

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## MIT'S SOLOW WINS ECONOMICS NOBEL

## HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Prof. Robert M. Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from my district recently won the 1987 Nobel Prize for Economics. I would like to enter into the RECORD an article from the Boston Globe concerning Professor Solow's achievement.

[From the Boston (MA) Globe, Oct. 22, 1987]

## MIT'S SOLOW WINS ECONOMICS NOBEL

(By David Warsh)

Robert M. Solow, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was awarded the 1987 Nobel Prize for Economics yesterday for pioneering studies in economic growth.

Solow, 63, an unrepentant Keynesian with strong views of the desirability for government leadership in the economic sphere, immediately obliged reporters at a crowded morning press conference at MIT, criticizing President Reagan, drinking champagne and making jokes.

A man whose wit and clarity of expression are well known, who nevertheless declined repeated pleas by publishers to write a popular book, was finally in the spotlight.

"If this is what it means to be famous, I want to go back to being just plain old Professor Solow," he said. "I had trouble getting my underwear on for the telephone ringing."

The MIT community was delighted; so was Harvard, where Solow went to college and did his graduate work; so were economists generally. Solow is an institute professor at MIT and a former president of the American Economic Association. He is the third MIT professor, the second in three years, to receive a Nobel Award in Economics. Solow's long-term research partner, Paul Samuelson and Franco Modigliani are the others.

The citation by the Swedish Academy of Sciences zeroed in on Solow's contribution to growth theory, a highly mathematized branch of technical economics that had a vogue after Solow published a pair of nearly impenetrable technical papers in 1956 and 1957.

Solow said yesterday: "It is easy to list things that might contribute to economic growth. The problem is, as we say, to make a model, to understand how these things interact, and to do it in such a way that you might have a prayer of measuring it. . . . The surprising conclusion was that technological change looms much larger than capital investment. . . . Silicon Valley is the sort of thing I'm talking about."

Robert Lucas, a University of Chicago theorist, said: "He influenced my whole generation . . . with a kind of rough-and-ready style, not high statistical theory. It is a

knack for choosing what kinds of economic theory you expect to be useful."

David Colander, a professor of economics at Middlebury College, said: "He is the most thoroughly reasonable of all economists. He exudes sensibility, and nobody better understands economics, both its limits and its possibilities."

"After he made a fundamental contribution to the literature on growth," recalled Hendrik Houthakker, a Harvard professor, "he went to Washington and persuaded the Kennedy administration to set growth targets through the Organization for Economic Cooperation, and Development. Then he served on the National Commission on Employment, which helped persuade labor, especially George Meany, to accept technical change rather than to resist it."

A leading Keynesian, Solow is a proponent of a school that had failed to persuade younger technical economists of its relevance. A central tenet with which he is associated, the tradeoff between inflation and unemployment, has been eclipsed.

And his basic theoretical insight—that pure university learning and basic and applied research has in some sense been more instrumental in fueling the upward climb of American industry than the capital supplied by Wall Street and the banks—has been hijacked by supply siders who have all but ignored the analytic tradition in which Solow has stood fast.

"The best thing you can say about Reaganomics is that it probably happened in a fit of inattention," he said. "I would like to see the president stop this nonsense about how 'I will never raise taxes over my dead body.'"

The Keynesians' time may come again, but the exuberance of yesterday's press conference was undercut by the consciousness of the failure of later generations to carry through on the promises of the New Frontier.

Deprived of a central place in the current consensus of economic theorizing, Solow instead has served to his colleagues as a model of good citizenship. James Poterba, a junior colleague, said, "He sets an impeccable example in every realm you can name."

Certainly nobody ever went more assiduously about the housekeeping tasks of the community of technical economics. "He's the softest touch there is for committees and commissions," said Princeton economist Alan Blinder, a former student.

