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America needs a new direction which I have sought to chart here today—a change of course which will:

- put the unemployed back to work;
- increase real income and production;
- restrain the growth of Federal Government spending;
- achieve energy independence; and
- advance the cause of world understanding.

We have the ability. We have the know-how. In partnership with the American people, we will achieve these objectives.

As our 200th anniversary approaches, we owe it to ourselves, and to posterity, to rebuild our political and economic strength. Let us make America, once again, and for centuries more to come, what it has so long been—a stronghold and a beacon-light of liberty for the whole world.

Thank you.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 1 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m., the President, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess until 2:15 p.m.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2:15 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

REFERENCE OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT HON. WILBUR D. MILLS, SECOND DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with your designation of me,

pursuant to House Resolution 8, 94th Congress, adopted by the House of Representatives, to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect WILBUR D. MILLS, of the Second District of Arkansas, I have the honor to report that on Tuesday, January 14, 1975, at the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., I administered the oath of office to Mr. MILLS, form prescribed by section 1757 of the revised statutes of the United States, being the form of oath administered to Members of the House of Representatives, to which Mr. MILLS subscribed.

HON. DAWSON MATHIS

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MATHIS) present himself in the well of the House for the purpose of taking the oath of office?

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

A MAN CALLED KING

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

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join today in commemorating the 46th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a man whose struggle for justice for all people will long be remembered by all Americans. His life ended tragically nearly 7 years ago, but his "dream" survived and grew. His death marked the rededication on the part of many less-fortunate individuals to achieve the ideals of love, peace, and justice.

This man called King traveled a very long distance in a very short period of time. He traveled from Montgomery to Memphis, from manhood to martyrdom, from the depths of misery to the top of the mountain, where truth and love reign supreme. It seems to me that if he could go that long distance in that short period of time, then everyone can come together to take America on a journey, a desperately needed journey, from its madness to humanity, from exploitation to equality, from racism to freedom and from war to peace. I urge my colleagues today, as we pay tribute to this great man, to join in that effort.

Let Dr. King's birthday serve as a reminder not only to black people, but to all people that the struggle for justice and individual rights is eternal. Today, nearly 7 years after his death, his words continue to echo throughout America stirring the national conscience:

When we let freedom ring, we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black people and white people, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God almighty, we are free at last!"

LET'S FIGHT BACK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, the United States is in danger of becoming a second-rate world power. It has been put in this danger not by any malevolent foreign power or internal conspiracy, but by the excessive use of our good will and patience, and by our failure to apply the needed caution in our dealings with other nations. We export coal and other energy sources when we do not have adequate supplies at home. We export grain to the Soviet Union in the name of détente and thereby drive the price of a loaf of bread beyond the budgets of many of our own people. We sell arms to countries that are aggressors against our allies, and through world monetary organizations we loan money to oil and currency rich nations that are openly hostile to us. There are many more examples of how the United States, by its courtesy, naivete or pure stupidity has put its very existence in jeopardy by failing to look out for its own self-interests.

The recent attempts at détente with Russia are good in that they decrease the chances of armed conflict with them. However, in our headlong rush to cement agreements with them, we have gotten the short end of the deal. We have loaned them money to purchase our grain and have taken food out of the mouths of our own people. We have agreed to cut many of our military programs without receiving from them arms reductions of an equal magnitude. We have sold to them our American-developed technology in exchange for raw or processed materials from them. Our technology will continue to benefit their country long after we have exhausted the materials we received from them. We have not been very tough bargainers at the international market.

We have allowed a dozen half-developed nations to cow us completely with their threats of cutting off our oil supplies and we have meekly acquiesced to their horrendous and unjustified price rises. Wasteful energy practices, a lack of foresight and the almost total inaction on the part of the Federal Government has nearly put us at their mercy. Already Arabian countries who make up the majority of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—OPEC—are dictating foreign and internal policies in many European countries who depend on these countries for 80 to 90 percent of their petroleum. A good example of this is in the Netherlands, long an ardent supporter of Israel. Since the oil embargo of 1973, Dutch support for Israel has been almost totally nonexistent. Other subtle changes in policies have taken place. We must not allow that to happen here. We would respond with force to any other country's attempts to control our affairs by military force. We must recognize that it matters little whether an aggressor conquers another by taking it militarily or economically.

Even if we prevent the OPEC countries from controlling or influencing us politically through their economic pressures, they have another perfectly legal avenue which they are pursuing vigorously. They are investing their billions of surplus dollars in our property and

To say that the operation was ineffective denies the record. The RFC's performance was spectacular. The idea has been mentioned in Congress and in the press. It is not novel. What is required is action. And the time for action is now.

BIRTHDAY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, for more than 6 years we have suffered the loss of a man who today would celebrate his 46th birthday, were it not for the act of an assassin who stifled his powerful voice when it was most sorely needed. That man, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the short span of his lifetime, helped change the course of our history. He lived as he preached—nonviolent, compassionate, and totally involved with the oppressed.

Today, as we reflect on the state of our Union at present, we can put in perspective the historical impact Martin Luther King, Jr. had on our lives and the lives of our children. We can see his work in every field of social and political action, opening new vistas of opportunity.

Martin Luther King was not only a devoted family man; he was not only a committed community activist; he was also a nationally and internationally recognized leader for the rights of all men and women. His legacy of love and concern is perhaps best described by Dr. King himself, who, less than two months before his death in 1968, said:

Every now and then I guess we all think realistically about that day when we will be victimized with what is life's final common denominator—that something we call death. We all think about it. And every now and then I think about my own death, and I think about my own funeral. And I don't think of it in a morbid sense. Every now and then I ask myself, "What is it that I would want said?" And I leave the word to you this morning.

If any of you are around when I have to meet my day, I don't want a long funeral. And if you get somebody to deliver the eulogy, tell them not to talk too long. Every now and then I wonder what I want them to say. Tell them not to mention that I have a Nobel Peace Prize, that isn't important. Tell them not to mention that I have three or four hundred other awards, that's not important. Tell them not to mention where I went to school.

I'd like somebody to mention that day, that . . . "Martin Luther King, Jr., tried to give his life serving others." I'd like for somebody to say that day, that . . . "Martin Luther King, Jr., tried to love somebody." I want you to say that day, that . . . "I tried to be right on the war question." I want you to be able to say that day, that . . . "I did try to feed the hungry." And I want you to be able to say that day, that . . . "I did try, in my life, to clothe those who were naked." I want you to say, on that day, that . . . "I did try, in my life, to visit those who were in prison." I want you to say that . . . "I tried to love and serve humanity."

Yes, if you want to say that I was a drum major, say that I was a drum major for justice; say that I was a drum major for peace; I was a drum major for righteousness. And all of the other shallow things will not matter. I won't have any money to leave behind. I

won't have the fine and luxurious things of life to leave behind. But I just want to leave a committed life behind.

And that's all I want to say . . . if I can help somebody as I pass along, if I can cheer somebody with a word or song, if I can show somebody he's traveling wrong, then my living will not be in vain. If I can do my duty as a Christian ought, if I can bring salvation to a world once wrought, if I can spread the message as the master taught, then my living will not be in vain.

Mr. Speaker, I have joined today with my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus in reintroducing a bill to commemorate this date, January 15, each year as a national holiday in celebration of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. I strongly urge all Members of the House to join us in recognizing the greatness of this man and in honoring his memory in the years to come.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

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

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, I had occasion to appear with Mrs. Coretta King at a rally in support of the Federal court order desegregating the Boston public schools. The anguish which that decision has aroused brings to mind many similar events in the 1960's. During that period, I had the privilege to serve as chairman of the Massachusetts State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

In 1966 we held hearings in the black ghettos of Boston. The problems of housing, employment, and education were all too painfully clear. Our recommendations regarding the schools went unheeded. Seeing and hearing Mrs. King evoked the memory of Martin Luther King, who had identified these difficulties years ago and argued forcefully for their immediate resolution.

Had Dr. King lived, he would have been 46 years old today. At age 39, an assassin's bullet cut short his efforts to advance the rights of the disadvantaged and to further the cause of social justice. However young he died, his achievements, in that short span of life, were enormous.

I recall Dr. King's insistence that the civil rights movement was destined to improve the lives of all Americans, not just the blacks who were its immediate beneficiaries. He perceived that an increased number of black voters would help turn out northern and southern "reactionaries," to use his word, who were then dominating the National Legislature.

Dr. King observed in "Why We Can't Wait":

[T]hese unrepresentative legislators have crippled the country by blocking urgently needed action. Only with the growth of an enlightened electorate, white and Negro together, can we put a quick end to this century-old stranglehold of a minority on the nation's legislative processes.

That combination of black and white voters has already affected congressional

elections, and is beginning to alter the structure of the Congress itself.

In the past few weeks we have witnessed major changes in the manner in which this body conducts its business. Only yesterday we eliminated the Internal Security Committee, which had become the symbol of minority oppression. That step, as well as other reforms, is an advance which resulted in large measure from the work begun by Dr. King and the civil rights movement. I fully expect that process to continue so that the National Legislature is truly the representative body contemplated by the Constitution.

When the full force of Dr. King's efforts is finally realized, we will surely have a more just America. At that time we will have gone far to remove the ancient scourges of poverty, racism, political disenfranchisement, and economic oppression. Each of us will then join with Martin Luther King in recognizing that "the civil-rights movement will have contributed infinitely more to the Nation than the eradication of racial injustice. It will have enlarged the concept of brotherhood to a vision of total interrelatedness." It is that unity of the human spirit, articulated and advanced by Dr. King, which will forever stand as a memorial to his work.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO BROADEN AND EXPAND REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT ACT OF 1949

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

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced, for appropriate reference, legislation to broaden and expand the Rehabilitation and Betterment Act of 1949—commonly known as the R. & B. Act.

This statute provides a procedure whereby operators of federally constructed irrigation systems may borrow additional sums from the Federal Government for rehabilitating and improving their irrigation systems.

