

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 95th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 123—PART 3

JANUARY 31, 1977 TO FEBRUARY 7, 1977

(PAGES 2633 TO 3884)

the court on an issue affecting science; the most eminent educator cannot appear on a school issue; the most knowledgeable industrialist cannot appear on an issue of vital concern to the business community; the most prominent clergyman cannot appear on a moral or religious issue of vast implications. In one sense, then, one profession—the legal—is governing all of us through judicial rule.

Is there any hope for relief from what Professor Kurland calls "legislation without representation"?

He sees some signs that the present Supreme Court is moving away from judicial activism. But lower federal courts are still plunging ahead in that field, and the Supreme Court seems reluctant to rein in the lower tribunals, he says.

Kurland goes into more detail about judicial law-making than can be dealt with in this space—discussing, for example, the rule excluding evidence of guilt in a criminal case because of misbehavior of police. We would like to see a copy of the Kurland article put into the hands of every federal judge in the United States. But perhaps the best hope for reform lies with the other two branches of government which must somehow reassert their right to be co-equal with the judiciary in carrying out the Founding Fathers' plans for the governing of this democracy.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 2

At the request of Mr. MUSKIE, the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CASE), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. METZENBAUM), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. PEARSON), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL), and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. WALLOP) were added as cosponsors to S. 2, a bill to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs at least every 5 years, to provide for review of Government programs every 5 years, and for other purposes.

S. 17

At the request of Mr. MCINTYRE, the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 17, the Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 1977.

S. 19

At the request of Mr. MCINTYRE, the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 19, the Fair Marketing of Petroleum Products Act.

S. 21

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. SCHMITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 21, a bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

S. 25

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) were added as cosponsors of S. 25 a bill to amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, and for other purposes.

S. 47

At the request of Mr. STAFFORD, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 47,

a bill to amend title XVIII and title XIX of the Social Security Act to include community mental health centers among the entities which may be qualified providers of services for medicare purposes, to require each State having an approved medicaid plan to provide community mental health center services under such plan, and for other purposes.

S. 82

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. SCHMITT) were added as a cosponsor of S. 82, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code.

S. 87

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 87, a bill to amend the Social Security Act.

S. 173

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ABOUREZK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 173, a bill to establish the birthplace of Susan B. Anthony in Adams, Mass., as a national historic site, and for other purposes.

S. 174

At the request of Mr. CLARK, the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. ANDERSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 174, a bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to halt the importation of Rhodesian chrome.

S. 211

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. MCINTYRE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 211, relating to nonprofit health maintenance organizations.

S. 237

At the request of Mr. BARTLETT, the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 237, a bill to amend the headnote to the tariff schedules of the United States.

S. 239

At the request of Mr. BARTLETT, the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 239, a bill to amend Public Law 88-482.

S. 244

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 244, a bill to authorize the construction and maintenance of the General Draza Mihailovich Monument in Washington, D.C.

S. 247

At his own request, the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. HANSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 247, a bill recognizing the Women's Air Force Service Pilots for services to their country in World War II.

S. 268

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HASKELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 268, a bill to create within the Department of Agriculture an office, specifically charged with the responsibility of assessing the fuel and energy needs of rural residents as

such needs pertain to home heating and cooling, transportation, agricultural production, electrical generating, conservation, and research and development.

S. 308

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the Senator from Iowa (Mr. CLARK) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. RIEGLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 308, a bill to rescind certain budget authority for the CVN nuclear attack aircraft carrier program as recommended in the message of the President of January 17, 1977, transmitted to the Congress pursuant to section 1012 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

S. 364

At the request of Mr. HART, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 364, a bill to provide for judicial review of administrative determinations made by the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 383

At his own request, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 383, to provide for financial disclosure by Federal officers and employees.

S. 394

At the request of Mr. CULVER, the Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 394, a bill entitled the Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Act of 1977.

S. 467

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 467, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 with respect to benefits payable to certain individuals who on December 31, 1974 had at least 10 years of railroad service and also were fully insured under the Social Security Act.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Mr. BROOKE, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. ANDERSON), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. CHILES) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 9, a joint resolution designating January 15 of each year as "Martin Luther King Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 11

At the request of Mr. STONE, the Senator from Michigan (Mr. RIEGLE) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 11, a joint resolution providing for a National Leadership Conference on Energy Policy to be held during 1977.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 14

At the request of Mr. GARN, the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 14, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the protection of unborn children and other persons.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 15

At the request of Mr. GARN, the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 15, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of

would have been enraged at such language against other individuals, I am equally enraged at Dixon's epithets against Ralph Nader.