Moreover, Solow has become a quiet Boston institution over the years. He lives with his wife, Barbara, who is also an economist, in a converted wharf on Boston's waterfront during the school year and in Martha's Vineyard in the summer. He sails avidly.

A former junior fellow at Harvard, Solow is said to have been on a short list for candidates for the presidency of the university before Derek Bok was selected. He is a former member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and served for three years as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston.

Frank Morris, the Boston bank's president, said yesterday: "He can operate on

almost any level of abstraction that the situation requires. If you have a bunch of econometricians, throwing around algebraic equations, he can talk to them. But when it came to explaining something technical to our board, he was sensational."

## MULTILATERAL GULF PEACEKEEPING FORCE

## HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, with every passing day, the United States is sliding faster down the slippery slope toward war in the Persian Gulf. If military confrontation is inevitable because of terrorism perpetrated by the Ayatollah Khomeini, that is one thing and we should be prepared to meet that threat proportionally.

However, we ought not to increase the likelihood of confrontation by maintaining a high unilateral profile. Instead, we should be waging a diplomatic offensive through the United Nations and other channels to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war. That is the only certain way to bring peace and freedom of navigation to the Persian Gulf.

Similarly, we should place the burden of keeping the sear lanes open on a multinational peacekeeping force. Since the United States gets only 6 percent of its oil imports from the Persian Gulf, while Japan imports 60 percent and Western Europe 30 percent of respective oil imports from the region, our allies ought to shoulder a bigger share of naval protection of tanker shipments.

Perhaps the only way to achieve these ends is by establishing a multinational peacekeeping force under the flag of the United Nations to protect nonbelligerent shipping. This would spread the responsibility among all law-abiding nations and reduce the likelihood that the United States would be sucked into war by itself.

So let's use our strength to protect American and allied interests. But let's do so in the right way: as part of a joint effort under the U.N. flag. To that end, I urge my colleagues to sponsor House Concurrent Resolution 168, which was introduced by our colleague, Mr. DOWNEY.

I also call attention to an incisive editorial in the Christian Science Monitor which draws the same conclusions.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 27, 1987]

## MULTINATIONAL GULF FORCE

The case for a multilateral peace-keeping force in the Gulf is looking stronger by the day.

Since the United States stepped up its military presence there, attacks on shipping have increased rather than waned. Who is

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.  
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

retaliating for what action in this tense situation is becoming less clear. It can be argued that the US presence, rather than making Iran cower, has strengthened the hand of Iranian radicals who now see their nation fighting not just Iraq but the US. Polls show that most Americans support last week's retaliatory attack against Iran but that most also consider a major US-Iran conflict more likely.

Understanding why the US is now in the Gulf is important in deciding what to do next. The administration's original goal was to uphold the principle of free navigation, keeping access open to the world's major source of oil. Lately, US officials have talked more of the importance of keeping US credibility with Gulf Arabs; that reason moves Washington a significant step away from its formal stance of neutrality. If free navigation is the US goal, it could be far better served by a global peacekeeping force than by continued US protection only of reflagged tankers and escort ships. Such a force would be more likely deter Iranian attacks against commercial shipping and reduce the risk of direct US-Iran confrontations. All Gulf states should benefit from the expanded protection.

The Reagan administration, which opposes the multilateral approach, insists that considerable international cooperation already exists. True, ships from six other nations have forces in the Gulf, but each nation protects its own, and the belligerents do not see the efforts as a unified action. The administration's chief reservation, however, is that Soviet influence might thereby be expanded; it is the same reason the U.S. has opposed an international conference in the Middle East. Yet the Soviets are already key players in the Gulf, whether the U.S. likes it or not. The Soviets, keeping a much lower military profile, are also part of the Kuwaiti reflagging operation. Moscow is Iraq's chief arms supplier and had recently launched or improved ties with a number of Arab states.

