

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 22, 1981

The House met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WRIGHT).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
January 21, 1981.

I hereby designate the Honorable JIM WRIGHT to act as Speaker pro tempore on Thursday, January 22, 1981.

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Rev. Herman M. Mitschke, pastor, Our Redeemer Lutheran Church, San Diego, Calif., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we humbly seek Thy blessing as today we open this congressional session surrounded by a national atmosphere of a new beginning. Grant us a sensitive vision to see in each deliberation and decision a resulting impact on personal lives.

Together we pray for our new President and his administration, that Government may be a blessing.

Beginning with us, renew within America a humble gratefulness when peace and prosperity are enjoyed; a respect for one another as each of us seek our own destinies; and a readiness to sacrifice without complaint when sacrifice is required. Bless us and each of us to Thy glory through Jesus Christ, through whom each day is a new beginning.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 I, the Journal stands approved.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Vice President and upon the recommendation of the majority leader, pursuant to section 276, title 22 of the United States Code, as amended, appointed Mr. STAFFORD to attend the Interparliamentary Union meet-

ings during the 97th Congress and act as chairman of the Senate delegations to such Interparliamentary Union meetings during that time.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 94-304, appointed Mr. HATCH, Mr. HEINZ, and Mr. D'AMATO to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

REV. H. W. MIKE MITSCHKE

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

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, Rev. H. W. Mike Mitschke is the pastor of Our Redeemer Lutheran Church in San Diego, Calif. He is native of Houston, Tex. He graduated from the Academy of Concordia, Austin, Tex, St. John's College in Winfield, Kans, and Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, Mo. Upon graduation in 1950, his first assignment was to be a flying parson throughout the southern California desert area along the Colorado River. He flew his own plane starting new congregations in what was then the largest geographical parish within the Lutheran Church. In 1956, he became pastor of a new mission congregation in the Metropolitan San Diego area. Today, the congregation is the second largest in the region with 1,000 souls. This church is a leader in racial integration in the metropolitan city. The parish also provides full services for the deaf in all church activities. Sign language classes are offered by the congregation so that today 15 percent of the congregation can communicate by sign language. The church has a deaf choir and interpreters for all church activities. For the past 20 years, Reverend Mitschke has been the chaplain for the San Diego Police Department. Mike is an avid fisherman, tennis player, and handball player. He is married to Erma. They have three children, Lynn, Tawn, and Mike, Jr.

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

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

Mr. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, I think the chaplain has one distinction the gentleman from California did not mention. I believe he is the brother-in-law of the gentleman from California; is that correct?

Mr. DANNEMEYER. It is funny the gentleman would mention that, my distinguished friend from Illinois (Mr. SIMON), but that is true.

Mr. SIMON. I happen to have known the gentleman's brother-in-law since I was in high school. It is a pleasure to have him here.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. He watched the gentleman in the newspaper business in southern Illinois, I understand.

HOSTAGE GOLD MEDAL BILL INTRODUCED

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud today to introduce a bill to present congressional gold medals to the 52 Americans released from Iran on January 20, 1981, and to Richard Queen, who was released last July.

These brave men and women are heroes. Taken prisoner by radicals in the midst of a hostile revolution, they were threatened with death. They were abused and isolated from contact with the outside world. They were blindfolded and led in front of vast crowds who denounced them and their country. Yet not one of them ever acted with anything but dignity and bravery. None betrayed their country or their fellow hostages in order to obtain special treatment or release. None collaborated with their captors, even under the most crushing physical and mental pressure. Only now is the vast extent of the horrors of their treatment being revealed. Their courage stands as a shining example to all Americans.

The bill provides for the striking of bronze duplicates as a means to enable all Americans to obtain a tangible reminder of the great heroism and sacrifice that these Americans made while serving their country. The proceeds from the sale of the duplicates will help defray the cost of the gold medals. This cost, approximately \$400,000, will come from money already appropriated for the operation of the Treasury Department.

Yesterday, over 223 of my colleagues in this House joined with me as cosponsors for this bill. This may be the first time in history that a bill has been introduced with 223 cosponsors. I invite all my colleagues to become cosponsors of this legislation. This would be a fitting tribute for all 435 House Members to attach their names to this bill. In this small way we can show our returning countrymen and women that we deeply appreciate the sacrifices they made on our behalf and

□ 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.

that we are very proud of them as Americans.

CLEAR POLICY SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR DEALING WITH ACTS OF TERRORISM

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

Mr. MOTTI. Mr. Speaker, in our joy that the 52 Americans held so long in Iran are today free and safe, let us not gloss over the ugly facts of this sordid episode in our Nation's history.

We abandoned 52 of our diplomats in a foreign land. We were embarrassed by a belated, botched, and half-hearted rescue attempt. We made a deal with international outlaws, who could say with some justification that they had rubbed the nose of a superpower in the dirt.

Today, we must vow to never again crawl before international terrorists. I have written today to President Reagan to ask that the highest priority be given to establishment of a clear policy for dealing with such acts in the future. And the heart of that policy should be swift and harsh military retaliation.

VIOLATORS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW SHOULD PAY A PRICE

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

Mr. LEVITAS. Mr. Speaker, this is a time for rejoicing and prayerful thanksgiving at the safe return of the 52 American hostages who had been held captive in Iran.

It is also a time to commend President Carter, Secretary Muskie, and Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher for their patience and effective work in securing the safe release of the Americans; but the matter cannot end there.

The time has now come to make those persons who were guilty of flagrantly violating international law and common decency pay a price. That price must be paid and the people who are the criminals and the persons who perpetrated these barbaric acts must be brought to justice.

In addition, the United States should not implement the terms of a so-called agreement extracted under duress by outlaws.

I will be introducing legislation which will require President Reagan and the new administration to take all necessary steps, in accordance with the law, to require the Government of Iran to identify, apprehend and to provide for the trial of those criminals—in and outside the Iranian Government—who violated international law and to secure reparations for the

American citizens who suffered so much from this outrage, to receive damages for the losses suffered by our Government and taxpayers, and to permit persons to pursue their claims in the courts against Iran.

The American people are grateful for the safe return of the hostages, but they want more. International criminals cannot get off scot-free. They must pay a price and the world needs to know that the United States is prepared to make them pay that price.

President Reagan has said he wants America to be strong and not dishonored. Here is his first chance to back up those words with action.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL PRIDE AND NATIONAL HONOR: HUMILITY AND HUMILIATION

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

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, so long as civilization exists, the nation of Iran will be associated with the disgrace and shame of its actions against 52 innocent Americans.

History's judgment of our actions during this time of trial may be more complex. Future historians may conclude there is a fundamental difference between national pride and national honor and that while America's pride was severely damaged, our honor was left intact because our position and cause were just. They may also recognize a crucial distinction between humility and humiliation. We can learn from humility to be strong and righteous as a nation. Humiliation, however, is a brother to fear and hatred—something great nations must avoid.

HOSTAGE AGREEMENT

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

Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, we congratulate those who negotiated the release of our diplomats held hostage in Iran. But in light of what we have heard about their treatment, there cannot be a presumption that this administration comply with the agreement made for the hostages' release before reviewing the agreement fully and considering the circumstances under which it was made.

Now that the hostages are back, a debate is developing over whether the United States should comply with the terms of the agreement. Members of Congress are not privy to the terms—but the new administration should keep some principles in mind while reviewing the agreement and determining what action to take.

First, there are those who argue that, no matter how the agreement was negotiated, the United States should keep its word. The United States loses nothing in world opinion if it renounces an agreement that amounts to extortion—an agreement which was made while guns were held to the heads of innocent diplomats.

Second, parts of this agreement could, conceivably, shown to be in the best long-term interest of the United States and the Reagan administration have the leeway to decide which portions to accept, and which to reject.

Third, the United States needs to set out for the world a clear policy stating how we will deal with a situation like this, should it ever arise again. We must prevent terrorists from using our citizens for their own political purposes.

This is not a time for recrimination nor is it a time to second guess either the Carter or the Reagan administration. It is a time to work together to see this will never happen again.

IRAN IRREDENTIA—CONGRESS HAS RESPONSIBILITY TO DEFINE CRIMES AGAINST LAW OF NATIONS

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, first, I wish to thank President Carter and all the persons that have handled this question of Iran, mostly because the President did what we had criticized two prior Presidents for not doing, President Johnson and President Nixon, because they did not go through the United Nations and all that.

President Carter did. He went through the United Nations. He went through the World Tribunal on International Justice. He solidified world opinion on our side, defining Iran's act as an act of international outlawry; but the Congress has not done its part. We have a clear duty under article I, section 8, clause 10; the second half of that clause which has been completely overlooked through our history because nothing like Iran has happened since before the Middle Ages.

I have introduced what is known as House Concurrent Resolution 25. I hope you will join me, because it calls on Congress to define the situation so that the Presidents then can be fully legally empowered to do something about punishing Iran. Iran has committed a crime against the United States, against the law of nations. It should pay for it. I ask your consideration of this resolution.

Now this was a crime against the law of nations. It was deliberate, it was flagrant, it was sustained. Iran must be

made to pay for this crime. We have been warned that it could happen again. In fact, we have had two cases where it has almost happened.

Congress has a responsibility here. I believe that we have no choice but to invoke our power to define situations like this as violations of the law of nations. Only the Congress has that power, under article I, section 8, clause 10 of the Constitution. If we fail to define what the American policy and attitude is, we abandon our responsibility. It is precisely that kind of abandonment that has caused our involvement in two undeclared wars, both of which were the cause of immense national bitterness.

The Constitution was clearly intended to make it the duty of Congress to establish law and policy in precisely those situations of international brigandage as we have seen in Iran. The days of piracy and impressment at sea have passed, but the duty of Congress has not. The times have changed, but not the threat to national decency and dignity, and not the threat to international order.

Now, more than ever, we have the duty to examine what the law of nations is, and how Congress can carry out its plain responsibility, its prime duty. I urge that it be given attention, because while the hostages may be free, the issue with Iran is far from settled and the threat to international order is greater than ever. We cannot allow the threat to go without addressing; we must not allow, by default, another such incident to possibly drag us into conflict, or lead to yet another undeclared war.

FULL REVIEW OF HOSTAGE ORDEAL SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN

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

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues and all Americans in thanking God that our hostages are now home and free. I join in thanking former President Carter, Secretary Christopher, and all the others who aided in their return. I also feel as all Americans do the shock and revulsion at the treatment of our people and our desire to punish the perpetrators.

Whatever is done should not be, however, simply an angry reflex. The criteria should be what is the national interest that must come first.

I want to advise my colleagues that the Foreign Affairs Committee has addressed the issue of protection of our diplomats and Embassy security. We will continue to address these issues in this Congress and will schedule hearings for that purpose.

This will include training our people, improvement of procedures and facili-

ties; providing additional funds and personnel, hearing from the personnel who were held prisoners and considering the recommendations of the administration task force regarding any amendments to the Hostage Relief Act which was adopted in the last Congress.

I also will urge the State Department to make a full and complete record of this whole matter, not only for historical purposes, but also for operational study purposes to be made available to the entire Foreign Service so that all personnel may benefit from the experience and suffering of their colleagues.

We shall continue our efforts to improve all aspects and operations of the State Department which is the smallest in the Government both as to personnel and funds. The State Department's operational capability to carry out the complex and awesome duties of day-to-day diplomacy must be understood and supported by the Congress and the American people.

STOP AID TO EL SALVADOR

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

Mr. LOWRY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to speak against resuming aid to El Salvador until that Government again returns to a systematic plan toward land reform.

As I watched the inaugural parade Tuesday, the call for "A New Beginning" stood out significantly. I hope part of that new beginning is a commitment toward democratic principles. A policy of not entering into the internal conflicts within other nations. A policy that rejects military and economic aid to governments that are militarily suppressing the popular will of their own people.

CALL FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION OF HOSTAGE SITUATION

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in view of the preliminary reports already coming back about the barbaric treatment of our hostages in the hands of Iranian terrorists, I commend President Reagan's decision to carefully review the terms of our agreement with the Iranian Government.

The American people deserve a full airing of what occurred during the past 14 months before we make any further concessions to that outlaw nation. Certainly, we should not consider resuming diplomatic relations,

resuming arms sales, or even the shipment of arms already in the pipeline until we have all of the facts.

Mr. Speaker, for those reasons I am requesting the House Foreign Affairs Committee to convene as quickly as possible for a full and complete investigation of this tragic episode in our history which will include testimony from the hostages themselves.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE SHOULD BE CONVENED

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I am calling on the State Department to register a formal complaint with the International Court of Justice so that the terrorists who seized our Embassy personnel in Iran are brought to trial for their barbarous actions of the past 444 days.

I am convinced that the world court must bring those terrorists to trial in order to demonstrate to other would-be terrorists that such violations of international law and common human decency will just not be tolerated.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I believe that the United States should not carry out the terms of our agreement with Iran until we are assured that the Iranian Government is going to cooperate with the world court in the effort to bring those terrorists to justice.

Mr. Speaker, we are just beginning to learn of the unspeakable horrors our hostages were put through during their long captivity.

For the sake of peaceful, law-abiding citizens throughout the world, the international community must bring those responsible for this behavior to justice—and if that includes the Ayatollah Khomeini himself—so be it.

OUR AMERICAN HOSTAGES

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

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, words are wholly inadequate to express the sentiments which are being experienced by the American people and others around the world as our hostages are returned from captivity in Iran.

The rejoicing, the heart throbs, the tears, the prayers, and the deep gratitude which occupy the thoughts of all of us are beyond the capability of human expression.

As I stood Tuesday evening with my wife Doris and a group of friends in the living room of our home on Capitol Hill preparing to participate in a joyous inaugural ball, we were glued

to the television screen waiting, watching, and finally viewing the first appearance of our American hostages as they reached a sanctuary of freedom. Some of us shed tears, and all applauded as though those long-suffering and beloved hostages could hear and see and know how deeply and emotionally we felt.

For many months now a yellow ribbon has been tied to the briefcase which I have carried each day from my congressional office to my home and return—as a symbol of remembrance, of prayer, of hope, and of expectation that the safe release of these beloved fellow citizens would surely be realized. What a sense of renewed faith and confidence in the great spiritual power which controls our destiny has been realized, both here and throughout our land, and in other parts of the world. I plan to retain this worn and wrinkled yellow ribbon as a reminder that after 444 days we have seen this agonizing and unprecedented experience of human suffering, this ordeal of man's inhumanity to man, come to its final and happy end as our 52 hostages continue on their way to our shores and to their homes and loved ones.

As my colleagues in this Chamber have also done, my American flag has been posted outside my office door each day for many months—again to denote our anxiety and our faith that our hostages would be returned safely to their homes. How gratifying to realize that our hopes and prayers have been fulfilled.

As one Representative of one congressional district, and in behalf of my wife Doris, my family, my entire congressional staff, and in behalf of each and every one of my more than 500,000 constituents, I breathe with gratitude these holy words, "Thy will be done."

COMMENDATION OF ANDREW TOMKO

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

Mrs. FENWICK. Mr. Speaker, this morning, we were given a very fine distinction between pride and honor. Pride can be a mortal sin and honor is the glory of a country. In a different way, these are part of the story of Andrew Tomko, citizen of Manville. He is the pride of his town and an honor to all of us. He served in World War II, was decorated many times, but he had not yet received his Oak Leaf Cluster when he spoke to me about it. Now finally he has received it—the Oak Leaf Cluster to his Purple Heart. The town of Manville, recognized this in a resolution signed by the mayor, Mayor Dudash and seven councilmen.

Why? Not just because he was good and honorable and faithful soldier serving his country and sacrificing for it repeatedly, wounded and decorated many times, but also because he is a fine citizen serving now in the small community that is Manville in the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey.

DO NOT WAIT FOR A CLEAN SLATE

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

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, no matter what one's inclinations, the Carter fiscal 1982 budget should be taken seriously, since the first Reagan budget will not take effect until October 1, 1982. The Carter budget is a disturbing document, showing the ultimate folly of depending on increased taxes for fiscal balance. In it, the burden of Federal taxes rises to 22.1 percent of GNP, and tax revenues soar by \$104.3 billion over those of the current fiscal year. These figures are net after some cuts which, in my view, are timid and inappropriate to signal a change of tax direction. The bulk of the increase comes from income tax bracket creep—\$47.7 billion—and previously scheduled social security and other payroll tax increases—\$29.9 billion—although some totally unrealistic legislated increases are advocated in the gasoline tax, withholding at source on dividends, et cetera.

And despite this monumental grab of additional tax dollars from individual Americans—the corporate tax revenues are actually down \$1.4 billion in the Carter budget—the strictly defined on budget deficit remains \$27.5 billion.

Mr. Speaker, careful analysis of this remarkable document awaits the experts on our Budget Committee. The tax statistics alone, however, suggest how imperative it is that the new administration and the Congress make major changes in this budget plan, even setting the stage for those changes by support of rescissions during fiscal 1981, rather than relying on the first Reagan budget for the careful planning which the normal course of events permits. As Lady Bird Johnson once said:

You can't write on a clean slate. You have to start with what's already there, and do things to it.

□ 1130

H.R. 920—TO EXEMPT 1,000 BARRELS PER DAY FOR ROYALTY OWNERS AND INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS FROM THE WINDFALL PROFIT TAX

(Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will unleash the productive capability of independent producers and lift an inequitable tax from the shoulders of America's 2.5 million crude oil royalty owners.

This bill will exempt independent oil producers and royalty owners from the windfall profit tax on the first 1,000 barrels of daily production. The exemption will be effective for 1981.

I feel one point should be made clear to the Congress and to the American people: The windfall profit tax is not a tax on the excess profits of the major oil companies but an excise tax on crude oil production.

We are living in a time when we should encourage domestic crude oil production more than ever before. With the Middle East in constant turmoil, and the Soviet Union expected to become an energy importer in this decade, we cannot afford continued reliance on foreign sources of oil.

Independent producers have played a very important part in this Nation's energy picture. They drill 90 percent of the wildcat wells. They account for 75 percent of the new oil and gas fields and 54 percent of new oil and gas reserves. These statistics speak for themselves.

When we think of the windfall profit tax, there is a tendency to think only in terms of the major oil companies. The general public, which may be unfamiliar with our domestic oil production industry, does not realize that this tax also puts a large burden on our more than 2 million royalty owners.

On a barrel of stripper oil selling for \$38, a royalty owner would typically receive a \$4.75 royalty payment. After imposition of the windfall profit tax, the royalty owners will pay \$1.71 tax on this income—a 36-percent drop in income.

The vast majority of royalty owners in my district receive average incomes or are retired persons living on fixed incomes. They were unaware of what this "windfall profit tax" was all about. They were led to believe that this was going to take some of those huge profits away from the giant oil companies—so-called Seven Sisters. They did not know it was going to take away from their family incomes and add to the cost of petroleum products.

One effect of this tax that is rarely mentioned is the huge regulatory burden put on our oil industry. The costs of complying with the complicated formula for taxing the various types of oil are enormous.

I am thankful that a \$1,000 tax credit for royalty owners was included in the Reconciliation Act of last year. This credit is effective for 1980 only;

so it will be up to this Congress to legislate a more permanent policy toward royalty owners and an exemption for independent producers.

Mr. Speaker, the mood of the country seems clear to me. They have made their feelings known about overregulation, overtaxation, the growth of government, and the stifling of private incentive. The windfall profit tax is a prime example of all these things, and it would be well for this new Congress to act now and fulfill the will of the people in correcting these problems.

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND REPORT ON EMBASSY CRISIS IN IRAN

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

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution establishing a select committee comprised of members of the House Foreign Affairs and Judiciary Committees to study and report on the Embassy crisis in Iran.

The reasons for a formal, thorough congressional inquiry into this shameful episode are obvious. One step toward preventing another such occurrence is to fully understand what happened, and what steps must be taken legislatively—and in terms of official policy—to insure that such an experience must never happen again.

This has been one of the most humiliating experiences in our national history. Congress is uniquely qualified to hold hearings so that this entire shameful experience is fully explored, understood, and acted upon.

I urge prompt consideration and adoption of this resolution.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HARTNETT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 3, ordering the previous question on House Resolution 5, the rules for the 97th Congress, I was unavoidably absent.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

I ask unanimous consent that this statement appear in the permanent RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOAKLEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

SUPPORT FOR GOLD MEDALS FOR THE 52 AMERICANS

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

Mr. HARTNETT. Mr. Speaker, after being in captivity for 444 days, the 52

American hostages in Iran were finally freed on January 20, 1981. This long-awaited day brought widespread joy not only to our country but to the entire world as well.

There have been few situations in our history that have caused more pain than this crisis. These 52 Americans have endured tremendous emotional and physical anguish. Their strength and dedication have been a great inspiration to all of us and have created a renewed sense of patriotism. It is only appropriate that they be honored by the American people.

I wholeheartedly support the gentleman from Illinois in his effort to honor each one of these brave men and women with a gold medal. I urge my colleagues to take immediate and favorable action on this legislation.

GOLD MEDALS FOR THE HOSTAGES

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

Mr. CARMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a new member of the House Banking Committee, I rise in support of legislation that would award a congressional gold medal to our foreign hostages.

I campaigned against excessive, wasteful Federal spending and these medals are not cheap. But, the 52, who will soon be coming home, deserve nothing less than a congressional gold medal for the suffering they endured so bravely.

Not only would a gold medal show each of the former captives how grateful their Government and people are, but, years from now, when children and grandchildren ask about the ordeal in Iran, the former hostages will be able to proudly display the highest civilian award which Congress can bestow as proof of their valor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

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

Mr. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 2, which was the election of the Speaker, I was inadvertently recorded as voting for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

Mr. Speaker, I was not present at that time and in fact was in a local hospital. I would like the RECORD to reflect, however, that had I been present, I would have cast my vote for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

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

There was no objection.

THE RELEASE OF THE HOSTAGES: WE MUST NOT FORGET CYNTHIA DWYER

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

Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago I sent to every Member of this distinguished body, the President, all the Cabinet officers, and all the Senators a hostage bracelet with the name of Lt. Col. David Roeder, our assistant air attaché on it. This year I sent all of the incoming freshmen class bracelets.

Colonel Roeder was the one on television last night who said it was hell. He said:

Please, we must not forget Cynthia Dwyer.

I hope every Member of this distinguished body remembers that name—Cynthia Dwyer, a lady journalist taken prisoner after the abortive raid last May. She is left there all alone and frightened.

At another secret briefing now being released we have high-ranking flag officers admitting that we left live Americans behind in Vietnam 8 years ago. Please, let us exert every effort and join our brothers and sisters in these returned hostages so that the world does not forget Cynthia Dwyer, left alone now in a dungeon while we listen to the stories of torture, indignities, and solitary confinement. She is in solitary now because there is no one else with her. Cynthia Dwyer let us not forget.

THE TORTURE OF THE HOSTAGES

(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, on December 1, 1979, I stated publicly that under the current definition of torture adopted by the United Nations in its U.N. Resolution 3452, our American hostages in Iran were being tortured. I repeated this on the floor of the House on March 20, 1980.

It was my belief at that time that if the United States officially adopted the position that our prisoners were being tortured, there would be no doubt left around the world about the character and the goals of the Iranian terrorists. I believed then—and believe now—that the nations of the world should combine in actions that would damage the terrorist regime in Iran.

The Carter administration, however, never told the American people about the torture of our hostages.

Now, of course, we are finding out the horrifying details from the former captives, themselves.

I do not see how we can forget what happened. I think what is needed is an official declaration by the President that Iran, under its current regime, is an outlaw nation so far as the United States is concerned. This public condemnation could and should be accompanied by any means the President thinks is necessary to impress upon the minds of these savages that no one harms our citizens with impunity.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS—
DISTURBING NEWS**

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

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, I realize that the question of committee assignments is yet to be determined, but I just received some disturbing news.

Mr. Speaker, over the past 2 years I have served on the Committee on the Judiciary. We have been outnumbered by a very, very large number. We have had 11 members on the Republican side. I now understand that the preliminary decision is that the Democrats will have 15 members and the Republicans will have 12, giving us one additional member, reaching the ratio by taking members off the Democratic side. I understand that one of the reasons for this is because they do not want to put some of the membership on the Democratic side because of the possibility that some constitutional amendments might come out of the Committee on the Judiciary.

□ 1140

Well, today is January 22. I know—I think most of the people here know—what the argument is that is being presented to us by the March for Life. I think it is rather ironic that, on the very day we have hundreds of thousands of people around the country concerned about that point, we are making committee ratios on the Judiciary Committee with seemingly the express purpose of making sure that that issue was never brought to this floor.

Well, maybe politically it is good for some

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
January 22, 1981.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope from the White House received in the Clerk's Office at 11:35 a.m. on Tuesday, January 20, 1981 and said to contain a message from the

President wherein he reports to the Congress on his actions under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act relative to the Government of Iran. Also attached are copies of five (5) Executive orders.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely,

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, JR.,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

**REPORT ON ACTIONS OF PRESIDENT
RELATIVE TO GOVERNMENT
OF IRAN—MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 97-
15)**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of January 20, 1981, page 567.)

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 5]

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Akaka | Carney | Evans (IA) |
| Albosta | Cheney | Evans (IN) |
| Alexander | Chisholm | Fary |
| Anderson | Clinger | Fascell |
| Annunzio | Coats | Fazio |
| Anthony | Coleman | Fenwick |
| Applegate | Collins (TX) | Ferraro |
| Ashbrook | Conable | Fiedler |
| Aspin | Conte | Fields |
| Atkinson | Corcoran | Findley |
| AuCoin | Coughlin | Fish |
| Badham | Courter | Fithian |
| Bafalis | Coyne, James | Filippo |
| Bailey (MO) | Coyne, William | Florio |
| Bailey (PA) | Craig | Foley |
| Barnard | Crane, Phillip | Forsythe |
| Beard | D'Amours | Fountain |
| Bedell | Daniel, Dan | Fowler |
| Benedict | Daniel, R. W. | Frank |
| Benjamin | Danielson | Frenzel |
| Bennett | Dannemeyer | Fuqua |
| Bereuter | Daschle | Garcia |
| Bethune | Daub | Gaydos |
| Bevill | Davis | Gejdenson |
| Biaggi | de la Garza | Gephardt |
| Blanchard | DeNardis | Gibbons |
| Bliley | Derrick | Gilman |
| Boland | Dicks | Gingrich |
| Bolling | Dixon | Ginn |
| Boner | Dorgan | Glickman |
| Bonior | Dornan | Gonzalez |
| Bouquard | Dougherty | Gore |
| Bowen | Downey | Gramm |
| Breaux | Duncan | Gray |
| Brinkley | Dunn | Green |
| Brooks | Dwyer | Gregg |
| Broomfield | Dymally | Grisham |
| Brown (CA) | Dyson | Guarini |
| Brown (CO) | Eckart | Gunderson |
| Brown (OH) | Edwards (AL) | Guyer |
| Broyhill | Edwards (OK) | Hagedorn |
| Burgener | Emerson | Hall (OH) |
| Burton, John | Emery | Hall, Ralph |
| Burton, Phillip | Erdahl | Hall, Sam |
| Butler | Erlenborn | Hamilton |
| Byron | Evans (DE) | Hammerschmidt |
| Carman | Evans (GA) | Hance |

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Hansen (ID) | McCollum | Rudd |
| Hansen (UT) | McCurdy | Savage |
| Harkin | McEwen | Sawyer |
| Hartnett | McGrath | Schneider |
| Hatcher | McHugh | Schroeder |
| Hawkins | Mica | Schulze |
| Hefner | Michel | Schumer |
| Hendon | Miller (OH) | Sensenbrenner |
| Hertel | Mineta | Shamansky |
| Hightower | Mitchell (MD) | Shannon |
| Hiler | Moakley | Sharp |
| Hinson | Molinari | Shaw |
| Hollenbeck | Mollohan | Shelby |
| Holt | Montgomery | Shumway |
| Hopkins | Moore | Simon |
| Howard | Morrison | Skeen |
| Hubbard | Mottl | Skelton |
| Hunter | Murphy | Smith (AL) |
| Hutto | Murtha | Smith (NE) |
| Hyde | Myers | Smith (NJ) |
| Ireland | Napier | Smith (OR) |
| Jacobs | Natcher | Snowe |
| Jeffries | Neal | Snyder |
| Jenkins | Nelligan | Solomon |
| Johnston | Nelson | Spence |
| Jones (NC) | Nowak | St Germain |
| Jones (OK) | O'Brien | Stangeland |
| Jones (TN) | Oakar | Stanton |
| Kastenmeier | Obey | Staton |
| Kazen | Ottinger | Stenholm |
| Kildee | Panetta | Stokes |
| Kindness | Parris | Stratton |
| Kogovsek | Pashayan | Studds |
| Kramer | Patman | Synar |
| Lagomarsino | Patterson | Tauke |
| Leach | Paul | Tauzin |
| Leath | Pease | Thomas |
| Lee | Perkins | Trible |
| Lehman | Petri | Udall |
| Leland | Porter | Vento |
| Lent | Price | Volkmer |
| Levitas | Pritchard | Walgren |
| Lewis | Pursell | Walker |
| Loeffler | Quillen | Wampler |
| Long (LA) | Rahall | Washington |
| Long (MD) | Ratchford | Weber (MN) |
| Lott | Regula | Weiss |
| Lowery | Reuss | Whitehurst |
| Lowry | Rhodes | Whitley |
| Lujan | Richmond | Whittaker |
| Luken | Rinaldo | Whitten |
| Lundine | Ritter | Williams (MT) |
| Lungren | Roberts (KS) | Williams (OH) |
| Madigan | Roberts (SD) | Wilson |
| Marks | Robinson | Winn |
| Marlenee | Roe | Wirth |
| Martin (IL) | Roemer | Wolf |
| Martin (NC) | Rogers | Wolpe |
| Martin (NY) | Rose | Wortley |
| Matsui | Roth | Wright |
| Mattox | Roukema | Wyden |
| Mavroules | Rousselot | Wylie |
| McClory | Roybal | Zablocki |

□ 1150

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall 330 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

Under the rule, further proceedings under the call are dispensed with.