Ralph Nader is an exceptionally gifted and able individual. But even if he were not, a simple apology from Dixon is not adequate. The reason it is not adequate is that it will not substitute for a judicial temperament and restrained disposition required of someone who sits in a quasi-judicial regulatory position.

I do not expect the millennium when all of us will be devoid of racial and religious prejudice—if indeed that can ever be expected. But we must demand, notwithstanding personal prejudices of an individual, that upon assuming a public office he or she must cast them aside when acting in such capacity. Clearly, Federal Trade Commissioner Paul Dixon is not capable of doing so.

Hopefully Commissioner Dixon will resign forthwith or President Carter will remove him for cause. In either eventuality, the Congress would not have to undertake these proceedings.

EMERGENCY GAS ACT

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

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I will vote for the Emergency Gas Act today, but I want everyone to be sure we all understand that this will not lead to more exploration and production. All it really does is share the shortage—by rationing. That is necessary in February 1977 because in February 1976—a year ago—Congress refused to deregulate natural gas and encourage more production. Republicans and a few conservative Democrats supported deregulation then, but the majority of Democrats voted more than 2 to 1 against it. Their only energy policy has been to wish for a mild winter. That has not worked—and I think its time to hold their feet to the fire—what little fire there is.

Three Carolina Democrats voted against deregulation—as did two Democratic Senators—from our two States hit especially hard even in that mild winter. The vote was so close in the House that if two of the three had switched, deregulation would have passed and the shortage would not have been nearly so severe this winter.

That is bygone, but now is the time to put pressure on these and other Representatives to get their commitment to vote for deregulation when it comes up later in this year.

That is why I find so disappointing the weak resolution just passed by the North Carolina State Legislature. They call on Congress to just approve the emergency bill—so North Carolina can get gas away from customers in other States.

That is easy, to let everybody bear the same shortage; but what about the need to deregulate so that, next year and the year after, there would not be such a shortage? Now is the time for real leadership, from Governor Hunt and the State legislature who continue to be timid about this matter, and from all our leaders; but most especially from the

divided Congress, which has dawdled far too long.

Unless we get more gas in the pipe there are going to be more jobs down the tube next year.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY HONORING DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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

Mr. TRIBLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the Honorable JOHN CONYERS and many other Congressmen and Senators alike in calling for January 15, to be designated a national holiday honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Saturday, January 15, marked the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. King, "the Apostle of Peace," devoted his life to God. He saw his mission as helping America fulfill the American Dream.

Dr. King was a man who stood unshaken by yesterday and unafraid of tomorrow. When asked if he was afraid of being killed, Dr. King replied:

I'm not concerned with dying now for I've been to the mountain top.

He proved to be instrumental in marking momentous change in our society. Dr. King is often remembered as one who championed the civil rights of blacks. More importantly, he championed the human rights of all men. He believed that America would provide the mechanisms to guarantee liberty, justice, and freedom for all men, regardless of race, creed, or color.

He was noted for his mission of peace by being named the 1974 recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. Dr. King taught America and the world that an impact and change could be made in society without resorting to violence. He dreamed all children and men would one day walk hand-in-hand brothers and sisters.

Dr. King's life ended tragically with the firing of a gun. Counterposed to Dr. King's dedication to peace in life was his death in violence.

We must not let the death of Dr. King mark the end of his memory. We must insure recognition of his life throughout our time as well as those to come.

In the years to come, filled with days of uncertainty, let us make January 15 a day of peace and solace to America and the world in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

GAS CRISIS COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, in view of some of the remarks that have been made today, I think I should point out that had my substitute been enacted into law last year we would not be in this mess now, because it would have done away with this artificial distinction between the intrastate and interstate gas. That is primarily what we are trying to do on a temporary basis. Under that pro-

posal there would have been a formula for doing it in an orderly way and we would not have to have this bill up here today.