It has recently come to my attention that the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior has ruled that agencies operating projects constructed under the Small Reclamation Projects Act are ineligible for rehabilitation and betterment loans. I am at a complete loss to understand the logic of a situation in which one class of projects can benefit while essentially identical projects are denied from participation.

The legislation which I have introduced will provide that any publicly financed irrigation program can participate in the rehabilitation and betterment program. Without my legislation project operators would be obliged to seek specific legislation to qualify them for assistance. Congress could be expected to receive numerous such legislative requests. Thus, my bill will expedite and streamline program administration at a time when our potential for agriculture production needs every stimulation which we can give it.

H. Res. 65. Resolution directing the President to provide to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives information relating to certain activities of the Central Intelligence Agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE—Wednesday, January 15, 1975

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian and was called to order by the Vice President.

PRAYER

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

Almighty God, bless, we pray Thee, our country, its leaders and all the people. Grant Thy special grace to Thy servant, the President of the United States. Be his counselor, his defense, his source of strength and wisdom. Grant him courage, good health, and patience to bear the burdens of his office. And by Thy grace keep the Congress high in purpose, sound in judgment, and unswerving in duty. Grant us ears to hear and minds to comprehend with courtesy, fairness, and discrimination. May all who hold high office concert their best endeavors for prompt solutions to pressing needs, for enduring measures which enhance the common good, for the recovery of national purpose, and for the establishment of peace and justice according to Thy will and in fulfillment of Thy kingdom.

In the Redeemer's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 14, 1975, be dispensed with.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I do not have any comments to make on the majority side, and I therefore yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

A YEAR OF PLAGUE

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, on the 31st of December, in the year of our Lord 1666, the following statement was made, which I think has specific applicability to the late year of our Lord 1974:

Thus ends this year of publick wonder and mischief to this nation, and, therefore, generally wished by all people to have an end.

That was a notation in the diary of Samuel Pepys for the last day of that unfortunate year of the black plague.

In view of the fact that last year was a plague of problems, we are all glad to see the end of it.

A TIME FOR COOPERATION

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, with respect to the state of the Union message, many judgments have been

made without reading it. I hope that the more mature judgments will be made after reading it and after listening to it.

We have a greater responsibility in Congress than one-upmanship. Our responsibility, as the distinguished majority leader has often said, is to cooperate with the President, to seek good legislation, to seek it responsibly, effectively, and expeditiously, and I agree with him.

It has been indicated that the President will ask that the emergency part of his proposed legislation be passed, if at all possible, within the next 90 days. The next 90 days expire approximately April 12, which is the date of the birthday of the great American and great Virginian, Mr. Thomas Jefferson, the patron saint of the Democratic Party. Therefore, they have a good date to look forward to, a good milestone to keep in front of them. We will cooperate on this side of the aisle.

I believe that it would be wiser for Congress to consider the economic legislation and the energy legislation at this time, because if, as reported, the other body intends to take up the economic legislation first and the energy legislation later, I do not see how Congress can act effectively on the energy legislation for a number of months to come. That would be highly unfortunate, particularly in such matters as standby authority for gasoline rationing, which is apparently an objective of both the Executive and the legislature.

I have said that Congress either should accept the President's proposals—there will be many, and they will be specific, and they offer clear plans of action—or, if Congress is otherwise minded, in view of the massive majorities on the other side of the aisle in both bodies, the other side should then enact its own program and ask us to cooperate on this side, which we will do.

The finest possible solution would be continued bipartisan cooperation between legislature and Executive, to work out a mix which will be effective to the people.

I think we must resist one great temptation, and that is to favor all the good things in the message and to favor giving back to the people money so that they can buy things with it or save it, to favor all the tax rebates and refunds, to favor all the things which are politically nutritious, and then to turn around and oppose the means of raising the revenue.

When the matter of increasing the public debt limit comes up, the amount of that limitation next time is going to be so horrendous as to startle the American people, and it ought to startle Congress after these many years of unchecked expenditures.

More than 75 percent of the budget represents moneys which Congress has mandated be spent by the Executive. So

we only have approximately 25 percent of the money which could be used to turn around. Hence, the differences.

So I hope that we will all act responsibly. If we are going to provide goodies for the people, we had better be ready to bite the bullet and go for the baddies, which is the means of raising the revenue.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, the Senator from Pennsylvania, in making his usual comments, recalled once again that the spending is largely mandated in the budget, and then he gave all the credit of mandating that to Congress.

I just want to recall one fact: No bill becomes law unless it is signed by the President of the United States. Therefore, if there is a mandate that puts us in that problem, more than one department of government is involved.

BIRTHDAY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, today the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., would have been 46 years old. Even as the national memory still grieves over his death, it is cheered by the lasting vision of his good works. He was a man for all our times because he espoused brotherhood among peoples and peace, and he worked diligently for his just cause.

Just this week, at the invitation of Mrs. King, I was to participate in a seminar at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta to discuss the Voting Rights Act. Most regrettably I was unable to attend because of urgent legislative business.

But I have assured Mrs. King of my personal support of a 5-year extension of the Voting Rights Act. I believe no other single law has had such a direct, immediate and beneficial impact on our democratic process than this one. It stands as a living testimonial to the great work of Dr. King. I personally asked the President to endorse publicly another extension of this law, because his support is vital to Dr. King's—and our—cause, and I am pleased he has done so.

I hope Congress will act to declare this day henceforth a national holiday in memory of Dr. King, so that each year at this time we will reaffirm, through all the days of our years that we can practice that faith, and bring closer that time he foresaw when we shall overcome. I am cosponsoring legislation to this end and hope the Congress will act speedily and positively on this measure.

REMARKS OF SENATOR MANSFIELD AT SENATE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1975

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in

By Mr. HANSEN (for himself and Mr. McGEE):

S. 150. A bill to construct an Indian Art and Cultural Center in Riverton, Wyoming, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 151. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Polecat Bench area of the Shoshone extension unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, Wyoming, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HANSEN:

S. 152. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain rights in the State of Wyoming. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HANSEN (for himself and Mr. HARTKE):

S. 153. A bill to amend part B of title XI of the Social Security Act, Professional Standards Review, to provide for the review of dental services by dentists. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HANSEN:

S. 154. A bill to authorize the granting of mineral rights to certain homestead patentees who were wrongfully deprived of such rights. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. ABUREZK, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BELLMON, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. DOLE, Mr. FORD, Mr. GLENN, Mr. GRAVEL, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. GARY W. HART, Mr. PHILIP A. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HASKELL, Mr. HUDDLESTON, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTROYA, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PEARSON, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. TUNNEY, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S.J. Res. 1. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and the Vice President of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKE (for himself, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BENSTEN, Mr. CASE, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. FONG, Mr. GLENN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GARY W. HART, Mr. PHILIP A. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HASKELL, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTROYA, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PERCY, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. HUGH SCOTT, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. WEICKER, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S.J. Res. 2. A joint resolution designating January 15 of each year as "Martin Luther King Day". Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CHILES, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. PELL, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. LEAHY):

S.J. Res. 3. A joint resolution to require the submission and approval by the Congress of fees on oil imports. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. INOUYE:

S.J. Res. 4. A joint resolution to authorize and request the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating September 17 as "Constitution Day." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. McCLELLAN (for himself, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. BAYH, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FONG, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MOSS, Mr. HUGH SCOTT, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. TOWER):

S. 1. A bill to codify, revise, and reform title 18 of the United States Code; to make appropriate amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; to make conforming amendments to criminal provisions of other titles of the United States Code; and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 1975

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, today I introduce for myself and the distinguished Senators from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA), Michigan (Mr. GRIFFIN), Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD), Utah (Mr. MOSS), Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOTT), Ohio (Mr. TAFT), Texas (Mr. TOWER), and Indiana (Mr. BAYH), S. 1, the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1975.

I am very pleased to introduce this bill today, Mr. President, because it marks what I hope is a long forward step in attaining an important and historic goal toward which I and many others have been working for almost 10 years. For, with the enactment of this bill, the United States will have, for the first time in its 200-year history, a true criminal code—a clear, concise, and complete statement of the criminal law carefully balanced to safeguard the public welfare while fully preserving individual freedoms. It will be a modern code designed to meet the needs of today's society by retaining the best features of current law, amending others, and eliminating antiquated, unnecessary provisions still technically in effect.

The statement that the enactment of this bill will result in the first true Federal criminal code will no doubt surprise some. But unlike some of the States and most of the other countries of the world, the United States has never had what could accurately be called a criminal code. Since the end of the Revolutionary War, the Congress has, of course, enacted many criminal statutes. And these statutes have been cumulated, re-ordered, and technically revised on three previous occasions. But, despite these revisions, the Federal criminal law has always remained a consolidation rather than a code—a compilation of individual statutes drafted at different times by different draftsmen to deal with individual problems as they arose. Until today, no attempt has ever been undertaken to achieve unity or consistency or to clearly and systematically state all the rules applicable in the area of the criminal law.

This historical development of our criminal laws, while perhaps not resulting in a system of justice that was inadequate to its task, has inevitably created a system with many outdated provisions, provisions that are sometimes inconsistent, provisions that overlap others, and provisions that provide widely disparate treatment of related subject matters without reason.

The bill I introduce today has been drafted to correct these deficiencies, defects that seriously impede the rendition of justice. By encompassing and reenacting the entire body of Federal criminal law as a unit, it is able to eliminate the outmoded and inconsistent provisions, incorporating current social attitudes toward the question of what conduct should be criminalized, and provide unified and consistent treatment of such conduct in a modern context.

S. 1, then, truly represents a great breakthrough in our approach to criminal law.

I have stated that I and many others have been working toward the goal represented by this bill for more than 10 years. But the bill itself has a history that goes far beyond that and that it is important to understand. For it will make clear at the outset the most fundamental point that I hope to make to the Senators today. That point is that this legislation is in no way a partisan measure, a "political" bill, and should not be regarded as such. Over its long history, those who have given of their time and energy have never looked upon the proposed criminal code as a political matter. Their sole motivation has been to bring about the creation of a statement of the criminal law that would meet the legitimate needs of society and serve as an example that others could follow in the future.