A multilateral peacekeeping effort could actually reduce U.S.-Soviet competition in the Gulf. Soviet and U.S. units, as in past U.N. peacekeeping operations, would probably be excluded. Organized under U.N. or perhaps International Maritime Organization auspices, a multilateral fleet of armed patrol boats would protect all shipping except that of the belligerents. Such a force would be necessary anyway to monitor and inspect merchant shipping if a cease-fire or arms embargo took effect.

The ultimate hope is that the added weight of such a cooperative effort could help to bring about a de facto cease-fire. Iran may have little respect for the U.N., but public opinion still counts. Tehran has not closed the door to a cease-fire and has been scrambling to repair damaged ties with Britain and France.

The U.S. suffers at the moment from a dangerous tilt toward Iraq. The administration's desire to check Soviet power led it into the reflagging operation after the Soviets said yes to a similar request for help from Kuwait; the administration's desire to keep Soviet influence from expanding should not be allowed now to keep the U.S. from subscribing to the many merits of a global peacekeeping force.

## SUPPORT EXPRESSED FOR CORREGIDOR MEMORIAL RESTORATION

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to lead a congressional delegation to the Philippines in April to investigate reports that the Pacific War Memorial on Corregidor, which was dedicated in 1968, had fallen victim to scavengers and neglect. The delegation—which included Congressmen J. ROY ROWLAND and CLAUDE HARRIS and representatives of the Disabled American Veterans—found that a once beautiful and meaningful monument had been shamefully neglected and allowed to deteriorate to an almost unbelievable extent. But thanks to a concerted Federal/private effort, the memorial should soon be restored to its rightful place of dignity and respect.

Following its visit to Corregidor, the delegation met with Philippine President Corazon Aquino and other Government officials and urged them to provide security for the island—which they have done—and to allow the American Battle Monuments Commission to play a leading role in the restoration and maintenance of the memorial. The ABMC oversees national monuments and cemeteries worldwide and is authorized to accept private and corporate contributions. The State Department is conducting ongoing discussions with the Philippine Government to secure an agreement for ABMC involvement.

The State Department, with the cooperation of the Department of the Navy, obtained permission from the Philippine Government for a Navy Seabee battalion to clear vegetation, repair access roads, and conduct other preliminary work on the island and the memorial.

In a recent ceremony at the Pentagon, the Disabled American Veterans pledged \$34,000 to Navy Secretary James Webb, the first installment of a \$100,000 commitment to purchase materials for the restoration. This development should put Seabees on the island no later than November.

Mr. Speaker, to allow further deterioration of the memorial and to ignore the need for its restoration and preservation would be tantamount to saying that the deeds of the American and Filipino veterans who fought side by side and who died there are not worthy of tribute. America should not allow that to happen. Obviously, many Americans share this view.

I am pleased to share with my colleagues a letter from Mrs. Edith Knowles that is indicative of the letters the committee is receiving in support of this project.

GOLD STAR WIVES  
OF AMERICA, INC.,

Albany, GA, October 21, 1987.

Representative Sonny MONTGOMERY,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MONTGOMERY: You probably don't remember me, but I work on Legislation with Geraldine Chittick for Gold Star Wives. I want to thank you for your work on the restoration of the War Memorial on Corregidor. My husband,

Chaplain B.R.W. Knowles is buried in the American Manila Cemetery. When I had a chance to go to the Philippines with the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor in 1972, I visited my husband's grave. I can't say enough for the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Cemetery. I will always cherish the Polaroid picture they took of me at his grave. Afterwards we went to Bataan and Corregidor to place wreaths, and I saw that beautiful memorial on top of Corregidor. I am so glad our government is going to restore it to its original beauty. Thank you for getting it started.

Sincerely,

EDITH V. KNOWLES.

## CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO JOE BLACK

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute Joe Black, a celebrated and distinguished business and civic leader, and philanthropist. On November 9, the National Association for Sickle Cell Disease, Inc., is honoring Mr. Black for the tremendous contributions he has made in furthering sickle cell research and development.

