The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O gracious God, we remember with respect and appreciation Your servant, Gillis Long, and may the presence and hope and strength of Your spirit be with his family whose joy has been turned to mourning. We express our gratitude for his dedication to the work of this assembly, for his concern for the men and women he represented, and for his responsibility to the needs of our Nation. May his spirit of service to others continue to inspire us to use our talents and vocations in ways that glorify You, O God, and are a blessing to people everywhere. May Your peace, that passes all human understanding, be with his family and those he loved. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule 1, the Journal stands approved.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Are there any Members of the Congress who have not been sworn in as yet?

Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 29) on the death of the Honorable Gillis W. Long, a Representative from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Honorable Gillis W. Long, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 29

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Gillis W. Long, a Representative from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That a committee of such Members of the House as the Speaker may designate, together with such Members of the Senate as may join, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Speaker recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Breaux).

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. Speaker, I would only take this time to say that there will be a special order in the House on Wednesday next, which is January 30, for those Members who wish to make remarks to be included in the Record on Gillis Long.

The second note would be that I think most Members have received a "Dear Colleague" letter in their offices to the effect that the funeral is Thursday in Louisiana, with a plane here. But in this country, the practice of routinely mixing antibiotics in animal feeds is quite common. Each year, some 15 million pounds of the penicillin and tetracyclines approved for human use are added to animal feed. That's nearly half of the antibiotics produced annually in the United States. The Food and Drug Administration estimates that 80 percent of swine, 60 percent of cattle, and 30 percent of the chickens raised in the United States are fed subtherapeutic doses of antibiotics in their feed.

Several European Common Market countries, alarmed by the declining effectiveness of lifesaving antibiotics, have banned such widespread use for a decade. The Food and Drug Administration in 1977 proposed a similar ban here. But in this country, the practice has continued, largely because many Members of Congress were unconvinced by available scientific studies. Now I believe, the proof, the "smoking gun," is here. And it points to the need for swift action, before the value of antibiotics is eroded further.

The Center for Disease Control, in a study published last September in the New England Journal of Medicine, traced a salmonella outbreak in Minnesota and three other Midwestern States back to its original source, a cattle feedlot in South Dakota. In that feedlot, cows were fed subtherapeutic doses of antibiotics in their feed. The CDC researchers concluded that anti-
biotic-resistant bacteria survived in the beef, which became hamburger on the tables of 18 unsuspecting midwesterners. All of them got sick. Six were hospitalized, and in each case, treatment with antibiotics, the first drug of choice, were ineffective. One patient who became infected died.

The case illustrates the frightening scenario which scientists have long suspected—that we are creating in our livestock, herds breeding grounds for bacteria which we are not equipped to defend against. Our front-line defense against infections have for the past three decades been the antibiotics, especially the penicillins and tetracyclines. Now, however, their effectiveness is diminishing at a rate which alarms scientists. Doctors are now forced from using their drug of choice to second or third choices, all less effective, and all prone to a greater number of side effects.

It is foolish to speed the decline of the effectiveness of human antibiotics by burning them into the feed. The livestock and chemical industries say the antibiotics are vital to keep their herds healthy and to promote growth. This, they argue, produces less expensive meat on the tables. This may well be partially true. But the antibiotics must be saved for the infinitely higher purpose of saving human lives.

The Food and Drug Administration has been petitioned by the Natural Resources Defense Council to implement a ban on antibiotics in livestock feeds. The council’s petition was signed by over 300 leading medical scientists, physicians, biologists, and veterinarians. It is time—past time—for Congress to act. We cannot wait for more and more studies. The antibiotic-resistant bacteria multiply by the minute. The effectiveness of antibiotics for human treatment diminishes by the day. By failing to act, we are turning our backs on the most effective disease-fighting weapons ever discovered.

THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN W. BYRNES

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the death, on January 12, of our former colleague, the Honorable John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin.

John Byrnes served the Eighth Congressional District of Wisconsin with great distinction from 1945 until he retired in 1973. He served on the Committee on Ways and Means for 26 years, many of those years as the ranking minority member. There is no trade, tax, or Social Security legislation during that period which does not bear his stamp. He was also chairman of the Republican Policy Committee for three terms and for many years was the chairman of the Wisconsin House delegation.

