651. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code to provide Federal funds for projects on energy impact roads; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 652. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the offset against social security benefits which is presently imposed in the case of spouses and surviving spouses receiving certain Government pensions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 653. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from the gross estate of any individual benefits payable under certain State judicial plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PICKLE (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. LOTT, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. SLACK):

H.R. 654. A bill relating to tax treatment of qualified dividend reinvestment plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 655. A bill to provide a comprehensive program to improve cargo security for property being transported in interstate and foreign commerce; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Transportation, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 656. A bill to provide Federal assist-

ance to screen those workers (and members of their families) exposed to asbestos who cannot otherwise receive the screening under a workman's compensation, health insurance, or other program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 657. A bill to establish a commission to identify, designate, preserve, and protect cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings which are located abroad and which are associated with the foreign heritage of U.S. citizens; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 658. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the marriage of a disabled individual receiving child's insurance benefits shall not operate to terminate his or her entitlement to such benefits if the marriage is to a civil service retirement or survivor annuitant, just as it would not terminate such entitlement if it were to another social security beneficiary; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 659. A bill to establish the Federal Municipal Bond Guarantee Administration to guarantee municipal bonds, and to provide that the interest on certain government obligations shall be taxable income; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.R. 660. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize certain courts which have naturalization jurisdiction to retain up to \$20,000 of the fees collected in naturalization proceedings held in such courts in any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

H.R. 661. A bill to amend section 6(d)(1) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 662. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to eliminate the inclusion of agricultural credit; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 663. A bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 664. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that any employer who successfully contests a citation or penalty shall be awarded a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable litigation costs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 665. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide for a freedom of choice in labor relations for full-time and part-time secondary and college students by exempting them from compulsory union membership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 666. A bill to establish the authorized area of Shenandoah National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 667. A bill to limit U.S. contributions to the United Nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 668. A bill to provide for the confidentiality of medical and/or dental records of patients not receiving assistance from the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 669. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize interstate toll service connection between small telephone companies without a certificate of public convenience and necessity; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 670. A bill to provide that in civil actions where the United States is a plaintiff, a prevailing defendant may recover a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable litigation costs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 671. A bill to amend section 1951, title 18, United States Code, Act of July 3, 1946; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 672. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, relating to the production of false documents or papers of the United States, and the use of false information in obtaining officials documents and papers of the United States, involving an element of identification; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 673. A bill to provide for the exclusion from the United States of aliens affiliated with terrorist organizations, to require investigations of registered agents of such organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 674. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Court of Labor-Management Relations which shall have jurisdiction over certain labor disputes in industries substantially affecting commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 675. A bill to encourage on-the-scene emergency care aboard aircraft by relieving physicians, registered nurses, and aircraft employees from civil liability for damages resulting from any act or omission in rendering such care; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 676. A bill to amend the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 677. A bill relating to collective-bargaining representation of postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 678. A bill to amend the Small Business Emergency Relief Act to provide for emergency relief for small business concerns in connection with fixed-price Government contracts for the lease of real property; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 679. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 60 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 680. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 681. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for State and local public utility taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 682. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the use of alcohol as an alternative fuel for motor vehicles by allowing the rapid amortization of facilities producing alcohol for use as such a fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 683. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from the Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, and certain other articles and services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 684. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain married individuals who file separate returns to be taxed as unmarried individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 685. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend the imposition of interest and to prohibit the imposition of a penalty for failure to pay tax on underpayments of tax resulting from erroneous advice given in writing by the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 686. 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 exemption, and depreciation deductions, and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 687. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that attorneys' fees allowed in administrative or judicial proceedings under that title (or under title XVIII of such act), in cases where the claimants are successful, shall be paid by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare rather than deducted from the amounts awarded claimants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 688. A bill to abolish certain Federal regulatory agencies and to bring about the abolition of certain Federal regulatory agencies or their successor agencies after a specified period of time, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 689. A bill to provide for the elimination of inactive and overlapping Federal programs, to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs and activities at least every 4 years, to establish a procedure for zero-base review and evaluation of Government programs and activities every 4 years, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 690. A bill to provide for congressional review of all regulations relating to costs and expenditures for health care, reimbursements to individuals or providers of health care, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Ways and Means, and Rules.

H.R. 691. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish a uniform procedure for congressional review of agency rules which may be contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent, to expand opportunities for public participation in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 692. A bill to provide for permanent tax rate reductions for individuals and to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act to limit Federal Budget Authority and Budget Outlays in fiscal years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Government Operations, and Rules.

By Mr. ROBINSON (for himself and Mr. WAMPLER):

H.R. 693. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act with respect to custom slaughtering; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 694. A bill to amend the National Housing Act and other Acts for the purpose of providing assistance for outpatient geriatric clinics and for multipurpose senior centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 695. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act and the Public Health Service Act to provide expanded counseling assistance for the elderly sick and disabled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 696. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide that the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging may make grants to assist older persons adversely affected by natural disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 697. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that the duty to bargain collectively includes bargaining with respect to retirement benefits for retired employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 698. A bill to require recipients of Federal aid to higher education to provide senior citizens with access, on a space available basis, to already scheduled courses and

programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 699. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to eliminate the reduction of railroad retirement annuities by amounts payable as social security benefits in cases of persons who had current connections with the railroad industry, had at least 5 years of service, and had attained the age of 65 as of the effective date of such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 700. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to improve the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment program; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution to invite the Chief Justice of the United States to appear before a joint session of the Congress to report on the state of the judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

[Introduced January 15, 1979]

308. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Army, transmitting notice of the intention of the Departments of the Army and Agriculture to interchange lands at Lake Cumberland project, Kentucky, pursuant to 70 Stat. 656 16 U.S.C. 506a; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, and Public Works and Transportation.

309. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting copies of correspondence sent to the Office of Management and Budget, pursuant to section 310(d)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, and House Administration.

310. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting copies of correspondence sent to the Office of Management and Budget, pursuant to section 310(d)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, and House Administration.

311. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a copy of a letter the Board sent to the Office of Management and Budget appealing the amounts provided for fiscal year 1980, pursuant to section 304(b)(7) of Public Law 93-633; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, and Public Works and Transportation.

312. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on fundamental changes needed to improve the independence and efficiency of the military justice system (FPCD-78-16, October 31, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

313. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on Selective Service System manpower delivery requirements of the Department of Defense (FPCD-79-4, December 14, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

314. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report the Navy's submarine launched ballistic missile force as being at a high level of readiness (LCD-78-429A, December 21, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

315. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on issues concerning Air Force KC-

10A advanced tanker/cargo aircraft (PSAD-79-8, January 5, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

316. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on financial status of major Federal acquisitions September 30, 1978 (PSAD-79-14, January 11, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

317. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report assessing the impact of the Federal Government's effort to stimulate single-family housing construction through the Government National Mortgage Association, Department of Housing and Urban Development (CED-78,155, November 21, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Banking Finance and Urban Affairs.

318. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the Federal Government's role in promoting productivity of State and local governments (GGD-78-104, December 6, 1978); jointly, to the Committee on Government Operations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

319. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on needed improvements in the management of the workplace consultation program by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (HRD-78-155, December 18, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Education and Labor.

320. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on weaknesses in management of Federal Indian programs (CED-78-166, October 31, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Interior and Insular Affairs.

321. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report discussing the origin and nature of reserved water rights on Federal and Indian Reservations, the controversial questions and issues surrounding them, and proposals suggested for resolving them (CED-78-176, November 16, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

322. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the second formal report by the Department on significant unsettled claims against foreign governments by the U.S. Government and its agencies through March 31, 1978, pursuant to a recommendation by the House Committee on Government Operations; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and International Relations.

323. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on recommendations to improve the coordination of population assistance to developing countries by the Department of State and the Agency for International Development (ID-78-54, December 29, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and International Relations.

324. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report recommending that Congress amend the Export Administration Act to be more responsive to U.S. industry by directing that export control management responsibility be centralized in the Department of Commerce (ID-78-60, October 31, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and International Relations.

325. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the needs of the State Department's Office of Inspector General, Foreign Service, to improve its internal evalua-

tion process (ID-78-19, December 6, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and International Relations.

326. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report describing legislative and management conditions that have hindered the Federal Trade Commission's consumer redress activities under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty—Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act (HRD-78-140, October 17, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

327. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the Federal regulation of propane and naphtha (EMD-78-73, October 24, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

328. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report discussing status of the implementation of the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974 (HRD-77-157 November 2, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

329. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on anticipated problems in implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (CED-79-13, December 19, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

330. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on problems in auditing medicare nursing home chains (HRD-78-158, January 9, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

331. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report discussing several ways to make Federal ball decisions fairer and more consistent (GGD-78-105, October 17, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and the Judiciary.

332. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report discussing improvements in efforts of the Legal Services Corporation in providing free civil legal services to the poor (HRD-78-164, November 6, 1978); jointly to the Committees on Government Operations and the Judiciary.

333. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report discussing the need to raise fees in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office because of increased operating costs in this Office (CED-78-163, November 14, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and the Judiciary.

334. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on more effective action by the Environmental Protection Agency needed to enforce industrial compliance with water pollution control discharge permits (CED-78-182, October 17, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Public Works and Transportation.

335. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on status of the Federal Aviation Administration's microwave landing system; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Public Works and Transportation.

336. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report recommending amending the International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act of 1974 to allow more agency discretion in authorizing use of foreign-flag air carriers overseas (LDC-78-235, October 31, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Govern-

ment Operations and Public Works and Transportation.

337. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report discussing the benefits and obstacles concerning septic systems as viable waste water treatment alternatives to central sewage treatment plants (CED-78-168, November 3, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Public Works and Transportation.

338. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report recommending many energy supply and demand options that the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) should pursue as a leader of the electricity sector (EMD-78-91, November 29, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Public Works and Transportation.

339. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the implications if the United States converts to the metric system (CED-78-128A, October 20, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Science and Technology.

340. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report discussing worker adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 to New England workers affected by import competition (HRD-78-153, October 31, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Ways and Means.

341. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the effectiveness of the firm adjustment assistance program administered by the Department of Commerce (ID-78-53, December 21, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Ways and Means.

342. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on liberal deposit requirements of States' social security contributions adversely affected trust funds (HRD-79-14, December 18, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Ways and Means.

343. A letter from the Comptroller General transmitting a report on need for uniform security measures in transporting arms, ammunition, and explosives (LCD-78-237, December 21, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Armed Services, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

344. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report recommending the Labor Department reconsider its approach to employment security automation (HRD-78-169, December 28, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Education and Labor, and Ways and Means.

345. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on 11 studies of projected timber scarcities in the Pacific Northwest (EMD-79-5, December 12, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Agriculture, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

346. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on a Federal strategy to help improve medical and dental care in prisons and jails (GGD-78-96, December 22, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the Judiciary.

347. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on four energy conservation programs for fiscal year 1977 (EMD-78-81, November 21, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

348. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report

on the Asian Development Bank in establishing an independent review and evaluation system of its programs and activities (ID-78-49, October 18, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and International Relations.

349. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the Federal Government's severance pay programs and unemployment insurance (FPCD-78-68, December 7, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Armed Services, Post Office and Civil Service, and Ways and Means.

350. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the United States and international energy issues (EMD-78-105, December 18, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, International Relations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

351. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a copy of the memorandum of understanding between the Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency concerning epidemiological research on the health effects of low-level ionizing radiation, pursuant to section 5(b) of Public Law 95-601; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

352. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report on the use of contractors, consultants, and the National Laboratories, pursuant to section 11 of Public Law 95-601; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

353. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the 14th report on abnormal occurrences at licensed nuclear facilities, pursuant to section 208 of Public Law 93-348; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

354. A letter from the Chairman, Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on Reactor Safeguards on the Commission's safety research program, pursuant to section 29 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (91 Stat. 1483); jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

355. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report on insurance coverage of diplomatic missions to the United States, pursuant to section 510(1) of Public Law 95-148; jointly, to the Committees on International Relations, and Appropriations.

356. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on environmental problems with U.S. overseas military activities (CED-78-175, October 16, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Armed Services.

357. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the readiness of the Navy's submarine launched ballistic missile force (LCD-78-429, December 21, 1978); jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, and Government Operations.

## 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:

[Introduced January 15, 1979]

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 701. A bill to amend the Legal Services Corporation Act to provide legal assistance to older persons in connection with

their participation in certain health insurance and medical assistance programs under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 702. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to add a requirement that the comprehensive State plan include provisions for attention to the special problems of prevention, treatment, and other aspects of crimes against the elderly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 703. A bill to amend various laws relating to civil rights to extend their protection to the elderly, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 704. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for adjustment in the dollar limitations for purposes of the retirement income credit in order to make the tax benefits accorded to retirement income comparable to those accorded to social security income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 705. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for Federal participation in the costs of the social security program, with a substantial increase in the contribution and benefit base and with appropriate reductions in social security taxes to reflect the Federal Government's participation in such costs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 706. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide in certain cases for an exchange of credits between the old age, survivors, and disability insurance system and the civil service retirement system so as to enable individuals who have coverage under both systems to obtain maximum benefits based on their combined service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 707. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 708. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that all benefits based upon the attainment of age will be payable at age 60, subject to actuarial reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 709. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 710. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that renewal commissions, received by a retired insurance agent from life insurance policies which were sold by him before his retirement, shall not be taken into account in determining his net earnings from self-employment for purposes of the earnings test; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 711. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the automatic cost-of-living increases in benefits which are authorized thereunder may be made on a semiannual basis (rather than only on an annual basis as at present); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 712. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to require that procedures be established for the expedited replacement of undelivered benefit checks, to require that decisions on benefit claims be made within specified periods, and to require that payment of benefits on approved claims begin promptly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 713. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to direct the Secretary, in determining the extent to which the value of an individual's home is excludable for purposes of establishing his or her eligibil-

ity for supplemental security income benefits, to take into account regional variations in the market prices of homes and to make periodic adjustments reflecting changes in land and home values; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 714. A bill to amend part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment for emergency inpatient hospital services furnished outside the United States, to a qualified individual whose principal residence is within the United States, without regard to where the emergency occurred; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 715. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to taxpayers who contribute the right to use certain real property to charitable organizations for outpatient geriatric clinics or for multipurpose senior centers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 716. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat the amounts paid for custodial care by institutions of certain dependents as amounts paid for medical care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 717. A bill to provide joint and survivors' annuity benefits under private pension plans based upon the participant's vested benefit; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 718. A bill to increase alternatives to institutionalization for senior citizens; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 719. A bill to establish within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a Home Health Clearinghouse to provide elderly persons with a single place where they can obtain complete information on the Federal health programs available to them, and to create within the Department an Assistant Secretary for Elderly Health with responsibility for all health and health-related matters involving the elderly; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 720. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the updating of safety provisions in skilled nursing facilities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 721. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require automatic sprinkler systems in all nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities certified for participation in the medicare or medicaid program, and to provide for direct low-interest Federal loans to assist such facilities in constructing or purchasing and installing automatic sprinkler systems; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 722. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed (registered) nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 723. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the medicare program for occupational therapy services, whether furnished as a part of home health services or otherwise; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 724. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove all limits on the number of home health visits for which payment may be made under both part A and part B (eliminating the requirement of prior hospitalization in the case of home health care under part A), to include additional types of services as home health care, and for other purposes; jointly,

to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 725. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for the cutting and removal of corns, warts, and calluses and the reduction of club nails; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 726. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act for the purpose of including outpatient rehabilitation services among the benefits of the medicare program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 727. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to the types of transportation for patients which may be included in the definition of medical and other health services under such title; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 728. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for certain diagnostic tests and examinations given for the detection of breast cancer; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 729. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include, as a home health service, nutritional counseling provided by or under the supervision of a registered dietitian; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 730. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the medicare program for certain services performed by chiropractors; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROSE:

H.R. 731. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide that milk shall continue to be supported at not less than 80 per centum of the parity price for milk until October 1, 1981, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT (for himself and Mr. SYMMS):

H.R. 732. A bill to repeal the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT:

H.R. 733. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to eliminate certain provisions relating to private carriage of letters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 734. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income \$1,000 of interest on savings in the case of an individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 735. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income \$2,000 of interest on savings in the case of an individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 736. A bill to repeal the earnings limitation of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 737. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to repeal the provision for the establishment of Professional Standards Review Organizations to review services covered under the medicare and medicaid programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT (for himself, Mr. SYMMS, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 738. A bill to repeal the Occupational Safety and Health Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RUDD (for himself, Mr. MADRIGAN, and Mr. DEVINE):

H.R. 739. A bill to repeal the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1007); to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. SANTINI:

H.R. 740. A bill to amend the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 for the purpose of enhancing the development of geothermal resources situated beneath Federal lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 741. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the label on certain food products to disclose the total sugar content thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SEIBERLING:

H.R. 742. A bill to provide that certain cost-of-living and other increased benefits received under title II of the Social Security Act will not be considered as income for purposes of determining eligibility and the amount of benefits of participants in the food stamp program and for purposes of determining eligibility and the amount of benefits of participants in certain programs concerning surplus agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 743. A bill to provide that social security benefit increases occurring after May 1977 shall not be considered as income or resources for the purposes of determining the eligibility for or amount of assistance which any individual or family is provided under certain Federal housing laws; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 744. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to make certain that individuals otherwise eligible for medicaid benefits do not lose such eligibility, or have the amount of such benefits reduced, because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 745. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit restraints of trade in the transportation of petroleum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 746. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit the suppression of certain technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 747. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to require that procedures be established for the expedited replacement of undelivered benefit checks, to require that decisions on benefit claims be made within specified periods and to require that payment of benefits on approved claims begin promptly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 748. A bill to assist in the handling of reserves of agricultural commodities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 749. A bill to repeal the 1976 Official Standards for Grades of Carcass Beef; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 750. A bill to authorize loans for study at nonprofit institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 751. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to regulate and prevent multiple taxation of certain kinds of income; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself, Mr. CONTE, and Mr. McDADE):

H.R. 752. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it a Federal offense to kill a Small Business Administration employee engaged in the performance of his official duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself, Mr. CONTE, and Mrs. FENWICK):

H.R. 753. A bill relating to the loading and unloading in the transportation of perish-

ables and exempt commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 754. A bill to require that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part of imported meat be subjected to certain tests and that such meat or products be identified as having been imported; to require the inspection of imported dairy products and that such products comply with certain minimum standards of sanitation; to require that the cost of conducting such tests, inspections, and identification procedures on imported meat and meat food products and on dairy products, as the case may be, be borne by the exporters of such articles; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 755. A bill to require biennial reports to Congress on the effectiveness of Government programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 756. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require that an annual report on the effects of inflation (or deflation) on the Federal income tax be transmitted to the Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 757. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual who applies for supplemental security income benefits on the basis of disability shall be considered presumptively disabled if he has received social security or supplemental security income benefits as a disabled individual within the preceding 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STENHOLM:

H.R. 758. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide flexibility in the application of standards to rural hospitals; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STOKES:

H.R. 759. A bill to require that discharge certificates issued to members of the Armed Forces not indicate the conditions or reasons for discharge, to limit the separation of enlisted members under conditions other than honorable, and to improve the procedures for the review of discharges and dismissals; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 760. A bill to require that any person holding a federally related home mortgage shall provide certain services and follow certain procedures before instituting foreclosure proceedings with respect to such mortgage; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 761. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a Division of Minority Mental Health Programs within the National Institute of Mental Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 762. A bill to establish a program providing financial assistance to low- and moderate-income households with regard to utility costs incurred by such households; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 763. A bill to prohibit psychosurgery in federally connected health care facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 764. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that benefits under the supplemental security income program shall be in amounts equal at least to the poverty level, to allow each spouse in an eligible couple to receive such benefits in his or her own right, to reduce from 65 to 60 the age of eligibility for such benefits, to provide an effective method for replacing lost or stolen benefit checks, and to make various other improvements in the administration of such programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 765. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to remove the present ceiling on the contribution and benefit base with a partial exemption from social security taxes for low-income workers, to increase the minimum benefit, to provide full benefits at a reduced age for members of groups with less than average life expectancy, to repeal the earnings test, to provide mandatory coverage for Federal employees, and to make other improvements in the old-age survivors, and disability insurance programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 766. A bill to amend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 to establish an Economic Stabilization Board, to stabilize prices, wages, rents, and interest rates at levels prevailing on the date of enactment of these amendments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 767. A bill to stabilize prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, dividends, interest rates, and other economic transfers; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 768. A bill to provide for the payment of losses incurred as a result of the ban on the use of the chemical Tris in apparel, fabric, yarn or fiber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUDDS:

H.R. 769. A bill to amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to extend price controls on domestically produced crude oil for a period of 24 months; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SYMMS (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. McDONALD):

H.R. 770. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMMS (for himself, Mr. McDONALD, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 771. A bill to repeal the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 772. A bill to amend section 1332 of title 28, United States Code, to grant jurisdiction to the district courts to enforce any custody order of a State court against a parent who, in contravention of such order, takes a child to another State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 773. A bill to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to manufacture, distribute, and sell trademarked soft drink products are lawful under the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 774. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of service pensions to veterans of World War I and the surviving spouses and children of such veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 775. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the limitations on the deduction of expenditures by farmers for clearing land; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 776. A bill providing that certain foreign losses which were economically incurred before December 31, 1975, will not be subject to the loss recapture rules of the Tax Reform Act of 1976; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