Joe Black has made great strides not only in professional sports, but in corporate America as well. He was one of the first blacks to play major league baseball, pitching for the Brooklyn Dodgers, the Cincinnati Reds, and the Washington Senators. In 1952, he was named the National Rookie of the Year. When his team defeated the New York Yankees, 4 to 2, he gained the distinction of being the first black pitcher to win a World Series game.

Following his baseball career, Joe taught school for 7 years in his hometown of Plainfield, N.J. He began his career in the private sector in 1962 as New York-based special markets representative for Greyhound Lines, Inc. In 1963, he was promoted to the national marketing staff of Greyhound Lines, Inc., as director of special markets in Chicago. Through his emphasis on community relations, his office was resoundingly successful in penetrating the black consumer market, and as a result he was promoted to vice president—special markets for Greyhound Lines, Inc., in 1967. With that promotion, he became the first black vice president of a major transportation company.

In 1969, he was made an officer of the Greyhound Corp., one of Fortune magazine's top 500 companies. As vice president of special markets, Mr. Black encouraged the hiring and training of minorities within the corporate family and minority communities, utilized minority group advertising outlets, and supported minority group banks and vendors. He has also served as a board member of the Advisory Council for the Office of Minority Enterprise.

Joe Black's "By the Way" commentary is heard throughout the United States and his column is widely read in black print media. He has also been an active participant in philanthropic organizations. He has served as a member of the Valley of the Sun Kiwanis



Club, a board member of the Valley Big Brothers, an advisory board member of the Phoenix Salvation Army, a member of the Center for the Blind, Inc., on the board of the American Red Cross of Plainfield, NJ, and on the board of the National Association for Sickle Cell Disease, Inc.

Mr. Black received his bachelor of science degree from Morgan State University in Baltimore. He completed graduate course work at Rutgers University and Seton Hall University. He has also received honorary doctorate degrees from Central State University, Miles College, Shaw College at Detroit, King Memorial College, and Morgan State University.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Black, with his success in a diversity of careers and his active involvement in philanthropic organizations, is a true role model for young people. His years of commitment to his jobs, to black enterprise, and to community concerns should not go unrecognized. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Joe on his achievements, and to wish him continued success in all his endeavors.

**CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
CASTLE "SKIP" NEWELL,  
FATHER AND ORIGINAL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF  
THE LONG VALLEY HEALTH  
CENTER**

**HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor a fellow Californian whose personal vision, tireless persistence, and leadership has resulted in the development of the Long Valley Health Center, located in Laytonville, CA. His ability to inspire a dream in the community around him and persevere until he saw that dream realized has brought excellent health-care services to an 800-square-mile service area which had previously been designated medically underserved.

I speak of Mr. Castle "Skip" Newell, whose contributions to his community of Laytonville are clear evidence of his dedication to bettering the world in which he lives. His work with the Long Valley Health Center stands tall among his many accomplishments. About 10 years ago, a group of Laytonville citizens met on the lawn of the town elementary school to discuss the possibility of having a local health center to provide medical care to this rural area of northern California. The other members of the group promptly recognized Skip's gift for leadership, and he was elected chairman of what was soon to become the board of directors for the Long Valley Health Center.

Skip continued as chairman of the board for 3 years, and served as a board member for an additional 5 years. Those early years were filled with challenges, and Skip was directly responsible for guiding the center through the developmental stages. He was instrumental in dealing with State and Federal agencies, under whose supervision the center was operating, and provided the wise leadership neces-

sary to bring consensus to a widely disparate population while maintaining the structural integrity of the organization. This center will stand as a tribute to his great humanitarian spirit for generations to come.

The conception, development, and administration of this health care facility are by no means the only invaluable contributions Skip has made to his community. He was a member of the Laytonville Volunteer Fire Department for 10 years, giving of his time and effort to fulfill human need in private homes, logging operations, and rivers, giving no thought to personal safety. On one rescue call, he sustained a permanent knee injury in an effort to assist stranded motorists whose vehicle had gone over a cliff.