FREE SEEDS TO AMERICAN GARDENERS

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the Members of the House that I have today filed my bill for the Department of Agriculture to distribute free seeds among the American people in this Nation. There are too many Members of this House who have taken this legislation very lightly, but if they look at what is happening down in the State of Florida they can find out that tomatoes this year might go up to a dollar or a dollar and a half a pound. And they will realize the seriousness of this legislation.

The U.S. Government up until the days of Calvin Coolidge distributed free seeds around this Nation for the production of home gardens. We have people in this country suffering from malnutrition, from hunger, and yet we refuse to spend \$6 million a year for the distribution of garden seeds. Here we are trying to save \$6 million on garden seeds and the gardeners in Florida are telling us that tomatoes are going up to a dollar or a dollar and a half a pound.

In other words, the average family today will be paying \$1.50 for three tomatoes. Mr. Speaker, I think it is about time that the Department of Agriculture and this Congress recognize the problem of hunger, not only in this Nation but throughout the world, and start taking the steps that our forefathers took years ago when they developed home gardens. They developed small farms and they had some input into the production of food in this Nation. Let us start to do something constructive by helping people to help themselves. For a small investment the returns are great.

WE HAVE BEEN HAD RE THE NATURAL GAS CRISIS

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

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, we have been had.

I am going to support the emergency gas legislation before us today, but as a member of the Oversight Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I have become painfully aware that a great deal of gas has been shut in by gas companies and a great many gas fields which are known to exist and have not been explored, awaiting a hoped for decontrol and resulting higher prices.

An artificial shortage has been created which has put us in a perilous position and exposed us unnecessarily to the conditions we have today. I hope that we will take action in order to see that it does not happen again.

Certainly, we need relief from the

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWN of Michigan:

H.R. 2955. A bill to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to provide supplementary community development block grant assistance to communities with high unemployment due to adverse national economic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H.R. 2956. A bill making supplemental appropriations for grants to improve museum services under the Museum Services Act, for payments to local governments based upon the amount of certain public lands within the boundaries of such locality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 2957. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain agricultural aircraft from the aircraft use tax, to provide for the refund of the gasoline tax to the agricultural aircraft operator, and other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 2958. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the penalties imposed for using a firearm to commit a felony or carrying a firearm unlawfully during the commission of a felony; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 2959. A bill to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. BOGGS (for herself and Mr. BUTLER):

H.R. 2960. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to erect a memorial in honor of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence in Constitution Gardens in the District of Columbia; jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BOWEN (for himself and Mr. MONTGOMERY):

H.R. 2961. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain agricultural aircraft from the aircraft use tax, to provide for the refund of the gasoline tax to the agricultural aircraft operator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PHILLIP BURTON:

H.R. 2962. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit more persons to immigrate from colonies of foreign states; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREAUX:

H.R. 2963. A bill to repeal the earnings limitation of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2964. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H.R. 2965. A bill to regulate commerce by establishing national goals for the effective, fair, inexpensive, and expeditious resolution of controversies involving consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROYHILL (for himself, Mr. Brown of Ohio, and Mr. KRUEGER):

H.R. 2966. A bill to assure the availability of adequate supplies of natural gas at rea-

sonable prices for consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER:

H.R. 2967. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to provide that elections of officers of intermediate bodies of labor organizations may be by officers representative of the members in good standing only if any officer representative of less than 50 members is entitled to 1 vote and any officer representative of more than 50 members is entitled to 1 additional vote for every additional 50 members; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2968. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to provide that local labor organizations may not be consolidated unless such consolidation has been approved by majority vote of the members of each local labor organization to be consolidated; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. PATTISON of New York, and Mr. ROE):

H.R. 2969. 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. COHEN:

H.R. 2970. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act in order to improve the efficiency and flexibility of the financial system of the United States by permitting Federal credit unions to operate more efficiently and to better serve the family financial needs of their members; by reorganizing the Nation Credit Union Administration; by establishing a Central Liquidity Fund for Federal and State credit unions; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H.R. 2971. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLOVIN, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. BRODHEAD, Ms. BURKE of California, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Ms. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. CORNWELL, Mr. COTTER, and Mr. DELLUMS):

H.R. 2972. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FAUNTROY, Ms. FENWICK, Mr. FISH, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HAWKINS, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JENRETTE, and Ms. JORDAN):

H.R. 2973. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Ms. KEYS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KOSTMAYER,

Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. McKINNEY, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. METCALFE, Ms. MEYNER, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. NIX, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. NEAL, Mr. OTTINGER, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 2974. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. STEERS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. TRIBLE, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEAVER, and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 2975. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. YATES, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 2976. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CORNWELL:

H.R. 2977. A bill to provide for the exclusion of industrially funded personnel in computing the total number of civilian personnel authorized by law for the Department of Defense in any fiscal year; to the Committee on Armed Forces.