H.R. 777. A bill to extend the benefits of Federal labor relations acts to public employees and their employers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 778. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a beneficiary shall (if otherwise qualified) be entitled to a prorated benefit for the month in

which he (or the insured individual) dies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 779. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make it clear that every beneficiary is entitled to apply the monthly earnings test (under the amendment made by section 303 of the Social Security Amendments of 1977) in at least 1 year after 1978; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 780. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish a uniform procedure for congressional review of agency rules which may be contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent, to expand opportunities for public participation in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 781. A bill to improve the level of nutrition of households which participate in the food stamp program by authorizing the use of food stamps only to purchase nutritious foods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 782. A bill to forbid the use of quotas to deny opportunities in education or employment; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. WAMPLER:

H.R. 783. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, relating to energy impacted public roads; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 784. A bill to amend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to extend the authorizations of appropriations contained in such act; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. WEISS:

H.R. 785. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to partially exclude interest from savings from the gross income of certain taxpayers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEISS (for himself, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. ROSENTHAL):

H.R. 786. A bill to provide authority for the President to stabilize prices, wages, interest rates, and corporate dividends; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WEISS (for himself, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. GARCIA, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. ZEFERETTI):

H.R. 787. A bill to provide that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may not approve any application for rental increases in federally assisted housing unless the amount of such increase is permitted under State and local law; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WEISS (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON):

H.R. 788. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to require reporting by certain employee associations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WEISS (for himself, Mr. BEDDELL, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FISH, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. RICHMOND, and Mr. WEAVER):

H.R. 789. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to modify certain statutory limitations on the amount of financial protection required with respect to nuclear incidents, to remove the statutory limitations on the aggregate liability for a single nuclear incident, to limit the financial obligations of the United States with respect to such incidents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WEISS (for himself, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr.

GUYER, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. JENRETTE, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 790. A bill to provide that ionization smoke detectors shall bear a label specifying that they contain radioactive materials; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEISS (for himself, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. SOLARZ, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 791. A bill to provide that ionization smoke detectors containing any radioactive isotope shall be considered banned hazardous substances subject to the prohibitions of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEISS (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. GARCIA, and Mr. MOAKLEY):

H.R. 792. A bill to amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1974 to prohibit the transportation of radioactive materials in densely populated areas; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 793. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to acquire certain private and State-owned lands in Texas, in exchange for Government-owned lands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 794. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide additional consultation and education to employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 795. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to exempt employers of 10 or fewer regular employees, to require the issuance of warnings to employers of 25 or fewer regular employees for the first instance violations, and to bar the assessment of penalties where fewer than 10 violations are cited; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 796. A bill to amend and supplement the acreage limitation and residency provisions of the Federal reclamation laws, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 797. A bill to permit the Tigua Indian Tribe of Texas to file with the U.S. Court of Claims any claim of such tribe for compensation for lands allegedly taken from such tribe by the United States without the payment of adequate compensation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 798. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 799. A bill to amend section 106 of title 4 of the United States Code relating to State taxation of the income or residents of another State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 800. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the issuance of nonimmigrant visas to certain aliens entering the United States to perform services or labor of a temporary or seasonal nature under specific contracts of employment and fair employment conditions; to require an immigrant alien to maintain a permanent residence as a condition for entering and remaining as an immigrant of the United States; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 801. A bill to eliminate the offset against social security benefits in the case

of spouses and surviving spouses receiving certain Government pensions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 802. A bill to extend from 8 months to 24 months the period in which domesticated animals may pasture in foreign countries and be accorded duty-free status upon reentry into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 803. A bill to establish a method whereby the Congress (acting in accordance with specified procedures) may prevent the adoption by the executive branch of rules or regulations which are contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent or which go beyond the mandate of the legislation which they are designed to implement; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 804. A bill to amend section 907 of title 37, United States Code, relating to pay and allowances of enlisted members of the uniformed services who are appointed officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 805. A bill to provide a basic allowance for quarters for certain members of the armed services while on field or sea duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 806. A bill to establish a National Zoological Foundation; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 807. A bill to include in the definition of law enforcement officer contained in title 5, United States Code, employees whose duties include both the investigation, apprehension, or detention of criminals and the protection of human lives and property; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 808. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget of 1974 to require the Congressional Budget Office to prepare economic impact statements in connection with legislation reported by congressional committees and in connection with rules and regulations proposed by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 809. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 60 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 810. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax-saving incentives for savings accounts established for the purpose of purchasing a home; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 811. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the use of methanol as an alternative fuel for motor vehicles by allowing the rapid amortization of facilities producing methanol and by providing that fuels which are at least 10 percent methanol will not be subject to the Federal excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 812. A bill to assist former spouses of Federal employees in obtaining court-ordered payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITEHURST (for himself and Mr. Roe):

H.R. 813. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for State and local public utility taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 814. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to change the method of computing retired pay of certain enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 815. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to change the method of computing retired pay of certain enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 816. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to permit members

of the Reserves and the National Guard to receive retired pay at age 55 for nonregular service under chapter 67 of that title; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 817. A bill to provide retirement annuities for certain widows of members of the uniformed services who died before the effective date of the Survivor Benefit Plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 818. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to authorize family separation allowance for members in the pay grade of E-4 and below with dependents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 819. A bill to provide for the advance payment of station housing allowances for members of the uniformed services assigned overseas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 820. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide financial assistance to medical facilities for treatment of certain aliens; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 821. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to credit time spent in the Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II as creditable service for civil service retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 822. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide an alternative method for computing dependency and indemnity compensation in order to insure that in certain instances the survivors of deceased veterans receive an amount of compensation equal to that to which they would have been entitled if such veterans had been civil service employees killed while performing job-related functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 823. A bill to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to permit certain service-connected disabled veterans who are retired members of the uniformed services to receive compensation concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California:

H.R. 824. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, relating to transportation of mail on U.S. vessels; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 825. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to require the furnishing of certain information in connection with the solicitation of charitable contributions by mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 826. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide that the U.S. Postal Service shall be subject to certain provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 827. A bill to establish dispute resolution procedures and an arbitration board to settle disputes between organizations of supervisors and other managerial personnel and the U.S. Postal Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 828. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any individual may elect (on an annual basis) to contribute to a private retirement plan rather than participating in the social security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 829. A bill to require that specific alien and citizenship status information be provided prior to the issuance of a social security card, to require that social security cards which cannot be duplicated be issued, to require that these cards be presented to employers by prospective employees before obtaining employment, to provide penalties against employers for violating provisions of the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 830. A bill to provide that elderly persons residing in dwelling units receiving Federal assistance shall be provided with certain rights in the lease agreements between the elderly persons and the owners of the units; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 831. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Long Island Sound Heritage in the States of Connecticut and New York; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 832. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for contributions to an educational fund for the benefit of the taxpayer's children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 833. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 834. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional itemized deduction for individuals who rent their principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 835. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual an income tax deduction for the expenses of traveling to and from work by means of mass transportation facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 836. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals a deduction for certain social security taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 837. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend the imposition of interest and to prohibit the imposition of a penalty for failure to pay tax on underpayments of tax resulting from erroneous advice given in writing by the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 838. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain individuals whose employers make contributions to pension plans a deduction for their contributions to employer pension funds and to allow certain individuals to establish modified individual retirement plans when the employer-employee pension contributions are small; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 839. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction in computing gross income for theft losses sustained by individuals, for certain amounts paid to protect against theft, for medical expenses caused by criminal conduct, and for funeral expenses of victims of crime; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 840. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that pensions paid to retired policemen or firemen or their dependents, or to the widows or other survivors or deceased policemen or firemen, shall not be subject to the income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 841. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$5,000 of retirement income received by a taxpayer under a public retirement system or any other system if the taxpayer is at least 65 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 842. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on deposits in certain savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 843. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction or credit against tax to individuals and corporations for certain expenses incurred in the conversion of pilot lights to a system of manual ignition in certain gas appliances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 844. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional itemized deduction for taxicab fares paid by disabled individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 845. A bill to provide payments to States for public elementary and secondary education and to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. WON PAT:

H.R. 846. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the number of appointments to the service academies to which the Delegate in Congress from Guam is entitled; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 847. A bill to provide Federal assistance to cities with high concentrations of foreign-born persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 848. A bill to waive the visa requirements for aliens visiting Guam for not more than 15 days; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 849. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the pension plan reserves of a life insurance company shall include amounts allocable to certain trusts forming part of a pension, profit sharing, or stock bonus plan all of the participants of which are residents of Guam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 850. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that disability insurance benefits shall be financed from general revenues rather than through the imposition of employment and self-employment taxes as at present, to adjust the rates of such taxes for old-age and survivors insurance and hospital insurance purposes, to provide for reductions in the amount of such disability benefits to take account of the recipient's need as determined on the basis of his family income, to improve disability determination procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 851. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to facilitate compliance by simplifying the requirements imposed, to reduce regulatory burdens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 852. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to provide privacy protection for consumers using electronic funds transfer services; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 853. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 854. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; and that a fixed percentage of 1 percent of Federal budget outlays each year shall be used for the reduction of the national debt; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 855. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; and that a fixed percentage of 2 percent of Federal budget outlays each year shall be used for

the reduction of the national debt; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 856. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; and that a fixed percentage of 3 percent of Federal budget outlays each year shall be used for the reduction of the national debt; to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 857. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress, and that, at the termination of a declaration of war or economic necessity declared by Congress, a fixed percentage of 2 percent of Federal Budget Outlays each year shall be used for the reduction of the national debt to the level of the debt before the declaration; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 858. A bill to amend the United States Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to limit the total of all Federal expenditures and outlays to 20 percent of gross national product after September 30, 1982, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 859. A bill to amend the United States Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to limit after September 30, 1982, the total of all Federal expenditures and outlays for a given fiscal year to 20 percent of gross national product for the previous fiscal year, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; and to phase in the discipline steadily during the interim years; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 860. A bill to amend the United States Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to limit the total of all Federal expenditures and outlays to 20 percent of gross national product after September 30, 1983, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 861. A bill to amend the United States Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to limit after September 30, 1983, the total of all Federal expenditures and outlays for a given fiscal year to 20 percent of gross national product for the previous fiscal year, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress, and to phase in the discipline steadily during the interim years; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 862. A bill to amend the United States Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to limit the total of all Federal expenditures and outlays to 20 percent of gross national product after September 30, 1984, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 863. A bill to amend the United States Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to limit after September 30, 1984, the total of all Federal expenditures and outlays for a given fiscal year to 20 percent of gross national product for the previous fiscal year, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress, and to phase in the discipline steadily during the interim years; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 864. A bill to amend the United States

Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to set a maximum percentage of 7 percent by which Federal expenditures and new budget authority could increase from any one fiscal year to the next fiscal year, except in time of war or in time of economic necessity declared by Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 865. A bill to amend the United States Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to set a maximum percentage of 8 percent by which Federal expenditures and new budget authority could increase from any one fiscal year to the next fiscal year, except in time of war or in time of economic necessity declared by Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 866. A bill to amend the United States Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to set a maximum percentage of 9 percent by which Federal expenditures and new budget authority could increase from any one fiscal year to the next fiscal year, except in time of war or in time of economic necessity declared by Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 867. A bill to amend the United States Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to set a maximum percentage of 10 percent by which Federal expenditures and new budget authority could increase from any one fiscal year to the next fiscal year, except in time of war or in time of economic necessity declared by Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 868. A bill to amend the United States Code (relating to congressional budget and fiscal operations) to set a maximum percentage of 11 percent by which Federal expenditures and new budget authority could increase from any one fiscal year to the next fiscal year, except in time of war or in time of economic necessity declared by Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 869. A bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of handguns, in any manner affecting interstate or foreign commerce except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, licensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, and pistol clubs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 870. A bill to prohibit commercial flights by supersonic aircraft into or over the United States until certain findings are made by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and by the Secretary of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 871. A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 26, United States Code, to allow a deduction to tenants of houses or apartments for their proportionate share of the taxes and interest paid by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 872. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 873. A bill to encourage increased use of public transit systems by amending chapter 1 of title 26, United States Code, to allow a credit against individual income taxes for funds expended by a taxpayer for payment of public transit fares from his or her residence to his or her place of employment and from his or her place of employment to his or her residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 874. A bill to amend title 42, United States Code, chapter 7, subchapter II to

reduce from 20 to 5 years the length of time a divorced woman's marriage to an insured individual must have lasted in order for her to qualify for wife's or widow's benefits on his wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 875. A bill to provide a penalty for unlawful assault upon policemen, firemen, and other law enforcement personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 876. A bill to provide for the personal safety of those persons engaged in furthering the foreign intelligence operations of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 877. A bill to amend section 700 of title 18, United States Code, relating to desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 878. A bill to provide that pay adjustments for Members of Congress may take effect no earlier than the beginning of the Congress next following the Congress in which they are approved; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 879. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the widow of a veteran after age 60 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 880. A bill to provide for national cemeteries in the central west coast area of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 881. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax incentives for the modification of certain facilities and vehicles so as to remove architectural and transportation barriers to the handicapped and elderly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 882. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that a burial plot or crypt shall be excluded from an individual's resources in determining his or her eligibility for SSI (and medicaid) benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 883. A bill to amend part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reduce the inpatient hospital deductible under the medicare program to its 1978 level; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZEFERETTI:

H.R. 884. A bill to provide assistance for the construction, acquisition, and renovation of State and local prison facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Introduced January 15, 1979]

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 885. A bill for the relief of the Continental Chemiste Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 886. A bill for the relief of Modern Life and Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 887. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Berwick and Alexander Berwick, her husband; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 888. A bill for the relief of Chunchal Letasz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 889. A bill for the relief of Naomi Chiu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 890. A bill for the relief of Yick Bong Au Yeung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 891. A bill for the relief of Barbara

Laws Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 892. A bill for the relief of Ramona Castro Flores Vda. de Guzman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 893. A bill for the relief of Ellen and Horst Bledung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR.:

H.R. 894. A bill for the relief of Gina Marie S. Hernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 895. A bill for the relief of Maria Auxillio Arrieta Davila; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 896. A bill for the relief of Joseph J. Andrews; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 897. A bill for the relief of P. S. Seymour-Heath; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 898. A bill for the relief of Rodney L. Herold and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 899. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wayne Ogburn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 900. A bill for the relief of Grace Maria Salazar Santos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 901. A bill for the relief of John A. Townsley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H.R. 902. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy S. Eaton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 903. A bill for the relief of Leticia Tongohan Pellerin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 904. A bill for the relief of Paul Sakwa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 905. A bill for the relief of Richard B. Port; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 906. A bill for the relief of Grace M. Caporino, Pamela Caporino, and Melanie Caporino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 907. A bill for the relief of Louis Rizzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOUNTAIN:

H.R. 908. A bill for the relief of Rosario M. Stanell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEDORN:

H.R. 909. A bill for the relief of Stefano de Asarta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 910. A bill for the relief of Simon Marriott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 911. A bill for the relief of Francisco da Conturbia-Rota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 912. A bill for the relief of Mordechai Dror; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 913. A bill for the relief of Joseph P. Mahady; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 914. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ching W. Tang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

H.R. 915. A bill for the relief of Dr. Emmanuel Najera Macaraeg and his wife, Aurora C. Macaraeg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 916. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ricardo B. Maddela and his wife, Dr. Zenaida Andaya Maddela; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 917. A bill for the relief of Dr. Kok Liang Tan and his wife, Gloria Siao Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H.R. 918. A bill for the relief of Maryrose and Rosemary Evangelista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

H.R. 919. A bill for the relief of Camille Joseph Paul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 920. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Placer County, Calif., to Mrs. Edna C. Marshall, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 921. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to rectify a public land transaction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 922. A bill for the relief of Felipe B. Manalo and Maria Monita A. Manalo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAZEN:

H.R. 923. A bill for the relief of Raul Lopez Maldonado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOSTMAYER:

H.R. 924. A bill for the relief of Frank Ciccarone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 925. A bill for the relief of Leah MI Cohen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 926. A bill for the relief of Vassilios Stamatacos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 927. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ka Chun Wong, and his wife, Marilyn Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENT:

H.R. 928. A bill for the relief of Antonio Lopez Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 929. A bill for the relief of Eun Kyung Cho and Hei Kyung Cho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 930. A bill for the relief of the New York Institute of Technology; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 931. A bill for the relief of Norman Shubinsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 932. A bill for the relief of Doris Mauri Coonrad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL of New York:

H.R. 933. A bill for the relief of GFM Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of California:

H.R. 934. A bill for the relief of Brian Hall and Vera W. Hall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 935. A bill for the relief of Jesse Kuo Tang and Sharon Kuo Tang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 936. A bill for the relief of Kit Tung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.R. 937. A bill for the relief of Doctor Orlando Fusilero Bravo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 938. A bill for the relief of Doctor Kok Liang Tan and his wife, Glorio Siao Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 939. A bill for the relief of Henry Sherman Ochshorn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 940. A bill for the relief of Elsie Stevens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 941. A bill for the relief of Neil R. Fairbanks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 942. A bill for the relief of Helga M. Methena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEED:

H.R. 943. A bill for the relief of Lystra Umilta Downs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STENHOLM:

H.R. 944. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ricardo Mateo Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 945. A bill for the relief of Reverend Harold A. Kirchenbauer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 946. A bill for the relief of Maria Estela Sims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 947. A bill to direct the Secretary of the department in which the U.S. Coast Guard is operating to cause the vessel *Bomar* to be documented as a vessel of the United States so as to be entitled to engage in the coastwise trade; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 948. A bill for the relief of Maria Corazon Samtoy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 949. A bill for the relief of Welita F. Sebastian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 950. A bill for the relief of Jordao Rodrigues Da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES (by request):

H.R. 951. A bill for the relief of Dong Hwan Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 952. A bill for the relief of Phyllis T. Pontrelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H. Res. 44. Resolution to refer the bill for the relief of P. S. Seymour-Heath to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

[Introduced January 15, 1979]

12. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to the award of a Medal of Honor to Anthony Casamento; to the Committee on Armed Services.

13. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, relative to the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

14. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Guam, relative to air service by All Nippon Airway to Guam; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

[Introduced January 15, 1979]

1. By the SPEAKER: Petition of The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., relative to Congress implementing certain policy positions adopted by the Association at their annual meeting; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2. Also, petition of Birmingham Audubon Society, Birmingham, Ala., relative to approving the President's veto of the Public Works Bill, opposing certain uneconomic water projects; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3. Also, petition of city council of Philadelphia, Pa., relative to awarding contract for rehabilitation of the U.S.S.R. *Saratoga* to the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

4. Also, petition of board of supervisors of Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis., relative to the Humphrey-Hawkins bill; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

5. Also, petition of American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, Inc., New York, N.Y., relative to second language learning in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6. Also, petition of the board of supervisors of the county of Los Angeles, Calif., relative to policy guidelines for new legislation in-

volving administration of State-Federal programs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

7. Also, petition of the village board of trustees, Green Island, N.Y., relative to requesting that future State and Federal mandated programs be funded by the mandating body; to the Committee on Government Operations.

8. Also, petition of town board, Babylon, N.Y., relative to renewal of Antirecession Funds under title II of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976; to the Committee on Government Operations.

9. Also, petition of the town board of Smithtown, N.Y., relative to renewal of Antirecession Funds under the Public Works Employment Act of 1976; to the Committee on Government Operations.

10. Also, petition of the town board of Southold, N.Y., relative to renewal of Antirecession Funds under the Public Works Employment Act of 1976; to the Committee on Government Operations.

11. Also, petition of the town board of East Hampton, N.Y., relative to renewal of Antirecession Funds authorization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

12. Also, petition of Hudson County Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Jersey City, N.J., relative to supporting the Federal Antirecession urban aid programs for economically depressed cities; to the Committee on Government Operations.

13. Also, petition of Valinupo J. Ala'ilima, Pago Pago, American Samoa, relative to alleged election fraud on American Samoa; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

14. Also, petition of the council, city of New York, N.Y., relative to funds for rehabilitation of Ellis Island, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

15. Also, petition of the assembly of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, Soldotna, Alaska, relative to opposing the use of the Antiquities Act of 1906 to effect land withdrawals by Presidential Executive order creating national monuments in Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

16. Also, petition of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest, relative to lasting peace; to the Committee on International Relations.

17. Also, petition of Michael H. O'Keefe, Chairman, Delegation to the Republic of China, Southern Legislators Conference of the Council of State Governments, New Orleans, La., relative to China; to the Committee on International Relations.

18. Also, petition of the 1978 Winter Camp at Lake Texoma Resort, Norman, Okla., relative to China; to the Committee on International Relations.

19. Also, petition of the Holy Synod of the Church of Cyprus, relative to human rights in Cyprus; to the Committee on International Relations.

20. Also, petition of the Italian-American Labor Council, Inc., New York, N.Y., relative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to the Committee on International Relations.