He is a licensed emergency medical technician, and before the years of the health center, was commonly known as "Dr. Skip." He has presided at births, deaths, accidents, and all the myriad health emergencies common to rural areas. His care has always been of the highest quality, and his personal demeanor enables him to aid those whose loved ones have been stricken. Skip has been honored by his fire department peers with numerous awards, and is a respected senior member of this outstanding volunteer fire department.

Skip has also served as a volunteer in the Mendocino County Fire Department where he has accumulated 750 hours of volunteer time and 200 hours of training time. He has assisted in stake-outs, investigations, quelling family disturbances, and arrests. His intimate knowledge of this community has proven to be a valuable asset.

During his 13 years of residence in Laytonville, Skip has donated countless hours of high quality volunteer time and leadership to make this community a better place to live. Working with people who are injured, ill, or otherwise dependent upon a helping hand, he exemplifies the best of the American spirit.

It has been my great privilege and pleasure to have worked closely with Skip for a number of years, and I can personally attest to his devotion to public service. As the former executive director of the National Timber Fellers Association, Skip has come to Washington on several occasions, and I have found his work and leadership to be of the highest caliber at all times.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and our colleagues to join me in saluting Castle "Skip" Newell who, for the past 13 years, has worked tirelessly in making invaluable contributions to Laytonville, to the First Congressional District, and to the United States of America.

**NATIONAL WOMEN VETERANS  
RECOGNITION WEEK 1987, NOVEMBER 8-15**

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the 1980 U.S. census found over 1.1 million women veterans and the number grows daily. Women comprise nearly 5 percent of the veteran population.

These women have served their country in all parts of the world and have rightly earned a country's grateful recognition.

Alexis de Tocqueville, writing in another context, said of the United States he visited in the 1830's:

... if anyone asks me what I think the chief cause of the extraordinary prosperity and growing power of this nation, I should answer that it is due to the superiority of their women.

Indeed, women veterans have added an important dimension to our country's military. They have served, and continue to serve, with pride, bravery, and good humor.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to support National Women Veterans Recognition Week and I urge my fellow citizens to remember the contributions and sacrifices made by women veterans. As our Nation approaches another Veterans Day, let us thank our veterans, both men and women, and remember the service they have willingly given to our country.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. CASS BALLENGER**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall votes Nos. 386 and 393.

**A SALUTE TO LUCELLA T.  
HARRISON**

**HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in commemoration of the retirement celebration being held in the Eighth California Congressional District for an outstanding educator, Mrs. Lucella T. Harrison. She is retiring after 34 years of service in the Oakland Unified School District.

Mrs. Harrison was educated in Oakland, having attended Cole Elementary School and the McClymonds High School. She received her bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees from San Francisco State University, and did postgraduate work at Stanford University.

Through her years in the Oakland school district Mrs. Harrison progressed from a classroom teacher to the position of associate superintendent of elementary instruction.

In addition to her educational endeavors, Mrs. Harrison has been active in numerous civic and religious organizations. She was 1987 chairperson for the United Negro College Fund Lou Rawls Parade of Stars, and is currently in her 37th year of service as organist and choir director at her church, the St. Paul A.M.E. Church of Berkeley, CA. Students, teachers, administrators, school employees, and the community at large recognize her as an important and outstanding role model.

We are extremely pleased to join with the many friends and colleagues of this outstanding educator and human being in extending our appreciation for the extraordinary contributions she has made to our schools and our community. We wish her a most enjoyable and productive retirement; we commend and thank her for her efforts to make this world a better place for us all through her selfless contribution to the education of our children.