□ 1200

RECESS UNTIL 3 P.M. TODAY

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House now stand in recess until 3 p.m. this afternoon.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman state that again? I think the Members are very much interested in what the time schedule is going to be here today.

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

Mr. LOTT. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I make this unanimous-consent request in order to provide adequate notice to provide an opportunity for Members who are not present to be present on the floor this afternoon during the consideration of what we understand will be a motion to be made concerning the appointment of a committee to consider committee ratios.

This is an important vote, and not all Members, including some of the principal Members of the House, have had an opportunity to be aware that the motion may be offered this afternoon; and in the interest of comity, I think it is an important vote for all Members to be able to consider and be present to act upon.

Mr. LOTT. What is the gentleman's request?

Mr. FOLEY. If the gentleman will yield further, my request is that the House stand in recess until 3 p.m. this afternoon.

Mr. LOTT. That is 3 p.m.

Could the gentleman give us any idea of what the schedule would call for this afternoon as to when we might get through?

Mr. FOLEY. If the gentleman will continue to yield, it is the intention of the leadership on this side to offer a resolution by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LONG) on behalf of the Democratic Caucus, electing the Democratic members of the various committees of the House, and it was then understood that the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP), would act on behalf of the Republican Conference in presenting a resolution electing Republican members to the various committees of the House.

We have been advised that there may be a motion to refer the appointment of Members to a committee with instructions to alter the ratios from what we on this side understood they would be. And because that vote or that issue would be an important matter for Members of the House on both sides of the aisle to be aware of and participate in, we are just suggesting this opportunity for all Members to be present.

Mr. LOTT. The gentleman then is saying the Members could anticipate being in session probably until at least 4:30 or 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. FOLEY. If the gentleman will yield further, all Members ought to assume we will be in session until perhaps 6 o'clock this evening. I do not anticipate a later session than that, but it might take that long, depending on the extension of the debate.

As the gentleman knows, under the rules, the person offering these resolutions controls the time for an hour,

and the voting that might take place might well take the House that long. I would not anticipate it would be longer than that.

Mr. LOTT. Further reserving the right to object, I would like to yield to the gentleman again on the question on the schedule for tomorrow.

Earlier in the week, I understood we were to have a pro forma session tomorrow with no anticipated votes. Is that correct?

Mr. FOLEY. That is correct.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am a little confused as to the reason for the recess and the explanation. As I understand it, we are taking up the resolution with regard to committees. It was my understanding, as a Member, that that was the scheduled business for the day.

If I read the board correctly here 1 minute ago, we do have a quorum present to work the will of the House. Now I am a little confused as to why we have to go into recess if, in fact, the scheduled business is about to take place, and there is a quorum present to conduct the business of the House.

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

Mr. WALKER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. FOLEY. Well, I think the gentleman will understand that this is not a typical procedure, though a legal one, to offer any other proposal for the election of committee members than that which was understood by both sides traditionally to be the subject of elections. The elections, as the gentleman knows, are usually pro forma matters as reported by the Democratic Caucus on our side and the Republican Conference on the gentleman's side.

We were advised only this morning that there might be an alternative proposed from the minority to establish a vehicle committee for the purpose of considering alternative ratios of membership with instructions. This is not unprecedented, but it is an unusual procedure, and one that Members did not have prior notice of, and for that reason, as a matter of comity so that all Members may have an opportunity to participate in that debate and decision, we are suggesting this brief recess.

Mr. WALKER. Further reserving the right to object, I would say to the gentleman, would it not be a normal procedure to simply debate that issue on the House floor, to have the quorum which is present be able to hear both sides of the debate and then have a vote.

I do not understand the need for a recess in order to accomplish the objective that the gentleman has just outlined.

Mr. FOLEY. If the gentleman will continue to yield, as I said to the gentleman, and I repeat, it is not the customary procedure to do more than a pro forma action of the two party caucuses, the Democratic Caucus and the Republican Conference. There now is an unusual situation where there will be some debate and perhaps vote on an alternative proposal.

It is, I think, sufficiently unusual and sufficiently important to justify more advance notice than was available to the Members when the schedule was announced for the day.

Mr. WALKER. Further reserving the right to object, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania would decide to object, would that mean we would simply go forward with the House business as scheduled?

Mr. FOLEY. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania wishes to object, then it may be necessary for us to offer a motion, an appropriate motion. I hope he would not object.

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

Mr. WALKER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let me make this further elucidation. It becomes a matter of personal representation on the House floor. In some previous Congresses, when the ratios of committees have been negotiated, I, as the majority leader, have been present at those negotiations, with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RHODES) and others.

On this occasion, I was not privy to those discussions. I was not present at the meeting, which took place, as I understand it, between the Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. O'NEILL), on behalf of the Democratic side, and the new Republican leader, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

Not having been present at the time these negotiations occurred, I do not feel that I adequately can represent the Speaker in this matter, and I think the Speaker would like to be present this afternoon on the occasion when we decide this issue. He had not anticipated this kind of development and was not in town. He is on an airplane now, I am advised, on his way back in.

It is for the further reason it will accommodate the Speaker, who, as the constitutional officer presiding over the House and acting on behalf of us all in the negotiation of these ratios, should be present on the floor.

Mr. WALKER. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would say to the distinguished gentle-

man from Texas I think that provides a more adequate explanation.

Is in fact the purpose of the recess to allow the Speaker to get here so that the Speaker is included in whatever decision the House comes to later on this afternoon? Do I understand the gentleman that that is the prime purpose behind the recess?

Mr. WRIGHT. If the gentleman would yield further, I think that is one valid purpose. In addition to that, the purpose is as stated by the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair declares a recess until 3 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 3 p.m.

□ 1500

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 3 p.m.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLARZ) kindly come to the well of the House and take the oath of office?

Mr. SOLARZ appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 6]

Akaka	Bouquard	Coyne, William
Alexander	Breaux	Craig
Anderson	Brinkley	Crane, Philip
Annunzio	Broomfield	Crockett
Anthony	Brown (CA)	Daniel, Dan
Aspin	Brown (CO)	Daniel, R. W.
Atkinson	Brown (OH)	Danielson
AuCoin	Broyhill	Dannemeyer
Badham	Burgener	Daschle
Bafalis	Burton, John	Daub
Bailey (MO)	Butler	Davis
Bailey (PA)	Byron	de la Garza
Barnard	Carney	Deckard
Beard	Chappie	Dellums
Bedell	Cheney	Dickinson
Benedict	Clausen	Dicks
Benjamin	Clinger	Dingell
Bennett	Coats	Dixon
Bereuter	Coelho	Dorgan
Bethune	Coleman	Dornan
Bevill	Collins (TX)	Downey
Biaggi	Conable	Dreier
Blanchard	Conte	Duncan
Bliley	Conyers	Dunn
Boland	Corcoran	Dwyer
Bolling	Coughlin	Dymally
Boner	Courter	Dyson
Bonior	Coyne, James	Eckart

Edwards (AL)	Jones (NC)	Ratchford
Edwards (CA)	Jones (TN)	Regula
Edwards (OK)	Kastenmeier	Rhodes
Emerson	Kazen	Rinaldo
Emery	Kildee	Ritter
English	Kogovsek	Roberts (KS)
Erdahl	Kramer	Roberts (SD)
Erlenborn	Lagomarsino	Robinson
Ertel	Leach	Roe
Evans (DE)	Leath	Roemer
Evans (GA)	LeBoutillier	Rogers
Evans (IA)	Lee	Rose
Fary	Lehman	Roth
Fascell	Lent	Rousselot
Fazio	Levitas	Roybal
Fenwick	Lewis	Rudd
Ferraro	Loeffler	Sabo
Fiedler	Long (LA)	Savage
Fields	Long (MD)	Sawyer
Findley	Lott	Schneider
Fish	Lowery	Schroeder
Fithian	Lowry	Schulze
Flipppo	Lujan	Schumer
Foley	Lukens	Sensenbrenner
Forsythe	Lundine	Shamansky
Fountain	Lungren	Shannon
Fowler	Madigan	Sharp
Frank	Markey	Shaw
Frenzel	Marks	Shelby
Frost	Marlenee	Shumway
Fuqua	Martin (NC)	Simon
Garcia	Martin (NY)	Skeen
Gaydos	Matsui	Skelton
Gejdenson	Mattox	Smith (AL)
Gephardt	Mavroules	Smith (NE)
Gibbons	McClory	Smith (NJ)
Gilman	McCloskey	Smith (OR)
Gingrich	McCollum	Snowe
Ginn	McCurdy	Snyder
Glickman	McEwen	Solarz
Goldwater	McGrath	Solomon
Gonzalez	McHugh	Spence
Gore	Mica	St Germain
Gramm	Michel	Stangeland
Gray	Miller (OH)	Stanton
Green	Mineta	Staton
Gregg	Moakley	Stenholm
Grisham	Molinar	Stokes
Gunderson	Mollohan	Stratton
Guyer	Montgomery	Studds
Hagedorn	Moore	Synar
Hall (OH)	Morrison	Tauke
Hall, Ralph	Mottl	Tauzin
Hall, Sam	Murphy	Thomas
Hamilton	Murtha	Trible
Hammerschmidt	Myers	Vander Jagt
Hance	Napier	Vento
Hansen (ID)	Natcher	Volkmer
Hansen (UT)	Nelligan	Walgren
Harkin	Nelson	Walker
Hatcher	Nowak	Wampler
Hawkins	O'Brien	Washington
Heckler	Oakar	Watkins
Hefner	Oberstar	Weaver
Heftel	Obey	Weber (MN)
Hendon	Panetta	Weiss
Hertel	Parris	Whitehurst
Hightower	Pashayan	Whittaker
Hiler	Patman	Whitten
Hinson	Patterson	Williams (MT)
Holt	Paul	Wilson
Howard	Pease	Winn
Huckaby	Perkins	Wolf
Hunter	Petri	Wolpe
Hutto	Pickle	Wortley
Hyde	Porter	Wright
Ireland	Price	Wyden
Jacobs	Pritchard	Wylie
Jeffries	Pursell	Young (AK)
Jenkins	Rahall	Young (MO)
Johnston	Rangel	Zablocki

□ 1520

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-ELECT

The SPEAKER (during the call of the House). Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ERTEL) present himself in the well of the House for the purpose of taking the oath of office?

Mr. ERTEL appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 327 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

Under the rule, further proceedings under the call are dispensed with.

HONORING THE 52 FORMER HOSTAGES

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

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, may I join with all Americans in expressing the happiness I feel concerning the release of our captive citizens. It is my fervent hope that they are in good health and that the process of reuniting with their families and of reassimilation into their normal daily activities is a pleasant and painless one.

It is with great pride that I join my colleagues in cosponsoring Mr. ANNUNZIO's resolution to strike commemorative medals as a tribute to the fortitude and bravery of our Nation's most recent heroes.

Today I have sent a letter to President Reagan urging him to proclaim a national day of observance honoring the 52 former hostages for their courage and to dedicate the day to renew our pledge of this Nation's devotion to freedom and justice and emphasize that nothing like this will happen again.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR INFORMATION SERVICES, FRANK R. HOOD, RETIRES

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

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans' Administration is losing a superb employee with the retirement of its Assistant Administrator for Information Services, Frank R. Hood. He is without peer as a practitioner of the art of public relations. But more than that Frank Hood is a thinker, a philosopher, a man of outstanding gifts who believes the proper use of his great talents is in the service of others.

An Iowa farm boy, Frank attended his State's university where his remarkable physical abilities, combined with an unconquerable will to excellence, made him an All-American athlete in football, basketball, and track. Later, as coach at Rockhurst College in Kansas City, he was named NCAA coach of the year and subsequently he distinguished himself as a reporter and editor for the Kansas City Star and Associated Press.

After serving as a Navy gunnery officer in World War II, Frank began his VA career in 1946, then took over as

Director of the agency's Information Service in 1958, a position he has held for 23 years. The same qualities that brought him success in other fields of endeavor made him a success in one of the most demanding positions in the Washington bureaucracy.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether Frank Hood is a Democrat or a Republican and I doubt very much if anyone else does. He has served eight administrators of both parties with equal dedication and loyalty. Each in his turn discovered quickly that he could turn to Frank as a trusted and strong right arm. Then each in turn discovered after they were out of office without regard to the waxing and waning of political fortunes, in Frank Hood they had a friend on whom they could always count.

This man's accomplishments are many, Mr. Speaker. He has been honored by the highest awards that can be given by the Government and by the news media. As he enters retirement years he leaves behind the universal respect of those who worked with him and those who worked for him. It may be that most of America's veterans never heard his name but, nevertheless, it is a fact that he devoted most of his life to their best interests.

Although he kept a great stream of information about the Veterans' Administration pouring into the national press, Frank did not like to see his own name in the paper. A few days ago, though, I spotted an item about him in the Washington Post. It called him a card-carrying gentleman. I hope he did not object to that. All his colleagues believe he fits that description to a "T."

THE FACE OF IRAN

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

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, in the dark days of the Iranian revolution, a group of Americans and Britons living and working in a small Iranian town on the coast of the Caspian Sea was made the target of every anti-Shah, anti-American demonstration and action which took place there. Eventually, a guerrilla organization delivered a death threat to the small group of men and women: "Leave Iran immediately or die!" After months of enduring the tensions and the terror of being the focus of so much hate, so much venom, one of the Americans confronted a group of Iranian demonstrators and, in a burst of unimaginable fury and pent-up frustration, said to them, "You have no honor!"

The response was staggering. The Iranians reacted as if they had been physically struck. They were literally speechless at this accusation by the

hated American "spy." The American, in his rage, had inadvertently touched a nerve lying very close to the surface of the basic insecurity, paranoia, and cowardice which is the fabric of the current brand of Iranian militants.

Once again, the Iranians have displayed the fact, this time to the entire world, that they have no honor: They have no face. As accounts of deprivation, indignities, abuse, and torture filter from the hospital in Wiesbaden; as the small heroic acts of defiance, quiet courage, and uncompromising assertion of the self on the part of our countrymen who were held captive become known; a fact comes through very loud and very clear. The world now knows: The Iranians have no honor. Our people, 63 of our brothers and sisters, behaved with honor and spirit in the face of obscenity. The Iranians betrayed their own revolution in this despicable act of savage spite. We have the honor.

The Iranian people must know that it is they who have paid the price for their act of terroristic hate, their national temper tantrum. They have been exposed to all people on our planet as dishonorable. And we, in the persons of the 63 men and women who endured and prevailed, and the 8 young men who gave their lives on a mission of mercy, have emerged as a just and compassionate and honorable Nation.

SANDIA MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS WITHIN CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

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

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to provide for the addition of about 25 acres to the Sandia Mountain Wilderness within Cibola National Forest, N. Mex.

The purpose of this bill is to include Sunset Canyon, which lies literally in the backyard of many residents of Albuquerque, within the wilderness, thus preventing, on a fairly permanent basis, the building of a large dam in the canyon.

At the present time a structure called a diversion dam exists in the canyon. It was built in 1964 for flood control and has been maintained only once since then. Maintenance is mainly silt removal in order to keep the channel open. The flood control requirement was a result of the Glenwood Corp.'s desire to build a subdivision in the area, and it is the homes built by the corporation that back up to the area I am proposing for wilderness.

In 1974 a bond issue was passed for flood control, but none of the money was specifically allocated to enlarging this dam. Then in 1976 the Glenwood

Hills Homeowners Association was informed by the Forest Service that the city planned to build a new dam in Sunset Canyon. It was to have been about 30 feet high at grade level and 50 feet from the basin floor. The catch basin was to be ripped and a road built high on the hillside to go over the top of the dam structure.

This planned action was protested and the Forest Service requested the city to reconsider its plans. In March 1980 the city council passed a resolution whereby the city's policy is to upgrade the existing structure and line the North Glenwood Hills Arroyo channel with concrete.

My bill will insure that no greater action is taken by the city. It will preserve the existing character of the area and prevent destruction of the canyon. I will work for early passage of this bill and I will be requesting hearings shortly.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF DELEGATION TO ATTEND CONFERENCE OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION IN MANILA

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 22, United States Code, section 276a-1, as amended by Public Law 95-45, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Florida, Mr. PEPPER, as Chairman, and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. DERWINSKI, as Vice Chairman of the delegation to attend the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union held in Manila on April 20 through 25, 1981.

COMMUNICATIONS IN THE CASE OF DUPUY AGAINST RIPLEY, ET AL.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications, which were read:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
January 2, 1981.

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.,
Room H-204, U.S. Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

(Attention of L. Kirk O'Donnell).

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Please find attached a copy of a Civil Subpoena for the United States District Court for the Central District of California, commanding me to appear in court on the west coast on January 13, 1981. The plaintiff in this civil action desires my testimony concerning my recollection of what transpired during a deposition of two Drug Enforcement Agency agents taken by myself and other members of the staff of the House Select Committee on Intelligence (the Pike Committee) approximately five years ago. Pursuant to H. Res. 722, this is notification and a request for permission to testify under the subpoena.

Under H.R. 722, however, it may well be impossible for me to so testify. Under the rules of the House Select Committee on Intelligence Staff depositions such as the one in question here were deemed to have been taken in executive session. In this particular

case the information disclosed in the course of the deposition was not classified, or in any way based on classified materials. However that may be, if my memory serves, the executive session designation of the transcript of the deposition was never removed by a vote of the full select committee, which under the committee's rules is required for public disclosure. That committee, of course, is no longer in existence.

Finally, even if allowed to testify (perhaps by special resolution of the House) my testimony would be of little value without an opportunity to refresh my recollection by reviewing the transcript of the deposition. I presume (without knowing) that such material is now in the custody and control of the new Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. By copy of this letter I am notifying that committee of my desire to review the transcript of the deposition taken of Special Agent Stevenson of the DEA in the latter part of 1975.

Your attention to this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely,

JOHN MCE. ATKISSON.

[U.S. District Court for the Central District of California]

PIERRE ROLAND DUPUY, PLAINTIFF, v.
CHARLES RIPLEY, ET AL., DEFENDANTS

(CV-76-2956 WPG, CV-77-1534 WPG, CV-76-2657 WPG, CV-76-2658 WPG)

To: John McElroy Atkisson.

You are hereby commanded to appear in the United States District Court for the Central District of California at the United States Courthouse, 312 North Spring Street, in Courtroom No. 6 before the Honorable William P. Gray in the city of Los Angeles on the 13th day of January 1981 at 9:30 o'clock a.m., to testify in the above-entitled action.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
January 19, 1981.

JOHN MCE. ATKISSON,
White, Fine & Verville, Attorneys at Law,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ATKISSON: I received your letter notifying me of a civil subpoena demanding your appearance to give testimony in the United States District Court for the Central District of California in *Pierre Roland Dupuy v. Charles Ripley, et al.*

The provisions of House Resolution 722 have now been incorporated into the Rules of the House as Rule L. The rule clearly states:

"[t]hat under no circumstances shall any minutes or transcripts of executive sessions or any evidence of witnesses in respect thereto be disclosed or copied."

Consequently, the Rule prohibits compliance with the subpoena. Permission to do so could only be granted by a resolution of the House.

Sincerely,

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.,
The Speaker.

□ 1530

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. It is the understanding of the Chair that there are some chairmen of the various committees who are at the present time paying courtesy calls or business calls to the President of the United States

at his request. Consequently, after the special orders, there will be no further business today. Tomorrow there will be a pro forma session. Upon adjournment tomorrow, the House will adjourn until Tuesday next, and the committee elections will come up on Tuesday next. There will be a pro forma session tomorrow, and the House will then adjourn until Tuesday.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, what time do we come back?

The SPEAKER. At 11 o'clock tomorrow the House will meet for pro forma session.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. What time on Tuesday, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. Twelve o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I thank the Chair. It is nice to have the Speaker back.

□ 1210

EXPANDED VA BENEFITS FOR EX-POW'S AND MILITARY HOSTAGES

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that today I am introducing legislation to provide expanded VA medical and compensation benefits for former prisoners of war. The bill will also extend VA education benefits to all U.S. military personnel among the Americans released by Iran earlier this week.

The legislation is the result of a 2-year study of the present status of an estimated 100,000 living ex-POW's. The study found a much higher mortality rate among former POW's than other veterans and a higher rate of physical and psychological disability.

Last June, my Subcommittee on Compensation, Pension, Insurance and Memorial Affairs conducted hearings on the comprehensive study filed by the Veterans' Administration under mandate of Public Law 95-479 on the needs of former prisoners of war.

Several new recommendations, not included in the study, were also presented for our consideration at that time. Though it was agreed that further hearings should be conducted, it was also clear to all of us that the time has come for a definitive POW bill.

To this end, I am today introducing legislation which would substantially liberalize benefits for former prisoners of war.

The bill would:

First, reduce to 60 days the present 6-month duration of prisoner of war

status for presumption of dietary deficiencies;

Second, authorize both in-patient and out-patient treatment on a priority basis;

Third, service-connected psychoneurosis and psychosis for former prisoners of war regardless of when such a disability is first shown;

Fourth, establish the Administrator's Advisory Committee on Former Prisoners of War; and

Fifth, extend chapter 34 educational benefits to military personnel held hostage in Iran, who I am most pleased to hear, will be back on American soil shortly.

Again, I wish to reiterate the committee has a major concern as to whether our former prisoners of war are receiving the level of benefits and services to which they should be entitled as a result of their internment.

At the request of organizations who support an expansion of benefits and services for former prisoners of war, our committee will hold one more day of hearings. I would expect the bill to be favorably reported by the full committee early in the session as my intention is to treat this matter on a very high-priority basis. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the measure. Those who may wish to do so, should contact me or the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

LEGISLATION TO CURB WASTE AND FRAUD IN THE FEDERAL WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAM

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

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, if ever there was a time when the American people want more fiscal responsibility and less unproductive bureaucratic bungling, now is the time. I urge my colleagues to focus on a program desperately in need of legislative and administrative improvements.

The Federal employees' compensation program is out of control in several respects:

The number of lost-time injury claims is skyrocketing.

Federal workers legitimately injured are experiencing long delays in receiving the payments they are due.

Program costs are soaring.

Millions of tax dollars are being squandered.

This sorry state of affairs is not new. Poor administration and the absence of program controls have long been hallmarks of this program. Worse yet, the Congress virtually invited abuse of the program with 1974 amendments to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA). I am especially concerned about the impact of the program by

which injured Federal workers are compensated.

In 1974 at a time when Americans were far less concerned about Government spending and budget deficits, the Congress was under pressure to address the hardship problems which workers faced as a result of delays in claims processing. In an effort to eliminate the delays, the Congress adopted a continuation-of-pay (COP) provision allowing a Federal worker to continue on the agency's payroll for up to 45 days following a traumatic injury. At the same time, injured Federal workers were given the option of choosing their own doctors for care and treatment. Most importantly, the former 3-day waiting period was moved to the end of the 45-day period, making it ineffective as a deterrent to frivolous claims.

Some of these changes in the law were counterproductive and they have produced disastrous results. I believe the Congress erred in enacting them.

Throughout much of the 95th Congress and the 96th Congress, I struggled to persuade the Congress to take action to correct its errors. In 1978, I conducted a wide-ranging survey of COP practices throughout the Federal bureaucracy, and I introduced legislation to: First, reestablish a 3-day waiting period prior to the start of COP payments and second, authorize agency supervisors to request an injured Federal employee to be examined by a doctor employed by the U.S. Government or a private physician approved by the supervisor. I testified in April 1978 before the Compensation Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee on my legislation and presented my preliminary findings pointing toward a tremendous rise in lost-time injury claims and Federal compensation costs in the wake of the 1974 amendments. I was told that my findings were interesting, but inconclusive.

My tentative findings coincided with reports of the House Government Operations Committee and the House Appropriations Committee. Both have concluded that the quick-fix approach adopted in 1974 has backfired. The time it takes to process claims has remained almost unchanged—it still takes an average of 61 days for a claim to be approved. More troubling are charges by Federal agencies that some workers are treating the 45-day COP period as a type of excess leave.

In June 1978, I turned to the General Accounting Office—GAO—for help in conclusively determining what has happened since enactment of the FECA amendments of 1974. In the summer of 1979, I released the results of this 1-year investigation in the report entitled, "Multiple Problems With the 1974 Amendments to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act."

This GAO report confirms my worst suspicions. Ever-increasing sums of tax dollars are being spent in a program which is open to widespread abuse and which is drowning in a sea of claim forms.

The highlights of the GAO report include the following:

The number of lost-time injury claims filed by Federal workers after the 1974 amendments has escalated sharply. In fiscal year 1974 about 12,000 claims were filed for job-related traumatic injuries. Claims in fiscal year 1980 hit the alltime record high of \$117,159;

Program costs have skyrocketed from \$217.7 million in fiscal year 1973 to \$818.6 million in fiscal year 1980;

As many as 46 percent of all COP claims on which the Federal Government has made payment might have been eliminated by a 3-day waiting period;

About 37 percent of a statistically valid sample of COP claims examined by the GAO were found to be frivolous or minor;

Review of the free-choice-of-physician provision showed that about 20 percent of the COP claims did not clearly show that the claimants were actually injured, were hurt on the job, or were off the job a reasonable length of time given their injury;

The same review disclosed that, for all the claims for which GAO believed light duty was appropriate, light duty was actually used in less than half the claims. To cite one specific example, perhaps the most flagrant of dozens cited in the GAO report:

A 28-year-old letter carrier, hurrying to complete her route after taking an unscheduled break with her fiancé, tripped over a coat hanger on the steps of an apartment house. Her injuries included contusions of the knee and shoulder and a back strain, which kept her off work for 19 workdays covered by COP. Although she returned to work on light duty for approximately one month, she again claimed COP after her physician stated that her condition had worsened since the last examination and that she must be at rest for two weeks.

Five days after her physician returned her to a disability status, the local newspaper reported that she had married and was on an out-of-town honeymoon. She did return to work for a few days after the honeymoon, but then again claimed total disability for five months. The employee returned to work only after being required to report for a fitness-for-duty examination, which disclosed no disabling condition. Her own physician concurred with the findings of the fitness-for-duty examination.

In accordance with the findings and legislative recommendations of this disturbing GAO report, I am reintroducing legislation to amend the FECA to reinstate a 3-day waiting period prior to the beginning of COP payments and to provide agency supervisors with discretionary authority to request an injured employee to be examined by a doctor employed by the U.S.

Government or a private physician approved by the supervisor.

I hope the 97th Congress will act expeditiously and favorably on this bill, just as I hope the Department of Labor will go much further to implement the administrative remedies recommended by the GAO. My bill is a responsible step to take toward restoring integrity and sound management controls to a program lacking in both. Internal Labor Department studies at one time or another have supported one or both of the changes that are provided for in my bill.

Let me say that I strongly agree with the purposes of the Federal employees' compensation program. Federal workers have a right to expect prompt compensation for injuries suffered in public service. That will not happen as long as the whole system is flooded with the paperwork of frivolous claims.

Furthermore, there are other important rights to consider.

The Federal agencies have a right to expect maximum work performance from their employees and a right to protect themselves from financial exploitation.

Most important, the American people have a right to be certain that their tax dollars are being spent wisely.

In closing, I would like to emphasize that last year the Comptroller General told the Congress that there is widespread fraud, abuse, and waste throughout the Federal Government from bribery to theft and that not nearly enough is being done about it. In particular he testified before the House Budget Committee to the fact that this legislation could save the U.S. taxpayers at least \$20 million a year.