In attempting to reach that goal, many controversial issues had to be resolved. Those resolutions did not always satisfy all those concerned, including myself. But the goal of the code and its great importance to our system of criminal justice were always rightly recognized as superseding disagreements on individual issues. It was in that spirit that S. 1 was brought about, and it is that same spirit that I would urge upon my colleagues. For if the code is to be held hostage because individual issues are resolved in a manner unfavorable to some or because this bill is looked upon as a political measure, it will not survive. Any legislation of this magnitude is too broad in scope to please everyone in all respects. Every effort has been made and will continue to be made during the processing of the bill to come to a fair resolution on the important issues presented by it. But, when this bill ultimately comes before the Senate for final passage, hopefully during this session of the Congress, if a Senator still feels that he disagrees with certain provisions, I would urge that he carefully consider the many benefits that will result from codification of the criminal law before he votes. Prior to that time, I will welcome any suggestions any Senator might have as to how the bill can be improved in order that as many issues as possible might be resolved in committee.

Mr. President, in a very real sense, S. 1 is the product of over 20 years of hard work and careful thought by literally hundreds of distinguished and concerned people—academicians, private attorneys, Government officials, legislators, and private citizens. Indeed, it is an excellent example of the legislative process at its best, working through the coopera-

agency requirements in excess of 30 days to be unconstitutional. The District of Columbia is not referred to in section 2 because Congress now possesses the legislative power to establish voting qualifications for the District under Article I, section 8, clauses 17 and 18.

Section 2 is modeled after the provisions of article I, section 2, and the 17th amendment to the Constitution regarding the qualifications of those voting for Members of Congress. As a result, general uniformity within each State regarding the qualifications for voting for all elected Federal officials is retained. Use of the expression "electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature" does not nullify by implication or intent the provisions of the 24th amendment that bar payment of a poll tax or any other tax as a requisite for voting in Federal elections. The Supreme Court, moreover, has held that a poll tax may not be enacted as a requisite for voting in State elections as well, *Harper v. Board of Supervisors*, 383 U.S. 663 (1966).

Section 3 requires that candidates obtain at least 40 percent of the whole number of votes cast to be elected President and Vice President. The expression "whole number of votes cast" refers to all valid votes counted in the final tally. The term "whole number" is consistent with prior expressions in the Constitution, as in the 12th amendment. Section 3 further provides that if no pair of candidates receives at least 40 percent of the whole number of votes cast for President and Vice-President, then the selection will be made by a joint Session of the newly elected Congress meeting only for this purpose thirty-four days after the election. They shall choose the President and Vice-President from among those two pair of candidates which received the largest popular vote total.

Section 4 embodies provisions imposing duties upon the Congress and the States in regard to the conduct of elections. The first part of this section requires the State legislatures to prescribe the times, places, and manner of holding presidential elections and entitlement to inclusion on the ballot—subject to a reserve power in Congress to make or alter such regulations. This provision is modeled after similar provisions in article I and the 17th amendment dealing with elections of members of Congress. States will continue to have the primary responsibility for regulating the ballot. However, if a State sought to exclude a major party candidate from appearing on the ballot—as happened in 1948 and 1964—the Congress would be empowered to deal with such a situation.

Section 4 also requires that Congress shall establish the date for the regular election, that such date will be uniform throughout the country, and that in no event shall such an election be held later than the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This conforms to the present constitutional requirement for electoral voting (Article II, section 1), to which Congress has responded by establishing a uniform day for the election of electors. (3 USC 1)

Section 4 further requires Congress to prescribe the time, place, and manner in which the results of such election shall be ascertained and declared. The mandatory language is comparable to the mandatory duties imposed upon the States to provide popular election machinery for Members of Congress. In implementing this section, Congress may choose to accept State certifications of the popular vote as it now accepts electoral vote certifications under the provisions of 3 U.S.C. 15. Federal enabling legislation will be required to provide the specific legislative details contemplated in the broad constitutional language of the amendment.

Section 5 empowers Congress to provide by legislation for the death, inability, or withdrawal of any candidate for President and Vice President before a President or Vice President has been elected. Once a President

and Vice President have been elected, existing constitutional provisions would apply. Thus, the death of the President-elect would be governed by the 20th amendment and the death of the Vice President-elect would be governed by the procedure for filling a Vice Presidential vacancy contained in the 25th amendment. Section 5 also empowers the Congress to provide by legislation for the case of the death of both the President-elect and Vice President-elect.

Section 6 provides that the article shall take effect 1 year after ratification. The committee was of the opinion that since legislation will be necessary to fully implement and effectuate the purposes of the proposed amendment, a reasonable period of time should be provided between the date of ratification and the date on which the amendment is to take effect. The committee believes that this provision affords both the Congress and the States an adequate opportunity to legislate, but does not foreclose the possibility of securing ratification in time for the proposed article to be in effect before the 1976 Presidential election.

Section 7 confers on Congress the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. The power conferred upon Congress by this section parallels the reserve power granted to the Congress by numerous amendments to the Constitution. Any exercise of power under this section must not only be "appropriate" to the effectuation of the article but must also be consistent with the Constitution.

By Mr. BROOKE (for himself, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. CASE, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. FONG, Mr. GLENN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GARY W. HART, Mr. PHILIP A. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HASKELL, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PERCY, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. HUGH SCOTT, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. WEICKER, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S.J. Res. 2. A joint resolution designating January 15 of each year as "Martin Luther King Day." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, today, January 15, marks the 46th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It is a most appropriate time to honor this great man and the dream he articulated for all Americans.

1968, the year of his death, seems very far behind us today. In large part, passions have cooled and the flames of anguish, bitterness and frustration that consumed the Nation in that tumultuous year have died away. What is left to us, in the perspective of history and of our image of ourselves as a Nation and a people, is the vision that Martin Luther King lived for, the dream for which he died.

That vision was not just for black Americans, or for oppressed minorities, or even just for the poor. It embraced all Americans in the quest to bring to full fruition our fundamental principles, that "all men are created equal," and with an equal right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Dr. King's vision was an America purged of racial prejudice, hatred, and fear; at peace with

itself and united by new bonds of Christian brotherhood and reconciliation.

In the face of every threat to his life and safety, and those of his friends and family, and despite all the violence and humiliation to which he and his followers were subjected, Dr. King held to his belief in nonviolence.

Some have said that Dr. King had a naive optimism in nonviolence. But his militant nonviolence accomplished more in his short lifetime than all the violence of the racists, black or white. He set the civil rights movement on a new course in the United States, and it will yet prevail. He helped to unify the races by showing what one man could do by believing in brotherhood. Others are continuing, and will continue, his work. The dream of true equality of rights and opportunities without regard to race is nearer because of Martin Luther King.

In this Bicentennial era, I can think of no man whose life better symbolizes the principles on which this Nation was founded—the principles of freedom for which generations of Americans have fought and died—for which Martin Luther King fought and died.

Today, Mr. President, as one way of insuring renewed dedication to his goals of freedom and equality, I would like to introduce, as I did in 1968, 1969, 1971, and 1973, a resolution making the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., January 15, a national day of commemoration. This day of commemoration will always remind us of how we must respect and understand one another if we are ever to realize the principles upon which this Nation was established.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the swift enactment of this legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 2

Whereas the United States of America was deeply grieved by the vicious and senseless act which ended the life of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Junior, this country's apostle of non-violence;

Whereas the United States of America, and its Senators and Representatives in Congress, recognize and appreciate the immense contribution and sacrifice of this dedicated American;

Whereas the American people are determined that the life and works of this great man shall not be obscured by violence and anger, but rather that they shall remain a shining symbol of the Nation's non-violent struggle for social progress;

Whereas it is incumbent upon us to recognize that violence, hatred, and national division do no honor to the man who has been taken from us;

Whereas mutual respect and a firm commitment to the ideals of non-violence for which he labored will be the most lasting memorial to the life of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Junior;

Whereas it is fervently hoped that his death may serve to reconcile those among us who have harbored hatred and resentment for their fellow Americans, to the end that our country may at last realize the ideal of equality set forth in our Constitution: Therefore, it is hereby

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

in Congress assembled, That, in honor of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Junior, who was born on January 15, 1929, January 15 of each year is hereby designated as "Martin Luther King Day". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation each year calling upon the people of the United States to commemorate the life and the service to his country and its citizens of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Junior, and to observe that day with appropriate honors, ceremonies, and prayers.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CHILES, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. PELL, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. LEAHY):

S.J. Res. 3. A joint resolution to require the submission and approval by the Congress of fees on oil imports. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, although I support the main goals of the President on the economy and energy, the specific proposals are seriously flawed in many basic respects.

The proposal for an immediate tax cut is a welcome about-face in the administration's original position, but the amount of the cut is too small, its two-stake timing is unwise, and the distribution of the benefits is excessively generous to the rich.

Although I support many of the details of the energy package, I am adamantly opposed to the exorbitant new taxes proposed on domestic and foreign oil, and I am today introducing legislation to block any such action by the President without the approval of Congress. The President is tragically wrong in asking the country to accept \$30 billion in higher prices for gasoline and fuel and he is wrong in giving the oil companies such a major role to play in the vital energy decisions that must be made.

The President's energy tax program is both inflationary and recessionary. Not only will it drive prices up by \$30 billion, but it will also drain \$30 billion from other areas of the economy. It is wishful thinking to believe the administration can devise a tax rebate policy to cushion the enormous and unfair burden that will be imposed on millions of individuals.

Especially harsh is the proposal to limit the increase in social security benefits to 5 percent this year. Why does the President single out the Nation's 25 million elderly for special hardship in the fight against inflation. The President spoke not a single word about price and wage restraint in the private sector. And, among Federal spending programs, why is social security the first to feel the knife? What about the fat in the defense budget? What about all the other sacred cows of the special interests?

Sadly, the social security moratorium is a clear symbol of the over-all proposals—windfalls for the well off, but heavy new hardships for everyone else.

Overall, the program is unfair—unfair to the elderly, unfair to the poor, unfair to workers, unfair to New England, and unfair to two hundred million average American citizens.