A mere recitation of John Byrnes’ biography is not enough to do him justice. Congressman Byrnes achieved a degree of national prominence unique in Wisconsin political history. He did so because of his keen intellect, his outstanding leadership and his unfailing commitment to deeply held principles. He was, above all else, an effective Congressman, a true representative of the people.

At this time I want to express my sympathy to Congressman Byrnes’ wife, Barbara, his six children, and the rest of his family. They—and we—have all suffered a great loss.

CONGRESSMEN SWIFT AND THOMAS OF CALIFORNIA COMMENDED FOR WORK ON ELECTIONS TASK FORCE

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend two outstanding members of the Committee on House Administration for their excellent work on elections. The two are the chairman and ranking Republican, respectively, on what has been our elections task force, Al Swift and Bill Thomas.

Just last week, they achieved a significant agreement with the networks in the work they have been doing for the last 4 years on the subject of early projections of election returns. ABC, CBS, and NBC have agreed—as CNN and Westinghouse Broadcasting already had—that they will not use the data from their exit polls to suggest who has won an election before all polls in a State have closed. This is a major step forward in the effort to ensure that all citizens have an opportunity to vote, and to know that their votes count.

As chairman of the Committee on House Administration, I applaud Mr. Swift and Mr. Thomas’ continuing diligence and hard work, and their persistence in following through on the difficult issues that arise in the area of elections.

Finally, I appreciate their obvious concern, and the attention they have devoted to protecting the integrity of the electoral process in this country, which is an especially important part of the duties with which our committee is charged.

I would like them to know that their chairman, and their colleagues, appreciate the work that they do.

THE BOBS HILL GANG IS 74 YEARS OLD

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

Mr. O’BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, the City Council of Aurora, IL, has declared February 4 as “Public Scout Troop 3 Day” in that city, in honor of its Boy Scout troop, the second oldest such troop in the United States. While Scouting celebrates its 75th anniversary in 1985, troop 3 celebrates its 74th.

Troop 3 was founded in 1911 by Aurora Beacon-News reporter Charles Pierce Burton, who was also an author of a series of boys’ adventure books. The troop’s nickname, “The Bobs Hill Gang” is drawn from the title of one of Burton’s works.

The highest decoration awarded by the Two Rivers Council of the Boy Scouts of America, of which the Aurora troop is part, is also named in honor of Burton.

The historic troop has been sponsored since its inception by the New England Congregational Church in Aurora. Since its founding, the troop has produced 150 Eagle Scouts.

I take pride in this opportunity to recognize the heritage and history of Aurora’s troop 3 before this Congress.

I encourage the troop’s current 22 members, led by Scoutmaster Mark Vogelgesang, to carry on in the traditions and skills of past troop 3 Scouts whose mantle they now carry.

NEW PENALTY FOR NONPARENTAL KIDNAPING

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

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be allowed to extend their remarks on the subject matter of the introduction of this legislation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. McCAIN] and I are introducing legislation to penalize with a mandatory life sentence without parole any nonparent who kidnaps a minor. In addition, if a minor is murdered during a kidnapping, this legislation allows the courts the option to impose the death penalty.

This legislation addresses a serious problem that faces our Nation today. Thousands of children annually disappear from their homes without a
The numbers of children that have vanished by abduction, assault, foul play, and murder are on the rise. The problem was brought to light by concerned groups such as the Adam Walsh Resource Center in Fort Lauderdale, FL. The time has come to track missing and abused children. Still, our children continue to be harmed. The latest statistics show that an estimated 60 percent of missing children are sexually abused, physically exploited, and psychologically damaged through abduction and kidnapping.

I hope my colleagues will support this needed legislation.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. Speaker, on January 14, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children announced a statewide campaign for statutory reform to better protect our children. As legislators it is our duty to translate the horror about crimes against children into careful consideration of statutory reforms that will better serve to protect our children. At this time, I think it is most appropriate to introduce Federal legislation that I believe will further protect our children from those who abduct, exploit, and even murder them.