The Justice Department has estimated that fraud alone is costing taxpayers a minimum of \$2.5 billion a year and maybe as much as \$25 billion a year. I am hopeful that this new Congress will enact this badly needed legislation. In so doing, we can begin to restore public confidence in Government and really strike a blow against inflation by making some responsible changes in the FECA along the lines I have suggested.

THE BIENNIAL BUDGET ACT

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Biennial Budgeting Act, a bill I sponsored in the 96th Congress which would put the Congress on a 2-year budget cycle. I believe the change to a 2-year cycle would give us the time we need to con-

duct tough oversight on existing programs and to get the budget under control.

My experience as a member of the House Budget Committee has convinced me that no one really feels we have enough time to review the budget and oversee existing programs and policies, let alone enough time to thoroughly go over new program proposals to see whether they are really needed. The very fact that there are some 15,000 bills introduced during each Congress, coupled with committee's oversight responsibilities and with extension of ongoing programs, makes meaningful oversight and review almost impossible. The result is that outdated and ineffective programs keep slipping through, while new programs are not given the time and attention they deserve. Moreover, members of the Budget and Appropriations Committees are pushed to the very limit of their abilities in coping with the situation, while other members, given about 2 weeks to look over the first budget resolution before floor consideration, fall to drawing sharp and bitter partisan lines instead of fully debating the budget.

The congressional budget process, in my opinion, has been successful in forcing Congress to accept more responsibility for its spending decisions and it is clear that spending has been reduced as a result of the process. Just last year we reduced the Federal deficit for fiscal year 1981 by almost \$10 billion through the use of reconciliation. That landmark effort showed that Congress can reduce Federal spending in the so-called uncontrollable part of the budget. Also, last year's first concurrent resolution called for a balanced fiscal year 1981 budget. Obviously, today, we are a long way from a balanced budget for the current fiscal year, but with different economic circumstances a balanced budget could have been a reality.

Despite these successes, through the course of last year none of the crucial Budget Act deadlines were met. The act calls for the passage of the first resolution by May 15; last year it was passed on June 12. Action on all appropriation bills must be completed the seventh day after Labor Day according to the act. This past year none were enacted by that date. The act calls for passage of the second concurrent resolution by September 15. This past year it took Congress until November 20 to complete action on the second resolution. These delays are symptoms of the tremendous time pressures Congress is subjected to as it attempts to create an entire budget every year. If Congress were to conduct the sort of oversight activities it must conduct to control Federal spending, it would be impossible to

meet any of the deadlines set by the 1974 act.

Under my proposal, substantial time would be allotted for oversight activities and the time pressures on legislative and appropriation committees would be greatly alleviated. The Biennial Budgeting Act proposes that the first year of each 2-year congressional term be devoted to formal oversight of programs and agencies, to the reporting by the Budget Committees of the first budget resolution and the reporting by the legislative committees of all authorizing legislation. The second year would be used for the passage of any new authorizing bills and later, only after authorizing legislation is adopted, the Congress would adopt appropriations bills and the second budget resolution.

This new approach would yield three basic benefits: More time for oversight of present programs, more time for thoughtful planning of a new budget, and less pressure and distraction from the constant flow of new program proposals. It would take us away from the stop-and-go funding we now engage in, where too many decisions result from last minute panic instead of proper planning.

This bill in its current form has been before the House for the past two sessions of Congress. The House Budget Committee has held hearings on the bill and during the last session of Congress, after hearings before the House Subcommittee on the Legislative Process, certain concepts in the 2-year budget measure were incorporated into the Sunset Review Act of 1979, a bill sponsored by Representative GILLIS LONG, chairman of the Legislative Process Subcommittee. This bill, which had 198 cosponsors, called for a specific oversight and review schedule for each of the House and Senate committees responsible for authorizing Federal spending programs or tax expenditures. Under the act each committee would have had 2 years to conduct oversight hearings on the programs it selected for review and to report legislation improving or eliminating those programs. The thrust of the 2-year budget bill and the Sunset Review Act are similar—to force Congress to conduct a detailed and careful review of programs in all areas of Government as a means of reforming Federal spending patterns.

Specifically, the bill would provide for the following schedule: First year: The committees of each House would spend the first 6 months of the first session conducting oversight hearings on existing programs and policies. Following these hearings, the legislative authorizing committees have another 6 months to conduct hearings and report out new legislation. The Budget Committees would follow essentially the same schedule, reporting out the first concurrent budget resolution by

November 30, allowing legislative committees time to incorporate guidelines within the resolution into their own work.

Second year: Each House would devote itself to working on new authorizing legislation, with a deadline of March 10 for such action. March 31 would be the deadline for consideration of the first concurrent budget resolution. It is only after this point that appropriations bills come into consideration. By May 15, the Appropriations Committees are to report out their bills and resolutions, with the seventh day after Labor Day the final day for action. After that, the present timetable for the second concurrent budget resolution is retained.

As I stated, this approach would yield several basic and important benefits. It would allow more time for oversight of present programs so that ineffective or outdated ones can be eliminated. It would permit more careful and thoughtful planning of the budget, with full consideration given to the effect of the budget on inflation and to innovative fiscal initiatives. It would allow all Members of Congress, not just those serving in the previous Congress, full input into the new budget. It would enable us to take time to determine whether new programs and policies are really warranted or necessary, rather than relying on special interests or party lines. It would completely eliminate the incongruous situation that we see now of appropriating money for unauthorized programs.

In past CBO reports the 2-year budgeting concept has been commented upon favorably. Specifically CBO has recommended that the Appropriations Committees begin immediately to examine the budget for programs that could be most easily switched to a 2-year cycle.

One of the most interesting possible benefits of biennial budgeting that the Congressional Budget Office has noted is the increased financial security that approach would give to State and local governments which are so dependent on Federal support. CBO has concluded, based on the results of a study conducted for the Office by Peat, Marwick, and Mitchell & Co., that biennial budgeting would relieve State and local governments of the continual pressure they face to second-guess future appropriations levels. The effect of that pressure, according to CBO, is that State and local officials tend to underspend their Federal funds, often then losing the funds at the end of the fiscal year. As a result, programs that are underfunded to begin with suffer still more from underspending. Two-year appropriations would greatly ease that situation.

I would like to quote one other observation CBO has made with regard to biennial budgeting. A study of theirs noted:

The arguments against two-year appropriations revolve mainly around possible diminution of Appropriations Committee oversight and difficulty of forecasting a program's warranted level of resources for 24 compared to only 12 months ahead. But if the Committees did not have to spend so much time each year on routine "budgetry" they would in fact have more time for their oversight work, leading to more rather than less oversight. Unexpected demands can always be accommodated by supplemental appropriations.

I think there is a widespread recognition within the House that the budget process is basically sound and can only be improved by more time for oversight. But despite this fact, the budget grows and taxpayers resent this as they fork over their hard-earned money with no perceptible improvement in Government services. We feel their pressure daily on our actions. But in objecting to high taxes and runaway spending, Americans are not asking that their Government be dismantled. They are saying that they have every right to expect that the dollars we appropriate on their behalf will be handled efficiently and effectively.

We reflect the frustrations of our constituents every day on the floor of the House. Everyone here has made a real effort to analyze current spending at the same time he or she is considering new spending measures. Some Members have used knee-jerk voting against all new spending measures as a way of calling for budget control and oversight. But neither approach can really work in the long run.

We must adopt a system that allows Congress enough time to give the budget the serious attention it deserves or we will never get it under control. There will most likely be proposals before the House to create a zero-based budgeting system and to establish sunset laws that would give all Federal programs a limited life cycle. I support these measures as one way of coping with the present situation, but I believe they will be ultimately useless unless we provide time for Congress to exercise its oversight responsibilities fully. By moving to a 2-year budget we can gain that time and make significant progress in getting the budget under control.

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for a two-year budgeting cycle, to provide for separate and timely consideration each of authorizing legislation, budget resolutions, and appropriations, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Biennial Budgeting Act of 1981."

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares that the present annual budgeting process of the Congress—

(1) allows too little time for the fulfillment by the Congress of its legislative oversight responsibilities;

(2) allows too little time for the review and consideration by the Congress of authorizing legislation, of budget resolutions, and of appropriation bills; and

(3) allows too little time for the evaluation of costly and complicated Federal programs and consequently contributes to the unrestrained growth of the Federal budget.

(b) It is the purpose and intent of the Congress in this Act to establish a more thorough and timely process for the enactment of the Federal budget by—

(1) establishing a two-year cycle for the adoption of the budget;

(2) providing clearly allocated time for the holding of oversight hearings by the several committees of each House in order to review the various programs and agencies of the Federal Government; and

(3) requiring that consideration of authorizing legislation, of the budget, and of appropriation bills and resolutions be separate and distinct, thus allowing full evaluation of the need for and the merits and costs of the various programs and agencies of the Federal Government.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO-YEAR CYCLE FOR CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS

SEC. 3. Section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended to read as follows:

"TIMETABLE

"SEC. 300. The timetable with respect to the congressional budget process for any Congress (beginning with the 98th Congress) is as follows:

"First Session

"On or before: Action to be completed:

January 3..... President submits current services budget.

15th day after Congress meets. President submits his budget for 2-fiscal-year period beginning in succeeding calendar year (the '2-fiscal-year budget period').

All committees begin oversight hearings with respect to 2-fiscal-year budget period.

June 30..... Committees complete oversight hearings and submit their reports thereon.

July 1..... All committees begin legislative work for 2-fiscal-year budget period.

October 31..... Committees and joint committees submit reports to Budget Committees with respect to 2-fiscal-year budget period.

November 10.... Congressional Budget Office submits report to Budget Committees with respect to 2-fiscal-year budget period.

November 30.... Budget Committees in both Houses report first concurrent resolution on budget for 2-fiscal-year budget period.

"First Session—Continued

"On or before: Action to be completed:

December 31.... Committees report bills and resolutions authorizing new budget authority and providing new spending authority for 2-fiscal-year budget period.

"Second Session

"On or before: Action to be completed:

January 3..... President submits current services budget.

15th day after Congress meets. President submits revised budget for 2-fiscal-year budget period.

March 10..... Congress completes action on bills and resolutions authorizing new budget authority and providing new spending authority for 2-fiscal-year budget period.

March 31..... Congress completes action on first concurrent resolution on budget for 2-fiscal-year budget period.

May 15..... Appropriations Committees report bills and resolutions providing new budget authority for 2-fiscal-year budget period.

7th day after Labor Day. Congress completes action on bills and resolutions providing new budget authority and new entitlement authority for 2-fiscal-year budget period.

September 15... Congress completes action on second required concurrent resolution on budget for 2-fiscal-year budget period.

September 25... Congress completes action on reconciliation bill or resolution, or both, implementing second required concurrent resolution.

October 1..... 2-fiscal-year budget period begins."

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Title III of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (as amended by the other provisions of this Act) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF COMMITTEES

"SEC. 312. During the period beginning on the 15th day after the Congress meets in each odd-numbered year and ending June 30 of such year, each standing committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall review and study the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws (or parts of laws) the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, cur-

tailed, or eliminated. In addition, each such committee (during such period) shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of that committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto). The findings and determinations made by each such committee as a result of its oversight activities under the preceding provisions of this section in any year shall be reported to the House of Representatives or the Senate no later than June 30 of such year, and shall constitute the basis for such committee's legislative work with respect to the 2-fiscal-year budget period beginning on October 1 in the succeeding year."

(b) The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by adding after the item relating to section 311 the following new item:

"Sec. 312. Oversight activities of committees."

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

SEC. 5. (a) Section 2(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by striking out "each year" and inserting in lieu thereof "biennially".

(b) Section 3(a) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(6) The term '2-fiscal-year budget period' means the period of 2 complete fiscal years beginning on October 1 in any even-numbered year."

(c) Section 202(f)(1) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "April 1 of each year" and inserting in lieu thereof "November 10 of each odd-numbered year"; and

(2) by striking out "October 1 of that year" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 1 of the succeeding year".

(d)(1) Section 301(a) of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking out "May 15" in the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "March 31 of Each Even-Numbered Year"; and

(B) by striking out "May 15 of each year" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "March 31 of each even-numbered year".

(2) Section 301(c) of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking out "March 15 of each year" in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "October 31 of each odd-numbered year"; and

(B) by striking out "October 1 of such year" in paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "October 1 of the succeeding year".

(3) Section 301(d) of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking out "April 15 of each year" and "October 1 of such year" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "November 30 of each odd-numbered year" and "October 1 of the succeeding year", respectively; and

(B) by striking out "such fiscal year" and "such period" in paragraph (6) and inserting in lieu thereof "the first fiscal year of such 2-fiscal-year budget period" and "such 5-year period", respectively.

(e)(1) Section 307 of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking out "All Appropriation Bills To Be Completed Before First Appropriation Bill Is Reported" in the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "Appropriation Bills";

(B) by inserting "(a)" after "307.";

(C) by striking out "that year" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "that period"; and

(D) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), all bills and resolutions containing appropriations or otherwise providing budget authority for any 2-fiscal-year budget period shall be reported in the House of Representatives and Senate no later than May 15 of the year in which such period begins.

"(2) If the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or the Senate determines that changes in circumstances with the passage of time require a waiver of paragraph (1) with respect to any bill or resolution providing supplemental appropriations or otherwise providing budget authority for any period, such committee may report, and the House or Senate may consider and adopt, a resolution waiving the application of such paragraph in the case of such bill or resolution."

(2) The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by striking out "all appropriation bills to be completed before first appropriation bill is reported" in the item relating to section 307 and inserting in lieu thereof "appropriation bills".

(f) Section 308 of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "such fiscal year" and "such period" in paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(B) of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof in each instance "the first fiscal year of such 2-fiscal-year budget period" and "such 5-year period", respectively; and

(2) by striking out "such fiscal year" and "such period" (each place it appears) in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "the first fiscal year of such 2-fiscal-year budget period" and "such 5-year period", respectively.

(g) Section 309 of such Act is amended by striking out "each year" in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "each even-numbered year".

(h) Section 310 of such Act is amended—

(1) by inserting "in each even-numbered year" after "report to its House" in the first sentence of subsection (a);

(2) by inserting "or prior 2-fiscal-year budget periods" after "prior fiscal years" in subsection (a)(1)(B);

(3) by striking out "each year" in subsections (b) and (d) and inserting in lieu thereof "each even-numbered year"; and

(4) by inserting "in any even-numbered year" after "adjournment sine die of either House".

(i) Section 401(b)(1) of such Act is amended by striking out "the fiscal year which begins during the calendar year in which" and inserting in lieu thereof "the first 2-fiscal-year budget period which begins after".

(j)(1) Section 402 of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking out "REPORTING OF" in the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "ACTION ON";

(B) by striking out the heading of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "DATES FOR REPORTING AND FINAL ACTION.—(1)";

(C) by striking out "May 15" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31";

(D) by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraph:

"(2) The Congress shall complete action on all bills and resolutions directly or indirectly authorizing the enactment of new budget authority for a 2-fiscal-year budget

period no later than March 10 preceding the beginning of such period."; and

(E) by striking out "such committee" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "the committee involved".

(2) The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by striking out "reporting of" in the item relating to section 402 and inserting in lieu thereof "action on".

(k) Section 605(a) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "each year (beginning with 1975)" and inserting in lieu thereof "each odd-numbered year (beginning with 1983)";

(2) by striking out "the ensuing fiscal year" and inserting in lieu thereof "the 2-fiscal-year budget period beginning in the following calendar year"; and

(3) by striking out "such ensuing fiscal year" and inserting in lieu thereof "such period".

(l) Section 607 of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "for a fiscal year (beginning with the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1976)" and inserting in lieu thereof "for a fiscal year or a 2-fiscal-year budget period (beginning on or after October 1, 1983)"; and

(2) by striking out "May 15 of the year preceding the year in which such fiscal year begins" and inserting in lieu thereof "March 31 of the year in which such fiscal year or budget period begins".

(m) Section 904(a) of such Act is amended by inserting "(as enacted or as amended by the Biennial Budgeting Act of 1981)" after "and IV" in the matter preceding paragraph (1).

(n) The following sections of such Act are amended by striking out "fiscal year" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "2-fiscal-year budget period":

3(a)(1), (a)(4)(A), (a)(4)(B), and (a)(4)(C). 202(f)(1).

301(a)(1), (b)(1), (c)(2), and (d) (first sentence).

303(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (b)(1), and (b)(2).

304.

307.

308(a) (before paragraph (1)), (a)(1)(A), (a)(2)(A), (a) (last sentence), (b) (first sentence), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), and (c).

309 (1) and (2).

310(a) (first sentence), (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(C), and (f).

311 (a) and (b).

401 (a) and (b)(2).

402(a).

(o) The following sections of such Act are amended by striking out "such year" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "such period":

3(a)(1).

303(a) (after paragraph (4)).

308(a)(2)(A) and (b)(3).

AMENDMENTS TO BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING ACT

SEC. 6. (a) So much of section 201(a) of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 11(a)), as precedes paragraph (1) thereof is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The President shall transmit to the Congress, during the first 15 days of the first session of each Congress beginning with the Ninety-eighth Congress, the Budget for the 2-fiscal-year budget period (as defined in section 3(a)(6) of the Congressional Budget Act) beginning on October 1 of the succeeding calendar year. The Budget so transmitted shall include a tentative budget for each of the two fiscal years in such period, shall contain the President's

Budget message together with summary data and text and supporting detail, and shall set forth in such form and detail as the President may determine (with respect to each such fiscal year)—”.

(b) Section 201(a)(5) of such Act is amended by striking out “the ensuing fiscal year, and projections for the four fiscal years immediately following the ensuing fiscal year” and inserting in lieu thereof “each such fiscal year, and projections for the three fiscal years immediately following the second such year”.

(c) Section 201(a)(6) of such Act is amended by striking out “the ensuing fiscal year and projections for the four fiscal years immediately following the ensuing fiscal year” and inserting in lieu thereof “each such fiscal year and projections for the three fiscal years immediately following the second such year”.

(d) Section 201(a)(9) of such Act is amended by striking out “ensuing fiscal year” and inserting in lieu thereof “2-fiscal-year budget period involved”.

(e) Section 201(a)(12) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out “ensuing fiscal year” in subparagraph (A) and inserting in lieu thereof “2-fiscal-year budget period involved”; and

(2) by striking out “each of the four fiscal years, immediately following that ensuing fiscal year” and inserting in lieu thereof “each of the three fiscal years, immediately following such period”.

(f) Section 201(a)(13) of such Act is amended by striking out “ensuing fiscal year” each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “2-fiscal-year budget period”.

(g) Section 201(a) of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof (after and below paragraph (13)) the following new sentences:

“During the first 15 days of the second session of each such Congress the President shall transmit to the Congress any revisions he may desire to make in the Budget transmitted in the first session of that Congress. In applying the succeeding provisions of this section with respect to any budget transmitted to the Congress for a 2-fiscal-year budget period, the term ‘ensuing fiscal year’ shall be deemed to read ‘first year of the 2-fiscal-year budget period involved’, and other references to fiscal years shall be deemed to be references to the 2-fiscal-year budget periods in which the years involved respectively fall.”

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 7. Except as specifically otherwise indicated, the amendments made by this Act shall become effective on the first day of the first session of the Ninety-eighth Congress.

ON IRAN, A COOL HEAD, MR. PRESIDENT

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

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the stories of barbaric and cruel treatment of the 52 hostages are infuriating to all of us. Some Americans already are crying for vengeance.

It is a moment of grave crisis for President Reagan. What is best for the United States and for the world must

be the criteria, not an emotionally satisfying initiative with grave and lasting consequences.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues today's lead editorial of the New York Times.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 22, 1981]

FROM RAGE TO REASON ON IRAN

The blood will boil as the returned hostages tell of beatings, robbery, isolation and other barbarities. Their tales will reinforce an obvious yearning for revenge. Let there be rage and revulsion in these first hours of release—and a realization that though it was right to promise kidnappers anything, there is no moral duty to honor such extortion. But when the time comes for action, let it be from cold calculation. The right question, as it has been for 14 months, is not what we owe the Iranians but what we owe ourselves.

The right answer has to serve two main objectives:

One is deterrence. No government or terrorist group, whatever its domestic or diplomatic purpose, should be left to think it can profit from seizing and abusing American citizens. The final deal with Teheran, unless fully examined and properly explained, might well create the wrong impression.

The second objective concerns strategic interest. No retribution, however satisfying emotionally, should subvert the broader American aims in Iran and the Middle East. Glib renunciation of the deal, or new punishments, might well injure American interests more than Iran's. It is not respect for Iran but a maddening need for it that has kept us from bombing Teheran flat.

President Reagan now has the gift of time to reflect. No one charges him with mismanaging the crisis or coddling terrorists. Even without the hostage affair he would have had to design a new policy toward Iran.

He has already altered the hostage problem in some semantic but useful ways. He referred to the Iranians as barbarians, thus perhaps speeding the release. And now he says he prefers to call the former hostages “prisoners of war.”

These are valuable reminders that Iran's Government, and not just some street mob, was guilty of aggression against the United States. The reference to war will advertise the already evident determination of Americans not to endure such assaults again without a more forceful response. And it also gives notice to other nations that their common stake in the safety of diplomats requires them to do more than cast a ritual United Nations vote of protest. If a nation gets no relief from the unanimous outrage of world opinion, it is free in international law to use force, and to take prisoners as well as assets, in self-defense.

But a war waged wisely has strategic and political purpose, a due concern for the costs of violence and for its relevance to a desired result. And it can end in self-interested accommodations.

There were, and there remain, sound reasons not to cripple Iran with economic or military retaliations. As Jimmy Carter seemed incapable of explaining, the American hand was stayed by much more than concern for the lives of the hostages (15 of them, after all, were expected to die if the military rescue had succeeded). Even larger American interests argued, and argue still, against excessive force or humbling sanctions.

Any crippling assault on Iran would, at this point, jeopardize its survival as a

nation. Its large Arab, Kurdish and Baluchi populations have been itching to break away; Moscow encourages them, as do the Soviet-supplied invaders from Iraq. For the West, there is one thing worse than hostile anarchy in Iran: an Iran dismembered—with the Russians moving into Azerbaijan, Communists bearing Soviet aid in Teheran and the Baluchis creating a Soviet satellite astride the oil lanes on the Persian Gulf.

The vaunted stability of the Shah's Iran is gone forever. But there remains at least a possibility of a cohesive, non-Communist Iran selling its oil to the West. To turn Iran from chaos toward such a result was the reason for keeping the American diplomats in Teheran in the first place, dangers notwithstanding. Achieving their goal, even now, would be a ringing vindication of their ordeal.

RIGHT TO LIFE

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

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a resolution which I have introduced for several Congresses to protect the life of the unborn. It is with a deep sense of responsibility and conviction that I once again propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to insure that due process and equal protection are afforded to an individual with respect to the right to life.

Mr. Speaker, more than 1,300,000 babies are aborted every year. Those abortions contradict an integral tenet of our society—the principle that each and every individual has the most basic of all rights, the right to life. It is the responsibility of the State to protect that right.

Our responsibility has been recognized by many of my distinguished colleagues in recent Congresses. I am pleased to say that liberals and conservatives alike as well as individuals on both sides of the aisle have repeatedly shown support for the God-given right for each individual to life. Hopefully in the coming years more of our colleagues will join our ranks so that we will soon see that right guaranteed in the form of a constitutional amendment.

It is appalling that we find ourselves in a society where abortion is commonplace and where physicians and intellectuals condone the taking of certain lives. It is time that we confront this issue head on and move to protect those lives which could conceivably contribute to the betterment of our world.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, on January 22, 1973, the Supreme Court in the Wade and Bolton decisions made a mockery of the right to life. I, along with millions of other Americans, was greatly distressed when the Court ruled that abortions in certain stages of fetal development were legal.

It is already clear that the Supreme Court decision of January 22 has led to excesses and abuses never intended or envisioned by proponents and supporters of the decision. Supreme Court Justice White astutely foresaw this development in his disagreement with the Supreme Court arbitrary decision on the value of life which makes the worth of a potential human being dependent upon being wanted by his or her mother. In his dissenting opinion, Justice White argued:

At the heart of this controversy are those recurring pregnancies that pose no danger whatsoever to the life or health of the mother but are nevertheless unwanted for any one or more of a variety of reasons—convenience, family planning, economic, dislike of children, the embarrassment of illegitimacy, etc.

The fact is, human life irrespective of age, health, function or condition of dependency, guaranteed under our Constitution, must be preserved and protected. The unborn have long been held to have legal rights under the law. They have property rights. They may inherit property, family names, and in some societies, family titles. The rights to property have long been affirmed by the courts of this country. As such, they deserve to be safeguarded just as an adult is protected under existing laws governing homicide.

There is, of course, the difficult moral question which arises when the mother's life is seriously endangered by the continuation of pregnancy. In this case, it is clear that abortion may be permissible. This adheres to self-defense principles long established within our body of laws. We must remember, however, that abortion statutes are written to protect the unborn child—not to serve the whims of one or both parents, social planners, or popular faddists. Furthermore, the responsibility of saving the child should be equal to the responsibility of saving the mother in those cases where abortion is necessary.

Mr. Speaker, the right to life, especially for the unborn, must be reaffirmed and protected. In that spirit, Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution to restore this most basic human right and to insure that this right is recognized and safeguarded under the Constitution of the United States:

RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

SECTION 1. With respect to the right of life, the word "person", as used in this article and in the fifth and fourteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the

United States, applies to all human beings, including their unborn offspring, at every stage of their biological development, irrespective of age, health, function, or condition of dependency.

SEC. 2. No unborn person shall be deprived of life by any person: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this article shall prohibit a law permitting those medical procedures required to save the life of the mother when a reasonable medical certainty exists that continuation of pregnancy will cause the death of the mother, and requiring that person to make every reasonable effort, in keeping with good medical practice, to preserve the life of her unborn offspring.

SEC. 3. Congress and the several States shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation within their respective jurisdictions.

KILPATRICK—LESS STAFF

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

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, President Reagan highlighted the need of the country when he said big Government provides no solutions to problems—big Government is the problem.

We need right here in Congress to set the pace for America. As we are starting in to reduce the size of all of these overgrown Washington bureaucracies, we must first reduce the size of our overloaded committee staffs. In order to perpetuate themselves in office, it is their responsibility as a committee staff member to prepare more and more new bills to be introduced, to find more and more regulations which should be imposed, and to find more and more ways to create new agencies for the Government. The most effective way to have less Government is to have less committee staff.

James J. Kilpatrick wrote a concise and stimulating analysis of this essential need to cut the committee staffs. He highlighted the Agriculture Committee which has grown from 18 to 68. He looked at Foreign Affairs which is up from 32 to 85 and Ways and Means which has grown from 23 to 98.

But his most interesting comment was on the Rules Committee. James Kilpatrick remembered when he came to Washington 30 years ago that the House Rules Committee was under Judge Smith of Virginia. Let me quote his statement just as it appeared in his column:

Let me reminisce. Thirty years ago, when I first began covering the Hill with some frequency, the House Rules Committee benefited from the benevolent tyranny of Howard Worth Smith of the Eighth District of Virginia. He was a tall, stooped man, born prematurely gray, with the melancholy aspects of an elderly basset hound. Tyrants are supposed to build empires, but the thought never appealed to Judge Smith. No empire builder, he. For years he ran House Rules with a staff of three. There weren't but two rooms. A gentle ex-congressman

from Alabama, Laurie Battle, was in the outer office. Two competent clerk-secretaries had desks in the committee room itself. The whole arrangement breathed a kind of quill-pen, high-collared gentility. The bookcases all had curtains on them.

By 1972, the staff of Rules had grown to six. Can you imagine the number today? Forty. It is fantastic. Forty! The committee's investigating budget has swollen from \$5,000 in 1972 to \$1,134,000 last year. For investigations? Incredible!

We start working next week to draw up the budgets for our committee staffs. Rules committee does have a larger assignment than they had in 1972 when they had six members. Possibly they have twice as much work, although they are doing exactly the same work procedures. Since the Rules Committee sets the pace for Congress, what an inspiration it would be if they would reduce their budget request from 40 to where they would request 12. In that way, perhaps we would have fewer rules granted. We would have less debate on the floor and spend more time back in our district. The first thing that could happen to America would be for Congress to meet half as much as we now meet here in Washington, and to spend twice as much time back home in our districts learning about the problems, the challenges, and the needs of America.

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday evening 1 week ago, the 39th President of the United States said farewell to the Nation he has served for the past 4 years. His speech was not one listing his accomplishments, which there are many, nor did it detract in any way from the new President who took office on January 20.