It is up to Congress now to act. We have a mandate of our own to bring the

economy back to health. We are ready to meet the challenge and we shall meet it in a way that is both more effective for the country and fairer to the average citizen than the program we heard today.

By Mr. INOUE:

S.J. Res. 4. A joint resolution to authorize and request the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating September 17 as "Constitution Day." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I am introducing a resolution that will proclaim each September 17 as "Constitution Day."

The Declaration of Independence which was signed on July 4, 1779, by the 56 members of the Continental Congress marks the birth of our Nation and sets forth the basic philosophical beliefs upon which this country was founded. It is the Constitution of the United States, however, which was signed on September 17, 1787, by 39 delegates to the Constitutional Convention that inaugurated the birth of our Government by providing the legal framework for all its operations. The Constitution defines our National Government's form and functions and specifies the duties of and restrictions on the Federal Union and the individual States.

Each July 4 this Nation marks the day it became a free Nation. And in 1976 a nationwide bicentennial celebration will take place commemorating the Declaration of Independence and the historical significance of our breaking free from the chains of British suppression.

I believe the Constitution deserves similar national recognition. Gladstone, the eminent English jurist, believed our Constitution to be "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." The Founding Fathers who drafted the Constitution included George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, James Wilson, Edmund Randolph, and John Rutledge. Thomas Jefferson referred to these men as "an assembly of demigods." And it is the genius of their work that has served this Nation in times of war and peace, economic hardship and prosperity, political chicanery and virtue, governmental crisis and fortune. For almost 200 years of rapid, revolutionary, and unpredictable change in American society those few thousand words have directed the growth of this Nation toward greatness as the world's leader and champion of freedom.

In 1966, when Constitution Week was proclaimed by the late President Lyndon B. Johnson, he eloquently noted the historical and intellectual threads that were woven into the fabric of our governmental charter by those wise and learned men who met in Philadelphia during the hot summer of 1787. President Johnson stated:

Our Constitution did not spring forth in a single moment of inspiration. Rather, it was the culmination of man's long struggle for freedom, justice, equality, and recognition of the dignity of man. It reflects the wisdom of the Old and New Testaments, the democratic principles of ancient Greece, the justness of the Roman law, the concept of constitutional

liberty as guaranteed to Englishmen by the Magna Carta, and the dedication that caused our Founding Fathers to forsake the security of civilization to seek liberty, justice, and opportunity in the wilderness of the New World.

In recent years, however, there has been growing concern and a widespread belief that our Government has been undergoing a constitutional crisis. The form and functions which the Constitution defined for the various branches and levels of government have been criticized. The constitutional concepts of supreme law of the land, popular sovereignty, checks and balances, separation of powers, judicial supremacy, freedom of the press, and rights of free speech and assembly have all been challenged by various public officials, group spokesmen, and women and private citizens.

This crisis is reflected in a diminishing respect for our entire governmental and political system. Recent public opinion surveys show a large majority of Americans give our Government fair or poor marks for honesty, fairness, justice, efficiency, consideration, and responsiveness. One-third of the public have no or not very much trust or confidence in local government, 31 percent lack faith in State government, 30 percent give little or no credence to the Congress, 25 percent express doubts about the functioning of the Federal judiciary, and almost one-fourth of the public lacks trust in the executive branch.

In this atmosphere of alienation and frustration, the Constitution has too often been ignored or distorted rather than used as a guide for resolving our differences. Public officials have been denied their constitutional rights of free speech by bellowing hecklers. In return, public officials have attempted to deny or curtail protestors' constitutional rights of peaceable assembly. The free press has been assailed at the highest levels of government. And many citizens seem willing to see the "bearers of bad tidings" punished as if newsmen are responsible for the events they report.

The decrees of the Supreme Court have been decried, disregarded, or defied by private citizens and elected representatives alike. Constitutionally guaranteed civil rights and liberties have come under attack by advocates of law and order, while constitutional law and civil order have been ridiculed by proponents of anarchy.

The growth of Executive power has also become an issue of great concern over the past two decades in the Halls of Congress and across the Nation. The constitutional concepts of checks and balances and separation of powers have been weakened with the acquiescence of the Congress as successive administrations have sought more power. The much noted conflicts over Executive privilege, impoundments, the war powers, and the power of the purse are not new—they are a natural outgrowth of the history of congressional-Executive relations since the years of the New Deal. Even the triumph of our constitutional processes during the Watergate tragedies has not dissolved the concern of many citizens.

Leaders of both major political parties

for Crowder. He attended OU's opener with Baylor and raved about Washington. He thinks modern day players are superior and says "If I am humble I got that way in 1951 when I was hurt (broken leg at Texas) and Buddy Leake, who was just a freshman replaced me and they won every game and didn't miss me. That will make you humble."

There is a sincere ring in his voice when he speaks of his gratitude for friends in Cleveland, and Wilkinson.

"No one ever had more fun playing football than me," Vessels said. "And no one ever benefitted more from associations made possible by Bud."

Wilkinson and OU athletic director Wade Walker will attend the ceremonies Tuesday night (OU's Randy Hughes will be among 11 scholar-athletes honored at the same event). Bob Hope is scheduled to attend. President Ford will be there if his schedule permits.

"When I think about it," Vessels said, "I get goose bumps. That is pretty fast company."

That is also where Vessels belongs.

IN MEMORY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, today is the birthday of a man who helped make the world a better place. He is the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a clergyman and civil rights leader who was born in Atlanta, Ga., January 15, 1929, and died on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tenn.

He was the son and grandson of Baptist ministers. His father, Martin Luther King, Sr., christened him Michael Luther, but Dr. King, Jr., later changed it to Martin in honor of the great Protestant reformer.

He entered Morehouse College at the age of 15, and in 1947, he was ordained into the ministry. He received his B.D. from Crozer Theological Seminary in 1951 and a Ph. D. from Boston University in 1955.

Dr. King, while he was in school, developed a fascination and deep respect for Mahatma Gandhi, whose life and teachings were ultimately to influence his own destiny as a leading apostle of passive resistance.

In 1964, King was recognized for his efforts to bring peaceful change to America; he received the Nobel Prize, becoming, at the age of 35, the youngest person so honored.

He was in great demand as a speaker, yet he found time to publish several books about his work, including "Stride Toward Freedom, Why We Can't Wait," and "Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?"

Early in 1968, Dr. King announced a "Poor People's Campaign" to be held in Washington. He helped to dramatize the plight of America's poor of all races. As plans were being made final, King flew to Memphis to lead a demonstration of striking sanitation workers. On April 4, as King talked with his staff on a balcony of the Lorraine Motel, he was shot and killed by an assassin.

The world lost a great man.

Mr. President, I believe Martin Luther King embodied that which is best in the American people. He dedicated his life to making the ideal of the brotherhood of all men a reality. In essence, Dr. King asked that we judge our fellow men not

on the basis of their race, religion, or creed, but on what all of us really are, human beings with unique abilities and common needs and that all men be treated with the decency and respect they deserve.

Despite what must have often appeared to be insurmountable opposition, Dr. King never forsook his commitment to nonviolence. He was not willing to use any means to get to the top of the mountain, and I believe Americans today respect that dedication to one's convictions more than ever before.

As a result of his efforts, meaningful social change has occurred in America, and America has become a better place in which to live for all of our people.

Mr. President, many observances have been planned and are taking place throughout this Nation to observe Dr. King's birth. I believe we should join those Americans who remember him this day, and I hope my fellow Members of the Senate will join me in commemorating the birth of this man by observing a 60-second period of silence during the course of the day.

THE CAUSES OF INFLATION

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, recently I had occasion to read an excellent article on the causes of this Nation's economic distress by Prof. Barry Siegel. Professor Siegel is associated with the College of Business Administration at the University of Oregon. His article provides a clear and concise review of the causes of our inflation. I heartily commend this article to my colleagues. The few minutes required to read it will be well spent.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the article, "A Brief Essay on Inflation," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A BRIEF ESSAY ON INFLATION

(By Barry N. Siegel)

Each year, the First National City Bank publishes a survey of world price developments. The news this year is very bad. In industrialized countries, price levels for the first half of 1974 averaged 11.1 per cent higher than in 1973. In less developed countries, the corresponding figure was 18.7 per cent! These figures reflect an acceleration of the inflation which has plagued the world for almost ten years.

A number of governments, including our own, have finally installed a set of restrictive monetary and fiscal policies in an attempt to reduce the rate of inflation. The current recession in the United States and in a number of other countries is directly traceable to these policies. For the United States, we do not yet know how long it will take for the restrictive policies to moderate inflation, or how much unemployment and lost production the country will have to suffer. We are treading upon relatively new ground. Previous experience in 1969-71, when the Nixon administration did battle with a milder inflation with essentially the same policy tools being used today, suggests that the fight will be long and hard. In that period, unemployment rose to about six per cent of the labor force, and the economy remained sluggish even after the bottom of the 1969-70 recession. Nixon abandoned the policy of

restraint in the second half of 1971, mainly, I believe, so that he could have the economy close to full employment by the November 1972 elections. In so doing, he helped to rekindle the inflationary fires we are trying to put out today. The fires are now much hotter and more widespread than they were in 1969-71. It is going to take a much longer time to put them out. In the meantime, unemployment and reduced production will get much worse, and the political pressures to do something about the recession will become more intense. As 1976 draws nearer, the temptation will grow to abandon the present monetary policy of moderate restraint.

What has caused the inflation? All serious inflations have their origins in excessive increases in the money supply. By "excessive" I mean a growth of money which exceeds the maximum potential growth of production. In the United States, the maximum potential growth rate of output is about four per cent a year. For the last eight years, the growth rate of the money stock has been far higher. In the three-year period beginning in early 1966 and ending in late 1968, money grew at an average rate of seven-and-one-half per cent a year.

After a brief respite during the 1969-70 recession, the rapid growth in the money stock was resumed: from mid-1970 to mid-1973 it averaged seven per cent per year, and during the last year and a half of that period, it actually reached the rate of eight-and-one-half per cent per year! Even though the Federal Reserve System has finally brought the money supply growth rate down to a "respectable" five per cent over the last year, we are still living with the consequences of the earlier prolonged binge.