### HOUSE RESOLUTION 298, RESTRICTIVE RULES

#### HON. TRENT LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, as part of an ongoing public service, I am inserting an up-to-date table on restrictive rules in this Congress, and a table comparing this to the previous five Congresses. As my colleagues will see, we are still ahead of the last Congress by 6 percentage points on rules which limit amendments on legislation, and by some 30 percentage points ahead of the 95th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this week the Rules Committee set a new record for the most restrictive rules in 1 week—three—two of which were on the same bill, the omnibus reconciliation measure. But, in all fairness, I must mention that the committee granted three open rules this week as well, which kept our percentages roughly the same as recent weeks, and certainly better than the opening few months of this Congress when restrictive rules were running about 85 percent of the total.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, we are still granting far too many restrictive rules and, in so doing, are restricting the rights of all Members, of both parties, to fully participate in the legislative process and fully represent their constituents as they were sent here to do.

Let's restore a greater degree of democracy to this people's House of Representatives.

The tables follow:

#### OPEN AND RESTRICTIVE RULES, 95TH-100TH CONGRESS<sup>1</sup>

Congress	Open rules		Restrictive rules		Total rules
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
95th.....	213	88	28	12	241
96th.....	161	81	37	19	198
97th.....	90	80	22	20	112
98th.....	105	72	40	28	145
99th.....	65	64	36	36	101
100th <sup>2</sup> .....	36	58	26	42	62

<sup>1</sup> Source for data: "Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules" (reports by the Committee on Rules), 95th-99th Congress. Rules counted were those providing for the initial consideration of legislation (as opposed to special rules on conference reports, etc.). For the purposes of this table, restrictive rules are those which limit the number of amendments which can be offered, and include so-called modified open and modified closed rules as well as completely closed rules.

<sup>2</sup> Data for the 100th Congress is based on "Notice(s) of Action Taken," Committee on Rules, 100th Congress, as of Oct. 30, 1987.

Source: Prepared by minority staff, Subcommittee on Legislative Process, Committee on Rules.

#### RULES REPORTED IN THE 100TH CONGRESS

(Providing for the initial consideration of legislation in House)

Rule No. H. Res.	Date granted	Rule, type <sup>1</sup>	Bill No. and title
26.....	Jan. 7, 1987.....	C	Establishing 3 select committees.
27.....	.....do.....	C	H.R. 1: Water Quality Act.
38.....	Jan. 8, 1987.....	C	H.R. 2: Surface Transportation.
109.....	Mar. 4, 1987.....	O	H.R. 558: Homeless Relief Act.
116.....	Mar. 10, 1987.....	C	H.J. Res. 175: Contra Aid Moratorium.
135.....	Mar. 31, 1987.....	MC	H.R. 1320: Land and Water Conservation Fund Act Amendments.
139.....	Apr. 7, 1987.....	MC	H. Res. 139: Budget Resolution.
148.....	Apr. 22, 1987.....	MO	H.R. 1827: Supplemental Appropriation.
151.....	Apr. 27, 1987.....	MC	H.R. 3: Omnibus Trade Bill.
152.....	Apr. 28, 1987.....	MO	H.R. 1748: DOD Authorization.
156.....	Apr. 5, 1987.....	O	H.R. 27: FSLIC.
160.....	May 6, 1987.....	O	H.R. 1039: Mineral Lands Leasing Act.
154.....	May 4, 1987.....	MO	H.R. 2360: Public Debt Limit.
155.....	May 5, 1987.....	O	H.R. 5: School Improvement Act.
165.....	May 12, 1987.....	MC	H.R. 1451: Older Americans Act.
172.....	May 19, 1987.....	O	H.R. 953: Maritime Authorization.
171.....	.....do.....	O	H.R. 1934: Fairness Doctrine.
178.....	May 28, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2355: EPA Authorization.
179.....	.....do.....	O	H.R. 2330: NSF Authorization.
182.....	June 2, 1987.....	O	
183.....	.....do.....	O	