Jimmy Carter made us all proud, and I believe the Christian Science Monitor said it best in their editorial of January 16. I insert that editorial now so that my colleagues may reflect, as I have, on the Carter administration and the man who headed it.

I am pleased and proud to have served with President Carter. He is a good man and a decent man, and I hope he will continue to share his insights and views with us in the coming years.

The editorial follows:

THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT

Jimmy Carter delivered a farewell to the nation reminiscent of the qualities that helped put him in office four years ago. The President has always been at his best enunciating, in quiet, low-key style, his deepest ideals and vision for the world. So it was that his call Wednesday night for a continuing national effort to prevent nuclear war,

to protect the earth's environment and resources, and to enhance human rights was effective and moving. Perhaps in singling out "single-issue groups" and "special interests" as an obstacle for presidential leadership, Mr. Carter was absolving himself of some of the blame for defeat in office. But the point is well taken and deserves thoughtful attention. The global problems cited and the earnest of their solution—a willingness of Americans to unite and work for the common good—indeed sum up the challenge before the new administration.

As Mr. Carter thanked the American people for the opportunity to govern, the American people, too, might pause to appreciate the accomplishments of his presidency. True, these did not loom large enough in the public mind to reflect him. But this should not obscure some solid progress made at home and abroad. We believe the Carter years will be assessed more positively through the lens of history than they have been in the heated political climate of the moment.

Learning from lessons of the nation's recent past, the President sought to place the tools of diplomacy above the use of military force. The peace obtained between Israel and Egypt after thirty years of conflict alone stands as an extraordinary personal achievement. But there were other controversial steps forward: the Panama Canal treaties, the normalization of relations with China, the multilateral trade agreement, an effective new policy in Africa, and—for all the drawbacks in its implementation—a human rights policy that lifted America's image and gave new hope to peoples throughout the world. On the domestic front Mr. Carter often floundered. But even so his legacy includes an energy program (at long last), the beginnings of civil service reform, deregulation of key industries, and greater sensitivity in government to women and minorities.

Doubtless the record could have been better. It would have been better, perhaps, if Mr. Carter did not have to deal with a fractious Congress, if he had better understood the workings of Washington, if he had surrounded himself early on with wise advisers, if certain traits of character had not prevented him from adapting and growing. All this will some day be the subject of serious historical study and judgment. But the President need not leave the Oval Office with a heavy heart or without the satisfaction of knowing that he gave much to his country.

The American people, perceiving only slightly the burdens of presidential office and reflecting on the gains as well as failures of the past four years, can surely say a word of thanks before they turn their attention to the next chapter.

LAND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PLANS TO ACQUIRE

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

● Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to permit the State of New Mexico to acquire Federal lands within the State's borders in exchange for the land the Federal Government plans to acquire within the boundaries of the White Sands Missile Range.

The State currently holds title to approximately 350,000 acres of land within the White Sands Missile Range, which it is leasing to the Department of the Army under a lease that will expire in 1990. The Department of the Army has also advised the State that it plans to acquire fee simple title to the land during the 84th fiscal year.

Rather than receiving cash payment for the land, the State would prefer to select Federal lands within its borders in exchange. The Federal Government has been leasing the land from the State since World War II, and while the State has been willing to enter into such a lease arrangement, it does not want to lose title to the land without obtaining other land in its place.

I agree with the State on this issue and I support the concept of permitting the State to acquire new lands.

If we are to balance the budget and effect the new partnership between the Federal Government and the States as envisioned by the new administration, this type of legislation is needed. It removes the need for payment to the State and it keeps the quantity of federally owned land in it at about the same level as currently exists. It gives the State more equality in dealing with the Government.

Under the terms of my bill, New Mexico would have 90 days after the taking of the White Sands land to notify the Secretary of the Interior, the acquiring agency, and the U.S. attorney for that judicial district of its interest in selecting land. Within 1 year after that, it must submit its list of selected lands and within 180 days after that the Secretary of the Interior will examine these lands. At this point either the exchange is consummated or if there is a dispute that cannot be settled through arbitration, it goes to the U.S. court with jurisdiction which renders a final opinion.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

A bill to authorize the State of New Mexico to select certain public lands in exchange for land taken by the United States for military and other uses, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) notwithstanding any other provision of law, the State of New Mexico, acting through its duly authorized agency, may in exchange for any land or interest in land, either mineral or nonmineral, which is owned by the State and located within the boundaries of White Sands Missile Range, an existing military reservation, elect, in lieu of receiving monetary payment therefor, to select any other surveyed, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands or interest in such lands, mineral or nonmineral, belonging to the United States and located within the boundaries of the State, which are of equal value and which have not heretofore been withdrawn from entry.

(b) In making such selection, the State shall give written notice of such election to

the Secretary of the Interior, to the acquiring agency, and to the United States attorney for the judicial district wherein the land taken lies.

SEC. 2. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the State of New Mexico, acting through its duly authorized agent, may in exchange for any land or interest in land, either mineral or nonmineral, within the boundaries of White Sands Missile Range, which is owned by the State and is taken by the United States in condemnation proceedings after the date of enactment of this Act for military or other public use, elect, in lieu of receiving monetary payment therefor, to select and receive any other surveyed, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands, or interest in such lands, either mineral or nonmineral, belonging to the United States and located within the boundaries of the State, which are of equal value, and which have not heretofore been withdrawn from entry.

(b) In making such election, the State shall give written notice of such election to the Secretary of the Interior, to the acquiring agency, and to the United States attorney for the judicial district wherein the land taken lies within ninety days of the taking by the United States.

SEC. 3. (a) The value of the offered and selected lands, in any exchange under section 1 of this Act, shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior as of the date of the filing of exchange proposal specified in section 4 of this Act.

(b) In exchanges under section 2 of this Act, the value of the offered land shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior as of the date the United States acquires title to the offered lands, or takes possession of the offered lands, whichever occurs first. The value of the selected lands shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior as of the date of the exchange proposal specified in section 4 of this Act.

SEC. 4. Within one year after the State gives written notice of its election to proceed under the provisions of this Act, it shall submit to the Secretary of the Interior and the United States attorney for the judicial district wherein the land taken lies, a list or lists of the public lands selected by the State and the Secretary of the Interior shall within 180 days provide for the examination of such lands. The Secretary of the Interior shall notify the State in writing, as to whether the Department of the Interior considers the taken and selected lands to be of equal value. In case of a dispute between the Department of the Interior and the State as to the relative value of the lands, the State and the Department of the Interior shall attempt to settle such dispute by agreement or arbitration. In the event such dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date of the State's exchange proposal, either the State or the Secretary of the Interior may, after written notice to the other, refer the dispute to the United States District Court for the judicial district wherein the land taken lies for settlement. In such a case the court shall hear evidence and ascertain the fair market values of the taken and selected lands in the same manner as land values are ascertained in ordinary condemnation proceedings and shall make the necessary adjustments by additions or deletions to the exchange proposal.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Defense or the head of any other acquiring agency of the United States Government, out of any appropriations made available to them for acquisition of land, shall reimburse the State

and the Secretary of the Interior for all necessary expense incurred by them in negotiating and consummating of exchanges pursuant to the provisions of this Act.●

LEGISLATION IN KEEPING WITH THE NEW SPIRIT IN OUR LAND

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

● Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that I believe is in keeping with the new spirit in our land.

For years the Federal Government has had the power to obtain State land through eminent domain and simply provide payment for it. I would like to see this change, and under the new partnership this administration envisions, and the new efforts being made to balance the budget, my bill can exemplify such a difference.

It provides that if the Federal Government takes land through eminent domain from a State, then the State can acquire certain Federal lands in exchange. Under its terms the State would have 1 year in which to notify the Government that it wants to acquire land rather than receive payment, and another year in which to make its selection. Selections would be limited as follows:

First. The land must be within the State boundaries;

Second. The value should be approximately equal to the value of the land taken; and

Third. The land is surveyed, unappropriated, and unreserved.

If the time is here to reduce Federal power and the Federal empire, this is the one way to do it. The added incentive of saving Federal dollars is also important and can provide the type of reduction in spending which hurts no one and helps everyone. Serious consideration of my proposal is warranted, and I am looking forward to working on it in this Congress.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

A bill to provide that if any land or interest in land is taken from a State by the Federal Government by eminent domain, such State may, instead of accepting monetary compensation therefor, acquire certain Federal lands or interests in land of approximately equal value

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) if any land or interest in land owned by a State is taken from such State by the Federal Government by eminent domain, such State may, instead of accepting monetary compensation therefor, acquire, in accordance with this Act, public lands—

(1) which are situated within such State,

(2) the value of which is, as of the date of such taking, approximately equal to the value of the land or interest in land so taken, and

(3) which are surveyed, unappropriated, and unreserved.

(b)(1) If the value of the public lands chosen for acquisition by a State under this Act is less than the value of the land or interest in land taken from such State by the Federal Government by eminent domain, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, out of amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, pay to such State an amount equal to the difference between such values.

(2)(A) If the value of the public lands chosen for acquisition by a State under this Act is greater than the value of the land or interest in land taken from such State by the Federal Government by eminent domain, the conveyance of such public lands shall be made subject to such State paying to the United States, within a reasonable period of time after the date of such conveyance, an amount equal to the difference between such values.

(B) Any amount paid by a State under subparagraph (A) shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury and covered into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(c) The value of any land or interest in land taken from a State by the Federal Government by eminent domain and the value of any public lands which a State seeks to acquire under this Act shall, for purposes of this Act, be appraised by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with such policies, methods, and procedures as the Secretary of the Interior shall by regulation prescribe. Such appraisal policies, methods, and procedures, insofar as they relate to any land or interest in land taken from a State by the Federal Government by eminent domain, shall, to the maximum extent practicable, conform to the policies, methods, and procedures for making appraisals of real property set forth in sections 301 and 302 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4651 and 4652).

SEC. 2. (a) A conveyance of public lands may be made to a State under this Act only if the State seeking such conveyance submits—

(1) to the Secretary of the Interior, the acquiring Federal agency, and the Attorney General of the United States, not later than 1 year after the date of the taking with respect to which such conveyance of public lands is sought, written notice of its decision to proceed under this Act, and

(2) to the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General, not later than 1 year after the date on which the State submits its written notice under paragraph (1), a description of the public lands selected by the State as compensation for the land or interest in land taken from such State by the Federal Government by eminent domain.

Such written notice and description shall be in such form and contain such information as the Secretary of the Interior shall by regulation prescribe.

(b) If the public lands selected by a State satisfy the criteria set forth in subsection (a) of the first section of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such public lands to such State.

(c) If a State which has properly given notice of its intention to seek a conveyance of public lands under this Act fails to submit the description referred to in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) within the time limit set forth in that paragraph, such State shall be deemed to have waived all rights to acquire public lands under this Act and shall be awarded monetary compensation in

the pending condemnation proceeding instead.

SEC. 3. For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "public lands" shall have the meaning given that term in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e));

(2) the term "State" means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam; and

(3) the term "value" means fair market value.

SEC. 4. This Act shall apply with respect to any land or interest in land taken from a State by the Federal Government by eminent domain after the date of the enactment of this Act.●

RESOLUTION ON IRAN

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

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, when President Carter negotiated the agreement with Iran which led to freeing the 52 American hostages, he did not know how cruelly some had been treated. Now, citing beatings, death threats, and a host of other deprivations, President Carter characterizes their treatment by Iran as barbarism.

That fact alone should put in question the integrity and sanctity of the agreement between our Government and Iran.

Beyond that, international law also puts it in question. Article 52 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties states that a treaty is void "if its conclusions are procured by the threat or use of force in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the United Nations Charter." And article 53 nullifies treaties that conflict with accepted international norms or practices.

Obviously, President Reagan has ample justification for setting aside any part of the agreement which he deems to be inimical to U.S. interests.

I believe that Congress should support any such decision on his part. To that end, I am today introducing a resolution which cites Iran's violations of international law, its barbaric treatment of our citizens, and concludes:

It is the sense of Congress that the President would be justified in renouncing all or part of the agreement if he finds it is in the interests of the United States to do so.

This resolution simply urges the President to put American interests first. If he finds it necessary to set aside some of the provisions of the recently signed agreement, the resolution lets him know that there is support in Congress for such a decision.

The only aspect which troubles me is that renunciation of the treaty could embarrass Algeria, which did so much to make possible the hostage release. Americans owe the Algerian

Government and people an enormous debt of gratitude for all they did.

Yet I cannot believe that Algeria would fail, at least privately, to understand a decision by President Reagan to set aside any portion of the agreement. This agreement was entered into under duress. It was the product of deceit and naked force. The Algerians know that. Indeed, it was their task to tame the uncontrollable Iranian Government long enough so that the hostages could be brought to safety. They accomplished their mission, and Americans will be deeply indebted to them.

But the United States cannot be expected to adhere to such a biased agreement, arrived at not through evenhanded negotiations but through threats of force and violence.

As the Wall Street Journal aptly puts it:

The agreement * * * has the same moral standing as an agreement made with a kidnapper, that is to say none at all.

If President Reagan decides to ignore all or part of the agreement, the Congress and the American people will, I feel, support him fully.

Text of resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. —

Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the agreement between the United States and Iran signed in Algiers on January 20, 1981

Whereas Iran violated norms of international conduct and law, including the commission of acts of barbarism, the nature of which were not fully known at the time United States officials signed the agreement with Iran in Algiers on January 20, 1981; Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the President would be justified in renouncing all or part of the agreement if he finds it is in the interests of the United States to do so.

Text of Wall Street Journal editorial follows:

RENOUNCE THE DEAL

The agreement the United States made with Iran for return of the hostages has the same moral standing as an agreement made with a kidnapper, that is to say none at all. This is not said in criticism of the Carter administration, which made the deal to save the hostages' lives. But now that the hostages are free, President Reagan should examine the agreement carefully and if its unfulfilled parts do not, on balance, benefit American interests, there should be no hesitation in renouncing it.

There will be arguments against such a course, no doubt. It will be said that no great nation, having made a commitment, should renege if it wants to be trusted in the future. It will be argued that such a move would cut the ground out from under those Iranian leaders who favored the deal and faced up to the wild men who would have held the hostages forever. It will be argued that we are only giving back to the Iranians what is lawfully theirs. It will be asked whether we would be able to do business with terrorists in the future if the need arose.

Those are all persuasive arguments, but they miss the core point: This was not an

agreement, it was extortion. And it is important for the world to know that extortionists are not entitled to the same legal and moral consideration as governments operating in accordance with international law.

There would be another implicit message: We are not worrying about how much future terrorists trust our word because future terrorists will not be dealt with in this manner. Having learned our lesson from this experience we will see to it that the next ones who try it are dealt with swiftly and with force. Whether they trust our word will be immaterial.

As to the Iranians who argued for negotiations, do we really feel we owe anything to anyone in Iran's power elite? They are all, after all, the creatures of the Ayatollah Khomeini. Anyone who was not is either now dead or in exile. Our initial mistake in Iran was in the idea that we could do business with such people.

There is finally the question of our giving back to the Iranians "their own property." If we are dealing here with legalisms, any Iranian assets that are free of liens might be considered their property, but everything else falls into a different category. The U.S. negotiators took a very long leap when they agreed to submit to an international claims commission the claims of American nationals against Iranian assets held in the U.S. They were, in effect, pledging to take these cases out of U.S. courts, a pledge that has dubious constitutionality. As to the damages that can be claimed by the hostages themselves, the agreement seems to leave them with no recourse in the courts. As to delivering up any discoverable assets of the Shah's family, do we really want to finally capitulate to the Ayatollah's lust for vengeance against the Shah?

We do not want to treat the American negotiators harshly. They worked arduously for long hours under horrendous pressure and achieved their primary goal, getting the hostages released. But the other side, bargaining with human lives against money and contracts, had an unfair advantage. We should not hesitate to make it clear that an agreement negotiated under such conditions is worthless and equally clear that anyone who attempts the same thing in the future will not be treated so gently.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S PORTION OF NEW BUDGET

THE SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. EDWARDS) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the fiscal year 1982 Federal budget was presented to the Congress last week. In the days and weeks ahead, we will be hearing a great deal about it. I would like to speak for a moment on the Defense Department's portion of the new budget.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The Department of Defense budget request for fiscal year 1982 totals \$196.4 billion in obligatory authority. If approved in full and if a proposed supplemental for fiscal year 1981 and a planned fiscal year 1982 supplemental were also approved, the new budget would exceed last year's appropriations by \$25.2 billion or 14.7 percent in current dollars.

According to Defense Department estimates, the bulk of the proposed increase would be consumed by inflation, yielding real program growth in constant dollars of only 5.3 percent, the same level of growth requested last year. Thus, of the proposed increase, \$15.3 billion would be absorbed by inflation and the remainder—\$9.9 billion would constitute real program growth.

The new 5-year defense plan projects 5 percent real growth annually through fiscal year 1986.

Defense expenditures, by comparison, are expected to rise by \$22.4 billion or by 14.2 percent from an estimated \$157.6 billion in the current year to \$180 billion in the coming fiscal year. Once again, if allowances are made for inflation, the Department estimates expenditures would increase by only \$7.5 billion or 4.3 percent. At the projected fiscal year 1982 level, defense expenditures would represent 24.3 percent of the Federal budget and 5.6 percent of the gross national product—up slightly as compared to last year.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL

The Defense Appropriations Subcommittee will be reviewing the largest portion of the proposed fiscal year 1982 defense budget—\$185.2 billion. The amount requested is \$25.5 billion over the \$159.7 billion appropriated for fiscal year 1981.

Within the defense bill, the requested funds, excluding supplementals, are distributed among the major accounts as follows—all current dollars:

First. Military personnel: \$38.4 billion, up \$5.3 billion;

Second. Retired pay: \$16.1 billion, up \$2.2 billion;

Third. Operation and maintenance (O. & M.): \$61.8 billion, up \$10 billion;

Fourth. Procurement: \$49.1 billion, up \$4.2 billion; and

Fifth. Research and development (R. & D.): \$19.8 billion, up \$3.8 billion.

Although increases are proposed across the board in every account, the vast majority—70 percent or \$18 billion, of the overall increase is concentrated in three accounts—O. & M., procurement, and R. & D.

On the surface, the new budget would appear to strike a good balance between modernization and readiness, but closer scrutiny suggests that this may not be the case.

This budget clearly places heavy emphasis on combat readiness, which is a significant departure from budgets we have seen in the past, and that is clearly a step in the right direction. But I feel that it may also favor readiness at the expense of near-term modernization, and this is not a prudent course of action. We must proceed with both readiness and modernization simultaneously in a more balanced program.

If proposed budget increases are measured in terms of constant dollars, the two largest increases are in O. & M.—\$3.8 billion or 6 percent—for additional training, fuel, flying, and steaming hours, maintenance, and repair parts and in R. & D., \$2.5 billion or 14 percent, principally for the MX missile. Procurement, by comparison, is projected to increase by only \$600 million or 1.2 percent. The military personnel account is expected to increase by about \$500 million or 1 percent to cover planned increases in active duty and reserve strength.

Within the procurement account, two important programs show major decreases in current dollars—shipbuilding—down \$816.1 million and the procurement of aircraft for the Air Force will decrease by an estimated \$204.2 million.

The new shipbuilding program provides funds for only 14 new ships, including only 4 combatants—2 CG-47 cruisers, 1 FFG-7 frigate, and 1 SSN-688 submarine. This program is inadequate as at least 20 new ships must be funded annually just to maintain the existing 540-ship Navy.

A comparable problem persists in the naval aircraft procurement program.

Some corrective action will be required in these areas.

Based on my own investigations, I have concluded that our conventional forces are unable to sustain high intensity combat except for very limited periods of time. Therefore, I believe that we must give near-term readiness the highest priority in the allocation of funds within the budget. This means heavy investment in O. & M. and procurement.

While O. & M. and R. & D. appear to be in relatively good shape, at least based on a superficial review of the budget, the procurement account is underfunded. By how much, I do not know, but this will certainly be a major issue during the coming debate over the fiscal year 1982 defense budget.

MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

Requests for major acquisition programs—including R. & D.—are as follows: 8 AH-64 attack helicopters, \$495.5 million; 78 UH-60A helicopters, \$472.9 million; \$230.7 million in R. & D. only for AV-8B V/STOL aircraft; 24 F-14's, \$915.8 million; 58 F/A-18's, \$2.5 billion; 8 SH-60B LAMPS helicopters, \$726.4 million; 30 F-15's, \$930.5 million; 96 F-16's, \$1.7 billion; 130 Patriot air defense missiles, \$650.2 million; 72 Trident I missiles, \$981.6 million; 440 air-launched cruise missiles, \$784 million; Navy shipbuilding programs, \$6.6 billion; 464 infantry fighting vehicles, \$814.8 million; 569 XM-1 tanks, \$1.2 billion; and \$2.9 billion for MX R. & D. only.

SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET REQUEST

The proposed fiscal year 1981 supplemental budget request totals \$6.3 billion, including \$4.4 billion for the October 1980 military and civilian pay raise and an additional \$1.9 billion to cover other cost increases, including \$830 million for fuel and \$210 million for the rapid deployment force and other readiness-related cost increases.

MAJOR ISSUES

The capability of the Soviet Union to challenge the United States militarily around the world continues to improve. This problem is particularly serious in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. Because of our dependence and the dependence of our allies on the supply of oil in that region, a threat to that oil supply would place in jeopardy our own economic well-being and the economic well-being of our allies.

I believe this country has a responsibility to guarantee access to the oil supplies in the Middle East. We must be prepared to use military force, if necessary, to protect our vital interest in that region. I do not know how this should be done, but it must be done. In my opinion, this may be the single most important national security issue under consideration today.

Thus, the stakes in the Middle East are high, and the potential danger of conflict there is great. We must be ready.

Herein lies a major policy issue that must be addressed by the new administration. It is a key issue, central to national security policy. Its resolution will determine the future direction and shape of our Armed Forces for many years to come.

The important questions to be answered are as follows: What are our objectives in the region? What kinds of forces do we need to protect our interests in the region? How should these new responsibilities? Do we draw down forces assigned to protecting existing commitments in Europe or the Pacific, or do we create new forces and expand overall capabilities? Exactly how do we cope with the Soviet threat in the region?

There is wide agreement that a new military strategy is needed, but none has been forthcoming, and this situation has created chaos during the annual review of the defense budget in Congress.

If the coming defense buildup is to be fully supported in Congress and sustained in future years, then some new sense of direction, a new set of defense policies, new priorities, and a new strategy must be developed.

The new administration must give the Congress some broad policy guidance, which has been totally absent in recent years. Otherwise, the Congress will be unable to resolve the major procurement issues that have been so hotly debated in recent years and that

are so clearly evident once again in the fiscal year 1982 budget before us. These concern the future of the manned penetrating bomber, the MX missile, the size and composition of the Navy, and the question of how to command and rapidly deploy forces overseas.

The time has come for a major debate over national military strategy. Once a new strategy is developed, I believe that many of these issues can be resolved by the Congress in a much more rational manner.

SUMMARY

Most would have to agree that the \$196.4 billion requested in the new budget is a very substantial sum of money, and more may be requested in the near future. There is a distinct possibility that the new administration may be requesting additional funds for fiscal years 1981 and 1982.

We on the Defense Subcommittee have our work cut out for us this year.

We will need to see to it that all this additional money is really needed, that it is spent wisely, and most importantly, with a sense of purpose. We must be sure that it is used to purchase some real military power and not a lot of junk.

This means that the new Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger, has his work cut out for him. I look forward to working with him over the years to come.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY REFORM

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

● Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, the final days of the 86th Congress saw the congressional pay adjustment issue raise its ugly head once again. Not only did it serve to tie a House-Senate Conference Committee on Continuing Appropriations for 1981 in knots and prevent Congress from closing its doors on 1980 in an orderly fashion, it also conjured up in the eyes of the American public an impression that Congress is unable to deal with salary adjustments in other than a chaotic and complicated manner.

To help simplify and clarify the whole question of congressional wage adjustments, I reintroduced today the Congressional Pay Reform Act, legislation originally offered in the fall of 1979. The bill includes the same three major elements:

First. It mandates that congressional pay questions be considered independently of—and not as riders to—other appropriations bills and, additionally, that they not be linked to the salaries of other Federal employees.

Second. It defers congressional pay adjustments until the beginning of the next Congress.

Third. It requires a recorded vote in each House for annual congressional pay adjustments.

Under the current law, congressional pay and that of senior executive and judicial personnel may be adjusted in one of three ways: By congressional approval of a proposal made by the President every 4 years, based on recommendations made by the Commission on Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Salaries; through approval of annual recommendations made by the President under the Federal Pay Comparability Act Amendments of 1975; or by Members adjusting their own pay levels by statute.

Due to amendments passed in 1977 for quadrennial adjustments, Congress will be required this spring and in future quadrennial years to follow two of the three items mentioned above. It must consider the salaries of designated personnel in the legislative, executive, and judicial categories independently of one another and do so by means of a recorded vote.

My bill would simply add the third requirement—deferring congressional pay adjustments until the next Congress—to the quadrennial adjustment process. In addition, and equally as important, it would insure that statutory pay adjustments or those that occur as the result of the President's annual recommendations would be handled in a way that meets the three requirements in the bill.

The Congressional Pay Reform Act of 1981 would free the question of salary adjustments from the entanglement of other appropriations bills and would prevent Federal agency appropriations from being held hostage to congressional pay increases. Moreover, automatic cost of living increases would not accrue to Members, and future increases for Federal judges and top level executive branch Government officials would not be tied to congressional wage increases. The linkage of executive and judicial salaries to those of Members has created enormous problems for the Federal agencies. Top level salaries have been compressed to the point that subordinates often earn as much as their supervisors, a condition that has caused retention and recruitment problems.

Furthermore, the legislation would not only prevent Members from voting for a pay increase for themselves while they are still on the public payroll, it would also require each Member to take a public stand on salary issues. At the very least, we owe this to our constituents.

The issue of congressional pay reform has been a source of debate and controversy for many years. The time has now come for Congress to end this institutional embarrassment. The Congressional Pay Reform Act of 1981 would not only provide us with a simple, yet effective, way to accom-

plish that objective, it would also assist us in preventing the interruption of the normal operation of the Federal Government. ●

THE 63D ANNIVERSARY OF PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC

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

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, with the return of our American hostages from Iran, we celebrate not only the restoration of their freedom, but also their return to a land where their freedoms can be enjoyed without oppressive political policies. Today, however, it is important for us to look at the plight of the people of the largest non-Russian country in Eastern Europe being held captive by the Soviets. In the Ukraine, where the denial of human rights has been a fact of life for generations, the date of January 22, remains a symbol of a period when human dignity, national freedom, and self-determination were gained.

For it was on this day, 63 years ago, that the Ukraine was able to break away from the czarist regime of Russia and declare its freedom and the formation of an independent nation. On January 22, 1918, the proclamation of independence of the Ukrainian National Republic was issued in the city of Kiev, which became the capital city of the Ukraine.

However, after 2 years of this nation's existence, Russian control was one again restored by the forced incorporation of the Ukraine into the Soviet Socialist Republic, and it remains today under the black hand of Soviet oppression.

This domination has not dampened the spirits of the Ukrainian people as they continue their ongoing struggle to preserve their cultural and traditional beliefs that have been so vital to their existence. The country's people have a strong culture, a distinct language and literature, and deep religious convictions of their own.

Since the time of the Russian Communist takeover, the Ukrainian people have not given up hope of once more regaining the freedom which they knew so briefly. Their constant efforts are proof of the inability of the Kremlin rulers to break the noble Ukrainian nationalistic spirit. The tenacity of their dissident nationalistic movement has never died. Despite the extreme pressure tactics employed by the Soviet Union on the Ukrainian people, dissenters continue to speak out against the cruel Soviet tyranny, and the determination of its people to retain their culture and intellectual freedom still grows.

One of the most dramatic and encouraging factors in the ongoing struggle between freedom and tyranny is the continuing growth of this nationalistic spirit among the non-Russian peoples within the U.S.S.R. This is especially significant when we keep in mind that the Communist dictatorship in the Kremlin has failed in their efforts to eradicate the nationalism of the Ukrainian people.

Not only is the Ukraine the largest nation territorially in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R., it has the largest nationality group within the Soviet bloc. It is also the richest in resources of the captive nations, possessing tremendous agricultural lands, which once earned for it the title of the "Breadbasket of Europe," as well as possessing an abundance of industrial assets.

Today, as we commemorate this 63d anniversary of the strong and determined peoples of the Ukraine, we must not forget the struggle of the oppressed nations held captive by Soviet rule, and continue to offer hope and support in their aspirations for freedom and self-determination and make their shattered dreams reality once again.