Many experts predict that even if we hold to the present course of monetary growth, it will take at least two more years before the delayed effects of previous inflation upon wages and other costs finally work themselves out. The recent tentative settlement in the coal mines, which allows for a 64 per cent increase in miners' wages over the next three years, is an example of the continued pressure we may expect on price levels during the next few years. My own guess is that if present monetary trends continue, the rate of inflation will be about six per cent per year by the middle of next year. That is still high by historical standards, even though it is much better than the current annual rate of ten per cent.

How did the money supply get out of hand? Most analysts blame the excessive growth of the money stock on the growth of federal government expenditures. It is hard to disagree, especially since federal expenditures have increased at an average annual rate of ten per cent since 1965. Nevertheless, it should be understood that federal budgetary growth is neither a necessary nor sufficient cause of monetary growth. When federal expenditures are financed with taxes, or with money borrowed from private individuals in the form of sales of treasury bills and government bonds, there is no money creation. However, when the Federal Reserve System purchases government bonds, a strong link is forged between growth of government spending and the growth of money. The "Fed" is our central bank, and each time it buys a government bond, it does so with newly created money. The new money ends up in the hands of the public in the form of currency and in the private banking system in the form of reserves. Banks use the extra reserves to expand their loans and deposits. Deposits are also money; hence, every dollar of new money issued by the Fed provides the basis for additional "deposit dollars" to be created by the private banking system. At present, each new dollar created by the Fed adds an additional two-and-one-half dollars to the money supply.

In the last ten years, federal budgetary deficits have totalled \$103 billion. In the

H.R. 681. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act with respect to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over streams and other bodies of water the navigable portions of which lie within a single State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 682. A bill to provide for a comprehensive, coordinated 5-year research program to determine the causes of and cure for cancer, to develop cancer preventative vaccines or other preventatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 683. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide that under certain circumstances exclusive territorial arrangements shall not be deemed unlawful; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 684. A bill to establish a registration system with respect to donors of blood, and to provide funds for research to detect serum hepatitis prior to transfusion and transmission of the disease; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 685. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 and other laws to discharge obligations under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances relating to regulatory controls on the manufacture, distribution, importation, and exportation of psychotropic substances; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 686. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs for the diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 687. A bill to provide for the humane care, treatment, habilitation and protection of the mentally retarded in residential facilities through the establishment of strict quality operation and control standards and the support of the implementation of such standards by Federal assistance, to establish State plans which require a survey of need for assistance to residential facilities to enable them to be in compliance with such standards, seek to minimize inappropriate admissions to residential facilities and develop strategies which stimulate the development of regional and community programs for the mentally retarded which include the integration of such residential facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 688. A bill to provide for protection of franchised dealers in petroleum products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 689. A bill to amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to provide for Federal regulation of the travel agency industry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 690. A bill to establish a grant-in-aid program to encourage the licensing by the States of motor vehicle mechanics; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 691. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend to commissioned officers of the Service the benefits and immunities of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 692. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of, and research in, Huntington's disease; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 693. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the transportation or use in interstate or foreign commerce of counterfeit, fictitious, altered, lost, or stolen airline tickets; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 694. A bill to protect the constitutional rights of professional athletes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 695. A bill to assure the right to vote to citizens whose primary language is other than English; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 696. A bill to amend chapter 44, title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the unlawful possession of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 697. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 698. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit bribery of State and local law enforcement officers and other elected or appointed officials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 699. A bill to provide for the redistribution of unused quota numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 700. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to establish an Office of the United States Correctional Ombudsman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 701. A bill to eliminate racketeering in the sale and distribution of cigarettes and to assist State and local governments in the enforcement of cigarette taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 702. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 703. A bill to provide financial assistance to States and localities for the construction and modernization of correctional institutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 704. A bill to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to exchange fingerprint information with registered national security exchanges and related agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 705. A bill to make it a Federal crime to kill or assault a fireman or law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his duties when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 706. A bill to amend the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 707. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide a system for the redress of law enforcement officers' grievances and to establish a law enforcement officers' bill of rights in each of the several States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 708. A bill to amend section 216(b) (1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 709. A bill to amend title 14, United States Code, to provide a subsistence allowance for members of the Coast Guard officer candidate program; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 710. A bill to extend on an interim basis the jurisdiction of the United States over certain ocean areas and fish in order to protect the domestic fishing industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 711. A bill to provide partial reimbursement for losses incurred by commercial fishermen as a result of restrictions imposed on domestic commercial fishing by a State or the Federal Government; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 712. A bill to provide for advance notice to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and certain State agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of

pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 713. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to expand the mission of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and to change the name of the Academy to reflect the expanded mission; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 714. A bill to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 to require the return of certain vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 715. A bill to require that a percentage of U.S. oil imports be carried on U.S.-flag vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 716. A bill to provide for posting information in post offices with respect to registration, voting, and communicating with lawmakers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 717. A bill to designate the birthday of "Susan B. Anthony" as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 718. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 719. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit Federal, State, and local officers and employees to take an active part in political management and in political campaigns; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 720. A bill to protect the civilian employees of the executive branch of the U.S. Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 721. A bill to prohibit the furnishing of mailing lists and other lists of names or addresses by Government agencies to the public in connection with the use of the U.S. mails, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 722. A bill to amend the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, title 39, United States Code, to eliminate certain restrictions on the rights of officers and employees of the Postal Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 723. A bill to amend section 8335 of title 5, United States Code, to reduce the mandatory retirement age for non-U.S. citizen employees of the Panama Canal Company or the Canal Zone Government employed on the Isthmus of Panama to 62 years of age; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 724. A bill to modify the project for hurricane-flood protection and beach erosion control at East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, N.Y., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 725. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to safeguard American citizens from racial and religious discrimination by foreign nations while traveling abroad; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 726. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced rate transportation for young people on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 727. A bill to provide for a national educational campaign to improve safety on the highways by improving driver skill, driver attitudes, and driver knowledge of highway regulations; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

and gift tax provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 1042. A bill to assist institutions in educating Vietnam era veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1043. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to regulate and prevent multiple taxation of certain kinds of income; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. MCCOLLISTER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Mr. MEZVINSKY):

H.R. 1044. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to preserve and promote competition among persons engaged in the marketing of petroleum products and petrochemicals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H.R. 1045. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make loan guarantee and interest subsidy payments to certain governmental units to assist them in carrying out projects for the generation of energy from solid wastes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1046. A bill to provide an economic incentive for the development, manufacture, distribution, and installation of equipment which utilizes solid wastes as a heat source in the generation of power; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEIGER of Arizona:

H.R. 1047. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide penalties for fixing certain horse or dog races, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1048. A bill to provide for the taxation and registration of persons engaged in the business of conducting certain horse or dog racing meetings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin:

H.R. 1049. A bill to establish a program for the prevention and control of Dutch elm disease; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1050. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 by providing for Federal authority to assure safe and healthful working conditions of State and local employees where a pattern or practice of unsafe or unhealthy working conditions or imminent dangers exist; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 1051. A bill to insure that each admission to the service academies shall be made without regard to a candidate's sex, race, color, or religious beliefs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1052. A bill to amend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 to establish an Economic Stabilization Board, to stabilize prices, wages, rents, and interest rates at levels prevailing on the date of enactment of these amendments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Currency, and Housing.

H.R. 1053. A bill to stabilize prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, dividends, interest rates, and other economic transfers; to the Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing.

H.R. 1054. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, to provide free radio and television time to candidates for election to Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1055. A bill to amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to prohibit the President from increasing the price of crude oil produced in the United States from the price of such oil in effect on December 1, 1974; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1056. A bill to prohibit any increase

in the price of certain consumer commodities by any retailer once a price is placed on any such commodity by such retailer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1057. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for additional creditable service, for purposes of retirement, for certain employees of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1058. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1059. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1060. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1061. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain that recipients of supplemental security income benefits, recipients of aid or assistance under the various Federal-State public assistance and medicare programs, and recipients of assistance or benefits under the veterans' pension and compensation programs and certain other Federal and federally assisted programs will not have the amount of such benefits, aid, or assistance reduced because of post-1973 increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1062. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to prohibit public utilities from shutting off the supply of heat, light, or power to private residences without adequate prior notification to, and investigation by, the appropriate State welfare agencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1063. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 the age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made from benefits based on such individual's wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 1064. A bill authorizing the President to award the Medal of Honor posthumously to Harry S. Truman; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1065. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to include discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, and age, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Currency, and Housing.

H.R. 1066. A bill to clarify and expand the authority of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to regulate conflicts of interest in the operation of insured savings and loan associations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, and Housing.