#### RULES REPORTED IN THE 100TH CONGRESS—Continued

(Providing for the initial consideration of legislation in House)

Rule No. H. Res.	Date granted	Rule, type <sup>1</sup>	Bill No. and title
184.....	.....do.....	O	H.R. 2160: Bureau of Standards.
186.....	June 4, 1987.....	O	H.R. 157: Constitution Day.
187.....	.....do.....	O	H.R. 2112: Intelligence Authorization.
190.....	June 9, 1987.....	MO	H.R. 1777: State Department Authorization.
191.....	.....do.....	O	H.R. 4: Omnibus Housing Act.
196.....	June 16, 1987.....	MO	H.R. 281: Double-Breasting.
197.....	June 17, 1987.....	C	Special Budget Procedures.
206.....	June 22, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2712: Interior Appropriations.
207.....	June 23, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2700: Energy-Water Appropriation.
215.....	June 29, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2763: Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations.
219.....	July 1, 1987.....	MO	H.R. 2342: Coast Guard Authorization.
220.....	July 8, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2782: NASA Authorization.
221.....	July 9, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2890: DOT Appropriations.
222.....	July 13, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2906: MilCon Appropriations.
223.....	.....do.....	O	H.R. 2907: Treasury-Postal Appropriations.
227.....	July 21, 1987.....	MC	H.R. 2470: Catastrophic Health.
230.....	July 23, 1987.....	O	H.R. 618: Nicaragua-Salvadoran Deportation Stay.
233.....	July 28, 1987.....	C	H.R. 3022: Debt Limit Extension.
234.....	.....do.....	O	H.R. 1414: Price-Anderson Act.
237.....	Aug. 3, 1987.....	O	H.R. 1315: NRC Authorization.
238.....	.....do.....	MO	H.J. Res. 132: Armenian Genocide.
241.....	Aug. 4, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2686: Public Works/Economic Development.
253.....	Aug. 7, 1987.....	O	H.R. 1327: Public Health Service.
256.....	Sept. 9, 1987.....	MC	H.R. 1154: Textile Trade Act.
257.....	.....do.....	O	H.R. 2600: SEC Authorization.
263.....	Sept. 15, 1987.....	O	H.R. 442: Civil Liberties Act.
265.....	Sept. 17, 1987.....	MO	H.R. 3030: Agriculture Credit Act.
267.....	Sept. 21, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2783: HUD Appropriations.
270.....	Sept. 22, 1987.....	C	H.J. Res. 362: Continuing Appropriations.
273.....	Sept. 23, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2939: Independent Counsel.
275.....	Sept. 29, 1987.....	MO	H.R. 2930: Airport Improvement.
278.....	Sept. 30, 1987.....	MO	Do.
279.....	Oct. 1, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2897: FTC Amendments.
280.....	Oct. 6, 1987.....	O	H.R. 162: Risk Notification.
281.....	Oct. 8, 1987.....	O	H.R. 3025: Radioactive Waste Compact.
282.....	.....do.....	O	S. 640: Water-Power Authorization.
291.....	Oct. 22, 1987.....	O	H.R. 2224: Panama Canal Commission.
292.....	Oct. 27, 1987.....	O	H.R. 515: Fair Credit Disclosure.
293.....	.....do.....	MO	H.R. 3100: Foreign Aid Authorization.
295.....	Oct. 28, 1987.....	O	H.R. 1212: Polygraph Protection.
296.....	.....do.....	MC	H.R. 3545: Reconciliation.
298.....	Oct. 29, 1987.....	MC	H.R. 3645: Reconciliation II.
299.....	.....do.....	O	H.R. 3479: Gas Royalty Act.

<sup>1</sup> Restrictive rules are those which provide for less than a completely open amendment process (O); closed (C); modified closed (MC); or modified open (MO). As of Oct. 30, 1987, 62 rules were reported of which 36 (58 percent) were open, and 26 (42 percent) were restrictive.