We must champion the rights of national, individual, cultural, and religious freedoms for all peoples held captive. The people of the Ukraine are among the millions of others who are looking to America to live up to that commitment. ●

THE FUTURE AGENDA FOR OUR SHIPYARDS AND OUR MERCHANT MARINE

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Louisiana (Mrs. BOGGS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

● Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, as a new President and a new administration take office, I think this is an appropriate time for us to pause and to examine the needs of our domestic shipbuilding capacity and our American-flag merchant marine. Last fall, during the campaign, President Reagan deplored the projected drop of shipyard employment of 75,000 workers by 1983 and he said:

Should our shipbuilding capability continue to decline, America's mobilization potential will be seriously undermined because a large reduction in a skilled shipbuilding workforce today makes any increase tomorrow very difficult. This is a dangerous threat to our national security, jobs and a key U.S. industry.

President Reagan's recognition of the need to strengthen our shipbuilding industrial base is very commendable. It is, however, ironic to note that he made this statement to a campaign gathering at Sun Ship, Inc. at Chester, Pa., because on January 9 officials of Sun Ship announced that the company was shutting down its shipbuilding

operations. As a result of this action some 3,100 workers, fully three-quarters of Sun's labor force will be laid off in the next 18 months.

This action I believe is a severe blow to this Nation's economy. Not only are we losing a shipyard that has the capacity to contribute to the efforts to improve our naval and maritime forces, but in addition several thousand workers are going to be thrown on the unemployment rolls resulting in additional millions in costs to the Federal Government and the loss of significant revenue to the Government from these workers who have been productive, taxpaying citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues President Reagan's statement of August 19, 1980, in which he outlined his program to revitalize and reinvigorate our Nation's shipbuilding and maritime industry. Here is an excerpt from his speech at Chester, Pa.:

GOVERNOR REAGAN OUTLINES HIS SHIPBUILDING POSITION

First, early next year I would convene a conference of top maritime and shipbuilding leaders with the appropriate members of my administration to explore ways and means of addressing the deficiency. The goal is to build a merchant marine consistent with our economic, trade and national security needs.

Second, I would target my administration to be the mandate of the Republican platform calling for a 600-ship Navy composed of U.S. built ships as quickly as the budget would permit. I would anticipate a sympathetic Senate and House of Representatives and would work closely with the appropriate Committees of Congress to see these goals are met.

Third, in concert with Congress, I would develop a multi-year Naval Investment Program to produce a modern and versatile U.S. Navy capable of meeting the global uncertainties of the future. This plan would end the vagaries of the past on-again-off-again Carter plans and provide stability in planning, production and workforce in our shipyards.

Fourth, my comprehensive national maritime policy will be targeted toward a greater market share of exports and imports for U.S.-flag shipping. As more cargoes are carried on our own ships, the demand for U.S.-flag shipping services will increase, and more new ships will be ordered from U.S. shipbuilders.

Fifth, these programs will be monitored from the top level of government and our national security aspects from the National Security Council. Understandably, the American people are beginning to wonder if the U.S. has the necessary thrust to counter the Soviet buildup on the high seas, to support pledges of supply when U.S. national interests are threatened. To feel safe, we have to have the sealift capability to dispatch military material and manpower to areas of crisis.

Sixth, I will appoint only men and women to Federal posts which impact directly on shipbuilding who are people of experience, vision and dynamism. All too often the right people have not been placed in the right slots.

Seventh, in concert with industry and labor, I will develop a phased-in effort to re-

store international competitiveness of U.S. shipbuilding through tax incentives such as 10-5-3, technology advances and improved productivity.

Eighth, I will direct a review of regulatory requirements imposed on U.S. shipbuilding (as well as other industries) consistent with health and safety. It is estimated 14 percent of the cost, on a value-added basis, in U.S. shipyards can be traced to U.S. Government regulations.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to citing President Reagan's maritime proposals I would like to call attention to an editorial which appeared in the December 21, 1980, issue of the *Journal of Commerce* which sets forth many of the important issues facing our Nation's merchant marine:

[From the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial*, Dec. 12, 1980]

NEW MARITIME PRIORITIES

When the new Congress convenes next month, it will confront a wide range of long-neglected problems of urgent concern to this country's maritime industry and our ocean commerce. None of them, from the critical need for deeper channels to the plight of the American-flag merchant marine and shipbuilding, from the continued failure to draft effective regulations for intermodal traffic to the wildly irresponsible 1972 amendments to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act, will lend themselves to easy or off-the-cuff solutions. They are the accumulated legacy of years in which Congress found it convenient to put one maritime issue after another on the back burner. There have been hearings, bills have been drafted, but there has been little or no effective action.

Over the years, too, there have been occasional rumblings in Congress to the effect that maybe it would be just as well to abolish the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee entirely, and assign its functions elsewhere. The committee's effort in the 96th Congress to produce a new maritime policy bill ended in dismal collapse. A new chairman for the committee, and perhaps a new minority leader as well, will have to be found as the new Congress organizes. Appointment to the committee has not been one of the most sought-after of congressional plums, despite its relationship to a crucial and unique segment of the economy.

To abolish the committee because of congressional impatience with its performance would, in our view, be a colossal blunder. What is needed, it seems to us, is a restructuring of both the House committee and its counterpart subcommittee in the Senate, to enable both to deal more effectively with the burgeoning, many-faceted problems facing the maritime industry and the shippers who depend upon it.

In the Senate, maritime affairs have until now been relegated to a Commerce Committee Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Tourism—a throwback to the days when passenger liners were the queens of the sea and several of them flew the American flag. This has been changed to create a subcommittee for the merchant marine alone, with tourism transferred to a new Business, Trade and Tourism Subcommittee, which would seem to be a step in the right direction. The House linkage of merchant marine and fisheries may seem plausible in view of their common aquatic bond, but the fact is that they are otherwise unrelated indus-

tries. Of course, it isn't the name of the committee that matters nor do we mean to quibble over appended jurisdictions here and there.

What Congress owes the country is the creation and recognition in House and Senate alike of strong committees, with newly delineated jurisdictions that will enable them to deal effectively and intelligently with the whole chain of interlocking issues which today loom so large—and sometimes ominously—as influences in our ocean commerce. Only then, it seems to us, will Congress bring into being the broad perspective, the scope, the expertise that it must have if it is to legislate successfully in this challenging and often baffling area.

If the hope of bringing two such broadly equipped committees into existence seems utopian, then let Congress think seriously about the cost of the fragmented approach it has tolerated for so long, with different but interrelated problems of ocean commerce shunted off to any number of different and uncoordinated committees and subcommittees. Our impression is that the intangible price has been delay, conflicting purpose, and a tendency to view the movement of goods in our import and export trades—in fact, a land-and-sea intermodal movement these days—as one of Washington's lesser concerns.

There is never any lack of politicians to give rhetorical endorsement to a strong merchant marine, flourishing overseas trade, and a healthy balance of payments. But this is mere campaign oratory unless it is backed up by a clear understanding that none of it can happen without adequate ports, adequate channels and harbors, ships and shipyards—a transportation system that can do the job at competitive costs.

Unquestionably, the maritime industry must be thankful for the sudden, dramatic increase in demand for steam coal. The presence of 100 or more ships waiting for weeks on end in Hampton Roads to fill their holds with coal has, at long last, produced legislation to put channel deepening on a "fast track"—comparatively speaking—where a demonstrable need exists, whether for coal or other cargoes. One of the first ports able to take advantage of the new procedure if the bill is enacted, we might point out, would be New Orleans, because of its present importance and large potential as a coal outlet. However, there is a certain irony here, in that New Orleans for several years has had an application pending for channel deepening, and it has just been estimated that the ratio of benefits to costs would be an extraordinary 8.5-to-1. This ratio is based on present traffic alone, in which grain is the biggest single cargo. Coal got action, where grain apparently could not. A firm committee voice on maritime affairs in Congress might save us from such illogic.

It is when some facet of a maritime problem is turned over to a congressional committee that must also deal with a host of non-maritime issues as well, from all parts of the country—public works, the environment or labor standards, for example—that matters of great urgency for our ocean commerce may languish in an office file. A strengthened and restructured committee setup for ocean and intermodal shipping would surely help improve the congressional performance in this important area.

Mr. Speaker, last week President Carter submitted his fiscal year 1982 budget proposals. These recommendations included a record sum of more

than \$417 million for operating subsidies for American-flag shipping companies. However, despite this strong commitment to our merchant marine, only \$107 million—down from \$135 million in fiscal year 1981—was recommended for help in building new American-flag vessels. Notwithstanding President Reagan's strong commitment to shipbuilding, there have been reports of discussions by individuals within his circle of advisers that the construction differential subsidy (CDS) program administered by the Maritime Administration is a prime candidate of budget cutting. I would hope that those individuals in charge of evaluating budget revisions for the new administration will do so in light of this publicly stated commitment to shipbuilding.

Mr. Speaker, as many will recall, a strong effort was made during the 96th Congress to draft a new and comprehensive maritime policy. Despite the efforts of many Members of Congress and representatives of industry and labor, there was no final resolution of this herculean effort. We will still have the same issues and the same policy decisions before us in the coming months. I, for one, stand ready to work with President Reagan and officials of the new administration to seek viable solutions to the type of maritime priorities outlined by the Journal of Commerce in its December editorial.

Finally, because of the concern I share with many of my colleagues for the future of American shipbuilding, I would like to draw attention to a statement issued on December 24 by Mr. Edwin Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, in which he presents his evaluation of the past year on the posture of our shipyards and our merchant marine:

SHIPBUILDERS COUNCIL PRESIDENT HOOD
RELEASES YEAREND STATEMENT

For the U.S. shipbuilding industry, the psychology of hope went full circle in 1980. Starting with the optimism of Congressional enactment of comprehensive "omnibus" maritime legislation in conjunction with an accelerated naval shipbuilding program and ending with the optimism of a more assertive direction on the part of a newly-elected President, the period in between was marked by a mixture of intense activity, confusing commotion and much talk but little positive effect.

This gyration needs to be viewed against the background of recent events. The U.S. commercial and naval fleets have decreased. The U.S. Navy is stretched paperthin and at its lowest level since before World War II. The volume of cargoes carried by U.S.-flag ships has declined. The number of merchant shipbuilding contracts has dropped. The naval shipbuilding program has been generally down. The industrial support base for ship construction has diminished. There has been no consistent policy to assure the uninterrupted movement of critical imports without which the U.S. military and industrial structure could not endure.

Alarms have sounded repeatedly. The dismal statistics have been recited endlessly. But, there has been no high level recognition of the Nation's endangered national security. Assurance of an adequacy of ships, shipping and shipyard resources under U.S. sovereignty to serve essential national interests has been bogged down by unresponsive leadership and economic conditions. Compared to 1972 and 1973 when new contracts for 48 and 43 merchant ships of 1,000 gross tons and over were placed with U.S. shipbuilders, orders for only nine vessels—four tankers, three tuna purseiners, one hopper dredge and one coal carrying vessel—were awarded in 1980. There were no construction-differential subsidy (CDS) contracts, though several vessel conversion projects were eligible for CDS funds. Provisional contracts for six LNG carriers were awarded, but commencement of construction must await decision by Federal regulatory agencies on import licenses and regassification site location.

The present orderbook for merchant shipbuilding totals 53 ships, with an approximate value of \$2.3 billion, and involves 13 U.S. shipbuilders. Only 17 of this total will remain to be delivered after the end of 1981.

With regard to naval shipbuilding, commitments were made for the construction of six guided missile frigates (FFG), one guided missile cruiser (CG), one nuclear-powered aircraft carrier (CVN), and three ocean surveillance ships (T-AGOS) in 1980. Contracts for several submarines are still under negotiation.

The value of the current backlog of 91 Navy vessels is estimated at \$9.0 billion and deliveries will extend through 1987. Eleven shipyards hold these contracts, one of which is also building seven U.S. Coast Guard cutters (WMEC).

New orders at an annual rate of nine merchant ships and eleven naval vessels will obviously not utilize the full capabilities of the shipbuilding industry of the United States. As a consequence, some 30,000 skilled shipyard workers face the uneasy prospect of unemployment with another 90,000 in supplier activities similarly affected. Conversion of existing vessels in addition to non-ship work could moderate this forecast, but not substantially.

This downward trend has been compounded by expedient actions of the Defense Department in planning to acquire 11 commercial-type, foreign-built vessels to fill ship voids in the Nation's sealift forces which should have been ordered from domestic shipbuilders three or more years ago. It should be noted that these 11 vessels are greater than the number of ships (nine) ordered from U.S. builders in 1980: an incredible situation, more so because of the role of government.

A loss of 80 million man-hours of employment for the U.S. shipyard labor force takes place while the public treasury is paying millions of dollars in adjustment assistance to U.S. workers displaced by reason of low-cost foreign imports. With one hand, the government purchases foreign-built ships, while with the other hand, it does out unemployment benefits to U.S. shipyard workers who should have built the ships in the first place.

The orderbook for offshore drilling rigs presents a much brighter picture. With 76 rigs now on order with ten U.S. builders, contracts for 57 were placed in 1980. Valued at about \$2.4 billion, deliveries extend into 1983. Worldwide, competition for jackup and semisubmersible rigs has intensified

during the year as offshore oil and gas fields have expanded. In like manner, the demand for new offshore petroleum service vessels has expanded: more than 200 of these supply boats have reportedly been delivered in 1980.

Also on the plus side of the shipyard ledger, the demand for inland waterway barges as well as for commercial shiprepairing services has been strong throughout the year. The dollar value of ship repair work for 1980, both naval and commercial, is estimated at nearly \$2.5 billion. The number of naval ships available for overhaul in private yards dipped toward the end of the year, and recovery is not expected until the latter part of 1981.

The prospects for merchant shipbuilding remain clouded and will only improve as world shipping conditions improve. In the opinion of many analysts, a return to normalcy before 1985 appears unlikely. With respect to naval shipbuilding, the prevailing view, in and out of government, is that the U.S. Navy must be strengthened. An increased building program is generally predicted, but the real impact on the industry will not be felt for at least three years.

For the short-term, market opportunities for U.S. shipbuilders not principally involved in naval programs would seem to consist mainly of construction of specialized ships and vessels for domestic and Great Lakes trades in limited numbers; construction of barges and shallow draft vessels for the inland waterways; conversions of existing vessels; repowering of existing vessels with more fuel and cost efficient propulsion systems; retrofitting of existing tankers to comply with environmental requirements; and certain types of non-ship work.

For the long-term, a modest acceleration in naval shipbuilding to meet the objective of a 600-ship U.S. naval fleet by the mid-1990's seems probable. A gradual, not a sharp, increase in merchant ship construction, starting in three or four years, to accommodate incremental increases in world trade and a rise in the volume of cargoes carried by U.S.-flag shipping which is essential to U.S. national interests seems likely. Opportunities to build dry bulk carriers, ocean mining ships, ocean thermal energy conversion plantships, and other specialized vessels should also develop.

President-elect Ronald Reagan has indicated that his Administration will assure that the United States Navy is second to none and that the American merchant marine is reestablished as an effective instrument of national policy. These pronouncements have stirred a new spirit of optimism that an effective shipbuilding industrial strategy leading to the construction of merchant and naval vessels in American shipyards by American workers with American components will emerge in the early phases of the incoming Reagan Administration.

The much-discussed "omnibus" legislation vividly illustrated the disarray of maritime affairs in this country and the urgent need for corrective action. This ill-fated legislation also served a useful purpose in dramatizing the extent to which U.S. shipbuilding prices are influenced by regulatory requirements and standards more severe than those abroad. The assurances that the Reagan Administration will likewise address the adverse effects of Federal regulation have stirred a new sense of hope for the economics of U.S. shipbuilding. ●

PITTSBURGH CITY COUNCIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WILLIAM J. COYNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. WILLIAM J. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, on January 17, 1981, the Pittsburgh City Council adopted resolution No. 34, which calls upon the Congress of the United States to designate the birthdate of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., as a national holiday.

This resolution was introduced by the Honorable William Russell Robinson, a member of the city council.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the city council I supported this resolution and I want to include the resolution at this point in the RECORD:

RESOLUTION No. 34

Whereas, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. dedicated his life and endeavors to the achievement of a just and healthy society and the enhancement of respect and trust in our institutions and the insurance that all citizens are treated equally before the law; and

Whereas, his outstanding contributions included the Nobel Peace Prize and other forms of international recognition; and

Whereas, January 15 is the birthdate of this great American and is celebrated throughout the United States of America; and

Whereas, celebrations are held in schools, churches and community centers; and

Whereas, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has designated January 15 as a State holiday; and

Whereas, the United States Congress has been petitioned to designate January 15 as a National legal holiday;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Mayor and the Members of Council of the City of Pittsburgh on behalf of the residents of the City of Pittsburgh do honor and recognize the birthdate of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. and encourage the Congress of the United States to designate January 15 as a National legal holiday.●

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

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

● Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to join in celebration of the 63d anniversary of the Ukraine's Declaration of Independence.

This is a day on which Ukrainians through the world commemorate the innumerable sacrifices of their countrymen on behalf of the Ukraine's right to a free and independent existence. There are over 2 million Ukrainian Americans in this country, and I am immensely glad that many of them reside in New York's 27th Congressional District, which I am privileged to represent. At the same time that they preserve their homeland's precious cultural, historical and spiritual heritage, they continue to make in-

valuable contributions to the flourishing of democracy in the communities of their adopted country.

I salute them for their perseverance, I rejoice with them in the vitality of their spiritual values and their dedication to freedom, and I urge all my fellow citizens to observe carefully their example—for those who take freedom for granted cannot be motivated to preserve its blessings.

In particular on this occasion, I commend the great energy and contributions of the members of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This organization, with branches throughout America, is a national representative body of American citizens of Ukrainian descent. It embraces over 1,200 Ukrainian American organizations, clubs, fraternal lodges, veteran and youth societies, women's and sports groups, as well as cultural, social, church, and political organizations. It is a dedicated and eloquent advocate of freedom and independence for the Ukraine, which has been under the forcible domination of the Soviet Union since 1922. During that period of time, the Soviet record has been an infamous saga of genocide, ethnocide, cultural suppression, religious persecution, economic exploitation, and wanton violation of human and national rights.

As we join this year in commemorating the day on which the people of the Ukraine achieved a freedom that lasted all too short a time, we are reminded of the anguish that engulfed our own country over the past 14 months as several dozen of our fellow citizens were imprisoned by international criminals in Iran, who do not respect principles of international law and cooperation. During this past year, Mr. Speaker, we have also been able to observe the chilling reality of Soviet expansionist intentions in the brutal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Yet, given the sordid example of Soviet tyranny over the Ukraine and so many other captive nations, we should not be surprised. What is now important is that we take to heart the lessons which current history teaches us about international treachery—which we have recently experienced in our dealings with Iran and which the people of the Ukraine have for so long suffered at the hands of the Soviets. It is now our vigilance and firmness which must put those lessons into practice, both for our own security and the survival of liberty in a volatile world.●

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

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

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, January 22 marks the 63d anniversary of

the declaration of independence from Russia by the Ukrainian nation, whose people through terrible years of oppression have kept alive their belief in the ideals of liberty and self-determination.

Chicagoans of Ukrainian descent will commemorate this important day with the annual Ukrainian Independence Day Banquet, Sunday, January 25, at the Pick-Congress Hotel, 520 South Michigan Avenue, in Chicago, sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Chicago Division, Myroslaw Charkewycz, president.

My good friend, Hon. HENRY J. HYDE, the Congressman from the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois, will be honored at that time as "Man of the Year" for his efforts in the field of human rights. I know of no one more deserving than he of this recognition, for he has compiled a splendid record of excellence and achievement in his dedication to the cause of liberty on behalf of those who are suffering at the hands of the Communist oppressor.

On January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian people proclaimed the Ukrainian National Republic and had high hopes for a new era of national renewal dedicated to the principles of freedom, justice, and self-determination. These high hopes were dashed, however, by the Bolsheviks who in 1920 reestablished Russian control over the new republic.

Thus began the long and desolate period of spiritual darkness which endures to this day. Ukrainian writers, literary critics, journalists, professors, students, artists, scientific workers, and representatives of all other strata of society were periodically arrested for their efforts to assert their Ukrainian consciousness and to resist the decades-old campaign to destroy Ukrainian self-identity and Ukrainian culture. Human rights in the Ukraine today exist only on paper and these leaders in Ukrainian society are courageously continuing the struggle to turn these precious ideals into a living, working everyday reality.

Mr. Speaker, a statement by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians follows on the history of Ukraine's struggle for freedom, as does an excerpt of a statement of current conditions in Ukraine by the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Inc.:

THE BACKGROUND OF UKRAINIAN DISSENT

During the Revolution of 1917-20, the Ukrainian people formed a national state, the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR), which declared its independence in January 1918. One year later, the UNR and the Western Ukrainian National Republic united to form a single state. The armed forces of the Ukrainian Republic were overwhelmed by the invading Soviet Red Army, and the larger part of its territory was forcibly absorbed by the USSR, while Western

Ukraine came under Polish rule. After Stalin's rise to power the nationally conscious Ukrainian intelligentsia was virtually wiped out, while Ukrainian peasant resistance to collectivization was crushed by a government-induced famine that claimed millions of victims.

During the Second World War the Ukrainian Insurgent Army fought against both the Nazi and Soviet occupying forces. With the defeat of Germany and the post-war Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, the Western Ukrainian territories were annexed to the Ukrainian SSR. This was a long and violent process, for the Ukrainian Insurgent Army continued its resistance in Western Ukraine until the early 1950s, when a joint Soviet-Polish military operation succeeded in destroying the insurgent forces.

With the short-lived post-1956 liberalization in the Soviet Union came a resurgence of Ukrainian cultural life spearheaded by a new generation of talented writers ("the men of the sixties").

The government's suppression of the cultural revival led to the politicization of cultural dissent in Ukraine and gave rise to a number of political opposition groups. In 1961 Lev Lukyanenko and six others were sentenced to death or long terms of imprisonment for attempting to form a Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union, and for encouraging public discussion of Ukraine's constitutional right to secede from the USSR. Lukyanenko's death sentence was later commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment.

In August and September 1965, a number of Ukrainian writers, artists and intellectuals were arrested, among them Bohdan Horyn, Mykhaylo Horyn, Svyatoslav Karavansky, Mykhaylo Masutko, Valentyn Moroz, Mykhaylo Osadchy, and Panas Zalyvaka. After lengthy investigations, trials of some twenty dissidents began the following year. Hence the remaining cases were heard in camera in a clear violation of Soviet law. The standard charge was "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" with sentences up to six years in labor camps.

The arrests and trials provoked considerable public protest in Ukraine. Several prominent members of the cultural establishment—Mykhaylo Stelmakh, Andriy Malysko, Yuriy and Platon Mayboroda—sent enquiries about the arrests to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Disturbed by the accusation of nationalism brought against the detainees, Ivan Dzyuba, a literary critic, argued that Lenin's nationality policy, abandoned under Stalin and Khrushchev, ought to be reinstated. His manuscript, *Internationalism or Russification?*, was circulated among members of the Central Committee of Ukraine's Communist Party and government.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, a young journalist who reported on some of the trials, protested to the Council of Ministers of Ukraine but received no response. To inform the public of the courts' flagrant violation of the law he compiled the biographies of twenty dissidents who were tried in 1966 and circulated them in samvydav (clandestine literature). For this he was sentenced in 1967 to three years at hard labor.

The trial of the Horyn brothers in Lviv provoked a mass demonstration. In 1967 the annual ceremony commemorating the burial of the national poet, Taras Shevchenko, ended in KGB-provoked violence. The following day, 64 Kiev residents signed a letter of protest to the authorities. In

April 1968, 139 residents of Kiev signed a protest against illegal arrest and restrictions placed on Ukrainian language and culture. The same year, some 300 signatures appeared on the "Letter of the Creative Youth of Dnipropetrovsk", which criticized the policy of Russification. The fifty-first anniversary of the October Revolution was marked by a protest suicide: V. Makukh immolated himself in Kiev. In 1980 the funeral of Alla Horska, an artist who died under suspicious circumstances, turned into a massive protest rally. November of that year widespread protest was aroused by the second trial of Valentyn Moroz, one of the most outspoken Ukrainian dissidents. He was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and five years' internal exile.

The dissident movement in Ukraine reached a new stage of development at the beginning of 1970 with the appearance of the underground journal *Ukrainian Herald*. It compiled samvydav documents dealing with arbitrary abuses of power, arrests, appeals and protests. Eight issues of the *Herald* were published before it was suppressed in 1974.

As victims of the 1965 arrests were returning from the labor camps, a second wave of arrests swept Ukraine. In January-April 1972 more than one hundred young intellectuals were imprisoned, some of them for the second time. Again, closed trials were held following prolonged investigation. The charges were mostly "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation," as in 1966, but often the maximum sentences were imposed: seven to ten years of hard labor in prison or labor camps, with three to five years' exile outside Ukraine.

Those who dared protest against these illegal arrests soon found themselves among the victims they had defended. Many more Ukrainians were dismissed from work or expelled from universities. Well-known scholars at the Institutes of Archeology, History and Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR lost their positions. With the loss of so many of its activists, the human-rights movement in Ukraine suffered a severe setback. But it was not crushed: there were demonstrations and hunger strikes in labor camps, and the families and friends of the political prisoners petitioned on their behalf. Their efforts were strongly supported by human-rights activists in Moscow, who in turn informed the Western press.

Ukrainian activists are determined to maintain the Helsinki Group's existence. In spite of strong KGB pressure for public recantations, few of the Ukrainians arrested have renounced their convictions. This testifies to the moral strength of the human-rights struggle in Ukraine.

In the words of the Group's Memorandum of autumn 1979: "The Group has become a force in the national-liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people for its national and political liberation, for the right of the individual to a free life in his own land."

[EXCERPT]

We believe that you are well informed about the insufferable living conditions in Ukraine, which deteriorated considerably after the invasion of Afghanistan and the western boycott of Moscow Olympics, so we will not expound them herein. Ukraine is considered by the Soviet government as being pro-American and generally western-oriented, which is absolutely factual. Ukrainian people, before and after the signing of the Helsinki Accords were and are

subject to police state administration and constant KGB terror, intensified Russification of the Ukrainian educational system and culture, exploitation of Ukrainian economy and industry, persecution of religion, sentencing of Ukrainian dissidents to long terms of internment in prisons, concentration camps and psychiatric institutions. Since 1972, the KGB sent to concentration camps and psychiatric institutions over seven hundred Ukrainian intellectuals, encompassing the entire strata of Ukrainian population. Although the children and wives of the imprisoned Ukrainian intellectuals are the prime victims of KGB persecutions, other children and students in Ukraine also suffer, due to their being forced to, in connection with official policy of russification, be educated in the Russian language. In this year 1980, eight and one-half million of Ukrainian children and students (of the fifty million population of Ukraine) are forced to attend Russian language schools in Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, today, although the Ukrainians are still under the yoke of foreign domination, I am still confident that one day their love of liberty will triumph, and Ukraine will once again take her rightful place in the community of free nations.

It is an honor for me to be part of this commemoration today and to join Americans of Ukrainian descent across the Nation, in my own city of Chicago, and in the 11th District I am honored to represent, as they support these valiant efforts on the part of the Ukrainians to strengthen their cultural heritage and to regain national self-determination. ●

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMALL BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM FOR VIETNAM AND DISABLED VETERANS

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

● Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a business loan program for Vietnam and disabled veterans.

During the 96th Congress, the Subcommittee on Special Investigations of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs conducted two oversight hearings on the Small Business Administration's implementation of a provision of Public Law 93-237, which granted special consideration to veterans in obtaining direct and guaranteed small business loans. These hearings illustrated quite clearly that SBA had done little, if anything, to fully implement this important provision of law. It was clearly established that the agency placed a very low priority on this provision of law. Although agency spokesmen provided much rhetoric on what they proposed to do, 6 years after the passage of this law, little progress has been made to implement a viable small business loan program

for veterans. It became obvious to the subcommittee that if the veteran is to receive the consideration for small business loans that he or she so richly deserves, and which Congress has directed, new authority must be given to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish and implement such a program. My bill is designed to do just that.

My bill would establish a revolving fund for these loans. The fund shall be available to the Administrator without fiscal year limitation for all loan activity except for administrative expenses. In the next fiscal year, should the bill be enacted, an appropriation of \$25 million would be deposited into the revolving fund. This, of course, would be subject to the Appropriations Committee making such appropriation.

I would expect a certain amount of this could be offset by the amount appropriated to the Small Business Administration for veterans' loans.

I hope our Subcommittee on Education, Training, and Employment will hold early hearings on this measure.