H.R. 1067. A bill to provide a remedy for sex discrimination by the insurance business with respect to the availability and scope of insurance coverage for women; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1068. A bill to protect the public health by providing authority to regulate or prohibit the transportation, sale, or other distribution in interstate commerce of live creatures intended to be offered as household pets, if determined to be infected with serious disease injurious to human beings; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1069. A bill to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, in order to facilitate intermodal transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1070. A bill to provide for the conservation and management of fisheries, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1071. A bill to require that a percentage of U.S. oil imports be carried on U.S.-flag vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1072. A bill to amend section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, to provide a monetary penalty for the transportation of merchandise in violation of the coastwise laws; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1073. A bill to extend the provisions of title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to war risk insurance, for an additional 5 years, ending September 7, 1980; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1074. A bill to amend section 216(b) (1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1075. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, in order to permit cargo vessels to carry more than 16 passengers when emergency situations arise; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1076. A bill to modify the flood protection project at St. Louis, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1077. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1078. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and to allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1079. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that no reduction shall be made in old-age insurance benefit amounts to which a woman is entitled if she has 120 quarters of coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1080. A bill to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, in order to facilitate intermodal transportation, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN (for herself and Mr. BARRETT):

H.R. 1081. A bill to assist in meeting the housing goals of the American people by creating the Home Owners Mortgage Loan Corporation; to the Committee on Banking, Currency, and Housing.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN (for herself, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. FORSYTHE):

H.R. 1082. A bill to establish a comprehensive program to insure the wholesomeness of fish and fishery products; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN (for herself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FORSYTHE, and Mr. BIAGI):

H.R. 1083. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish programs and regulations for the protection of the fishery resources of the United States, including the freshwater and marine fish cultural industries, against the dissemination of serious diseases of fish and shellfish; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN (for herself, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR.):

H.R. 1084. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to establish a grant program to enable public ports to comply with

such benefits being payable in reduced amounts at age 57 in most cases); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1784. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 1785. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1786. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on trucks, buses, and tractors, and parts and accessories for such vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. MEZVINSKY, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Ms. MINK, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. REES, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 1787. A bill to permit any nonimmigrant foreign student to be employed, with the approval of the school attended by such student, during any regularly scheduled school vacation or any school term during which such student is not enrolled; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1788. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$5,000 of retirement income received by a taxpayer under a public retirement system or any other system if the taxpayer is at least 65 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1789. A bill to amend the tax treatment of moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1790. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize the taxation of certain cooperatives; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HICKS, Miss HOLTZMAN, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. NIX, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SARASIN, Mr. STARK, and Mr. STUDDS):

H.R. 1791. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for Federal participation in the costs of the social security program, with a substantial increase in the contribution and benefit base and with appropriate reductions in social security taxes to reflect the Federal Government's participation in such costs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLESON of Texas:

H.R. 1792. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend for an additional 5 years the existing authority of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to grant temporary waivers of certain requirements for the purpose of enabling small hospitals in rural areas to qualify under the medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1793. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the exemption for purposes of the Federal estate tax, to increase the estate tax marital deduction, and to provide an alternate method of valuing certain real property for estate tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLESON of Texas (for himself, Mr. FOAGE, and Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS):

H.R. 1794. A bill to suspend the duty on natural graphite for 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 1795. A bill to revise and extend the Community Mental Health Centers Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1796. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that veterans' pension and compensation will not be reduced as a result of certain increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1797. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income \$500 of interest on savings in the case of an individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASEY:

H.R. 1798. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and to allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 1799. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside the United States by Members of Congress who have been defeated, or who have resigned, or retired; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1800. A bill to provide for the development of aquaculture in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1801. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve employers of 50 or less employees from the requirements of paying or depositing certain employment taxes more often than once each quarter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 1802. A bill to establish improved programs for the benefit of producers and consumers of rice; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself and Mr. GUDE):

H.R. 1803. A bill to repeal the provisions of House Resolution 457 of the 92d Congress as enacted into law by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1972 (relating to allowances of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives); to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. CONTE, Mr. GUDE, Mr. STEELMAN, Mr. ASPIN, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. KOCH, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. MOTTL, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. YATRON, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. BURGNER, and Mr. PEYSER):

H.R. 1804. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop standards relating to the rights of patients in certain medical facilities; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. RODINO, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. STOKES, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. HINSHAW, Mr. ROE, Mr. DODD, Mr. STUDDS, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois):

H.R. 1805. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop standards relating to the rights of patients in certain

medical facilities; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 1806. A bill to amend the State Technical Services Act of 1965 to make municipal governments eligible for technical services under the act, to extend the act through fiscal year 1976, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1807. A bill to provide for the conservation of energy by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a refundable tax credit for certain building insulation and heating improvements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE (for himself, Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COTTER, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EARLY, Mr. EMERY, Mr. GAIMO, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. TSONGAS):

H.R. 1808. A bill to require congressional approval of tariffs on petroleum imports; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE (for himself, Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. CORNELL, Mr. DODD, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. JENRETTE, Mr. O'HARA, and Mr. RICHMOND):

H.R. 1809. A bill to require congressional approval of tariffs on petroleum imports; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Ms. BURKE of California, Ms. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Ms. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. HAWKINS, Ms. JORDAN, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. NIX, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. YOUNG of Georgia):

H.R. 1810. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLOUIN, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. PHELLIP BURTON, Mr. CARR, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. COTTER, Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DODD, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDGAR, and Mr. EDWARDS of California):

H.R. 1811. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. ELBERG, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JENRETTE, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MINETA, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. REUSS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RIEGLE, and Mr. RODINO):

H.R. 1812. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TSONGAS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 1813. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. FISH, Mr. REES, Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island, Mr. MADDEN, Mrs. MINK, Mr. HANNAFORD, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California):

H.R. 1814. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CORMAN (for himself, Mr. BRADEMANS, Mr. CORNELL, Mr. PRICE, Mr. MINISH, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 1815. A bill to create a national system of health security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COUGHLIN (for himself, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. ABDNOR, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. CARTER, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FISH, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HINSHAW, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KETCHUM, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mr. LOTT):

H.R. 1816. 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.

By Mr. COUGHLIN (for himself, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MATHIS, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. ROE, Mr. SARASIN, Mr. WINN, and Mr. WON PAT):

H.R. 1817. 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.

By Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS (for himself, Mr. ESCH, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island, Mr. CORNELL, Mr. HALL, Mr. COTTER, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DODD, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. GILMAN, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MINISH, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. ROYBAL, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 1818. A bill to provide for the development and implementation of programs for youth camp safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 1819. A bill to authorize naturalization for alien servicemen who have to leave the Armed Forces of the United States within 3 years after enlistment because of any disability; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H.R. 1820. A bill to establish the office of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity, to create an Armed Forces Equal Opportunity Evaluation Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DENT (for himself, and Mr. FRENZEL):

H.R. 1821. A bill to guarantee the constitutional right to vote and to provide uniform procedures for absentee voting in Federal elections in the case of citizens who are residing or domiciled outside the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DEVINE:

H.R. 1822. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide that the Commissioner of Education be granted authority to contract private collection agencies to collect claims due and owing under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program and related programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1823. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 5-month waiting period for disability benefits, to liberalize the earnings test, to permit adopted children to qualify for benefits without regard to certain time requirements, to eliminate the reconsideration stage in benefit determinations, to provide for the issuance of duplicate benefit checks where the initial checks are lost or delayed, and to provide for expedited benefit payments to disability beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRINAN:

H.R. 1824. A bill to insure that no public funds be used for the purpose of transporting chemical nerve agents to or from any military installation in the United States for storage or stockpiling purposes unless it is the sense of Congress to do so; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1825. A bill to establish a Consumer Savings Disclosure Act in order to provide for uniform and full disclosure of information with respect to the computations and payment of earnings on certain savings deposits; to the Committee on Banking, Currency, and Housing.

H.R. 1826. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 1827. A bill to extend commissary and exchange privileges to certain disabled veterans and the widows of certain deceased veterans; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1828. A bill to provide loans for air transportation expenses to the United States for the remains of U.S. citizens who die abroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1829. A bill to amend title VI of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for a 10-year term for the appointment of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1830. A bill to provide a penalty for the robbery or attempted robbery of any narcotic drug from any pharmacy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1831. A bill to insure that a national cemetery is established in each State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1832. A bill to provide for orderly trade in antifriction ball and roller bearings and parts thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1833. A bill to amend section 5051 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the Federal excise tax on beer); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1834. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for annual flu shots; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EVANS of Indiana:

H.R. 1835. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 1836. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the discharge of disaster relief loans by the United States shall not constitute income to the taxpayer and shall not reduce the amount of any casualty loss deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORD of Michigan:

H.R. 1837. A bill to establish a Federal Employee Labor Relations Board to regulate Federal labor-management relations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FORD of Michigan (for himself and Mr. PEYSER):

H.R. 1838. A bill to expand the membership of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to include elected school board officials; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FORSYTHE:

H.R. 1839. A bill to establish a contiguous fishery zone (200-mile limit) beyond the territorial sea of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FORSYTHE (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GINN, and Mr. STUDDS):

H.R. 1840. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States", approved October 14, 1966, to require that the method of straight baselines shall be employed for the purposes of determining the boundaries of such fishery zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FORSYTHE (for himself and Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS):

H.R. 1841. A bill to provide for improved labor-management relations in the Federal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. SIMON, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mrs. KEYS, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. BONKER, Mr. BLOUIN, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. ROBINO, Mr. GREEN, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. MILLER of California):

H.R. 1842. A bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to halt the importation of Rhodesian chrome; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mrs. MINK, Mr. BRADEMANS, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. TSONGAS, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. HARRINGTON, and Mr. ADDABBO):

H.R. 1843. A bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to halt the importation of Rhodesian chrome; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. REUSS, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. NIX, Mr. LEGGETT,

The Senate President directed himself to the essential work of reviewing legislation, and proposed that committees prepare written reports from both minority and majority members on proposed legislation. He also urged the development of greater professionalism in the senatorial process by ensuring that the bulk of its sessions are concentrated between the submission of the budget and the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1, rather than being sprawled throughout the year as in the past.

On specific proposals for legislation, the Senate President urged the Legislature to consider ways to develop increased rum sale revenues, stimulate tourism, develop an industrial incentive program that does not require the setting up of an autonomous corporation, earmark land for light industry, and encourage the development of scientific facilities in the islands. He particularly noted there has been "sufficient study" of proposals for improved seaport and airport facilities on all three islands, and called for the Port Authority to submit definite plans for legislative approval prior to the end of the present fiscal year.

The Senate President also focused on the need for an improved court system and upgraded police force, as well as a more practical and useful education system. In the latter area he encouraged a greater role for the Board of Education and urged consideration of the 12 month school year, open classrooms and "classrooms without walls" in which the community itself serves as a classroom.

The goals set forth by the Senate President are high and lofty ones, and if realized by the Eleventh Legislature it will have met his challenge to become known as a "do-SOME-THING" Legislature. Rising to that challenge may prove difficult, but it can be done provided that the legislators and all concerned live up to these words in Senator Roebuck's address:

"What is needed at this critical time in our history is the dedicated and enlightened leadership of the three branches of government, working together with the private sector and the people of the Virgin Islands to move us forward once again."

THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
NATIONAL HOLIDAY BILL

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am again introducing legislation which would designate January 15, the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as a national holiday. With steadily increasing national support, I am joined by 94 of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle in this effort to honor his life and work. The bill's first introduction followed Dr. King's tragic assassination in April of 1968, and it has been reintroduced with a large cosponsorship in the 91st, 92d, and 93d Congresses.

Several States, including Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New York, Tennessee, Washington, and the District of Columbia officially honor Dr. King, as do innumerable municipalities and local governments. Millions of individual citizens have signed petitions demanding a day of reverence in his memory. Thousands of Federal employees attend quasi-

official ceremonies in the Washington area, and crowds throughout the country appropriately took the occasion of his birthday to appeal to the Government for the ability to earn a living. On this January 15, I joined in a march around the White House which, with the inspiration of King's memory, demonstrated support for urgently needed legislation creating the Federal Government as the employer of last resort.

We seek to set one day aside in the honor of Martin Luther King because we believe his example to be of singular importance to our country. The magnitude of his contribution cannot be questioned. He lived and died by his personal conviction that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. He was a man of altruistic but pragmatic wisdom, as his words so eloquently testify:

Power without love is reckless and abusive. Love without power is sentimental and anemic. Power at its best is love implementing the demands of justice. Justice at its best corrects everything that stands against love.

His struggle for justice was persistent and peaceful, as was his continued dedication to the goals of the brotherhood of man with true freedom and equality of opportunity for all our citizens. In recognition of his monumental work, Dr. King was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1964, an honor rarely bestowed on humanitarian activists.

Dr. King's tireless activities in both the North and South were largely responsible for the landmark civil rights legislation of the sixties. For example, his campaign in Selma, Ala., for the guarantees of voting rights contributed signally to the adoption of corrective legislation in the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which must be extended this year. Enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and 1968 were also partially the result of Dr. King's dedicated and selfless efforts. Even his final effort—the poor people's campaign—symbolized the hopes of many and helped bring the neglected plight of millions of impoverished Americans into sharp public focus. He could not believe that the "treasury of justice" was empty, and constantly said "we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream."

He and his equally courageous wife, Coretta Scott King, were among the first to actively oppose the illegal war in Indochina, rightly challenging its immoral adventurism. He clearly understood the contradiction of our sending young men to combat after teaching them as children to resolve their differences by reason and nonviolence. Not only did he call for a total withdrawal of U.S. soldiers from South Vietnam, he talked of the need to withdraw from a mentality which resorts to violence to solve human problems. He taught that this militarism, so clearly evidenced by the bloated and swelling defense budget, fosters much of the economic and social illnesses now crippling the country.

By standing up to racism and government lawlessness, Dr. King forced us to recognize the enormous gap between reality and the American ideals of equality and equal opportunity. He described

a pervasive system which offers crumbs to the poor while refusing to eliminate the circumstances perpetuating their poverty. Through him, we came to realize that the inherent fault lies not with the poor, but with an affluent society which exploits and consigns them to desperation.

When his life was interrupted, we said we would see that the work he began and the suffering he endured would not be in vain. We said that the people he led would not be abandoned, and the love he lived would be returned. But, when we make an honest review of what has been done and not done, it is painfully apparent that the conditions which Dr. King valiantly struggled against are still existent, some having been cosmetically treated but not surgically removed.

With crime and despair haunting our streets and neighborhoods, we marched for decent housing for our citizens. Yet 17 percent of black housing units still lack some or all plumbing facilities, and 19 percent of black households still live in crowded conditions. Fifty-eight percent of the average black family's income goes to rent, compared to 35 percent for white families, while the Federal Government spends the \$1 million required for 66 low-cost houses on one "Huey" helicopter instead. Fifty million dollars of the funds we appropriated for housing programs in 1972 was impounded, but that same sum flowed unimpeded to the Pentagon for the purchase of three aircraft. Twenty-two percent fewer units of housing are being built this year than 25 years ago, despite a population 39 percent higher and a GNP 14 percent greater than in 1950.

We carried banners for universal quality health care, but national health insurance legislation is unattended and the average life expectancy for blacks remains over 7 years less than for white individuals. The maternal and infant death rate for blacks is nearly double that of whites, yet \$2.3 billion of our money went, not to erase the 1972 Federal health budget deficiency, but to cover the cost overruns on aircraft and tank production. Blacks die from specific diseases nearly twice as often as whites, while funds cut from training health personnel built the Navy another destroyer and destroyer escort.

We prayed for the elimination of hunger in this country, but were met with empty hands, while the funds which would achieve hunger's disappearance have fueled the C-5A airplane program. The poor are often forced to spend up to 50 percent of their meager income on food, while food stamp allotments shrink continuously and the prices of staples such as dried beans have tripled in a year.

We declared war on poverty, the basic social malaise and root of these other ills, and yet over 27 million Americans still live below the poverty line. The amount necessary to bring every poor American above this line remains unspent, while plans go forth for an equal expenditure on the B-1 bomber.

Data further illustrating this deplorable state of the Nation's people is plentiful but unneeded proof that Dr. King's goals remain beyond the horizon, and the

sacrifice of our people's general welfare to the national security continues in ever increasing magnitude. Worse, the progress made in the sixties is in danger of being eroded by our worsening economic crisis. Acknowledged advancement in income, housing, employment, and health care soon may be dissipated. Those most recently on the payrolls are inevitably the first to be laid off: Strained city budgets dictate cutbacks in public education, health services, housing assistance and other essential community services: And college students relying on scholarships face shrinking endowments and contributions to their universities.

Many who formerly marched for peace, integration, and voting rights now stand in the cold demanding jobs, and, as usual minorities comprise a large percentage of the current record number of unemployed. Further damaging setbacks are expected, since the administration has been proposing that we decelerate the very programs which are aimed at insuring an adequate standard of living and quality of life for all Americans.

By following the example of Coretta King, Jesse Jackson, Ralph Abernathy, and the many other compatriots of Dr. King who are fighting for his ideals, we must continue the battle to end oppression, deprivation and racism and give new life to the philosophy which is supposed to guide our Nation. Fortunately, there are men and women who are answering the fervent cry for a continuation of the kind of leadership stirred by the powerful dignity of Dr. King. Without a national devotion to the aims inspired by that leadership, we cannot bring an end to the problems of our society. The meaning that Dr. King's life has for each of us is that we should use our power not to create conditions of oppression that lead to violence, but conditions of hope that lead to peace. We cannot ignore the significance of that one magnificent life.

Ibsen once remarked:

I hold that man is in the right who is most clearly in league with the future.

And that man is Martin Luther King. We need a reaffirmation of our intent to continue his struggles, a day for all Americans to pause in honor of his life and contributions to mankind. We should pause, not only in respect, but also to evaluate our successes and failures in striving for the goals he set for us. To establish his birthday as a day of national recognition is an excellent way to make those assessments. However, we must not allow the designation of a national day of reverence to become the only way we continue with his plans. We must resolve to eliminate bitterness and hate from our struggles. He told us:

Hate is just as injurious to the hater as it is to the hated. Like an unchecked cancer, hate corrodes the personality. Hate is too great a burden to bear.

As elected Representatives of this Nation, I hope that we would indicate our support and esteem for Dr. King by designating him as the first black American to be honored with a public legal holiday observance. For the Congress to commemorate the birthday of Martin

Luther King would be a gesture commensurate with the respect which he commands throughout the world. Let us truly celebrate his strengthening of the humanitarian ideals which alone will insure the permanence of our society. Let us make real his vision—

That the dark clouds of racial prejudice will soon pass away and the deep fog of misunderstanding will be lifted from our fear-drenched communities, and in some not too distant tomorrow the radiant stars of love and brotherhood will shine over our great nation with all their scintillating beauty.

I here insert both the text of a WMAL radio editorial in support of this legislation, and a particularly appropriate essay by Nikki Giovanni appearing in the February 1974 issue of *Encore* magazine: [WMAL AM-FM-TV editorial, Jan. 15, 1975]

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., 1929-68

Today is the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was with us but 39 years. Yet in those 39 years he affected more lives than most presidents or potentates. But more than changing lives . . . Dr. King changed attitudes which had remained frozen for centuries.

Instead of fading with the years, the legacy of peace and brotherhood that was Martin Luther King, Jr. intensifies with the passage of time. This is indeed the sign of greatness.

Representative John Conyers of Michigan today presents a bill that would make January 15, the birthday of Dr. King, a national holiday. It is only fitting that this great man should be so honored.

WMAL Radio 63 backs Mr. Conyers' proposal and we urge Congress to give the bill its full support.

January 15, 1929 was an important day for all Americans. It should be a national holiday to be celebrated by all Americans for generations to come.

[From *Encore* magazine, February 1974]

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.: A DIFFERENT DRUMMER

Had the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. been a spacehip he would have been petted and pampered, studied and protected, as this nation is very much inclined toward the worship of mechanical devices. But mankind is the last frontier.

Had Martin Luther King Jr. been a diamond mine the very best engineers would have visited him to test and probe, concretely but gently, the worth of the gems within and the means for their extraction. But the spirit of man's soul is the precious essence we are seeking.

Had Martin Luther King Jr. been a medical scientist advocating vivisection, heart and head transplants, and the injection of live deadly virus into human subjects, this nation would have hailed him for his innovative thinking, awarding him grants and degrees. But a new vision of man's worth was his goal.

Martin Luther King Jr. was just a man. To be just a man—not a football player, not a used car salesman, not a movie star or a politician seeking deals to stay in office—to be un-White, not insensitive, and not dumb or unhelpful, made Martin Luther King, to many, an object of scorn.

The difference between the ages of one and ten is the difference between total parasitical dependence and the first glimmer of understanding that you are the only person inside your skin. The difference between ten and twenty is the difference between juvenile and adult, boy and man, innocence and responsibility.

A nation's growth cannot be judged by an individual's growth. Yet there are parallels.

In 1953 nothing but his private dream told Martin Luther King Jr. that he would become a bellwether for his people.