21. Also, petition of the board of Alderman, city of Somerville, Mass., relative to continuing the Caspar alcohol education program; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

22. Also, petition of the city council, Philadelphia, Pa., relative to drug laws; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

23. Also, petition of the General Assembly of the Orthodox Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., relative to abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

24. Also, petition of Women in Communications, Inc. Austin Tex., relative to citizens' rights under the first and fourth amendments to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

25. Also, petition of Mr. Clifford Barrister,

New York, N.Y., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

26. Also, petition of Walter F. Gibbs, commissioner for boating, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, Reno, Pa., relative to the use of Federal taxes on motor fuels and gasoline used in recreational motorboats for maintenance of boating related projects; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

27. Also, petition of the Puerto Rico Manufacturers Association, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, relative to holding down shipping transportation costs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

28. Also, petition of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., New York, N.Y. (relative to making Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday a Federal holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

29. Also, petition of the Young Crusaders, First United Methodist Church, Lafayette, La., relative to designation of their organization as U.S. missionaries; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

30. Also, petition of the council, the city of New York, N.Y., relative to funds for major improvements in New York Harbor; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

31. Also, petition of the Urban Area Citizens' Advisory Committee of the Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments, Toledo, Ohio, relative to Federal-aid interstate funds for the Ohio Turnpike; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

32. Also, petition of New Haven Minority Contractors Assistance Associates, Inc., relative to alleged discriminatory practices against minority contractors; to the Committee on Small Business.

33. Also, petition of Richard W. (Dick) Rylander, Sacramento, Calif., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

34. Also, petition of the Jefferson County Association of Retired School Employee Charles Town, W. Va., relative to inflation, ethics, and crime; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and the Judiciary.

35. Also, petition of The American Legion, National Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., relative to reaffirming their support for the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

[Submitted January 18, 1979]

358. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting five reports of violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act, pursuant to section 3679(1)(2) of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

359. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting his review of the deferrals and revised deferrals of budget authority contained in the message from the President dated December 12, 1978 (H. Doc. No. 96-4), pursuant to section 1014 (b) and (c) of Public Law 93-344 [H. Doc. No. 96-36]; to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

360. A letter from the commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, transmitting the annual report for fiscal year 1978 on military construction contracts awarded by the Navy on other than a competitive bid basis to the lowest responsible bidder, and the top 10

architect-engineer firms, pursuant to section 604 of Public Law 95-82; to the Committee on Armed Services.

361. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the second annual report on the urban home-steading program, pursuant to section 810(e) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

362. A letter from the president and chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on loan, guarantee, and insurance transactions supported by Eximbank during October and November 1978 to Communist countries; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

363. A letter from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report on the policy for retiring and replacing general-purpose motor vehicles, pursuant to section 455 of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

364. A letter from the Executive Secretary to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting proposed final administrative and technical regulations for the basic educational opportunity grant program, pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

365. A letter from the Director, National Institute of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the final report of the Panel for the Review of Laboratory and Center Operations, pursuant to section 405(f)(3)(B)(iii) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (90 Stat. 2229); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

366. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the activities of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy for the period January 1977 through September 1978, pursuant to section 8(a) of Public Law 93-400; to the Committee on Government Operations.

367. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the disposal of surplus Federal real property for park, recreation, and historic monument purposes during fiscal year 1978, pursuant to section 203(o) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

368. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting a report on the disposal of surplus Federal real property for historic monument purposes during fiscal 1978, pursuant to section 203(o) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

369. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration, transmitting a report on the Department's disposal of foreign excess property during fiscal year 1978, pursuant to section 404(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

370. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Administrative Services, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report on the Department's disposal of foreign excess property during fiscal year 1978, pursuant to section 404(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

371. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, transmitting notice of a proposed new records system for the Drug Enforcement Administration, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

372. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration, transmitting notice of a proposed new records system for the Department's Executive Secretariat and changes to an existing records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

373. A letter from the Deputy Director for Administration, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting notice of seven new records systems and amendments to two existing systems, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

374. A letter from the Sergeant at Arms, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting his annual report of funds drawn by him, the application and disbursement of the sums, and balances remaining in his hands as of January 15, 1979, pursuant to section 7 of the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 646); to the Committee on House Administration.

375. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting financial statements of the Colorado River Basin project for fiscal year 1978, pursuant to section 404 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

376. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, transmitting a report on cancellations of debts of Indians and Indian tribes owed to the United States, covering fiscal year 1978, pursuant to the act of July 1, 1932 (48 Stat. 564); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

377. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting notice that certification has been made to the General Accounting Office of the payment of judgments entered in docket Nos. 15-E, 29-C, and 338, *The Pottawatomie Tribe of Indians and Related Cases v. The United States*; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

378. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting notice that certification has been made to the General Accounting Office of the payment of judgments entered in docket No. 315, *The Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, etc. v. The United States*; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

379. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report reviewing various aspects of the U.S. role in maintaining the security of the Republic of Korea, pursuant to section 668 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on International Relations.

380. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a list of proposed training requirements for fiscal year 1979 under the international military education and training program scheduled to be conducted outside the United States, pursuant to section 542 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (90 Stat. 732); to the Committee on International Relations.

381. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting recommendations for redirection of the Northeast corridor improvement project; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

382. A letter from the Administrator, Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting the 1978 annual report on electric utility rate design and energy management initiatives, pursuant to section 206 of Public Law 94-385; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

383. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report concerning the effectiveness of cigarette labeling, current practices and methods of cigarette advertising and promotion, and recommendations for legislation pursuant to section 8(b) of the Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

384. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, pursuant to section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

385. A letter from the Chairman and members, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting an update on the Commission's report on the status of women and minorities in television, pursuant to section 104(b) of Public Law 95-315, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

386. A letter from the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting a policy statement adopted by the Board regarding expanded rulemaking procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

387. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting a report on all judgments rendered during fiscal year 1978, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

388. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report on scientific and professional positions at the Library of Congress during calendar year 1978, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

389. A letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of liabilities and other financial commitments of the U.S. Government as of September 30, 1978, pursuant to section 402 of Public Law 89-809; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

390. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Unemployment Compensation, transmitting the interim report of the Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

391. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the Navstar Global Positioning System (PSAD-79-16, Jan. 17, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

392. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the Office of Education's process for establishing school eligibility to apply for participation in Federal aid programs (HRD-78-120, Jan. 17, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Education and Labor.

393. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the Nation's petroleum refining capacity (EMD-78-77, Jan. 15, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

394. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on minority set-aside provisions for local public works projects (CED-79-9, Jan. 16, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Public Works and Transportation.

395. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on techniques used in other countries to provide adjusting assistance to workers, firms, and communities affected by disruptions caused by increased imports (ID-78-43, Jan. 18, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Ways and Means.

396. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the Social Security Administration's efforts to recover overpayments to retirement, survivors, and disability insurance beneficiaries (HRD-79-31, Jan. 17, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Ways and Means.

397. A letter from the Secretary of Health,

Education, and Welfare, transmitting a copy of the report on the need for and feasibility of establishing an American Indian school of medicine, pursuant to section 601 of Public Law 94-437; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

398. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting recommendations for a program to assure that individuals employed on the Outer Continental Shelf are properly trained to operate or supervise pollution-prevention equipment, pursuant to section 607 of Public Law 95-372; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

399. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Railway Association, transmitting justifications for (1), a 1979 supplemental appropriation (2), a 1980 appropriation for administrative expenses and (3), additional appropriations for purchase of ConRail securities; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Appropriations.

400. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the final report on the advantages and disadvantages of extending coverage under title XVIII of the Social Security Act to urban or rural comprehensive mental health centers and to centers for treatment of alcoholism and drug abuse, pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 95-210; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means.

#### 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:

[Submitted January 18, 1979]

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. COTTER, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FARY, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HOLLENBECK, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOTT, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROBINO, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WON PAT, and Mr. ZEFERETTI):

H.R. 953. A bill to regulate the trapping of mammals and birds on Federal lands, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 954. A bill to prohibit the acquisition of land by the use of eminent domain for fish and wildlife enhancement in connection with the Garrison Diversion Unit of the Missouri River Basin project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 955. A bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BEDELL:

H.R. 956. A bill to require committee reports on proposed legislation to contain statements of the reporting and recordkeeping requirements which will be imposed on individuals, private industry, and state and local governments as a result of the enactment of such proposed legislation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 957. A bill entitled "Victims of Crime Act of 1979"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROADHEAD:

H.R. 958. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of geography in the issuance and use of credit cards; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 959. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on trucks, buses, and tractors and parts and accessories for such vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 960. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the voluntary withholding of income taxes from certain payments under employer wage continuation plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 961. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage employment and the modernization of manufacturing plants by providing an additional investment credit for machinery placed in service in existing manufacturing plants or in nearby plants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 962. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain individuals who are participants in employer pension plans a deduction for their contributions to individual retirement savings plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 963. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make the monthly retirement test available in limited circumstances in the case of certain beneficiaries, to amend the technical requirements for entitlement to medicare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 964. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more equitable method of determining average monthly wages for purposes of computing disability insurance benefits in the case of certain individuals who qualify for such benefits before attaining age 31; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 965. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make it clear that the monthly earnings test (under the amendment made by section 303 of the Social Security Amendments of 1977) is available to every beneficiary in at least 1 year after 1977; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 966. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that attorneys' fees allowed in administrative or judicial proceedings under such title, in cases where the claimants are successful, shall be paid by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 967. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to remove certain work disincentives for the disabled under the supplemental security income benefits program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 968. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that disability insurance benefits and the medicare program shall be financed from general revenues (pursuant to annual authorizations) rather than through the imposition of employment and self-employment taxes as at present, with the new method of financing being gradually phased in over a 3-year period, and to adjust the rates of such taxes (for purposes of financing the OASI program) accordingly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 969. A bill to modify the Galveston Channel 40-foot project for navigation in Galveston Bay, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 970. A bill to amend the Clayton Act

and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to punitive damages received by private litigants under the Clayton Act, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 971. A bill to provide that adjustments to the pay of Members of the Congress based on adjustments to rates of pay under the General Schedule under title 5 of the United States Code shall not take effect without the express approval by both Houses of the Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself and Mr. PEASE):