H.R. —

A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a business loan program for disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Business Loan Act of 1981".

DISABLED VETERANS' AND VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS' BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM

SEC. 2. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subchapter:

"Subchapter IV—Business Loans

"§ 1841. Definitions

"For the purposes of this subchapter—

"(1) The term 'disabled veteran' means (A) a veteran suffering from a disability which has been rated or which is ratable at 30 per centum or more by the Veterans' Administration and which was not the result of the veteran's willful misconduct, or (B) a veteran whose discharge or release from active duty was for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty.

"(2) The term 'veteran of the Vietnam era' means a person (A) who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam era and who was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (B) who was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam era.

"(3) The term 'small business concern' means a small business, as defined under regulations prescribed by the Administrator—

"(A) at least 51 percent of which is owned by individuals who are veterans of the Vietnam era or disabled veterans, or, in the case of a publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by such individuals; and

"(B) whose management and daily business operations are controlled by such individuals.

"§ 1842. Business loan program

"(a) The Administrator may provide financial assistance to a small business concern for the purpose of (1) financing plant construction, conversion, or expansion (including the acquisition of land), (2) financing the acquisition of equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies, or materials, or (3) supplying such concern with working capital. Such financial assistance may be provided in the form of loan guaranties, agreements to participate in loans in cooperations with certain financial institutions, or direct loans.

"(b) The authority of the Administrator under subsection (a) of this section is subject to the following restrictions:

"(1) A direct loan may not be made under this section unless the small business concern to which the loan is to be made shows to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the concern is unable to obtain from a private lender a Veterans' Administration guaranteed business loan or a Veterans' Administration participation loan.

"(2) A Veterans' Administration participation loan may not be approved under this section unless the small business concern to which the loan is to be made shows to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the concern is unable to obtain from a private lender a Veterans' Administration guaranteed business loan.

"(3) The Administrator may not guarantee a business loan under this section if the loan bears a rate of interest in excess of such rate as the Administrator may from time to time find the loan market demands.

"(4) The Administrator may not guarantee a business loan under this section if the original principal amount of the loan exceeds \$200,000.

"(5) The liability of the Administrator on any business loan guaranteed under this subchapter may not exceed 90 percent of the amount of the loan, and such liability shall decrease or increase pro rata with any decrease or increase of the amount of the unpaid portion of the obligation, but such liability may not exceed \$180,000.

"(6) The financial assistance available under this subchapter shall be limited to one loan with respect to any single small business concern.

"§ 1843. Applications for business loans

"(a) As used in this section, the term 'applicant veteran' means a disabled veteran or a veteran of the Vietnam era who has been identified to the Administrator as having a significant ownership interest in a small business concern.

"(b) Each applicant veteran shall execute a note or other document evidencing the direct, guaranteed, or participation business loan and shall be jointly and severally liable to the Administrator for any amount paid by the Administrator on account of such business loan.

"(c) Each applicant veteran with respect to a loan obtained under this subchapter shall be precluded from becoming an applicant veteran for a loan with respect to any other small business concern until any obligation with respect to the business loan for which such veteran was an applicant veteran has been paid in full and the veteran has disposed of any interest in such original small business concern.

"§ 1844. Approval of loans by the Administrator

"Loans authorized under this subchapter shall be submitted to the Administrator for approval before the closing of the loan, except that certain classes of lenders may be exempt from this section under regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

"§ 1845. Eligible financial institutions

"Financial institutions eligible to participate as lenders under this subchapter shall be limited to any Federal land bank, national bank, State bank, private bank, mutual saving bank, savings and loan association, building and loan association, insurance company or credit union that is subject to examination and supervision by an agency of the United States or of any State.

"§ 1846. Terms of loans

"(a) The maturity of a loan used in whole or in part for constructing facilities may not exceed 20 years plus such additional reasonable time as is required to complete construction. The maturity of any other business loan may not exceed 10 years.

"(b) Each loan made under this section shall be of such sound value or so secured as reasonably to assure payment.

"§ 1847. Special consideration for veterans with service-connected disabilities

"In the extension of financial assistance under this subchapter, special consideration shall be given to veterans with service-connected disabilities.

"§ 1848. Termination of program

"No commitment for any financial assistance authorized under this subchapter may be extended by the Administrator after September 30, 1991.

"§ 1849. Business loan revolving fund

"(a) There is established in the Treasury a revolving fund to be known as the Veterans' Administration Business Loan Revolving Fund. The revolving fund shall be available to the administrator without fiscal year limitation for all loan activity under this subchapter except administrative expenses.

"(b) There shall be deposited into the revolving fund (1) an appropriation of \$25,000,000, and (2) all amounts received by the Administrator incident to business loan operations under this subchapter, including all collection of principal and interest and the proceeds from the use of property held or of property sold.

"(c) The Administrator shall determine annually whether there has developed in the business fund a surplus which, in the Administrator's judgment, is more than necessary to meet the needs of the business fund. Any such surplus shall immediately be transferred into the general fund of the Treasury.

"(d) Not later than September 30, 1993, the Administrator shall deposit into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of general receipts, all amounts in the business fund. All amounts received thereafter incident to business loan operations, except so much thereof as the Administrator may determine to be necessary for liquidating outstanding obligations under this subchapter, shall also be so deposited.

"§ 1850. Additional powers of the Administrator

"In the performance of the functions, powers, and duties vested by this subchapter, the Administrator shall have such powers and responsibilities in respect to matters arising under this subchapter as the Administrator has in respect to loans made or guaranteed under other provisions of this chapter. The Administrator may specify

which provisions of other sections of this chapter the Administrator determines should be applicable to loans guaranteed or made under the provisions of this subchapter and may take any action (including the procurement of the services of attorneys by contract in any office where an attorney or attorneys are not or cannot be economically employed full time to render such services) in making, servicing, compromising, modifying, liquidating, or otherwise dealing with or realizing on loans made or guaranteed under this subchapter. With respect to participation loans, the Administrator may authorize participating lending institutions, at the Administrator's discretion and pursuant to regulations, to take such actions on the Administrator's behalf, including the determination of eligibility and creditworthiness and loan monitoring, collection, and liquidation."

(b)(1) The title of such chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Chapter 37—HOUSING AND BUSINESS LOANS"

(2) The table of chapters at the beginning of title 38, United States Code, and the table of chapters at the beginning of part III of such title, are each amended by striking out the item relating to chapter 37 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"37. Housing and Business Loans ... 1801".

(3) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Subchapter IV—Business Loans

"Sec.

- "1841. Definitions.
- "1842. Business loan program.
- "1843. Applications for business loans.
- "1844. Approval of loans by the Administrator.
- "1845. Eligible financial institutions.
- "1846. Terms of loans.
- "1847. Special consideration for veterans with service-connected disabilities.
- "1848. Termination of program.
- "1849. Business loan revolving fund.
- "1850. Additional powers of the Administrator."

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE

SEC. 3. (a) Section 1801 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a) and (b) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively;

(2) by inserting before subsection (b) (as redesignated by clause (1)) the following new subsection:

"(a) For the purpose of this chapter—

"(1) The term 'business loan' means a loan guaranteed, participated in, or made by the Administrator under subchapter IV of this chapter.

"(2) The term 'housing loan' means a loan for any of the purposes specified by sections 1810(a) and 1819(a)(1) of this title."; and

(3) by striking out "this chapter—" in subsection (b) (as redesignated by clause (1)) and inserting in lieu thereof "housing loans under this chapter—".

(b) Section 1802 of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting "housing loan" in subsection (a) before "benefits" both places it appears;

(2) by inserting "housing" in subsection (a) after "insured";

(3) by inserting "housing loan" in subsection (b) after "insurance" both places it appears;

(4) by striking out "Loans" in the first sentence of subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof "Housing loans"; and

(5) by inserting "housing" in the second sentence of subsection (d) after "Any".

(c) Section 1803(d) of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting "housing" in clause (1) after "any"; and

(2) by inserting "housing" in the first sentence of clause (3) after "real estate".

(d) Section 1804(d) of such title is amended—

(1) by striking out "guaranteed or insured" both places it appears in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "guaranteed, insured, or participation";

(2) by striking out "guarantee or insure" both places it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "guarantee, insure, or participate in"; and

(3) by striking out "guaranty or insurance" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "guaranty, insurance, or participation".

(e) Section 1807 of such title is amended by inserting "housing loan" after "eligible for".

(f) Section 1815(a) of such title is amended by inserting "housing" after "Any".

(g) Section 1817 of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting "housing" in subsection (a) after "direct" the first place it appears; and

(2) by inserting "housing" in the first sentence of subsection (b) after "direct".

(h) Section 1818(a) of such title is amended by inserting "housing loan" after "eligible for the".

(i) Section 1819(a)(1) of such title is amended by inserting "housing loan" after "eligible for the".

(j) Section 1819(b)(2) of such title is amended by striking out "loan guaranty" and inserting in lieu thereof "housing loan".

(k) Section 1820 of such title is amended—

(1) by striking out "made or" in subsection (a)(2) and inserting in lieu thereof "made, participated in, or";

(2) by striking out "guaranty or insurance" in subsection (a)(3) and inserting in lieu thereof "guaranty, insurance, or participation"; and

(3) by striking out "guaranty or insurance" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "guaranty, insurance, or participation".

(l) Section 1821 of such title is amended by striking out "guaranty or insurance" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "guaranty, insurance, or participation".

(m) Section 1824 of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting "housing" in subsection (b) after "for all"; and

(2) by inserting "housing" in subsection (c) after "incident to".

AMENDMENTS TO THE SMALL BUSINESS ACT

SEC. 4. Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "and veteran-owned small businesses," in paragraph (1) after "individuals,";

(2) in the contract clause set out in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting "and veteran-owned small businesses" in subparagraph (A) after "individuals";

(B) by inserting "or veteran-owned small business" in subparagraph (D) after "individuals"; and

(C) by striking out the quotation marks at the end of subparagraph (D) and adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(E) As used in this contract, the term 'veteran-owned small business' shall mean any small business concern—

"(i) at least 51 percent of which is owned by individuals who are veterans of the Vietnam era or disabled veterans, or, in the case of a publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by such individuals; and

"(ii) whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more of such individuals.

The terms "veteran of the Vietnam era" and "disabled veteran" shall have the meanings given such terms in section 1841 of title 38, United States Code.;"

(3) by inserting "and veteran-owned small businesses" in clauses (D) and (E) of paragraph (4) after "individuals";

(4) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by inserting "and percentage goals for the utilization as subcontractors of veteran-owned small businesses" in subparagraph (A) after "individuals"; and

(B) by inserting "and veteran-owned small business" in subparagraphs (C) and (F) after "individuals";

(5) in paragraph (11)—

(A) by striking out "Business and" and inserting in lieu thereof "Business,;"

(B) by striking out "Representatives" and inserting in lieu thereof "Representatives, and to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives,;" and

(C) by inserting "and veteran-owned small businesses" after "individuals"; and

(6) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(13) In carrying out the functions under this subsection with respect to veteran-owned small businesses, the Administrator shall consult with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

"(14) For purposes of this section:

"(A) The term 'veteran-owned small business' means any small business concern—

"(i) at least 51 percent of which is owned by individuals who are veterans of the Vietnam era or disabled veterans, or, in the case of a publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by such individuals; and

"(ii) whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more of such individuals.

"(B) The terms 'veteran of the Vietnam era' and 'disabled veteran' have the meanings given such terms in section 1841 of title 38, United States Code."

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$750,000 for fiscal year 1981 for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in retaining appropriate consulting services, otherwise authorized by law, to advise the Administrator with respect to the establishment of the business loan program prescribed by subchapter IV of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code (as added by section 2 of this Act), and for other expenses incidental to the establishment of such business loan program.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 6. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect at the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, except that the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to promulgate regulations pursuant to the amendments made by section 2 of this Act, and the authority of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to promulgate regulations pursuant to the amend-

ments made by section 4 of this Act, shall take effect on such date of enactment.●

POLITICIZING THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

Mr. LEVITAS. Mr. Speaker, I was disappointed to read in the press that President Reagan has asked for the resignation of all of the Inspectors General of the various agencies and departments of Government. I am disappointed to see this, because, without any selectivity as to the competence or the ability of these individuals, the message that goes out is that we are going to see a politicizing of this important and special office.

The Offices of Inspector General in the various departments and agencies were established with overwhelming bipartisan support, and they were given special and unique powers of independence with direct reporting to the Congress in order to ferret out waste, fraud, and abuse of programs to improve the management of agencies and gain repayment to the taxpayers of this country those funds which had been wasted, defrauded, or otherwise gone down the drain.

□ 1540

The members of this group of Inspectors General were selected with great care. I am told that approximately half of them were people who claim to be members of the Republican Party. These are the people who have spent the last several years investigating corruption and fraud and abuse of programs on behalf of the American people, and it was hoped by those of us who participated in the creation of the Office of the Inspector General that it would be a nonpolitical, an independent arm of Government which would take on the tough assignments even if they were embarrassing to an administration in order to identify those persons within and without Government who were not doing their jobs properly and taking advantage of the taxpayers without regard to political considerations.

It was the expressed hope of those people who participated in creating these Inspectors General that they would not be political hacks, to come and go and be subservient to the will of any particular administration, but rather be in a position of continuity, of independence, and responsibility.

President Reagan's unfortunate action in a meat-ax approach to the elimination of the incumbent Inspectors General in all of these agencies is a very bad sign for what lies ahead in so far as the independence or these individuals and offices are concerned. I hope this does not mean that we are seeing a return to the politicized days

of the Nixon years in which, instead of having independent Inspectors General who are seeking out corruption and fraud and waste, we are going to have political hacks who are simply going to blow in the political winds of the time. If that is the case, President Reagan and his new administration have done a grave disservice to the American people and those who are concerned about the waste and abuse of programs in the Federal Government.

This action by President Reagan, so early in his administration, is directly contrary to his repeated statement, that he will not make decisions based on politics. The meat-ax firing of the Inspectors General is the worst sort of political partisanship in offices where, above all should be avoided. It did not take long—just 1 day—for this sort of political decision making to start.

I would hope that the actions of the administration from this time forth will be an indication that they will not operate in this fashion; I hope we will not see a politicized inspector generalship, but that there will be people who have the independence and courage to seek out and ferret out fraud and abuse of programs without regard to political parties. The actions taken thus far by President Reagan do not portend well for that hope.

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

Mr. LEVITAS. I will be happy to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina, one of the Members of this body who was the first to sponsor this legislation for the inspector generalship.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding. I want to say that I just walked in as the gentleman was speaking on the subject, and I have not yet had an occasion to make comment on this action.

I do think it is unfortunate, and I hope that it was due to bad advice received by the President, because, as the gentleman knows and all the Members know, this legislation passed the House, the last bill did, by a vote of 384 to 6. The bill was an institution established by the Congress, for the Congress. The main reason we required Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation was to give the kind of image and prestige and integrity and independence to the Inspectors General that would enable him to do a good job of weeding out fraud and waste and extravagance and thieves or whatever ilk might be in that category.

This elimination of men and women who have been sought out everywhere to get qualified people, auditors, investigators, with the proper qualifications, integrity, and a nonpartisan appointment, has been an ordeal; and to just simply eliminate them altogether with the suggestion that if they are in-

terested in applying they would be considered—I think that latter part is rather demeaning—but I am hopeful that after we have had a chance to discuss with the administration this action, that there may be some way that they can take another look at it.

I want to thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. LEVITAS. I thank my colleague from North Carolina, who has been in the leadership of this entire effort. What I have seen so far is a very disturbing sign. It is disturbing to me. I hope it was, as the gentleman from North Carolina suggested, simply bad advice that will soon be rectified.

The Office of Inspector General holds the best hope for eliminating fraud and abuse in Government, and the waste of taxpayers' dollars. Politicizing this office and putting this back into the Nixon-type era, where the bureaucracy is politicized, particularly in an area as important and sensitive as Inspectors General, is a very bad first step for the new President to take. If this is a new beginning, it is a bad beginning.

CONGRESSIONAL TRAVEL ALSO REINFORCES TIES OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN COUNTRIES

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

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, periodically there are those who attack congressional travel as a waste of time and money and a disservice to the American people.

Like everyone else, I applaud the release of the hostages.

What is not generally known is that congressional travel may have played a small part in making possible that release.

It is no secret that relations between the United States and Algeria have not been close. In part because of that, there have been few Members of the House and Senate who have visited Algeria.

Just about a year ago at this time, our colleague from Illinois (Mr. SIMON) visited Algeria and had meetings with a number of the top officials of that country, including a thorough discussion with Foreign Minister Benyahia who turned out to be the person who played the key role in the mediation between the United States and Iran.

In his visit to Algeria, our colleague from Illinois stressed to the officials of that country—including the religious leaders—that nothing could do more to create a friendlier climate between our two countries than for Algeria to play a lead role in getting the hostage crisis resolved.

I do not suggest that the role of PAUL SIMON brought about the final result. I do suggest that it may have been a factor in the consideration of the Algerian officials as they provided this key leadership. The most modest appraisal has to be that it may have helped.

All of us in Congress are grateful to the Government of Algeria, and particularly to their Foreign Minister, for their helpfulness.

But let us also learn a lesson, that ties of friendship that are extended by Members of the House and Senate in travels abroad not only improve our base of knowledge, they may bring about practical immediate results that are in the best interests of our Nation.●

THE FAMILY RENTAL TAX

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

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, in the closing days of the 96th Congress many of my colleagues became aware of a cruel hardship about to befall American families who rent a home or apartment to a family member. I am speaking of the so-called family rental tax, a provision of the Tax Code which, in effect, disallows some of the normal deductions for rental property where the tenant is a relative. If left in the code unchanged, this provision will result in a higher tax burden—hundreds, and even thousands of dollars higher, for taxpayers who rent to family members instead of strangers. Today I am reintroducing a bill which will put an end to the family rental tax.

In the August 7, 1980, Federal Register, the Internal Revenue Service proposed new regulations pertaining to the deductibility of expenses in connection with the rental of dwelling units. The rules would result in what amounts to a sizable new tax on rentals to members of the taxpayer's family, even when that rental is at the full fair market value. A taxpayer would be considered to have made personal use of a residence if he/she rents it to parents, siblings, spouse, or children, no matter how much rent they are charged. It is further specified that as little as 14 days of such personal use shall constitute use as a residence by the taxpayer, even though he or she never actually lived there.

Because a taxpayer would be considered to have used a residence rented to a family member as a personal residence, they would no longer be allowed to deduct the expenses, maintenance costs, or depreciation normally associated with rental properties to the extent that total deductions exceed actual income from that property. The taxpayer would still be al-

lowed the personal deductions for mortgage interest, and taxes which benefit all homeowners, regardless of the amount, but these personal deductions must be taken first. The other deductions for rental property are allowed only to the extent that rental income exceeds those personal deductions. For any property purchased in recent years, particularly in metropolitan areas, mortgage interest and property taxes alone would probably equal or exceed the fair market value of the rental.

The potential harm of this new tax burden is depicted in the following example:

A taxpayer (T) rents a small apartment she owns to her mother for one full year at the fair market value of \$400 per month (\$4,800/year). T is allowed to deduct all of her \$4,100 in mortgage interest, and all of her \$900 in property taxes, even though their total exceeds the fair market value of the rental. However, under the proposed rules, T would no longer be able to deduct any of the insurance, utility, or maintenance costs of \$1,200, nor any of the depreciation loss of \$3,000 for the unit, unless she moves her mother out and rents the apartment to a stranger. If T is at a marginal tax rate of 30 percent, the extra tax burden for renting to her mother would be \$1,260.

Like many of my colleagues, I have received numerous letters expressing disbelief, and asking why?

The Internal Revenue Service points out that their proposed regulations are consistent with section 280A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, added by Congress as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1976. There is consensus that it never was the intent of Congress to punish those renting a principal residence to relatives, but rather to limit abusive deductions for family use of vacation homes. IRS claims that the code does not make that narrow intent clear, and that only Congress can correct the language.

In the last session, Congress approved Senator ARMSTRONG's amendment to the appropriations continuing resolution (Public Law 96-369) which temporarily barred IRS implementation of the proposed regulations. To avoid similar restrictions in the second continuing resolution, the IRS agreed to voluntarily withhold final regulations until July 1981, to give Congress an opportunity to change the code.

Because I believe that the family rental tax is a step backward in our efforts to recognize the family as the primary source of support for its members, and in particular its older members, I have developed a bill which would correct the language of the code to more clearly show that Congress desires to limit deductions on vacation rentals, not on principal residences. This bill would amend the code as follows:

Part (a) would change the language of section 280A(d)(2)(A) of the code to

allow the deductions normally associated with rental property when the taxpayer rents to a family member, provided the dwelling unit is the principal place of residence of the renter. It would not change the disallowance of such deductions for vacation homes.

Part (b) would change the language of section 280A(d)(3)(B) of the code to remove the restriction on rentals to family members as related to the special consideration for a qualified rental period. Since these qualifying periods are normally 12 months in duration, the principal residence requirement is not necessary in this section to prevent vacation home abuse. Fair market value is already required.

Part (c) makes the above changes applicable to all years to which section 280A applies.

We are fortunate that the IRS has agreed to temporarily withhold final regulations. However, the law still stands. It is unclear whether the IRS is aggressively extracting the higher family rental tax on the basis of the law. I urge my colleagues to consider this matter without waiting for comprehensive tax reform. Without swift action on our parts, the Government is showing taxpayers a clear incentive to ask their family members to move out.●

FASCELL COMMENDS PRESIDENT FOR INVITING JAMAICA'S PRIME MINISTER TO WASHINGTON

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

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am heartened and encouraged that President Reagan has invited Jamaica's Prime Minister Seaga to be one of his first official foreign visitors at the White House next week.

Clearly the new President recognizes the vital importance to the United States of close cooperation with our neighbors in the Caribbean and Latin America. Jamaica's recent elections were one in a series throughout the Caribbean which demonstrate the strength of the democratic process in the region and the appeal of the idea of liberty.

For 20 years Castro has waged a campaign in behalf of the Soviets to supplant U.S. influence in the hemisphere. The visit of Prime Minister Seaga underscores the determination of the United States to stand by its friends and neighbors. President Reagan is to be commended for moving with dispatch to demonstrate in a meaningful way the importance we attach to our Caribbean and hemispheric neighbors.●

**THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SIGNING OF THE CUBAN
EXILES' DECLARATION OF
FREEDOM**

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

● Mr. FASCELL. MR. Speaker, January 23, 1981, marks the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Freedom by the Cuban exiles in Key West, Fla. Inspired and driven by the very same principles of democracy, liberty, and human dignity to which we ourselves subscribe, these brave and patriotic people reaffirmed their dedication to a Cuba free from the tyranny of Communist totalitarianism.

Rather than submit themselves to the oppressive rule of the Soviet-backed Castro regime, these people left their homeland to begin life anew in the United States. Many have become successful and prominent members of our communities. In doing so, they have clearly demonstrated their sincere belief in the values of a free and democratic society.

The recent influx of Cuban refugees reminds us once again of the intolerance and inhumanity of the Castro government. In light of this, I ask our distinguished colleagues to use this poignant occasion to reflect upon those principles which we hold dear as the basis of our democratic society, and of the devotion to these principles expressed by these Cuban exiles in this Declaration of Freedom:

DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

In the City of Key West, Monroe County, State of Florida, United States of America, we the Cuban exiles in the United States, in the name of God Almighty, and speaking both for ourselves and the oppressed people in Cuba, the Martyr Island, do say:

That on January 1st, 1959, the slavery yoke that came from Europe and was extinguished in Cuba at the end of the 19th century was resumed.

That those responsible for this high treason to our Fatherland and to our People are just a score of traitors who, usurping the Government of the Country have been acting as mercenary agents for the Sino/Soviet imperialism, and have surrendered to that imperialism our Freedom and our Dignity, also betraying the American Hemisphere.

That as a consequence of this high treason, those who are usurping the Power in Cuba (as they were never elected by the People), are imposing a regime of bloodshed, terror and hate without any respect or consideration to the dignity of the human being or the most elementary human rights.

That in their hunger for power, these traitors, following the pattern of totalitarian regimes, are trying, within Cuba, to separate the Family, which is the cornerstone of actual society, and at the same time, are poisoning the minds of the Cuban children and youth, in their hopes of extending the length of time for this abominable system.

That the rule of the Law has been wiped out in Cuba, and it has been replaced by the evil will of this score of traitors, who are

acting under orders from their master, the Sino-Soviet imperialists.

In view of the foregoing, we declare.

First: That the actual Cuban regime is guilty of high treason to our Fatherland and to the ideas of the Freedom Revolution which was started on October 10th, 1868.

Second: That this score of traitors who have committed treason against our Fatherland, in case they survive the downfall of their regime, will have to respond, even with their lives before the Ordinary Courts of Justice of Cuba.

Third: That as the Noble Cuban People will not ever surrender, because that Nation was not born to be slaves, we, the Cuban People, hereby make the present declaration of freedom.

We hereby swear before God Almighty to fight constantly, until death comes to us to free Cuba from Communism.

The fundamentals of this Revolution for Freedom are.

First: God Almighty, above all things, in Whom we believe as the essence of Life.

Second: The Fatherland, with all of its laws, traditions, customs and history as a spiritual value, only surpassed by the concept of God.

Third: The Family, as the cornerstone of the Human Society.

Fourth: Human Rights, for each and every citizen, regardless of race or creed.

Fifth: The Law, as the foundation for the proper development of the Human Society.

Sixth: Democratic Government, with its three independent branches: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Seventh: Representative Democracy, through the exercise of Universal Suffrage, Periodically, Free and Secretive, as the expression of Popular Sovereignty.

Eighth: Freedom of Worship, Freedom of Teaching, Freedom of the Press and Free Enterprise.

Ninth: Private Property and Ownership, as the basic expression of Liberty.

Tenth: The improvement of living conditions for both rural and city working masses, with the just and necessary measures, keeping in mind the legitimate interests of both Labor and Capital.

Eleventh: The derogation and eradication of anything which is opposed to the political and religious fundamentals aforementioned and specifically, the abolition of Communism and any other form of totalitarian manifestation.

Signed and sealed in Key West Florida, on the 23d day of January, 1966.●

**SAKHAROV IS STILL IN EXILE 1
YEAR LATER**

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

● Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to commemorate the first anniversary of the illegal banishment of Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Andrei Sakharov, from Moscow to Gorky. Despite continuing international protests, the Soviet Government persists in its cruel and unusual punishment of Sakharov, a man whom many consider to be the leading Soviet citizen.

My colleagues may wonder why I say that the Soviet treatment of Professor Sakharov is unusual, after all, the Soviet state is not known for its

respect for individual rights. I use the word "unusual" since the action taken against Andrei Sakharov is unprecedented and illegal even according to Soviet law. Indeed, Sakharov's deportation from his native city of Moscow and his exile and virtual house arrest in the closed city of Gorky are reminiscent of Stalinist tactics when no one was safe from the arbitrary hand of the state.

Andrei Sakharov is well aware of the dangerous precedent which his case has set for other citizens in the U.S.S.R. Therefore, he has repeatedly called for the Soviet authorities to put him on trial. The Soviets are afraid to put a Nobel Peace Prize laureate in the dock since they know the international storm of protest such a step would provoke. And so the Soviet Government continues to keep Andrei Sakharov virtually incommunicado in Gorky and continues to subject members of his family to unremitting pressure by threatening them with criminal prosecution for maintaining ties with him.

The arbitrary treatment of Andrei Sakharov was the subject of protest by many delegations, including that of the United States of which I was vice chairman along with Senator PELL, at the Madrid Review Meeting. Despite the many protests, the Soviet Government persists in its efforts to isolate Professor Sakharov from the rest of the world by holding him in illegal exile in Gorky.

On a day when Americans are celebrating the safe return of our 52 hostages from Iran, I wish to pay tribute to the great free spirit of Andrei Sakharov. Although the Soviet Government attempts to hold him hostage in Gorky—hostage to Soviet fear of the free word—Andrei Sakharov remains near to the hearts of Americans and free people everywhere.●

**PRESIDENT REAGAN'S
INAUGURAL ADDRESS**

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

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 1981, President Ronald Wilson Reagan delivered a memorable and moving inaugural address. I insert President Reagan's inaugural address in the RECORD at this point:

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Thank you, Senator Hatfield, Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. President, Vice President Bush, Vice President Mondale, Senator Baker, Speaker O'Neill, Reverend Moomaw, and my fellow citizens:

To a few of us here today this is a solemn and most momentous occasion. And, yet, in the history of our nation it is a commonplace occurrence.

The orderly transfer of authority as called for in the Constitution routinely takes place

as it has for almost two centuries and few of us stop to think how unique we really are.