H.R. 2978. A bill to amend Title VII of the Social Security Act to require that social security and SSI benefit checks be mailed in time for delivery prior to the regularly scheduled delivery day whenever that day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORNELL (for himself, Mr.

BAUCUS, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. TSONGAS, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. SIMON, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. CARR):

H.R. 2979. A bill to provide public financing of primary and general elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 2980. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for tuition expenses incurred in providing nonprofit elementary and secondary education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT (for himself and Mr. ERLENBORN):

H.R. 2981. A bill to amend the Walsh-Healey Act to exempt transportation employees of private carriers of property by motor vehicle from the provisions of such act relating to maximum and overtime hours of labor; jointly to the Committees on Education and Labor, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRINAN:

H.R. 2982. A bill to suspend for a 2-year period the duty on synthetic tantalum/columbium concentrates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 2983. A bill to amend chapter 49 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit union organization in the Armed Forces, and

with the aid of the legislation I am sponsoring today, credit unions could be even more responsive to the needs of their members.

One of the most important provisions of the bill would allow credit unions to offer long-term home mortgage loans. This power should help stimulate the depressed housing industry as well as providing an additional source of mortgage funds for individuals wanting to purchase or build homes. Under the provisions of Maine's banking code, State-chartered credit unions are already permitted to offer home mortgage loans. Federal legislation is needed to extend the same powers to federally chartered credit unions.

In addition, Federal credit unions would be permitted to make conventional mobile home and home improvement loans with a maturity of 15 years. The present maximum maturity for all loans is only 10 years.

These two proposals—the long-term residential mortgages and the extension of the maturity limit to 15 years for home improvement and mobile home loans—would better enable credit unions to meet the housing needs of their members.

The legislation also establishes a National Central Liquidity Fund under the control of the National Credit Union Administration. This fund would assist insured credit unions in meeting a temporary high demand for cash. In times of severe credit restraint, a credit union may face an emergency and be unable to acquire short-term funds from the banking system. Emergency situations, such as a plant closing or a massive lay-off, could cause extraordinary savings withdrawals from credit unions. In this case, the liquidity fund would meet the need for capital, if the local traditional money source could not supply needed funds at reasonable rates.

Another provision of the bill would permit credit unions to offer personal checking accounts to their members. This provision was included in the Senate version of the Financial Reform Act, on which the House did not complete action in the 94th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, most of the powers of credit unions are unchanged from 42 years ago, when the Federal Credit Union Act was passed. We need to update and expand the services which credit unions may offer in light of the countless changes in society and in our financial system. The legislation which I am introducing today would provide credit unions with the financial tools to serve their members in the years ahead.

THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
NATIONAL HOLIDAY BILL

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 2, 1977

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on January 15, we commemorated the 48th anniversary of the birth of Rev. Martin

Luther King, Jr., and I am again introducing legislation to declare his birthday a legal public holiday. Nearly 9 years have passed since his tragic assassination in Memphis. Each year subsequently, I have introduced this bill in Congress and I am pleased to be joined this session by 102 of my colleagues from both side of the aisle. Eleven States, as well as most of the major cities across the country, already have set aside his birthday as a time of formal observance.

At this point in our Nation's history, Martin Luther King's life and work continue to exemplify in the most powerful way the striving of Americans for equality and justice, peace in the world, and reconciliation at home. Even after his death, respect continues to grow for his unshakable faith in people, his indomitable courage, and his magnificent ideals. To make Dr. King's birthday a national holiday would not only be a way to commemorate his life and to foster understanding among all members of society, but also it would enable citizens to reflect upon, and rededicate themselves to, what surely must be our overriding purposes as a nation.