H.R. 972. A bill to provide that adjustments to the pay of Members of the Congress shall take effect at the beginning of the Congress following the Congress in which they are approved, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 973. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit discrimination on account of age in credit card transactions; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 974. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require lenders to post current interest rates charged for various categories of loans to consumers; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 975. A bill to protect purchasers and prospective purchasers of condominium housing units, and residents of multifamily structures being converted to condominium units, by providing for the establishment of national minimum standards for condominiums (to be administered by a newly created Assistant Secretary in the Department of Housing and Urban Development), to encourage the States to establish similar standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 976. A bill to permit Federal financial assistance provided by section 8 housing to be made available in Chicago, Ill., through existing Federal programs without regard to criteria which presently prohibit the use of such assistance for such purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 977. A bill to provide that certain services under the Older Americans Act of 1965 be delivered by personnel trained in the field of aging and to encourage the development of training programs in the field of aging under the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 978. A bill to prohibit the export of certain militarily significant items to the Republic of South Africa and to provide for notification to the Congress of the proposed issuance of a validated license for an export to the Republic of South Africa, with each House of Congress being able to prevent the issuance of any such license by adoption of a resolution of disapproval; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 979. A bill to make it an unfair practice for any retailer to increase the price of certain consumer commodities once he marks the price on any such consumer commodity, and to permit the Federal Trade Commission to order any such retailer to refund any amounts of money obtained by so increasing the price of such consumer commodity; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 980. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide penalties for assaults against the elderly that result in medical expenses paid by the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 981. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require that any alien who has been detailed for further inquiry or who has been temporarily excluded shall

have the right to be represented by counsel from the time of such detention or exclusion; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 982. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require certain Federal agencies to provide to certain employees notice of procedures through which such employees may challenge actions taken against them by such agencies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 983. A bill to amend chapter 4 of title 23, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to make incentive grants to any State which uses certain information relating to auto safety devices in its procedure for the issuance of motor vehicle operating permits; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 984. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional personal exemption for certain elderly individuals whose spouses have died; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 985. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, to establish an emergency Federal economic assistance program, to authorize the President to declare communities of the Nation which meet certain economic and employment criteria to be economic disaster communities, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 986. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of medicare for routine Papanicolaou tests for the diagnosis of uterine cancer; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CORCORAN:

H.R. 987. A bill to repeal the provisions of law allowing automatic cost-of-living adjustments in the salaries of Members of Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 988. A bill to amend section 4941(d)(2)(G) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 989. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow States to deny unemployment compensation payable to individuals on the basis of services performed as substitute teachers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 990. A bill to amend and revise provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE:

H.R. 991. A bill to amend the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 to provide that the functions of the Federal Government with respect to the metric system shall be limited to coordinating the conversion to such system in areas or industries which desire it, and keeping the public informed thereon, without encouraging in any way the adoption or use of such system; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE (for himself and Mr. DORNAN):

H.R. 992. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of the district courts in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 993. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of the district courts in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'AMOURS:

H.R. 994. A bill to prohibit any State from imposing a tax on the income derived by any individual from services in the Federal area within such State if such individual is not a resident or domiciliary of such State

or of any other State which imposes a tax on income; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 995. A bill to amend title 4 of the United States Code to restrict the authority of any State to impose any income tax on any compensation paid to any individual who is not a domiciliary or resident of such State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 996. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that services performed for camps by certain students who generally are not eligible to receive unemployment compensation will not be subject to the Federal unemployment tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 997. A bill to amend the copyright law, title 17 of the United States Code, to create public performance rights with respect to sound recordings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 998. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt State prison farms from paying of marketing quota penalties; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA (for himself, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. COELHO, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GUDGER, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HIGHTOWER, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LEE, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. MATHIS, Mr. MINETA, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SWIFT, and Mr. WHITEHURST):

H.R. 999. A bill to amend the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321 *et. seq.*) to clarify its provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DORNAN:

H.R. 1000. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for tax reductions and reforms; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Government Operations, and Rules.

H.R. 1001. A bill to curb inflation by providing for the reduction of the annual rates of pay for Members of Congress and for certain appointed Federal officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1002. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax exemption of certain charitable organizations and the allowance of a deduction for contributions to such organizations shall not be construed as the provision of Federal assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DICKINSON:

H.R. 1003. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. FUQUA):

H.R. 1004. A bill to authorize appropriations to the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission pursuant to section 660 of the Department of Energy Organization Act, and for other purposes; title I and II to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; title III to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; title IV concurrently to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Interstate and Foreign Commerce; title V concurrently to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Science and Technology; title VI concurrently to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Science and Technology; and titles VII and VIII concurrently to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, International Relations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. ECKHARDT:

H.R. 1005. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Moss Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act to extend the protections contained in such act to owners of new passenger motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 1006. A bill to provide for the use of alcohol produced from renewable resources as a motor vehicle fuel; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself, Mr. McCLOSKEY, and Mr. MINETA):

H.R. 1007. A bill to amend the Copyright Act of 1976 to provide copyright protection for imprinted design patterns on semiconductor chips; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVANS of Delaware:

H.R. 1008. A bill to permit the review of regulatory rules and regulations by the Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1009. A bill to provide that the Internal Revenue Service may not implement certain proposed rules relating to the determination of whether private schools have discriminatory policies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EVANS of Georgia:

H.R. 1010. A bill to abolish the Environmental Protection Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mrs. FENWICK:

H.R. 1011. A bill to provide that increases in rates of pay for Members of Congress, and other financial benefits specifically applicable to Members of Congress, may take effect only if approved by the Congress and deferred until the beginning of the following Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. FENWICK (for herself and Mr. MOLLOHAN):

H.R. 1012. A bill to reduce the tax on marriage by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a married individual who files a separate return may be taxed on his or her income at the same rate as an unmarried individual; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. FENWICK (for herself and Mr. MITCHELL of New York):

H.R. 1013. A bill to increase alternatives to institutionalization for senior citizens; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 1014. A bill to provide that the U.S. Canal Zone shall be represented by a Delegate to the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FORD of Tennessee:

H.R. 1015. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include dental care among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 1016. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to establish Optometry Corps in the Army and the Navy and to provide a separate optometric service within the Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1017. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January 1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1018. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that where violations are corrected within

the prescribed abatement period no penalty shall be assessed; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1019. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit State and county extension services to obtain excess property from the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1020. A bill to terminate any phosphate leases issued pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, and rights to such leases within the Osceola National Forest and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take action with respect to the same; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1021. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide penalties for persons who obtain or attempt to obtain narcotics or other controlled substances from a retail pharmacy by force and violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1022. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968, to reenact the Federal Firearms Act, to make the use of a firearm to commit certain felonies a Federal crime where that use violates State law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1023. A bill to amend the Miller Act to authorize the payment of attorney fees and litigation cost to a prevailing plaintiff from performance bonds furnished by Federal contractors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1024. A bill to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of the 51st anniversary of the creation of the Future Farmers of America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1025. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to require the U.S. Postal Service to make certain considerations prior to the closing of third- and fourth-class post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1026. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to provide for the construction of a public building in Tallahassee, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1027. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to convey to the trustees of the Salem Wesleyan Church a certain parcel of land of the United States at the Jim Woodruff Dam and Reservoir project, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1028. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1029. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from the Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, and certain other articles and services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1030. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount to outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1031. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that supplemental security income benefits which are due an individual who dies without leaving an eligible spouse shall be paid to the person or persons who paid the expenses of such individual's last illness and burial; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1032. A bill to provide for fair and equitable compensation of professional employees in the performance of technical sup-

port service contracts; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Government Operations

H.R. 1033. A bill to permit either House of Congress to disapprove certain rules proposed by executive agencies; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 1034. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for optometric and medical vision care; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1035. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for optometric and medical vision care; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FUQUA (for himself and Mr. HUTTO):

H.R. 1036. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration outpatient clinic at an appropriate location in northwest Florida; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 1037. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions covering eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUDGER:

H.R. 1038. A bill to provide for the protection of Palmer's Chapel within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. HECKLER:

H.R. 1039. A bill entitled "Homemakers Social Security Benefits Act"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. SEIBERLING):

H.R. 1040. A bill to broaden the income tax base, provide equity among taxpayers, and to otherwise reform the income, estate, and gift tax provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 1041. A bill to amend part J of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to extend death benefits to public safety officers who die as a result of conditions arising out of or exacerbated by official duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 1042. A bill to provide an opportunity for taxpayers to make financial contributions, in connection with the payment of their Federal income tax, for the advancement of the arts and the humanities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and Labor.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 1043. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that renewal commissions, received by a retired insurance agent from life insurance policies which were sold by him before his retirement, shall not be taken into account in determining his net earnings from self-employment for purposes of the earnings test; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1044. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare from prohibiting the use of nitrites as a food preservative on the basis of any carcinogenic effect nitrites may be represented to have until the development

of a satisfactory alternative food preservative; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER (for himself, Mr. BALDUS, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. OBEY, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SIMON, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. SEIBERLING, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. HARKIN):

H.R. 1045. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to provide for additional regulation of certain anticompetitive developments in the agricultural industry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER (for himself, Mr. RODINO, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. SANTINI, Mr. McCLORY, and Mr. RAILSBACK):

H.R. 1046. A bill to improve access to the Federal courts by enlarging the civil and criminal jurisdiction of U.S. magistrates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER (for himself, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. RAILSBACK):

H.R. 1047. A bill to provide for consistent standards relating to standing to bring suit in Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H.R. 1048. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act (as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976) to establish a program for the identification and reclamation of abandoned hazardous waste sites, to establish a fee for the storage or disposal of hazardous wastes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1049. A bill to provide a comprehensive scheme of compensation for victims injured as a result of toxic pollutants; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. GLICKMAN (for himself, Mr. MATHIS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. PREYER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. ERDAHL, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. GUDGER, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 1050. A bill to provide for the establishment of a National Agricultural Cost of Production Board; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KAZEN (for himself and Mr. LEATH of Texas):

H.R. 1051. A bill to require that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part of imported meat be subjected to certain tests and that such meat or products be identified as having been imported; to require the inspection of imported dairy products and that such products comply with certain minimum standards of sanitation; to require that the cost of conducting such tests, inspections, and identification procedures on imported meat and meat food products and on dairy products, as the case may be, be borne by the exporters of such articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 1052. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for individual housing accounts; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1053. A bill to require the payment of interest by Federal agencies on overdue contract payments, to amend the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1054. A bill to terminate any phosphate lease or rights issued or pending under serial No. Riverside 04843 pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, within the Los Padres National

Forest; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1055. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act to provide that rulemaking hearings required by statute which primarily concern a single unit of local government, geographic area, or State be held within such unit, area, or State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1056. A bill to prohibit vessels transporting Alaskan oil from using routes through the territorial and international waters northward of the Santa Barbara Channel Island; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1057. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the mailing of correspondence to Members of the Congress free of postage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1058. A bill to establish a method whereby the Congress (acting in accordance with specified procedures) may prevent the adoption by the executive branch of rules or regulations which are contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent or which go beyond the mandate of the legislation which they are designed to implement; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 1059. A bill to require authorization of new budget authority for Government programs at least every 5 years, to provide for review of Government programs every 5 years, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Rules and Government Operations.