In the eyes of many in the world, this every-four-year ceremony we accept as normal is nothing less than a miracle.

Mr. President, I want our fellow citizens to know how much you did to carry on this tradition.

By your gracious cooperation in the transition process you have shown a watching world that we are a united people pledged to maintaining a political system which guarantees individual liberty to a greater degree than any other. And I thank you and your people for all your help in maintaining the continuity which is the bulwark of our republic.

SEVERE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The business of our nation goes forward.

These United States are confronted with an economic affliction of great proportions.

We suffer from the longest and one of the worst sustained inflations in our national history. It distorts our economic decisions, penalizes thrift and crushes the struggling young and the fixed-income elderly alike. It threatens to shatter the lives of millions of our people.

Idle industries have cast workers into unemployment, human misery and personal indignity.

Those who do work are denied a fair return for their labor by a tax system which penalizes successful achievement and keeps us from maintaining full productivity.

But great as our tax burden is, it has not kept pace with public spending. For decades we have piled deficit upon deficit, mortgaging our future and our children's future for the temporary convenience of the present.

To continue this long trend is to guarantee tremendous social, cultural, political and economic upheavals.

You and I, as individuals, can, by borrowing, live beyond our means, but for only a limited period of time. Why then should we think that collectively, as a nation, we are not bound by that same limitation?

ACTION "BEGINNING TODAY"

We must act today in order to preserve tomorrow. And let there be no misunderstanding—we're going to begin to act beginning today.

The economic ills we suffer have come upon us over several decades.

They will not go away in days, weeks or months, but they will go away. They will go away because we as Americans have the capacity now, as we have had in the past, to do whatever needs to be done to preserve this last and greatest bastion of freedom.

In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem.

From time to time we've been tempted to believe that society has become too complex to be managed by self-rule, that government by an elite group is superior to government for, by and of the people.

But if no one among us is capable of governing himself, then who among us has the capacity to govern someone else?

All of us together—in and out of government—must bear the burden. The solutions we seek must be equitable with no one group singled out to pay a higher price.

We hear much of special interest groups. Well our concern must be for a special interest group that has been too long neglected.

It knows no sectional boundaries, or ethnic and racial divisions and it crosses political party lines. It is made up of men and women who raise our food, patrol our

streets, man our mines and factories, teach our children, keep our homes and heal us when we're sick.

Professionals, industrialists, shopkeepers, clerks, cabbies and truck drivers. They are, in short, "We the people." This breed called Americans.

Well, this Administration's objective will be a healthy, vigorous, growing economy that provides equal opportunities for all Americans with no barriers born of bigotry or discrimination.

Putting America back to work means putting all Americans back to work. Ending inflation means freeing all Americans from the terror of runaway living costs.

All must share in the productive work of this "new beginning," and all must share in the bounty of a revived economy.

With the idealism and fair play which are the core of our system and our strength, we can have a strong, prosperous America at peace with itself and the world.

So as we begin, let us take inventory. We are a nation that has a government—not the other way around. And this makes us special among the nations of the earth.

Our Government has no power except that granted it by the people. It is time to check and reverse the growth of government which shows signs of having grown beyond the consent of the governed.

It is my intention to curb the size and influence of the Federal establishment and to demand recognition of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the states or to the people.

All of us—all of us need to be reminded that the Federal Government did not create the states; the states created the Federal Government.

Now, so there will be no misunderstanding, it's not my intention to do away with government.

It is rather to make it work—work with us, not over us; to stand by our side, not ride on our back. Government can and must provide opportunity, not smother it; foster productivity, not stifle it.

UNLEASHING ENERGY AND GENIUS

If we look to the answer as to why for so many years we achieved so much, prospered as no other people on earth, it was because here in this land we unleashed the energy and individual genius of man to a greater extent than has ever been done before.

Freedom and the dignity of the individual have been more available and assured here than in any other place on earth. The price for this freedom at times has been high, but we have never been unwilling to pay that price.

It is no coincidence that our present troubles parallel and are proportionate to the intervention and intrusion in our lives that result from unnecessary and excessive growth of Government.

It is time for us to realize that we are too great a nation to limit ourselves to small dreams. We're not, as some would have us believe, doomed to an inevitable decline. I do not believe in a fate that will fall on us no matter what we do. I do believe in a fate that will fall on us if we do nothing.

So, with all the creative energy at our command let us begin an era of national renewal. Let us renew our determination, our courage and our strength. And let us renew our faith and our hope. We have every right to dream heroic dreams.

HEROES AT FACTORY GATES

Those who say that we're in a time when there are no heroes—they just don't know

where to look. You can see heroes every day going in and out of factory gates. Others, a handful in number, produce enough food to feed all of us and then the world beyond.

You meet heroes across a counter—and they're on both sides of that counter. There are entrepreneurs with faith in themselves and faith in an idea who create new jobs, new wealth and opportunity.

There are individuals and families whose taxes support the Government and whose voluntary gifts support church, charity, culture, art and education. Their patriotism is quiet but deep. Their values sustain our national life.

Now, I have used the words "they" and "their" in speaking of these heroes. I could say "you" and "your" because I'm addressing the heroes of whom I speak—you, the citizens of this blessed land.

Your dreams, your hopes, your goals are going to be the dreams, the hopes and the goals of this Administration, so help me God.

We shall reflect the compassion that is so much a part of your makeup.

How can we love our country and not love our countrymen? And loving them reach out a hand when they fall, heal them when they're sick and provide opportunity to make them self-sufficient so they will be equal in fact and not just in theory?

Can we solve the problems confronting us? Well, the answer is an unequivocal and emphatic yes.

To paraphrase Winston Churchill, I did not take the oath I've just taken with the intention of presiding over the dissolution of the world's strongest economy.

In the days ahead I will propose removing the roadblocks that have slowed our economy and reduced productivity.

Steps will be taken aimed at restoring the balance between the various levels of government. Progress may be slow—measured in inches and feet, not miles—but we will progress.

It is time to reawaken this industrial giant, to get government back within its means and to lighten our punitive tax burden.

And these will be our first priorities, and on these principles there will be no compromise.

THE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

On the eve of our struggle for independence a man who might've been one of the greatest among the Founding Fathers, Dr. Joseph Warren, president of the Massachusetts Congress, said to his fellow Americans, "Our country is in danger, but not to be despaired of. On you depend the fortunes of America. You are to decide the important question upon which rest the happiness and the liberty of millions yet unborn. Act worthy of yourselves."

Well I believe we the Americans of today are ready to act worthy of ourselves, ready to do what must be done to insure happiness and liberty for ourselves, our children and our children's children.

And as we renew ourselves here in our own land we will be seen as having greater strength throughout the world. We will again be the exemplar of freedom and a beacon of hope for those who do not now have freedom.

To those neighbors and allies who share our freedom, we will strengthen our historic ties and assure them of our support and firm commitment.

We will match loyalty with loyalty. We will strive for mutually beneficial relations.

We will not use our friendship to impose on their sovereignty, for our own sovereignty is not for sale.

As for the enemies of freedom, those who are potential adversaries, they will be reminded that peace is the highest aspiration of the American people. We will negotiate for it, sacrifice for it; we will not surrender for it—now or ever.

Our forbearance should never be misunderstood. Our reluctance for conflict should not be misjudged as a failure of will.

When action is required to preserve our national security, we will act. We will maintain sufficient strength to prevail if need be, knowing that if we do so we have the best chance of never having to use that strength.

Above all we must realize that no arsenal or no weapon in the arsenals of the world is so formidable as the will and moral courage of free men and women.

It is a weapon our adversaries in today's world do not have.

It is a weapon that we as Americans do have.

Let that be understood by those who practice terrorism and prey upon their neighbors.

I am told that tens of thousands of prayer meetings are being held on this day; for that I am deeply grateful. We are a nation under God, and I believe God intended for us to be free. It would be fitting and good, I think, if on each inaugural day in future years it should be declared a day of prayer.

This is the first time in our history that this ceremony has been held, as you've been told, on this West Front of the Capitol.

Standing here, one faces a magnificent vista, opening up on this city's special beauty and history.

At the end of this open mall are those shrines to the giants on whose shoulders we stand.

Directly in front of me, the monument to a monumental man, George Washington, father of our country. A man of humility who came to greatness reluctantly. He led America out of revolutionary victory into infant nationhood.

Off to one side, the stately memorial to Thomas Jefferson. The Declaration of Independence flames with his eloquence.

And then beyond the Reflecting Pool, the dignified columns of the Lincoln Memorial. Whoever would understand in his heart the meaning of America will find it in the life of Abraham Lincoln.

MONUMENTS TO HEROES

Beyond those monuments to heroism is the Potomac River, and on the far shore the sloping hills of Arlington National Cemetery with its row upon row of simple white markers bearing crosses or Stars of David. They add up to only a tiny fraction of the price that has been paid for our freedom.

Each one of those markers is a monument to the kind of hero I spoke of earlier.

Their lives ended in places called Belleau Wood, the Argonne, Omaha Beach, Salerno and halfway around the world on Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Pork Chop Hill, the Chosin Reservoir, and in a hundred rice paddies and jungles of a place called Vietnam.

Under such a marker lies a young man, Martin Treptow, who left his job in a small town barber shop in 1917 to go to France with the famed Rainbow Division.

There, on the Western front, he was killed trying to carry a message between battalions under heavy artillery fire.

We are told that on his body was found a diary.

On the flyleaf under the heading, "My Pledge," he had written these words:

"America must win this war. Therefore I will work, I will save, I will sacrifice, I will endure, I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost, as if the issue of the whole struggle depended on me alone."

The crisis we are facing today does not require of us the kind of sacrifice that Martin Treptow and so many thousands of others were called upon to make.

It does require, however, our best effort, and our willingness to believe in ourselves and to believe in our capacity to perform great deeds; to believe that together with God's help we can and will resolve the problems which now confront us.

And after all, why shouldn't we believe that? We are Americans.

God bless you and thank you. Thank you very much. ●

EMANUEL CELLER OF NEW YORK: ONE OF THE ALL-TIME GREATS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

● Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, last week there passed away, at the age of 92 in New York City, one of the real giants of all time of this House of Representatives, Hon. Emanuel Celler of New York City.

"Manny" Celler not only served as a Member of the House for a half-century, just short of the all-time record set by Carl Vinson of Georgia, but he also presided as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee at a time when some of the most progressive legislation in our history, especially in the field of civil rights, was enacted into law. Chairman Celler was in fact the author of much of that legislation, and successfully steered all of it through the legislative mazes of Congress.

Most of this legislation is taken for granted today, the Public Facilities Act, the voting rights legislation, the Civil Rights Act of 1964. But it was bitterly controversial at the time it was before Congress. And it was Manny Celler, with his ever-present wit, his warm, friendly personality, and his knowledge of the rules of the House and his acquaintanceship with his fellow Members that enabled him to bring these historic measures into enactment.

It has often been said that we in New York State have failed to exercise the clout to which the great Empire State—until a few years ago, the most populous State in the Nation—was justly entitled, because our Members of Congress tended not to remain too long in this House.

They ran for the other body, or they went home and ran for Governor or mayor, or they got themselves elected to State judgeships. But Manny Celler, single handedly, made up for some of the seniority which other members of the delegation had not

managed to achieve. And as a result he became not only a power in this House, but also a shining political figure in New York State.

When I came to this House following the 1958 election, Manny Celler was the first colleague I met. He was the dean of our delegation, and soon to be the dean of the House. He ran the delegation with skill and humor, and what was especially remarkable, he worked closely and in a very friendly way with the newly elected Governor of our State, Nelson Rockefeller. Together, Manny and Rocky got the delegation working closely in Washington to push the legislation most needed by New York. We have tried to keep that approach going ever since.

Actually, it was his health more than anything else that brought an unexpected end to Congressman Celler's congressional career. As he moved into his 80's his legs slowed down a bit, and he began to use a wheelchair to move from the Rayburn Building to the House floor. His mind and his wit were as sharp as ever. But the limitations on mobility proved, as we all recognize these days, a definite political liability. He could not get around as much and as often as he used to, and as a result he found himself in 1972 defeated in a Democratic primary—by a young, brilliant Harvard Law School graduate, 30 years of age—our former colleague Liz Holtzman. Actually, when it came to basic political ideas and objectives there really was not much difference between Manny and Liz. It was just a matter of approach. But a major change had come to the House when that great giant was toppled.

Chairman Celler never lost his interest in the House, however, in spite of his defeat. He lived here in Washington and also back in New York City. He practiced law in both places. And although he rarely came back to the Capitol to greet his former colleagues, he followed our actions closely. I was surprised, and of course pleased, that every election year Manny was listed among my contributors.

And as a result, I have tried to carry on, as Manny and Rocky did, the fight for increased attention to the special needs of New York State. But those are very big shoes indeed to try to fill.

In any event we will indeed miss Manny Celler. But as New Yorkers we will always be proud that his career as a Member of this House is one of the real landmarks in American constitutional history.

On behalf of all the members of the New York delegation I extend our sympathy to the members of the family of Emanuel Celler.

Under leave to extend my remarks I enclose an article from the New York Times on Mr. Celler's remarkable career:

[From the New York Times]

EX-REPRESENTATIVE EMANUEL CELLER DEAD AT 92

NEW YORK.—Emanuel Celler, 92, who served a half-century in the House of Representatives, died Thursday at his home in Brooklyn. Celler, one of the most influential New Yorkers who ever served in the House, was defeated in the 1972 Democratic primary in a stunning upset by a political unknown, Elizabeth Holtzman. Only days before his defeat, Celler had described his opponent as "irritating as a hangnail, which nail I am going to cut off."

The defeat ended one of the longest political careers in the state's history. Celler continued to practice law until shortly before his death from pneumonia.

When Celler, then 34, brash and bouncy, was first elected to the House, Warren G. Harding was president. The year was 1922.

Seven presidents and 42 years later, Celler, still bouncy but his brashness mellowed by the years, became the dean of the House. The distinction, he said, had "crept up on me unawares."

Seniority brings power in Congress, and as Celler's service lengthened, his political sway grew. He became chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 1949 and, except for the years when Republicans controlled the House, held the post from then on.

His committee handled civil-rights legislation in the years of the nation's major advances in that area. In 1957, he wrote and shepherded into law the first comprehensive rights legislation enacted by Congress in 82 years.

He was the author of the more comprehensive 1960 Civil Rights Act, and in February 1964, he guided to passage for the Johnson administration a law retaining virtually all the elements of a draft that President Kennedy had submitted the year before.

"I feel like I've climbed Mount Everest," Celler said wearily after the 1964 bill passed, 290 to 130, and the House gave him a standing ovation.

Emanuel Celler was born May 6, 1888, in a frame house at Summer Avenue and Floyd Street in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. His father, Henry, owned a Whisky business. There was a 25,000 gallon tank in the basement. Young Manny helped paste "Echo Springs" labels on his father's products.

His introduction to politics came young, as it did for many in that era, when the clubhouse was a neighborhood social center, the party-sponsored picnic and boatribe were major social events and Tammany Hall—in most years—ran the city. In 1896, Henry Celler, a Democratic district leader, hoisted his son to his shoulders to watch William Jennings Bryan speak in Arion Hall. Or so the congressman remembered, more than half a century later.

The father's business failed at about the time that Manny was graduated from Boys High in 1906. Then, soon after he entered Columbia College, his father died. Five months later, his mother died.

"I became head of the household," Celler wrote in his 1953 autobiography, "You Never Leave Brooklyn." He went on: "Following his failure, my father had given up his business and become a wine salesman. I took up his route. I went to college in the mornings and sold wine all afternoon until 7 o'clock in the evening."

The schedule did not halt his education. He was graduated from Columbia in 1910 and Columbia Law School in 1912. Two years later, he married Stella B. Baar. By

then, he had settled down to law practice in Brooklyn.

In 1922, a Democratic leader asked if Celler would like to be the party's nominee for Congress from the 10th District, an honor but hardly a prize. The district had never sent a Democrat to Congress.

His 51-year marriage ended in March 1966 with the death of his wife, and he began spending more time in Washington, where he had one of the biggest and most comfortable offices in the huge Rayburn Building and where he lived in the Mayflower Hotel. ●

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BARNES (at the request of Mr. WRIGHT), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. WRIGHT), for today, on account of illness.

Mr. ROSENTHAL (at the request of Mr. WRIGHT), through January 30, on account of medical reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. TAUKE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FINDLEY, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. DERWINSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CORCORAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COLLINS of Texas, for 60 minutes, on January 26.

Mr. GILMAN, for 60 minutes, on January 27.

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

Mrs. BOGGS, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. COYNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. O'NEILL, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. MCHUGH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LEVITAS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HAMILTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PEPPER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FASCELL, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. MCEWEN.

Mr. DORNAN of California.

Mr. VANDER JAGT.

Mr. BLILEY.

Mr. KRAMER.

Mr. ASHBROOK in four instances.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. PARRIS.

Mr. FIELDS in three instances.

Mr. CONABLE in two instances.

Mr. WAMPLER in two instances.

Mr. HYDE.

Mr. HOLLENBECK.

Mr. BURGNER.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO in three instances.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. ROTH.

Mr. WHITEHURST.

Mr. DOUGHERTY.

Mr. JAMES K. COYNE.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. KEMP.

Mr. GREEN.

Mr. COUGHLIN in two instances.

Mr. PURSELL.

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

Mr. MCHUGH.

Mr. GUARINI in six instances.

Mr. HAMILTON in five instances.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in five instances.

Mr. McDONALD in five instances.

Mr. MONTGOMERY in three instances.

Mr. MURTHA in two instances.

Mr. DWYER.

Mr. LEHMAN.

Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. OBERSTAR.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. YATRON in three instances.

Mr. APPLIGATE.

Mr. STUDDS in five instances.

Mrs. SCHROEDER in two instances.

Mr. RAHALL.

Mr. BRODHEAD.

Mr. RICHMOND.

Mr. ZABLOCKI in two instances.

Mr. FORD of Michigan.

Mr. BOLAND.

Mr. CLAY in 15 instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of California.

Mr. FUQUA in five instances.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 23, 1981, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

295. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to increase the interest rates for loans made or insured under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act for

water and waste disposal, and essential community facilities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

296. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 201 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to delete the requirement that the support price of milk be adjusted semiannually; to the Committee on Agriculture.

297. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to control food stamp program spending, to improve food stamp administrative procedures, and to extend appropriations authority without specific dollar limitations while continuing to limit expenditures to available funds; to amend the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, to extend and improve the commodity distribution programs; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

298. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to recover costs associated with cotton classing and standards, tobacco inspection and standards, and warehouse examination, inspection and licensing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

299. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation for the International Communication Agency for "Salaries and expenses" for fiscal year 1981 has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679(e)(2) of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

300. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriations to the Department of State for "Salaries and expenses" and for "Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan" for fiscal year 1981 have been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679(e)(2) of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

301. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting the seventh annual report on rationalization/standardization within NATO, pursuant to section 302(c) of Public Law 93-365, as amended, and section 814(b) of Public Law 94-106, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

302. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 133(c)(3); to the Committee on Armed Services.

303. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for adjustment of retired and retainer pay to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index; to the Committee on Armed Services.

304. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research, Development and Logistics), transmitting notice of the proposed conversion to contractor performance of the commissary shelf-stocking and custodial services function at Peterson Air Force Base, Colo., pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

305. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research, Development and Logistics), transmitting notice

of the proposed conversion to contractor performance of the military family housing maintenance function at the Hurlburt Field, Fla., pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

306. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research, Development and Logistics), transmitting notice of the proposed conversion to contract performance of the commissary shelf-stocking and custodial services activity at the Barksdale Air Force Base, La., pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

307. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report on the impact on U.S. readiness of the Navy's proposed sale of certain defense equipment to Saudi Arabia (Transmittal No. 81-09), pursuant to section 813 of Public Law 96-106; to the Committee on Armed Services.

308. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report on the impact on U.S. readiness of the Army's proposed sale of certain defense equipment and services to Egypt (Transmittal No. 81-12), pursuant to section 813 of Public Law 96-106; to the Committee on Armed Services.

309. A letter from the Acting Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize certain transactions involving the disposal and acquisition of strategic and critical materials for the national defense stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

310. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for continuing U.S. participation in the International Development Association, to provide for U.S. participation in the African Development Bank, and for other purposes, and a draft of proposed legislation to provide for continuing participation by the United States in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

311. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain certain services and facilities and incur certain administrative expenditures and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

312. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the long-term viability of the Chrysler Corp.'s involvement in the automotive industry, pursuant to section 12(a) of Public Law 96-185; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

313. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting initiative measure No. 3, "To conduct an election for the purpose of presenting the proposition of the calling of a statehood constitutional convention, the election of delegates to the convention and for other purposes," pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

314. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting initiative measure No. 6, "To legalize lotteries, daily numbers games, and bingo and raffles for charitable purposes in the District of Columbia, to establish the Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board to control

all authorized forms of gambling, and for other purposes," pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

315. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend certain provisions of the child nutrition programs authorized by the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

316. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the annual report on the administration of the Black Lung Benefits Act, pursuant to section 426(b) of the Federal Coal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1969, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

317. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting notice of the Justice Department's decision not to defend the constitutionality of the legislative veto provision of section 202 of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 96-132; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

318. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the fourth special report on the health consequences of using alcoholic beverages, pursuant to section 102(2) of the Comprehensive Alcohol and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

319. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the seventh annual report on the emergency medical services program, pursuant to section 1210 of the Public Health Service Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

320. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Policy and Evaluation, transmitting the final report on the state of competition in gasoline marketing, pursuant to section 301(d)(1) of Public Law 95-297; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

321. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to provide that the amount authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement account each fiscal year to subsidize the costs of windfall benefits shall not exceed \$350 million; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

322. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the 28th annual report on U.S. contributions to international organizations, pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 806, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

323. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report on efforts to comply with the provisions of law regarding the use of herbicides in the Mexican marijuana eradication program, pursuant to section 481(d)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

324. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting the President's third annual report on the activities of Government departments and agencies to prevent nuclear proliferation, pursuant to section 601(a) of Public Law 95-242; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

325. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting the texts of agreements between the American Institute in Taiwan and the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, pursuant to section 12(a) of Public

Law 96-8; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

326. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 81-1, finding that the sale of defense articles and services to the Government of Bangladesh will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

327. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Navy's intention to offer to sell certain defense equipment to Saudi Arabia (Transmittal No. 81-09), pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

328. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Navy's intention to offer to sell certain defense equipment to Italy (Transmittal No. 81-10), pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

329. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Army's intention to offer to sell certain defense services to Saudi Arabia (Transmittal No. 81-11), pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

330. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Army's intention to offer to sell certain defense equipment and services to Egypt (Transmittal No. 81-12), pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

331. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Air Force's intention to offer to sell certain defense equipment and services to Saudi Arabia (Transmittal No. 81-13), pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

332. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting his determination and certification that downward fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates have made it necessary to provide additional funds to maintain the budgeted level operation for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc., during the last quarter of fiscal year 1980, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 94-350, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

333. Communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notice of his removal from office of the current appointee to the position of Deputy Inspector General (Acting Inspector General) for the Department of Health and Human Services, and his reasons therefor, pursuant to section 202(c) of Public Law 94-505; to the Committee on Government Operations.

334. Communication from the President of the United States transmitting notice of his removal from office of the current appointees to the positions of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General for the Department of Energy, and his reasons therefor, pursuant to section 208(a)(3) of Public Law 95-91; to the Committee on Government Operations.

335. Communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notice of his removal from office of the current appointees to the positions of Inspector General in the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Housing and Urban

Development, the Interior, and Transportation; the Community Services Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, General Services Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Small Business Administration, and Veterans' Administration, and his reasons therefor, pursuant to section 3(b) of Public Law 95-452, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

336. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on Federal Information Collection, volume I, to monitor and report on executive branch agency responses to the Commission on Federal Paperwork, pursuant to Public Law 93-556; to the Committee on Government Operations.

337. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notice of a proposed new records system, pursuant to section 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

338. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notice of a proposed new records system, pursuant to section 5 U.S.C. 552(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

339. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a revolving fund in the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

340. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting the court's judgment order in Docket No. 363, *Lower Sioux Indian Community in Minnesota, et al. v. The United States*; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

341. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report on the U.S. Trustee System, covering the period October 1, 1979, to September 30, 1980, pursuant to section 408 of Public Law 95-598; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

342. A letter from the Secretary, Foundation of the Federal Bar Association, transmitting the foundation's audit report for the year ended September 30, 1980, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

343. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the second annual report on implementation of the Federal equal opportunity recruitment program, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7201(e); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

344. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the Department's proposed final regulations for the implementation of the airline employee protection program, pursuant to section 43(f)(3) of Public Law 95-504; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

345. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a revised estimate of the cost of completing the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(5); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

346. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the sixth biennial report on the Nation's future highway needs, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 89-139; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

347. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the second report on

the progress of the highway cost allocation study, pursuant to section 506(c)(2) of Public Law 95-599; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

348. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, to amend the Highway Safety Act of 1966 to authorize appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

349. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to provide authorizations for appropriations and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

350. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting notice of his identification of the aerospace industry as a specific materials needs case related to the national security, economic well-being, and industrial production, to be studied by the Department of Commerce, pursuant to section 5(c)(1) of Public Law 96-479; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

351. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting notice of the waiver of the requirements of section 11(b)(1) and (2) of Public Law 96-480; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

352. A letter from the Director, Office of Private Sector Liaison, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on developing countries in the multilateral trade negotiations, pursuant to section 135(e)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

353. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal years 1982 and 1983; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

354. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Administrator of General Services to donate to State and local governments certain Federal personal property loaned to them for civil defense use, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Government Operations.

355. A letter from the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the fifth annual report of the Corporation, covering fiscal year 1979, pursuant to section 4008 of Public Law 93-406; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Ways and Means.

356. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to assure increased revenues, reduced costs, and simplified administration; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

357. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on new means of analysis required for policy decisions affecting the private forestry sector (EMD-81-18, January 21, 1981); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Agriculture, and Ways and Means.

358. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the Army's retail inventory management (LCD-81-16, K January 19, 1981); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

359. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the domestic steel industry (EMD-81-29, January 8, 1981); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Education and Labor, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 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:

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.

By Mr. AKAKA:

H.R. 1001. A bill for the relief of certain natives of the Philippines who served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H.R. 1002. 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 Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALBOSTA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. BAILEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BAILEY of Missouri, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BENJAMIN, Mr. BEREUTER, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mrs. BOUQUARD, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. WILLIAM J. COYNE, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. EVANS of Indiana, Mr. FARY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FITHIAN, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. RALPH M. HALL, Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR., Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HANCE, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. JONES of Oklahoma, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KAZEN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATTOX, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NELSON, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RATCHFORD, Mr. REUSS, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. SABO, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SHAMANSKY, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr.

HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. HIGHTOWER, Mr. VENTO, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. WINN, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BONKER, Mr. KEMP, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. GRAY, Mr. DIXON, Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. SIMON, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. ECKART, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. YOUNG of Missouri, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RODINO, Mr. GRISHAM, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. LEE, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. CLAUSEN, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. LEDERER, Mr. DENARDIS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CHAPPIE, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. GINN, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. DWYER, Mr. HANSEN of Utah, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. NELLIGAN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina, Mr. MAVROULES, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. STATON of West Virginia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. WHITE, Mr. CARMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. COELHO, Mr. LUKE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WAMPLER, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. ZEFERETTI, Ms. FERRARO, Mr. DYSON, Mr. SUNIA, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SMITH of Alabama, Mr. CONTE, Mr. DYMALY, Mr. MARKS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana, Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. ERLENBORN, Mr. ERDAHL, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. MINISH, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FROST, Mr. WALKER, Mr. MOTTL, Mr. EVANS of Delaware, and Mr. McCLORY):

H.R. 1003. A bill to authorize the President of the United States to present on behalf of Congress specially struck gold medals to the 53 Americans held captive in Iran; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. APPLEGATE (for himself and Mr. REGULA):

H.R. 1004. A bill relating to the operation of the Bolivar Dam and Reservoir, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 1005. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the exclusion from taxation of interest earned on deposits which are used for residential mortgage lending purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 1006. A bill to amend section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 for the purpose of providing more housing alternatives for lower income persons; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1007. A bill to provide for Federal support and encouragement of State, local, and community activities to prevent domestic violence and assist victims of domestic violence, to provide for coordination of Federal programs and activities relating to do-

mestic violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. BOUQUARD (for herself and Mr. WATKINS):

H.R. 1008. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act concerning local pretreatment programs for introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 1009. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a trade or business deduction to firemen for meals which they eat while at their post of duty overnight; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 1010. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for a 2-year budgeting cycle, to provide for separate and timely consideration each of authorizing legislation, budget resolutions, and appropriations, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Rules and Government Operations.