It is my strong hope that this year we will finally enact this tribute to one of the greatest Americans of this century and thereby establish the first national holiday honoring a black American.

OSHA REAPS LITTLE PRAISE FROM NATION'S FARMERS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1977

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Richard Orr, rural affairs editor of the Chicago Tribune, is most knowledgeable in matters relating to the agricultural sectors of our country.

In his column of January 31, he analyzes the adverse affects of OSHA regulations on the Nation's farmers. His article follows:

OSHA REAPS LITTLE PRAISE FROM NATION'S FARMERS

(By Richard Orr)

Farmers across the nation last summer guffawed derisively at a pamphlet, "Safety With Beef Cattle," issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

"When floors are wet and slippery with manure, you can have a bad fall," the pamphlet advised cattlemen. "You could trip over junk or trash."

As if that weren't sufficient warning of the obvious, OSHA went on to say "hazards are one of the main causes of accidents," adding, "You can make your work area safe by finding hazards and removing them."

Sen. Carl Curtis (R., Neb.), a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, thought such advice was "so incredibly arrogant and insulting that it nearly leaves me speechless." Rep. Thomas Hagedorn (R., Mich.), a member of the House Agriculture Committee, said the pamphlet must have been written "for a New Yorker about to visit a farm for the first time."

Hagedorn said 155,000 copies each of the "Beef Cattle" and 27 other OSHA pamphlets dealing with farm safety were printed at a

cost of \$347,000, and that the government paid Purdue University specialists \$119,500 for developing the material.

This is the only laugh farmers have had from OSHA, the Department of Labor agency which has become an increasingly dirty word in rural areas since it started in 1971. While the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ranks a close second in farmers' lack of esteem, OSHA has created the most dismay of the federal agencies attempting to regulate agriculture.

Farm leaders assert that farmers are not opposed to improving safety and health standards. However, they consider many of the OSHA proposals and regulations unreasonable, arbitrary, unnecessarily costly, and devised by bureaucrats unfamiliar with farming.

"How much cost do you think we've added to the price of a tractor with OSHA?" former Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz once asked. "About \$1,000, I'd say."

Apparently he was referring to OSHA regulations requiring tractors to be equipped with roll bars or roll-over protective cabs and seat belts.

OSHA created a furor last year over a proposal interpreted to require toilets and drinking fountains in corn and wheat fields. The proposal, apparently based on California fruit and vegetable growing conditions, spelled out detailed requirements for inside locks, toilet paper holders, water quality, signs for the basins, how the water should flow from the drinking fountains, and water temperature.

Rep. Daniel Flood (D., Pa.) said the proposal would require any farm with five or more employees to have a toilet within 5 minutes walking distance, regardless of whether an employee was riding a tractor, which would mean nine toilets per square mile on larger Kansas wheat farms.

Rep. Marvin Esch (R., Mich.) once pointed out that OSHA required 64 pages in the Federal Register to define and outline regulations pertaining to construction, use, and safety of a simple ladder.

The American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF), which wants Congress to repeal the law authorizing OSHA, is still boiling over so-called emergency pesticide safety regulations the agency promulgated in 1973. The federation and other organizations went to court to show there was no emergency and that even if there were, the proposed regulations would have been impracticable.

One of the proposed regulations, for example, specified that workers entering a field within two days after it had been sprayed with a pesticide would be required to wear impermeable clothing, face masks, gloves, and boots. Even workers who wanted more protection against pesticide contamination protested they wouldn't wear such clothing in the 100-degree-plus heat in which they often work.

The proposed regulation also required farmers to pay for washing such clothing or to construct their own washing facilities of a prescribed design. To comply with the latter requirement, some Wisconsin farmers would have had to apply for zoning law changes.

The AFBF spent \$10,000 to fight the case. The court returned \$94.56 for costs of printing the brief and the fling fee.

"The thing that burns up farmers most is the duplication of regulations and laws between state and federal governments, and even within the federal government," said C. David Mayfield, an AFBF attorney.

For example, OSHA regulations for temporary housing for migrant workers spell out detailed requirements for such things as size and construction of buildings, window screens, lighting, cooking equipment, beds to be a specified number of inches from the floor and a specified number of feet apart,