H.R. 1060. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act for the purpose of improving certain provisions of the medicare program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 1061. A bill to improve the safety of products manufactured and sold in interstate commerce, to reduce the number of death and injuries caused by such products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1062. A bill to prohibit the use of expenditure of Federal funds for the conversion of weather information to the metric system without a direct authorization by the Congress; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 1063. A bill to eliminate the reduction in social security benefits for spouses and surviving spouses receiving certain Government pensions, as added to title II of the Social Security Act by section 334 of the Social Security Amendments of 1977; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1064. A bill to provide for the safeguarding of taxpayer rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1065. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to claim a credit for amounts paid as tuition to provide education for himself, for his spouse, or for his dependents, and to provide that such credit is refundable; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1066. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the medicare program for certain services performed by chiropractors; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEVITAS:

H.R. 1067. A bill to establish an Office of Regulatory Review in the General Accounting Office to assist the Congress in evaluating the economic impact of agency rules; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McCLOREY:

H.R. 1068. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, to protect

foreign intelligence information from unauthorized disclosure; to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. MCCORMACK:

H.R. 1069. A bill to authorize the acquisition of lands, easements, rights-of-way, and complete relocations associated with Canyons 1 and 2 at Wenatchee, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MATHIS:

H.R. 1070. A bill to provide for the reform of the administrative and reimbursement procedures currently employed under the medicare and medicaid programs, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOAKLEY (for himself, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. LOTT, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. SCHROEDER, and Mr. WEAVER):

H.R. 1071. A bill to require that the Secretary of Energy notify any State of any investigation of any site in such State for the construction of any radioactive waste storage facility and allow such State to prevent the construction of such facility on such site by an action of the State legislature or a statewide referendum; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 1072. A bill to provide that certain funds which may be available for programs relating to the health effects of smoking shall be redirected for research on any potentially harmful properties of tobacco, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 1073. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to provide that a creditor may not be held civilly liable under the act if the creditor is in good faith in substantial compliance with the provisions of the act; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1074. A bill to amend section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax exemption for an association operated exclusively to provide workmen's compensation for State and local employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PICKLE (for himself and Mr. DE LA GARZA):

H.R. 1075. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the refund of the gasoline tax to the agricultural aircraft operator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PICKLE (for himself, Mr. HIGHTOWER, Mr. KAZEN, Mr. LEATH, of Texas, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. WYATT, and Mr. STENHOLM):

H.R. 1076. A bill to modify the method of establishing quotas on the importation of certain meat, to include within such quotas certain meat products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 1077. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to provide that no veteran may be denied care or treatment under the Champus program for any service-connected disability solely because care or treatment for such disability is available at Veterans' Administration medical facilities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1078. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to permit Senior Reserve officers' training programs to be established at public community colleges; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1079. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January

1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1080. A bill to amend section 709 of title 32, United States Code, to provide increased job protection for certain civilian National Guard technicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1081. A bill to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to allow Federal civil defense funds to be used by local civil defense agencies for natural disaster relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1082. A bill to remove from the Supreme Court of the United States and the district courts of the United States jurisdiction over any case relating to voluntary prayer in any public school or public building; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1083. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1084. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to change benefit eligibility requirements so that individuals who have completed 30 years of service as an employee and have attained the age of 55 years are eligible and so that certain other individuals who have attained the age of 55 years and are related to employees are also eligible; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1085. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide epileptics medicine for the treatment of epilepsy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1086. A bill to incorporate the United States Submarine Veterans of World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1087. A bill to incorporate the Gold Star Wives of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1088. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to reestablish the fiscal integrity of the Government of the United States through the establishment of controls with respect to the levels of its revenues and budget outlays and the preparation of the budget, to provide for 5-year estimates of the cost of reported bills to State and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1089. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that monthly annuity payments under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1975 shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for or the amount of certain veterans' pension and dependency and indemnity compensation benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1090. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide veterans' benefits in the case of any veteran who during the period beginning on June 1, 1914, and ending on May 8, 1916, served in Mexico, on the borders thereof, or in the water adjacent thereto; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1091. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to remove the time limitation within which programs of education for veterans must be completed; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1092. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require that burials be permitted in national cemeteries on weekends and holidays; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1093. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1094. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his

higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1095. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain married individuals who file separate returns to be taxed as unmarried individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1096. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the adjusted gross income limitation on the credit for the elderly, to increase the amount of such credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1097. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide to individuals who have attained the age of 62 a refundable credit against income tax for increases in real property taxes and utility bills; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1098. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for amounts paid by an individual for dependent care services to enable him to perform volunteer services for certain organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1099. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow handicapped individuals a deduction for certain transportation expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1100. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt farmers from the highway use tax on heavy trucks used for farm purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1101. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from the Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, and certain other articles and services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1102. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1103. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1104. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the automatic cost-of-living increases in benefits which are authorized thereunder may be made on a semiannual basis (rather than only on an annual basis as at present); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1105. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to benefits thereunder shall continue through the month of his or her death (without affecting any other person's entitlement to benefits for that month), in order to provide such individual's family with assistance in meeting the extra death-related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1106. A bill to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs at least every 6 years, to provide for review of Government programs every 6 years, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 1107. A bill amending title 5 of the United States Code to improve agency rulemaking by expanding the opportunities for public participation, by creating procedures for congressional review of agency rules, and by expanding judicial review, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 1108. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed (registered) nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly, to the

Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1109. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed practical nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1110. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate all the deductibles, coinsurance, and time limitations presently applicable to benefits thereunder; to eliminate medicare taxes as the method of financing hospital insurance benefits and premium payments as the method of financing supplementary medical insurance benefits (so that all benefits under such title will be financed from general revenues); to provide payment for eye care, dental care, hearing aids, prescription drugs, prosthetics, one physical checkup a year, preventive care, diagnosis of breast cancer, services of certain psychologists, services of registered nurses, and certain other items not now covered; and to provide for the administrative and judicial review of claims (involving the amount of benefits payable) which arise under the supplementary medical insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1111. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the continued application of the nursing salary cost differential which is presently allowed in determining the reasonable cost of inpatient nursing care for purposes of reimbursement to providers under the medicare program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1112. A bill to amend part B of title XI of the Social Security Act to assure appropriate participation by professional registered nurses in the peer review, and related activities authorized thereunder; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1113. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of services by psychologists, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RICHMOND (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. BOUQUARD, Mr. DICKS, Ms. FERRARO, Mr. HORTON, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JENNETTE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PRICE, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 1114. A bill to provide an opportunity for taxpayers to make financial contributions, in connection with the payment of their Federal income tax, for the advancement of the arts and the humanities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 1115. A bill to amend section 218 of the Social Security Act to require that States having agreements entered into thereunder will continue to make social security payments and reports on a calendar-quarter basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1116. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$10,000 of retirement income received by a taxpayer under a public retirement system or any other system if the taxpayer is at least 65 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 1117. A bill to amend the National Housing Act and other Acts for the purpose of providing assistance for outpatient geriatric clinics and for multipurpose senior centers, and for other purposes; to the Com-

mittee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1118. A bill to provide for the inclusion of emergency power equipment in federally assisted multifamily housing facilities which are designed for occupancy in whole or substantial part by the elderly, and to authorize Federal loans to finance the provision of such equipment for those facilities; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1119. A bill to amend section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 for the purpose of reducing the amount of rent required to be paid by elderly families residing in dwelling units assisted by Federal contributions authorized by such section; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1120. A bill to provide that elderly persons residing in dwelling units receiving Federal assistance shall be provided with certain rights in the lease agreements between the elderly persons and the owners of the units; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1121. A bill to provide assistance and coordination in the provision of child-care services for children living in homes with working parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1122. A bill to provide expanded counseling assistance for the elderly sick and disabled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1123. A bill to provide for the monthly publication of a Consumer Price Index for the Elderly and to provide for studies to be made with regard to utilizing such index in determining cost-of-living adjustments authorized in certain Federal programs for individuals who are at least 62 years of age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1124. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1935 to provide assistance for the installation of security devices in the residences of elderly persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1125. A bill to amend the Education of the Handicapped Act to provide tutorial and related instructional services for homebound children through the employment of college students, particularly veterans and other students who themselves are handicapped; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1126. A bill to amend the Community Services Act of 1974 to permit the Director of the Community Services Administration to furnish assistance for the installation of security devices in the residences of elderly persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1127. A bill to establish an Office of Spanish-Speaking Affairs in the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1128. A bill to provide for grants to States for the payment of compensation to certain elderly individuals who are injured by criminal acts and omissions or who suffer property loss as a result of certain criminal acts and omissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1129. A bill to provide for payment by the United States for certain medical services and treatment provided to U.S. citizens and permanent residents suffering from physical injuries attributable to the atomic bomb explosions on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, in August 1945; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1130. A bill to amend the Legal Services Corporation Act to provide legal assistance to older persons in connection with their participation in certain health insurance and medical assistance programs un-

der the Social Security Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1131. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include as creditable services for civil service retirement purposes service as an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corp, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1132. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make permanent law the deduction for expenditures to remove architectural and transportation barriers to the handicapped and elderly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1133. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$7,200 in the case of an individual under age 65, and to \$10,500 in the case of an individual age 65 or over, the amount of outside earnings which (subject to further increases under the automatic adjustment provisions) is permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1134. A bill to amend title XX of the Social Security Act to include among the services eligible for Federal assistance under such title the installation of devices to promote the security of the elderly in their homes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1135. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of a special housing allowance to each recipient of supplemental security income benefits whose housing expenses exceed an amount equal to 25 per centum of his or her income, so as to reduce such expenses to that amount; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1136. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and other acts to make certain that recipients of supplemental security income benefits, recipients of social services, recipients of aid to families with veterans' benefit programs, and certain other Federal and federally assisted programs will not have the amount of such benefits, services, aid, or payments reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits, and to provide that cost-of-living increases in annuity, pension, retirement, disability, or other employment-related benefits being paid to an individual under a public program, occurring after such individual's initial entitlement to such benefits, shall not be included in such individual's income in determining his or her eligibility for supplemental security income benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1137. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to encourage and assist in the development on a demonstration basis of several carefully planned projects to meet the special health-care and related needs of elderly persons in a campus-type setting; jointly to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1138. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1139. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include hearing aids and dentures among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1140. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to include services of licensed (registered) nurses, physician extenders, and nurse practitioners among the services for which payment may be made under the medicare and medicaid programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHULZE:

H.R. 1141. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921, to provide for expedited proceedings under such act, to provide for the withholding of appraisement on imported goods at an earlier time during such proceedings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SPELLMAN:

H.R. 1142. A bill to permit the burial of Chief Tayac in Piscataway Park, Oxon Hill, Md; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 1143. A bill to amend title VIII of the Public Health Service Act to extend for 2 fiscal years the program of assistance for nurse training; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEED:

H.R. 1144. A bill to provide for the distribution of certain funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Delaware Tribe of Indians and the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma in Indian Claims Commission Dockets numbered 27A, 27B, 241, 289, and 338 to said Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON (for himself, Mr. CONTE, Mr. MINISH, Mr. ROE, Mr. EDGAR, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 1145. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that the duty to bargain collectively includes bargaining with respect to retirement benefits for retired employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 1146. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the continuance of construction work on the San Carlos Federal irrigation project in Arizona, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 475), to permit the San Carlos Indians to store water at the dam authorized to be constructed by such act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ULLMAN (for himself, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Mr. VANIK, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. JONES of Oklahoma, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. FISHER, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. CONABLE, and Mr. FRENZEL):

H.R. 1147. A bill to extend temporarily the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to waive the imposition of countervailing duties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 1148. A bill to amend section 302 of the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe regulations establishing minimum standards with respect to certain electronic equipment that is susceptible to radio frequency energy interference; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALKER (for himself, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. ERLÉN-BORN, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GRISHAM, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. McDONALD, Mr. WINN, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. DORNAN):

H.R. 1149. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to deny Federal retirement annuities to individuals convicted of any felony, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 1150. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to postpone for 1 year the application of certain restrictions to areas which have failed to attain national ambient air quality standards and to delay for 1 year the date required for adoption and submission of

State implementation plans applicable to these areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 1151. A bill to modify the navigation project for Lynnhaven Inlet, Bay, and connecting waters, Virginia; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 102. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of September as "National Sickle Cell Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE:

H.J. Res. 103. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed 33½ percent of the average national income of the prior 3 calendar years, except as specified during war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 105. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to establish a new procedure for the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 107. Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim the period of July 16 through 24 of each year as "United States Space Observance"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H.J. Res. 108. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right to life to the unborn, the ill, the aged, or the incapacitated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUDGER:

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets and elimination of the Federal indebtedness; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUYER:

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim May 1, 1979, "National Bicycling Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

H.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution to commend the United States Jaycees, the St. Albans Jaycees, and Deere and Co., for their participation in the Outstanding Young Farmer Program; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to give citizens of the United States the right to enact and repeal laws by voting on legislation in a national election; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 114. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States to limit the number of consecutive Congresses in which Senators and Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.J. Res. 115. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 116. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right of life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 117. Joint resolution designating the composition known as "The Stars and Stripes Forever" as the national march of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MYERS of Indiana:

H.J. Res. 118. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week in November which includes Thanksgiving Day in each year as "National Family Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution expressing the determination of the United States with respect to the situation in Cuba; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.J. Res. 120. Joint resolution commending the Cuban "Declaration of Freedom"; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.J. Res. 121. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim January 28, 1980, as "Day of Marti, Apostle of Liberty"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.J. Res. 122. Joint resolution to encourage formation of an international organization for the conservation of whales; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.J. Res. 123. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or threat of war as determined by the Congress; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.J. Res. 124. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARNARD (for himself and Mr. MARLENEE):

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the new regulations of the Department of Labor with respect to the health and safety training of miners places an undue burden on small operators; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution to collect overdue debts; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President submit to the Congress a balanced budget; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. STUMP:

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution to uphold the separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches of Government in the termination of treaties; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H. Con. Res. 26. Joint resolution pertaining to the methods used on animals in research; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Science and Technology.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H. Res. 45. Resolution to provide funds for

the further expenses of the investigations and studies of the Committee on Small Business; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. McDONALD:

H. Res. 48. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H. Res. 50. Resolution authorizing the printing of the publication entitled "History of the Committee on the District of Columbia: The Planning, Development, Government and Institutions of the Nation's Capital (1808-1978)"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. FENWICK:

H. Res. 51. Resolution providing that the House beauty and barber shops be privately operated on a self-sustaining basis; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H. Res. 52. Resolution authorizing the printing of the volume entitled "History of the Committee on Science and Technology, 1959-1979"; to the Committee on House Administration.

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

H. Res. 53. Resolution providing for the establishment of a Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SHUSTER (for himself, Mr. RHODES, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. LOTT, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mr. DEVINE):

H. Res. 54. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the 96th Congress be an oversight Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

[Submitted January 18, 1979]

15. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

16. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Submitted January 18, 1979]

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H.R. 1152. A bill for the relief of Blanca Rosa Luna de Frel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 1153. A bill for the relief of Nyoman Rahmawati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRODHEAD:

H.R. 1154. A bill for the relief of Michelle A. Mudie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 1155. A bill for the relief of Lillian June Demers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'AMOURS:

H.R. 1156. A bill for the relief of Sammy Ennabe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1157. A bill for the relief of Tin Foo Chan (a.k.a. Michael Chan); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 1158. A bill for the relief of James C. Wilkinson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 1159. A bill for the relief of Dr. R. E. Kalman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1160. A bill for the relief of Michael D. Howard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1161. A bill for the relief of Marija Artis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1162. A bill for the relief of Archibald M. Withers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 1163. A bill for the relief of Gladys Venicia Cruz-Sanchez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 1164. A bill for the relief of John and Margaret Diehl, Julie Eastridge, and Jerome and Betty Davis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2: Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. APPEGATE, Mr. BALDUS, Mr. BELLE, Mr. BENJAMIN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. BOUQUARD, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CARR, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EMERY, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ERTEL, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FITHIAN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GORE, Mr. GRISHAM, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HEFTTEL, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. HOLLENBECK, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. JENNETTE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOTT, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. PEASE, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. RALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. SANTINI, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STEED, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WHITLEY, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. WINN, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. ZEPERETTI.

H.R. 21: Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. WOLFF.

H.R. 660: Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GUARINI, Mrs. HECKER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. LEE, Mr. LENT, Mr. McCLODY, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTEN, and Mr. WOLFF.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

[Submitted January 18, 1979]

36. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Guard Association of the United States, Washington, D.C., relative to re-

cruiting and retention in the National Guard and other Reserve forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

37. Also, petition of the Commissioners' Court of Tom Green County, San Angelo, Tex., relative to Goodfellow Air Force Base; to the Committee on Armed Services.

38. Also, petition of the North Atlantic Assembly, Brussels, Belgium, relative to the recommendations, resolutions, and order which were adopted at the Twenty-Fourth

Annual Session of the North Atlantic Assembly; to the Committee on International Relations.

39. Also, petition of Arizona Coordination Council of Republican Women, Phoenix, Ariz., relative to China; to the Committee on International Relations.

40. Also, petition of California Library Association, Sacramento, Calif., relative to the late Representative Leo J. Ryan; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

41. Also, petition of the American Association of Retired Persons, Inc., East Hampton, N.Y., relative to (1) proposing a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget; (2) indexing Federal personal income tax rates to inflation; (3) implementation of sunset provisions in existing and new legislation; and (4) public financing of Federal elections; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, House Administration, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means.

## SENATE—Thursday, January 18, 1979

(Legislative day of Monday, January 15, 1979)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. PAUL S. SARBANES, a Senator from the State of Maryland.

### PRAYER

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

Hear the words of the Apostle Paul, as written in I Thessalonians 5: 17:

*Pray without ceasing.*

Let us pray:

O God, the Light of all who seek Thee, grant to each of us that illumination without which we walk in darkness. Prompt us to heed the Apostle's word, "to pray without ceasing." We would pray not only in the sanctuary or the convocation of a prayer-breakfast, not only in the spasms of troubled times or in moments heavy with emotion; we would pray hour by hour and moment by moment in our daily vocations. Help us to make sacred all that we do so that the time of prayer is indistinguishable from the time of work and we may see Thee in the broadening purposes of human history. Keep our leaders and the people of this Nation close to Thee that Thy kingdom may be set forward on Earth as it is in heaven. 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. MAGNUSON).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., January 18, 1979.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable PAUL S. SARBANES, a Senator from the State of Maryland, to perform the duties of the Chair.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
President pro tempore.

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

### THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Jour-

nal of the proceedings be approved to date.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I do not want to get the floor and hold it. I have the floor, but I do not want to hold it as I did on Monday.

I have discussed this request with the distinguished minority leader.

### SENATE RESOLUTION 9—UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, with reference to the resolution which I introduced on Monday and the motion I made relative to that resolution, that no motion, no point of order, or any action whatsoever that would impact upon my resolution and my motion be in order today.

I make this request so that I may yield the floor shortly. It will be my intention to ask unanimous consent that Senators may speak on any subject they wish to speak on up to, say, 15 minutes during the remainder of the day, and it will be my intention to ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess at no later than 2 o'clock p.m. today until 12 o'clock tomorrow, and that on tomorrow there be only a pro forma session. I am only stating what my intentions are, not making my request at this time.

That the Senate, on tomorrow, meet merely for the purpose of a pro forma session, that it go out immediately without any debate and without any business being transacted at all; in other words, it would be a 5-second session or something to that extent, and then the Senate would recess over until Tuesday next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

That is what I hope to do.

My consent request would allow Senators to offer bills and resolutions and whatever, but there would be no business transacted other than what I have just stated: the introduction of bills and resolutions and petitions and memorials, and the opportunity to make statements.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection—

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I have not finished yet. The request I have made is with respect to my resolu-

tion, I believe it is Senate Resolution 9, offered on Monday, and with respect to the motion that I made with respect to the introduction of that resolution. I renew that request at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I will not object. I think it is a good arrangement, and the majority leader has correctly stated that we have consulted on this proposal this morning. I believe it preserves all his rights with respect to the resolution; it provides all of us on this floor an opportunity to work out a sensible solution; and I will not object.

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, could I ask the distinguished majority leader, I assume that the unanimous-consent request which has just been made will not adversely impact on Senate Members who may have resolutions or legislation to present?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. It would not, may I say to my distinguished friend from Virginia, Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. The request as made would simply allow me to make a few other unanimous-consent requests, and then sit down or get out of the Chamber and let other Senators have an opportunity to speak on any subject they wish to speak on. They could offer resolutions, they could introduce bills, make speeches, or offer petitions and memorials. So it would not have that effect.

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. So other Members of the Senate could proceed as if there were no unanimous-consent request as has just been made by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, insofar as presenting bills and resolutions and motions thereto?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Well, presenting bills and resolutions, but not making motions in regard thereto.

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Would it preclude a Senator from presenting a bill or a resolution and asking for immediate consideration, at which time—

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. No; it would not.

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. It would not?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. It would not prevent a Senator from calling up a resolution and asking for its immediate