By Mr. BRODHEAD:

H.R. 1011. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to increase from \$25 to \$50 a month the amount of the personal allowance which is presently provided for eligible individuals and eligible spouses who are in medical institutions, with subsequent annual increases in the amount of such allowance to reflect changes in the cost of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Colorado:

H.R. 1012. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Mesa County, Colo., to Ute Water Conservancy District, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H.R. 1013. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to establish rules relating to the depreciation of certain property owned by common carriers subject to such act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1014. A bill to provide that Federal taxes may not be increased during a 4-year period; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 1015. A bill to prohibit the implementation of Revenue Procedure 80-55; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1016. A bill to provide that Revenue Ruling 80-60 shall not require a change in the taxpayer's method of accounting for taxable years beginning before 1980; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1017. A bill to provide that Revenue Ruling 80-60 shall not require a change in the taxpayer's method of accounting for taxable years beginning before 1980; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1018. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act and chapters 2 and 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore the long-range soundness of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to eliminate increases in the earnings base for 1981-82 (leaving such base subject to annual adjustment after 1982 as under prior law, to provide mandatory social security coverage for Federal employees, to establish a working spouse's benefit, to make appropriate adjustments in social security tax rates (generally lowering the OASDI-HI rate through this century)

and in disability insurance trust fund allocations, and to provide for partial financing of the hospital insurance program from general revenues; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CORCORAN (for himself and Mr. GARCIA):

H.R. 1019. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for congressional disapproval of questions proposed to be included in censuses conducted by the Secretary of Commerce; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 1020. A bill to provide for expeditious payment of claims against the United States, relating to advertising published in behalf of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1021. 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. 1022. A bill to provide for the 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. 1023. 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. 1024. 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. 1025. A bill to provide for equitable waiver in the compromise and collection of Federal claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1026. 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. 1027. 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. 1028. 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. 1029. 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. 1030. 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.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 1031. A bill to provide grants to expedite the conversion by certain existing electric powerplants from the use of oil to coal or another alternate fuel and assist the ratepayers of the electric utilities involved in reducing the costs of conversion, and to otherwise reduce oil and other fuel consumption by electric utilities and their residential customers through conservation and other means; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 1032. A bill to amend the Energy Security Act to restrict the use of foreign-produced articles, materials, and supplies in the construction of synthetic fuel projects financed or constructed by the Synthetic Fuels Corporation; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 1033. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to require certain areas to be designated as class III for purposes of the provisions of that act relating to nondegradation of air quality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ERLÉNORN:

H.R. 1034. A bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H.R. 1035. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from requiring motor vehicle inspection and maintenance until such time as each new motor vehicle is required to be separately tested for compliance with emission standards before its sale by the manufacturer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1036. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a system of capital recovery for investment in plant and equipment, and to encourage economic growth and modernization through increased capital investment and expanded employment opportunities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1037. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, to require prenotification to affected employees and communities of dislocation of business concerns, to provide assistance (including retraining) to employees who suffer employment loss through the dislocation of business concerns, to business concerns threatened with dislocation, and to affected communities, to prevent Federal support for unjustified dislocation, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Education and Labor and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GINN:

H.R. 1038. 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. 1039. A bill to provide compensation for certain facilities on Cumberland Island National Seashore; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1040. 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. 1041. A bill to establish a program to develop marine artificial reefs in waters of U.S. jurisdiction; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

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; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. GINN:

H.R. 1043. 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. GINN (for himself and Mr. FAUNTROY):

H.R. 1044. A bill for the relief of the prior owners of the Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge, or their heirs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GOLDWATER:

H.R. 1045. 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. 1046. 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. 1047. 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. 1048. 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. 1049. A bill to amend the Privacy Act of 1974; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1050. 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. 1051. A bill to provide that receipts and disbursements of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund shall not be included in the budget of the U.S. Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1052. A bill to establish an independent Federal Aviation Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. JONES of Oklahoma (for himself and Mr. CONABLE):

H.R. 1053. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a system of capital recovery for investment in plant and equipment, and to encourage economic growth and modernization through increased capital investment and expanded employment opportunities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

H.R. 1054. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase from 60 percent to 90 percent the percentage of the tuition and fees for an approved program of flight training which is paid by the Veterans' Administration under the GI bill educational assistance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1055. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to waive the payment of premiums for National Service Life Insurance by certain persons who have attained age 70; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1056. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to waive payment of premiums on term life insurance during the continuance of certain disabilities beginning after the insured's 65th birthday; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1057. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 dealing with privacy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1058. 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. 1059. 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 Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1060. 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 Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1061. 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, Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR.:

H.R. 1062. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that members of the uniformed services on active duty and their dependents are entitled to free preventive dental care; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1063. 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 interest received during any taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR. (for himself, Mr. HIGHTOWER, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. BEARD, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mr. RHODES, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. STENHOLM, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. FROST, Mr. STUMP, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. STANTON, Mr. LOTT, Mr. GUYER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., Mr. SYNAR, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 1064. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that oil from any royalty interest shall be exempt from the windfall profit tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HINSON:

H.R. 1065. A bill entitled, "The Financial Regulation Simplification Act"; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1066. A bill to sunset the Credit Control Act; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1067. 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. 1068. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide a special minimum wage for the employment for limited periods of time of youth under the age of 19, to broaden the authority for the employment of full-time students at a special minimum wage, to establish standards for the application of the child labor provisions to employment in retail and service establishments, to delay for 2 years the increases in the minimum wage under the act scheduled to take effect in 1980 and 1981, to provide for a maximum tip credit of 50 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1069. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to prohibit the issuance of a citation by the Secretary of Labor after the initial inspection of any workplace of an employer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1070. A bill to repeal Davis-Bacon; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1071. A bill to provide production for certain categories of crude oil by exempting such crude oil from price and allocation regulations under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1072. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to institute a program of voluntary certification for health insurance policies sold in supplementation of medicare; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1073. 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, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOLARZ:

H.R. 1074. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it a Federal crime to vandalize a house of worship or any religious articles therein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSON:

H.R. 1075. A bill to amend certain provisions of title 28, United States Code, relating to venue in the district courts and the courts of appeals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1076. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the term of imprisonment for certain offenses relating to carrying or using firearms, to eliminate eligibility for parole with respect to such term, and to require that such term be served before and consecutively to any related sentence of imprisonment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1077. A bill to amend section 4067 of the Revised Statutes to define further the circumstances under which certain aliens within the United States may be treated as alien enemies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1078. A bill to amend the Lanham Act to provide that the Federal Trade Commission shall not have any authority to apply for the cancellation of a registered trademark under such act solely on the ground that the trademark has become the common descriptive name of an article or substance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1079. A bill to extinguish Federal court jurisdiction to require attendance at a

particular school of any student because of race, color, creed, or sex; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1080. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that veterans' benefits under such title for which entitlement is based on length of service in the Armed Forces, in the case of persons enlisting in the Armed Forces on or after the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this act, shall be available only to persons who complete their initial period of obligated service on active duty; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1081. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a credit against income tax for amounts paid or incurred by the taxpayer for alterations to his principal residence in order to make such residence more suitable for handicapped family members; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1082. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage individuals to invest in domestic securities by allowing a 10-percent income tax credit for such investments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1083. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the exclusion from the gross estate of a decedent of a portion of the value of certain interests in a farm or ranch or trade or business if the spouse or children of the decedent materially participate in such farm or ranch or trade or business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1084. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to subject foreign investors to the capital gains tax on gain from the sale or exchange of certain farmland and other rural land located in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1085. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of the annual gift tax exclusion from \$3,000 to \$6,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1086. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to make it clear that any State may impose work requirements as a condition of eligibility for aid to families with dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1087. 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. 1088. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow rapid amortization for buildings and equipment, and to take into account 100 percent of the cost of property for purposes of determining qualified investment under the investment tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1089. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for cost-of-living adjustments in the individual tax rates in the amount of personal exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1090. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a system of capital recovery for investment in plant and equipment, and to encourage economic growth and modernization through increased capital investment and expanded employment opportunities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1091. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to establish a tax-exempt trust fund for the support of a handicapped dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1092. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that property may be levied upon for the collection of tax (other than where such collection is in jeopardy) only pursuant to a court order; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1093. A bill to exempt limited amounts of oil production by independent producers from the windfall profit tax and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1094. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the waiting period for disability benefits shall not be applicable in the case of a disabled individual suffering from a terminal illness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1095. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for payment by the Government of all reasonable litigation expenses to prevailing taxpayers in legal action; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1096. 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 instruction without proper adjudication by a court of the United States or of any State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1097. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the unified credit against estate and gift taxes so that estates under \$500,000 will not be subject to estate tax and to increase the gift tax exclusion from \$3,000 to \$6,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1098. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income \$10,000 of interest in the case of an individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1099. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exclusion for income earned abroad attributable to certain charitable services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. PRICE, Mr. MOTTL, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. FLIPPO):

H.R. 1100. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility of former prisoners of war for certain health-care benefits provided by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HINSON:

H.R. 1101. A bill to provide for permanent tax rate reductions for individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1102. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the charitable deduction to taxpayers whether or not they itemize their personal deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1103. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals a refundable tax credit for a portion of the rent which they pay on their principal residences and which is attributable to real property taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1104. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide certain tax incentives for individuals and businesses in

depressed area; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1105. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and an Act to amend the Small Business Act (Public Law 94-305, 90 Stat. 669) to provide regulatory flexibility for small businesses and small organizations to minimize unnecessary burdens in complying with Federal rules and reporting requirements; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Small Business.

H.R. 1106. 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 Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1107. A bill to improve the administration of Federal firearms laws, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 1108. 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.

H.R. 1109. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prevent tax deductions for the salary of aliens illegally employed in the United States and to amend the Social Security Act to limit benefits under the aid to families with dependent children program and under the Medicaid program to citizens and lawfully admitted aliens; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLENBECK:

H.R. 1110. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide extended coverage for the minimum mandatory penalties for certain illegal uses of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLENBECK (for himself and Mrs. ROUKEMA):

H.R. 1111. A bill to provide that the U.S. District Court for the Judicial District of New Jersey shall be held at Hackensack, N.J., in addition to those places currently provided by law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLENBECK (for himself and Mr. GILMAN):

H.R. 1112. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the requirement that unemployment compensation be reduced by certain retirement benefits will not apply to social security and railroad retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS (for himself, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR., Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. WHITLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. WINN, Mr. ERDAHL, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. McDADE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. GINN, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. DICKENSON, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. SYNAR):

H.R. 1113. A bill to provide for a resource conservation and development in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 1114. A bill to provide for the establishment of a National Voluntary Health Insurance Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1115. A bill to require the U.S. Government and persons carrying on federally assisted programs, projects, and activities to pay interest to business concerns for overdue sales and lease agreement payments; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1116. A bill to designate the Dick Smith Wilderness in the Los Padres National Forest in the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1117. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code to extend the mandatory penalty feature of the prohibition against the use of firearms in Federal felonies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1118. A bill to prohibit vessels transporting Alaskan oil from using routes through the territorial and international waters northward of the Santa Barbara Channel Islands; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1119. 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. 1120. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require Federal agencies to reimburse small business for certain paperwork costs; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 1121. 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. 1122. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for individual housing accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1123. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a limited additional tax credit for political contributions to candidates for Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1124. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the charitable deduction to taxpayers whether or not they itemize their personal deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1125. 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. 1126. 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. 1127. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income amounts received from certain sales of land to the United States, any State, or certain tax-exempt organizations, if the primary use of such land after the sale is for purposes of fish and wildlife conservation or preservation as a natural area; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1128. 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 in-

consistent 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. 1129. 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. 1130. 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. 1131. 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 Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

H.R. 1132. 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.

By Mr. LEVITAS:

H.R. 1133. A bill directing the President to exercise the authorities he has to require the Government of Iran to punish those persons responsible for seizing the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and holding the American hostages, to make reparations to those hostages and to the United States for damages resulting from such seizure, and to fully satisfy other claims of U.S. citizens against Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1134. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to require the Attorney General to transmit reports to the Congress summarizing any position of the Attorney General that any provision of law is unconstitutional and is not to be enforced or defended by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 1135. A bill to provide for the addition of about 25 acres to the Sandia Mountain Wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LUJAN (for himself and Mr. SKEEN):

H.R. 1136. A bill to provide that if any land or interest in land is taken from a State by the Federal Government by eminent domain, such State may, instead of accepting monetary compensation therefor, acquire certain Federal lands or interests in land of approximately equal value; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1137. A bill to authorize the State of New Mexico to select certain public lands in exchange for land taken by the United States for military and other uses, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.R. 1138. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend for 2 years the period of eligibility for veterans readjustment appointments in the civil service for veterans of the Vietnam era; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1139. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a business loan program for disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era, and for other purposes;

jointly, to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Small Business.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (by request):

H.R. 1140. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize former members of the armed forces who are totally disabled as the result of a service-connected disability to travel on military aircraft in the same manner and to the same extent as retired members of the armed forces are permitted to travel on such aircraft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1141. A bill to amend the civil service retirement provisions of title 5, United States Code, to provide individuals double credit for periods of military service during which such individuals were held as prisoners of war; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1142. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide hospital and medical care to certain members of the Canadian Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1143. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the travel allowance paid by the Veterans' Administration for travel by a veteran in connection with a service-connected disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1144. A bill to amend section 110 of title 38, United States Code, to liberalize the standard for preservation of disability evaluations for compensation purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1145. A bill to amend 38 U.S.C. 301(3) so as to include lupus erythematosus among the chronic diseases; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1146. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for the psychoses which develop within two years from the date of separation from active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1147. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility of former prisoners of war for certain veterans' benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1148. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rate of compensation payable to veterans who have lost or lost the use of both upper extremities as the result of service-connected disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1149. A bill to amend 38 U.S.C. 312(a) so as to provide a 7-year presumptive period for syringomyelia; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1150. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for additional compensation for any veteran who has suffered loss or loss of use of one lung or one kidney; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1151. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for the Veterans' Administration clothing allowance to certain veterans with skin disorders resulting from service-connected diseases or injuries; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1152. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the determination of certain unemployable veterans with service-connected disabilities as being totally disabled and to direct the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to consider age in rating the degree of disability of veterans with service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1153. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, so as to provide a special pension program for veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1154. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, chapters 15 and 51, to improve the death and disability pension program for veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1155. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for medical care benefits for survivors and dependents of veterans under the Veterans' Administration CHAMPVA program to survivors and dependents who are eligible for hospital insurance benefits under part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1156. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend community nursing home care at Veterans' Administration expense to 9 months; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1157. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend beyond September 30, 1981, the grants-in-aid program to the Veterans' Memorial Medical Center, Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1158. A bill to amend 38 U.S.C. 641 so as to promote the care and treatment of veterans in State veterans' homes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1159. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend from 1 year to 2 years the period during which veterans with service-connected disabilities may apply for national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1160. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit certain eligible veterans to purchase up to \$20,000 of national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1161. 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 insurance because of service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1162. A bill to amend section 802 of title 38, United States Code, to increase specially adapted housing benefits for certain seriously service-connected disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1163. A bill to amend sections 902 and 903 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the burial allowance for veterans to \$400; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1164. A bill to amend chapter 23, title 38, United States Code, so as to provide that where death occurs in a State home, the Administrator shall pay the actual cost (not to exceed \$300) of the burial and funeral, and transport the body to the place of burial in the same or any other State; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1165. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that any person who marries a veteran who has a permanent and total service-connected disability, and who has not been married previously, after such disability is determined to exist shall be afforded educational assistance comparable to that which would have been afforded had the marriage preceded the determination of such disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1166. A bill to amend section 1902 of title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for automobile adaptive equipment to certain additional veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1167. A bill to amend section 1902 of title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for automobile adaptive equipment to

certain additional veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1168. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to transfer the functions of the Secretary of Labor under chapters 41, 42, and 43 of such title (relating to job counseling, training, placement, and reemployment of veterans) to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1169. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to liberalize the eligibility for benefits under chapter 42 of such title (relating to employment and training of disabled and Vietnam-era veterans); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1170. 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 Armed Forces to receive compensation concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1171. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that payment made to a hospitalized incompetent veteran will not be terminated unless such veteran's estate exceeds \$3,000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1172. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1173. A bill to amend section 307 of Public Law 96-151, by assigning the responsibility of designating a protocol for, and conducting an epidemiological study of, veterans who were exposed to agent orange, to an independent scientific agency; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 1174. A bill to incorporate the U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1175. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to revise the scope and applicability of the postemployment conflict of interest provisions with respect to officers and employees of the executive branch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEASE:

H.R. 1176. A bill to amend section 8118 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for physical examinations with respect to claims for compensation for work injuries, and to provide that continuation of pay under such section shall not begin until the fourth day of disability; to the Committee on Education and Labor,

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. LaFALCE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. MATTOX, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. ROTH, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. McDONALD, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. GUYER, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. BARNES, and Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE):

H.R. 1177. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the family rental tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 1178. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide assistance for energy impacted highway transportation; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 1179. A bill to establish a Federal nonprofit corporation as the importing agent for the crude oil and petroleum products imported into the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 1180. A bill to extinguish Federal court jurisdiction to require attendance at a particular school of any student because of race, color, creed, or sex; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 1181. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt incremental tertiary oil from the windfall profit tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1182. A bill to enhance tertiary oil recovery by amending the Internal Revenue Code relating to prepaid expenses in a tertiary oil project; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHANNON:

H.R. 1183. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a tax credit for certain research and development expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1184. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States regarding the rate of duty that may be proclaimed by the President with respect to sugar imports; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1185. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain research or experimental expenditures will not be taken into account for purposes of the small issue exemption from the industrial development bond rules; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1186. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce individual and corporate income taxes, to provide a credit against income tax for social security taxes, to provide a credit against income tax for research and experimental expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SOLARZ:

H.R. 1187. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to enable local public housing agencies to enter into security arrangements designed to prevent crimes and otherwise insure the safety and well-being of public housing tenants; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1188. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, relating to adjustment of work schedules for religious observances; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1189. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 relating to the formulas under which entitlements of urbanized areas for construction and operating assistance under such act are determined; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1190. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to reduce postal rates for small magazines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1191. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to repeal the 10-year citizenship requirement for eligibility for veterans' health care benefits for lawful permanent residents of the United States who were members of the Armed Forces of Czechoslovakia or Poland during World War I or World War II and to extend such benefits to lawful permanent residents of the United States who were members of the Armed Forces of Russia, the Union of Soviet Social-

ist Republics, Estonia, Latvia, or Lithuania during either such war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1192. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the duration-of-marriage requirements (and other special requirements) which are presently applicable in determining whether a person is the widow or widower of an insured individual for benefit purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1193. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals a credit against income tax for expenditures made for the purchase and installation of locks and other security devices in principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1194. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that parents' income and resources shall not be attributed to a child under age 21 for purposes determining such child's eligibility for SSI benefits, if such child is under a disability which is permanent and total; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1195. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the requirement that States reduce the amount of unemployment compensation payable for any week by the amount of certain retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1196. 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 Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1197. A bill to provide for the delegation of duties by Professional Standards Review Organizations under title XI of the Social Security Act; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SOLOMON (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, and Mr. JOHNSTON):

H.R. 1198. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to delete the limitation on the use of public treatment works grants for treating, storing, or conveying the flow of industrial users into treatment works; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. STENHOLM:

H.R. 1199. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide more equitable treatment of royalty owners under the crude oil windfall profit tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAUKE (for himself and Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. BAILEY of Missouri, Mr. BEARD, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. BONKER, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. FROST, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SYNAR, and Mr. WHITEHURST):

H.R. 1200. A bill to defer congressional pay adjustments until the beginning of the next following Congress, to require a recorded vote in each House for annual congressional pay adjustments, to provide that appropriations of funds for congressional pay be considered separately, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Rules.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 1201. A bill to give the Food and Drug Administration greater discretion in

the control of food additives; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1202. A bill to reorganize the executive branch of the Federal Government to eliminate excessive, duplicative, inflationary, and anticompetitive regulation; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 1203. A bill to amend section 4067 of the Revised Statutes to define further the circumstances under which certain aliens within the United States may be treated as alien enemies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1204. 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. 1205. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act 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. 1206. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a new program of educational assistance for persons who serve in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1207. A bill to amend chapter 34 of title 38, United States Code, to modify the termination date for veterans eligible for educational assistance provided under such chapter; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1208. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1209. A bill to provide that individuals who retired on disability before October 1, 1976, shall be entitled to the exclusion for disability payments under section 105(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 without regard to the income limitation in such section, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON:

H.R. 1210. A bill to provide for the induction of individuals, during the period beginning July 1, 1981, and ending June 30, 1983, for training and service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1211. A bill to provide that aliens employed in the United States shall not be entitled to vote in certain elections conducted among members of labor organizations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1212. A bill to provide price incentives for production of crude oil from tertiary recovery projects; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1213. A bill to eliminate revenue sharing payments to State governments; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1214. A bill to designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Texas as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1215. A bill to provide for the deportation from the United States of certain aliens who engage in demonstrations in support of acts of anti-American terrorism; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1216. A bill to provide for the cancellation of nonimmigrant visas of Iranian students and for the prompt departure of such

students from the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1217. A bill to authorize the Corps of Engineers to establish and develop separate campgrounds for senior citizens at lakes and reservoirs under the jurisdiction of the corps and to require that such a campground be established and developed at the Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1218. A bill to protect the confidentiality of the identities of certain employees of the Central Intelligence Agency; to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 1219. A bill to designate management of certain lands in the Sam Houston National Forest, Tex., for uses other than wilderness; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1220. A bill to eliminate the exemption for Congress or for the United States from the application of certain provisions of Federal law relating to employment, privacy, and social security, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Government Operations, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1221. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the waiting period for disabled individuals to become entitled to coverage under the medicare program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

Mr. WILSON (for himself, and Mr. CHAPPELL):

H.R. 1222. A bill to provide that revenues derived from the crude oil windfall profit tax shall be used to reduce the national debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON (for himself, and Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR.):

H.R. 1223. A bill to provide for the tax treatment of interest on obligations issued by the Sabine River Authority of Texas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGNER (for himself, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. LOWERY of California):

H.J. Res. 103. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim March 13, 1981 as "Spirit of Goodwill Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DORNAN (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ST GERMAIN, and Mr. ZEPERETTI):

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ERDAHL:

H.J. Res. 105. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that, except in time of war or economic emergency declared by the Congress, expenditures of the Government may not exceed the revenues of the Government during any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GINN:

H.J. Res. 107. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that, except in time of war and economic emergency declared by the Congress, expenditures of the Government may not exceed revenues of the Government during any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

H.J. Res. 108. Joint resolution to provide for the convening of an International Conference on Communication and Information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEFNER:

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution designating April 1981 as "Gospel Music Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HINSON:

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the Congress shall not exceed the revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency, and to provide for the systematic repayment of the debt of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution designating the week of October 4 through October 10, 1981, as "National Diabetes Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim May 13 of each year "American Indian Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KRAMER:

H.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which prohibits any deficit in the budget of the United States except in any fiscal year during which the United States is at war or during which a state of emergency has been declared by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.J. Res. 114. Joint resolution requiring studies of certain grants; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.J. Res. 115. 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. 116. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a two-thirds vote of each House to increase taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 117. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting annual increases in Federal budget outlays and new Federal budget authority; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 118. 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.

H.J. Res. 119. 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.

H.J. Res. 120. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit any Member of Congress sentenced for conviction of a felony during a session of Congress from continuing to serve as a Member of such Congress after the date of such sentencing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 121. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the compensation of Senators and Representatives, providing that no increase in compensation shall take

effect earlier than the following Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MAZZOLI:

H.J. Res. 122. 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.

Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H.J. Res. 123. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.J. Res. 124. Joint resolution designating August 13, 1981, as "National Blinded Veterans Recognition Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, and

Mr. ALBOSTA, Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. COATS, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. ERLNBORN, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HINSON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LEBOUTILLIER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LUNGEN, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. PRICE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. YOUNG of Missouri, Mr. DAUB, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. McEWEN, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. EMERY, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, and Mr. ZABLOCKI):

H.J. Res. 125. 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. WAMPLER:

H.J. Res. 126. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to public prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to insure that due process and equal protection are afforded to an individual with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution to provide, subject to certain exceptions, that the House of Representatives may meet only on certain days during a year; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the agreement between the United States and Iran signed in Algiers on January 20, 1981; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MARKS:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that legislation providing for withholding of Federal income tax from dividends and interest should not be enacted; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the Baltic States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TRAXLER (for himself, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio, Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. ALBOSTA, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. CONTE, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WEISS,

Mr. AKAKA, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. COELHO, Mr. FISH, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. McGRATH, and Mr. WOLPE):

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution expressing the appreciation of the American people for the efforts of the Algerian Government in securing the release of 52 U.S. citizens held hostage by Iran since November 4, 1979; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution pertaining to the methods used on animals in research; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science and Technology.

By Mr. WILSON:

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution requiring payment of reasonable fees for use of congressional parking spaces; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. ROSE, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. STOKES):

H. Res. 31. Resolution to separate functions within the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HINSON:

H. Res. 32. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that for the purpose of apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, aliens not lawfully admitted into the United States should be excluded in the decennial census from the tabulation of total population by States; and that the Representatives in Congress should be apportioned among the several States on the basis of the number of persons in each State excluding such aliens; jointly to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. Res. 33. Resolution establishing a select committee to study and report on the embassy crisis in Iran; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H. Res. 34. Resolution urging the President to convene a meeting of grain exporting nations to coordinate grain exporting policies and prices; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEVITAS:

H. Res. 35. Resolution disapproving the issuance of certain regulations by the Secretary of Labor; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MOTTL:

H. Res. 36. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Secretary of Health and Human Services should not approve certain portions of the proposed model State adoption legislation prepared under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. Res. 37. Resolution relating to public access to House of Representatives records at the National Archives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H. Res. 38. Resolution establishing an Ad Hoc Committee on Water Resources; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENJAMIN:

H.R. 1224. A bill for the relief of Steve Tandarcic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOWEN:

H.R. 1225. A bill for the relief of Kwan Do Sun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 1226. A bill for the relief of Jahanshah Forkhtakin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAPPIE:

H.R. 1227. A bill for the relief of Bruce Roughton, Magdalen Roughton, Alastair Isiwyn Roughton, Angharad Gret Roughton, and Alexander Iestyn Roughton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COELHO:

H.R. 1228. A bill for the relief of Frank Fabian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1229. A bill for the relief of Francois Noghli and Nelie Noghli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAN DANIEL:

H.R. 1230. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Frances M. Butler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 1231. A bill for the relief of the Washington Post, the Washington Star, the Dispatch (Lexington, N.C.), the Brooklyn Times, Equity Advertising Agency, Inc., the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and the News Tribune; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

H.R. 1232. A bill for the relief of Marilyn Ina Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 1233. A bill for the relief of Allen H. Platnick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 1234. A bill for the relief of Ken Schultz Buick/GMC, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 1235. A bill for the relief of Sheng Tchou and Ming Tchou Watt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOLARZ:

H.R. 1236. A bill for the relief of Nekhama Shevelev; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1237. A bill for the relief of Simon Stroh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAMPLER:

H.R. 1238. A bill for the relief of Granwel Aquino Esteban, his spouse, and family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON:

H.R. 1239. A bill for the relief of Oscar Raul Espinoza-Madariaga, Ines Grov Espinoza, Claudia Paola Espinoza Grov, and Felipe Andres Espinoza Grov; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1240. A bill for the relief of Maria Millaray Ruiz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLPE:

H.R. 1241. A bill for the relief of Alvin Glenn White; 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. 18: Mr. DERRICK and Mr. RICHMOND.

H.R. 45: Mr. ROUSSELOT.

H.R. 84: Mr. LUNDINE, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. COELHO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. WEISS, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. KOVSEK, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

H.R. 654: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mr. DORNAN

of California, Mr. ERTEL, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FROST, Mr. GINN, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. KEMP, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LOTT, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR., Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HANCE, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. HIGHTOWER, Mr. MCDADE, and Mr. LEHMAN.

H.R. 821: Mr. VANDER JAGT and Mr. McCLOSKEY.

H.J. Res. 9: Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. GUYER, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE, Mr.

SIMON, Mr. ROTH, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. COATS, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. CLAUSEN, and Mr. STUMP.

H.J. Res. 56: Mr. GRISHAM, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. WINN, Mr. APPELATE, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BEARD, Mr. GUYER, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. YOUNG of Missouri, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR., Mr. STUMP, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., and Mr. WHITEHURST.

H.J. Res. 92: Mr. Young of Missouri.