

Candidates would be entitled to a recount without charge to them if the margin were less than 2 percent of the total vote or less than 100 votes.

Candidates or groups of candidates would be allowed to obtain authorized credentials to witness the voting and vote count, with full opportunity to challenge potential fraud and mistakes.

#### VI. REFERENDA AND ADVISORY ELECTIONS

The Board of Elections would be specifically authorized to hold referenda and advisory elections as part of any regular election.

#### VII. DATES OF ELECTIONS

School Board elections would be held in even numbered years as part of presidential and delegate elections. Terms of present Board members would, accordingly, be extended one year.

### S. 832—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL RELATING TO EMERGENCY LABOR DISPUTES

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide more effective means for protecting the public interest in those labor disputes which are subject to the Railway Labor Act. This bill will provide the Congress with an additional approach to consider with respect to the problem of emergency labor disputes, along with those alternative approaches which have recently been offered by Senator GRIFFIN on behalf of the administration and by Senator JAVITS.

The bill I introduce today is intended in particular to restore to the railroad industry a measure of free collective bargaining and to provide a means whereby labor-management confrontations in this industry may be reduced to less drastic dimensions.

As we have seen all too often in recent years there has been an unfortunate tendency for labor disputes in the railroad industry to become nationwide confrontations, threatening a shutdown of the entire rail network at one time. In the ensuing crises Congress has all too often been called upon to devise some means for prohibiting a strike, a result that I believe all of my colleagues will agree is most unsatisfactory.

A basic element in this situation has been a series of court decisions which have ruled that once bargaining for new contracts has been commenced on a nationwide basis it thereafter constitutes a violation of the Railway Labor Act for a union to strike against individual railroads, even though the union's contracts are with the individual railroads. Injunctions issued by the courts on the basis of such rulings have forced the railroad unions to choose between striking all railroads or not striking at all. And since as a final recourse Congress has regularly intervened to prohibit nationwide strikes, the practical fact is that railroad workers unlike all other workers in private employment are essentially deprived of any real right to strike.

The bill I now introduce is intended to meet this problem by amending the Railway Labor Act to make clear that a union may strike less than all of the railroads so long as it does not strike more than three carriers in any one of the eastern, western, or southeastern re-

gions, with certain additional restrictions on the amount of service that may be struck in any one such region. With non-striking carriers being precluded from initiating a lockout, any strike in the railroad industry could be kept limited in scope and not inevitably expanded to nationwide proportions. Thus some degree of the free collective bargaining pressure normally found in other industries would be restored in this industry.

Even on those carriers that are struck the bill provides for safeguarding the public interest by giving authority to the Secretary of Transportation, after consulting with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Labor, to direct any such carrier and striking unions to provide services which are essential to the national health or safety. Such services could include, but are not limited to, transportation of defense materials, coal for generation of electricity, and the continued operation of passenger trains including commuter service.

I believe that this bill which has the backing of the AFL-CIO and its member unions, including the railroad unions, could provide a reasonable basis for reducing the crisis proportions of many of the labor-management impasses we have seen in the railroad industry. It represents an approach which I believe is well worth considering along with other approaches which have so far been offered. I also wish to invite other Senators to submit any such proposals that they may have and, as chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and of the Labor Subcommittee, announce that I expect to begin hearings sometime in March to consider in depth all such proposals.

The suggestion has been made in some quarters that permanent legislation to deal with emergency disputes should be acted on quickly so that it will be available in the event there is a strike on March 1 in the current rail dispute.

However, as the Secretary of Labor has recently pointed out, this cannot possibly be done. It is wholly unrealistic to expect that we can permanently resolve in such a short time a problem which for so many years has defied all attempts to find a solution that would be supported by a reasonable consensus of informed opinion.

I am pleased to note that the carriers have now arrived at tentative settlements with three of the unions in the present dispute and I am most hopeful that voluntary settlement with the fourth union will be reached as well. The prospects of congressional willingness to intervene, or the results to be anticipated if it does intervene, are so uncertain that no party to the current dispute should assume that it can afford not to seek out every possible basis for voluntary settlement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 832) to amend the Railway Labor Act to avoid interruptions of railroad transportation that threaten national safety and health by reason of labor disputes and for other purposes introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself

and Mr. KENNEDY), was received, read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

S. 509

At the request of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. MCINTYRE), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CASE) were added as cosponsors of S. 509, the International Opium Control Act.

S. 576

At the request of the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. PROUTY), and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. HANSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 576, to provide tax incentives to encourage physicians to practice medicine in physician shortage areas.

S. 637

At the request of the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of S. 637, to de-regulate the price of natural gas.

### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 5

At the request of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. HANSEN), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. MILLER) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 5, designating January 15 of each year as "Martin Luther King Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 32

At the request of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. ALLEN), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. BYRD), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS), the Senator from Utah (Mr. MOSS), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PASTORE), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 32, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings.

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among other things, keep people working and collecting paychecks.

Since strikes that paralyze the country are impermissible anyway, a law that handles the problem—rather than crisis-to-crisis legislation—is many years overdue.

**SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 44—INTRODUCTION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR THE PROCLAMATION OF MARKETING QUOTAS FOR BURLEY TOBACCO FOR THE 3 MARKETING YEARS BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1971**

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, last week I introduced a bill, S. 789, to shift production controls for the burley tobacco price support program from acreage allotments to poundage quotas. The bill is similar to one I had introduced on December 31, so that this proposal could be considered by burley tobacco growers and farm organizations.

I had asked Senator TALMADGE, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to hold hearings as soon as possible on S. 789, because planting time is approaching, farmers need to make plans, and the Congress must act promptly if a change is to be made in the production control method for the 1971 burley crop. Further, the Secretary of Agriculture is now required to proclaim the national marketing quota for burley tobacco by March 1, which would be followed within 30 days by a farmer referendum on whether to have a burley price support program for the next 3 years. That would already have been done, except for a 30-day postponement enacted by the Congress in the closing days of the last session, for the specific purpose of obtaining time to consider such a change.

Senator TALMADGE has now scheduled hearings on S. 789 for March 2, at 10, in the hearing room of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, room 324 of the Old Senate Office Building. They will be before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices, which is composed of Senator B. EVERETT JORDAN, North Carolina, chairman; and Senators MCGOVERN, EASTLAND, ELLENDER, HUMPHREY, YOUNG of North Dakota, MILLER, CURTIS, and BELLMON. Because of the absence of Senator JORDAN, who conducted the hearing on this subject held on December 8—and we regret his absence and expect that he will soon return in his customary good spirits and good health—the hearing will be chaired by Senator EASTLAND.

As it was not possible for the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives to consider and take action on this proposal before March 1, and as the Secretary of Agriculture would be required under the formula in existing law to proclaim a cut in acreage allotments—perhaps 25 percent or more—I am today introducing a resolution to defer establishment of quotas until the Congress can act, or until the Secretary determines that growers must be notified of farm marketing quotas prior to normal planting time.

I understand an identical resolution has been introduced today in the House

of Representatives by Congressman WAMPLER of Virginia, who also introduced a resolution in December like the one I introduced in the Senate, which was adopted.

Burley poundage bills, similar to but not identical to S. 789, were also introduced in the House yesterday by Congressman JOHN WATTS of Kentucky and by Congressman WATKINS M. ABBITT of Virginia, chairman of the Tobacco Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture. We are hopeful that the House Committee on Agriculture will also consider this matter promptly.

Mr. President, I am very glad that this poundage proposal will receive early attention, for the burley tobacco price support program is in some difficulty, as I pointed out at the hearings on December 8, and in my statements of December 31 and February 11, and I know that burley tobacco farmers are concerned and are anxious that these problems be resolved promptly and in the best possible way.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the joint resolution printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEVENSON). The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 44) to extend the time for the proclamation of marketing quotas for burley tobacco for the 3 marketing years beginning October 1, 1971, introduced by Mr. COOPER, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 44

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may defer any proclamation under section 312 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to national marketing quotas for burley tobacco for the three marketing years beginning October 1, 1971, until the date he determines is necessary to permit growers to be notified of their farm marketing quotas and the referendum to be held prior to normal planting time.*

**ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS**

S. 34

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing, my name be added as a cosponsor of S. 34, a bill introduced by the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) having to do with the conquest of cancer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. 485

At the request of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 485 to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio

stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations.

S. 662

At the request of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 662, to promote the development and reform of penal and correctional systems.

S. 681

At the request of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON), the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 681, to establish Environmental Research Centers within the States.

S. 745

At the request of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. PACKWOOD), the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BOGGS), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CASE), were added as cosponsors of S. 745, The Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1971.

**ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF JOINT RESOLUTION**

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 5

At the request of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CASE), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. WILLIAMS), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART), the Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. ANDERSON), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIER), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SYMINGTON), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MONTOYA), the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCHWEIKER), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL), were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 5, designating January 15 of each year as Martin Luther King Day.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 7

At the request of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) on behalf of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. GAMBRELL) was added as a cosponsor to the Senate Joint Resolution 7, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or more.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 34

At the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. PROUTY), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. CORTON), and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 34, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of voluntary prayer or meditation in public schools and other public buildings.