Many were sure that Thurgood Marshall would win the *Brown v. Topeka* case, but few were sure what that would mean—perhaps that some youngsters would have a chance to go to better schools. The decision came down from the Supreme Court 9 to 0. There were no dissenters. In our innocence we thought we had reached a pinnacle.

Then we discovered that we could not just bring our hopes, our dreams, and our innocence to America. Hopes without power are meaningless, dreams without aggressiveness are frustrating, innocence after four hundred years in the most technical society in the world is unacceptable, perhaps even itself a form of evil. Watching the world watching America, the Black giant began to stir.

Rosa Parks, an elderly, polite lady who worked as a seamstress, one evening on her way home said "No." No is the first word a baby learns that he discovers is a control. "No, I shall not move." A tyrant hates the word *no* more than any material, verbal, emotional, or financial situation he may have to deal with. *No* means there can be no deal. When a people say *no* they are not only feeling, they are thinking; this combination is always a big problem to tyrants. *No*. It is wrong that I move. Which means Yes, it is right that I sit. I will not move. Rosa Parks was arrested.

In 1955 the people wanted a leader. As in tribal times in long ago Africa, a voice was sought to take our demands to the King. Had we lived in different times we might have created priests to entreat the gods for us. Had we lived in a different country we might have sought the oracles to divine the meaning of the signs, or spiritualists to prepare the proper sacrifices. But because we lived in 1955 in America we sought a preacher who had enough book learning and soul to once again demand of the state: Let My People Go.

A leader was sought to petition the gods for strength and to beg the worldly powers for relief. King raised his voice for redemptive love, offering his body as perfect sacrifice. He was chosen.

It has been true of all presidential elections since Blacks were emancipated and to some degree enfranchised, that when Black people pick or reject a leader they are essentially correct. Leadership that is good for Blacks is *prima facie* good for the majority of the country, as has been proven from the Black people's love of Lincoln to the Black rejection of Nixon. Montgomery Blacks created a leader who, like his White counterparts of the age, was more than just another man; he was a personification of the soul of mankind. He was a symbol—and a cymbal—of a new time, a different drummer.

The nation embraced King either in love or in fear after the successful completion of the bus boycott. King moved his family back to Atlanta, where he had been born, and headed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The SCLC was father to the now defunct Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Martin Luther King Jr. presided over the last great testimonial of faith at the 1963 march on Washington. On the preceding day W. E. B. DuBois had died in Ghana. Ten years later King's faith was still unrequited, and the struggle had touched everyone, in several unexplained assassinations from John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy to Hale Boggs, the shootings of Stennis and Wallace, and the deaths of Nkrumah, Krushchev, Allende, Malcolm X, various witnesses, small people and large people—if they were in the way of the great streamroller, they were either mowed down or defoliated.

"I have a dream," King's voice resounded to over a quarter of a million people who

went to Washington to testify. "I have a dream this morning," he echoed. "Not yesterday or tomorrow, but right now." And why should King not dream? "I have a dream today that one day We Shall Overcome."

Did he dream that ten years after the march and five years after his death we as a people would have fallen so low? Did he die to affirm the right of our college students to flunk out of school because "it's so hard"? Did he dream that the Black crime rate against Blacks would almost triple in ten short years? That our jail population would be 80 percent of all people incarcerated—not for nonviolent or even violent militancy, but for mugging, robbing and raping our own people? It's difficult to think that Rap Brown went to jail, that we buried Malcolm X and Martin Luther King for the right—in New York City—of Black people to be murdered by Black people at the rate of 48 out of every 100,000 of population, while comparably, only 28 Spanish-speaking people murder each other, and only 6 Whites are killed by other Whites.

"I have been to the mountain top," King declared on the eve of his death. But too many of us haven't yet begun to rise from our self-deception and self-hatred. Ten years isn't a long time and five is half of that, but we as a people can no longer afford to indulge in our fantasies about our origins or our future. We would like to think we are the future; perhaps either way we shall be. The history of the past twenty years shows that we are a strong, courageous people willing to apply our minds, our bodies and our souls for our financial, political, and spiritual liberation. We have had men—real flesh and blood men—in our recent past who made "dedication" an active rather than a passive noun. We have a choice. Malcolm X and Martin Luther King knew that one individual who stands up to say *yes* or *no* can make a difference. That is why they stood.

The legacy of King is not necessarily non-violence or redemptive love, but it is the belief that if we act, and act positively and in good faith for the good of our people, we can change the direction of the sun to make it shine on us.

ANOTHER CAMP SEASON COMING

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, another camp season is approaching and once again millions of parents will be sending their children to camps which they usually know very little about. Often, their only information is that which is found in the brochures distributed by the camp operator. It is usually impractical for a parent to visit the camp beforehand and even when that is possible, an untrained eye cannot find the problems.

With very few exceptions, State laws relating to camp safety are grossly inadequate. Only 6 States have comprehensive youth camp safety legislation: California, Colorado, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Texas.

It is ironic that while we have legislation to protect our wildlife and animals used in research, we still have no laws to protect our children in summer camps.

We cannot let this injustice exist any longer. For that reason, I have again in-

roduced the Youth Camp Safety Act, now H.R. 46, which would set up minimum Federal standards to protect campers everywhere. Today, I am putting in the third bill, bringing the number of cosponsors to well over 60.

It is our duty to act now and protect our Nation's greatest resources, our children. We must pass this legislation, summer is growing close and we can wait no longer.

I was very pleased to read Bill Gold's column in the Washington Post today and would like to submit it for my colleague's consideration.

The text of the article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 21, 1975]

EVEN THE CONGRESS WEARIES OF DELAY

(By Bill Gold)

It sometimes appears that the United States Congress has an infinite capacity for procrastination.

As times change, need for new legislation arises. Public opinion takes form, and hardens. Legislation is introduced in response to constituent demands for action.

Then nothing happens.

There are delays built into the legislative process, and rightly so. Proposals for change may have an adverse effect on some citizens. Those who will be affected deserve a right to be heard before the Congress acts.

The trouble is that, in practice, those who oppose new legislation are heard, then heard again—and again and again. They block action for seemingly endless periods of time.

When the legislative proposals that are thus thwarted are progressive and clearly needed, long delays try the patience of those who believe in the democratic process. When it becomes clear that good legislation is being backed by an overwhelming majority and is being frustrated by a tiny minority with a pocketbook interest in the matter, endless delay becomes intolerable.

This is approximately the status of the Youth Camp Safety Act at this moment.

The need for such legislation was brought to the attention of the Congress many years ago. Some of the camps to which parents send their children are well run. Safety rules are carefully observed. Camp counselors are screened to make sure they have the maturity, training and judgment that qualifies them to oversee the activities of inquisitive youngsters. Swimming, boating, woodcraft and shooting are taught with due regard for the safety of the children.

Other camps are not so well run. Fireproofing costs money. Maintenance and replacement of equipment cost money. It is cheaper to cut corners than it is to give first priority to the safety of the children.

So it has come to pass over the years that many children have been injured and killed in youth camp "accidents." When an inexperienced 16-year-old "counselor" takes boys out into white water in a canoe and drowns them when the canoe upsets, that is regarded as an "accident." When a 15-year-old "counselor" takes boys out on the firing range and a camper is shot because of the careless handling of a weapon, that is also an "accident." When faulty electrical wiring causes a fire in which children lose their lives, we are told that "these things happen in private homes, too."

Those who have been urging the Congress to adopt youth camp safety legislation have advocated that standards of safety be set, and that the various states be encouraged to enact their own safety programs based on the federal standards.

Responsible operators of youth camps were quick to see that these proposals are fair, in the public interest, and in the long run in the interest, too, of those who operate youth camps. With federal and state governments alert to the problem and actively

working to safeguard young campers, more parents would feel safe in permitting their children to attend a camp.

So the Youth Camp Safety Act has been supported by the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, the American Camping Association, the National PTA, the National Safety Council, and a host of other respected organizations.

But it has gotten absolutely nowhere in the Congress.

Why? Because a few camp operators—those who feel safety standards would force them to change their present mode of operation—have contributed to the campaigns of a few congressmen who have thereafter taken pains to block youth camp safety legislation. It is as simple as that.

When the 94th Congress convened a few days ago, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) reintroduced the Youth Camp Safety Act. It was cosponsored by long-time supporters Rep. Marvin L. Esch (R-Mich.), Rep. Peter A. Peyser (R-N.Y.) and 47 other members of the House from both sides of the aisle.

A select subcommittee held hearings on the bill in the 90th Congress. More hearings were held in the 91st Congress. Opponents were heard again in the 92d Congress. And when calls for action were voiced in the 93d Congress, it was decided to hold more hearings.

But even the Congress eventually wearies of these exercises in futility. Subcommittee Chairman Daniels says:

"We do not intend to hold any more hearings on this bill. The need has been proved. We have a responsibility to protect our children, and I intend to have this legislation enacted before the camping season."

Is Rep. Daniels overstating the case? Judge for yourself. Among the 50 states, 22 have no regulations whatever relating to youth camp safety. If you want to, you can hire convicted sex offenders and drug addicts as counselors.

An HEW study made last year showed that 45 states have no regulations regarding camp personnel; 24 have no health regulations that apply to youth camps, nor any requirement for medical services—not even first aid. Transportation to and from camp is covered by legislation in only five states; 45 leave that area of activity wide open. Camp operators can hire drivers convicted of reckless or drunken driving if they want to.

Yes, the need exists, and parents have been waiting so long for this simple legislation that pressure for action is building up. My guess is that there is a good chance the House will pass the bill, and that the Senate may even bestir itself and pass a bill. But parents should not be misled by developments of this kind.

The real test will come when the two bills go to "conference." At that point, a quiet knife in the ribs can—and often does—kill legislation.

All the great statesmen who voted "aye" can tell their constituents they did their best. But the fact will remain that the Congress has failed in its responsibility to safeguard the interests of the people.

This time around let's zero in on the foot-draggers and make sure we know whose interests they're representing—and why.

FORD INTRODUCES LEGISLATION

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to give locally elected school board officials a voice on the Advisory Commission for Intergovernmental Affairs—ACIR. Once