Congressman Larry Smith and I have joined together in the introduction of legislation that amends section 1201 of title 18 of the United States Code, to provide for a mandatory life sentence without parole for any nonparent, who kidnaps a minor. If a homicide results from a kidnapping, this legislation then provides for a mandatory life sentence or the death penalty depending on the court's determination.

There is no need to protect those who would steal our children from us. It is time to deal with this activity in a manner which fits its heinous nature. The answer is to remove these individuals from society on a permanent basis, so that no other children will be lost to them. I do not feel it is too harsh to say that one who kidnaps a child has forfeited his right to freedom. If we will not stand up for our children, who will?

The common good of our country demands that we take a strong stand on the problem of violence against our children. Inductive legislation is one step we as lawmakers can take. Support for this legislation shows that we have the courage to fight the battle to protect our children. I ask for your support.

A TRIBUTE TO A YOUNG PENNSYLVANIA HEROINE

Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, recently a rather big-for-his-age seventh grade boy was eating his lunch in the cafeteria of the Hershey Middle School in my district when all of a sudden he began choking. He had a bone stuck in his throat. Nothing was helpful to the boy until a young seventh grade girl just half his size went behind him and executed the Heimlich maneuver in a perfect fashion, thus saving the life of this young boy.

This is a perfect example of the type of youngsters we see today who are more resourceful than we were when we were in that same category of student. We wish to have the name of this brave young girl. Jamie Rogers, remembered. She took no credit for what she did; she just returned back to her table and began to finish her lunch.

Mr. Speaker, we want to recognize Jamie Rogers of Hershey, PA, for calmly executing the life-saving venture called the Heimlich maneuver, and we together as the House of Representatives issue our joint congratulations to this young girl.

RIGHTFUL OWNERS OF VALUABLE ART OBJECTS FROM WORLD WAR II STILL DENIED POSSESSION

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, following World War II the Government of Austria received in trust from the victorious Allies a large number of valuable artworks which the Nazis had seized from the Jews of Europe before they were sent to death camps. The Austrian Government was charged as trustee with holding and delivering the confiscated artworks to their rightful owners.

There is reason to believe, Mr. Speaker, that that mandate has never been properly discharged. The Government of Austria has never given adequate notice and opportunity to the owners who were entrusted to the heirs of those who did not live to claim their property. Now the Government of Austria proposes to hold an auction of the works of art and to dispose of the proceeds.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge and request the Government of Austria to carry out the mandate and the trust with which it received those works of art and to provide an appropriate method of making sure that the owners or their heirs are given an opportunity to claim them.

RECOUNT IN DISPUTED INDIANA SEAT NEARS COMPLETION

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

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, when this House convened, the House by a party line vote refused to seat the certified winner in District 8 of Indiana and instead declared the seat vacant. Since that vote the recount procedure has been in process. That procedure is likely to be completed today, although it may be delayed if one judge or another wants the vote explained or perhaps attempted again.

At this time it looks as though the certified winner, candidate McIntyre, will have expanded his margin and will prove through the recount that he is the rightful winner. When that recount is completed, there will be an attempt to have the House seat Mr. McIntyre to his rightful seat.

Mr. Speaker, I hope at that time the House will be able to rectify the error that was made when it refused to seat him in the first place.

NATIONAL INDIGENT WOMEN'S ABORTION TRUST FUND

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

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to restore, voluntarily, abortion funding to those women previously eligible under Medicaid. My bill would ensure that poor women have equal access to complete pregnancy-related medical assistance.

My bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to establish a national indigent women's abortion trust fund. It would be funded voluntarily by taxpayers through a checkoff system that allows the taxpayer to designate $1 of his or her income tax payment to be paid into the trust fund.

The amounts in the trust fund would then be available to pay the Federal share of the cost of medical services related to abortions which is presently unavailable to poor women in need of such assistance.

The bill is patterned after a bill that was introduced in the Colorado State Senate and passed its senate finance committee.

My bill is not a substitution for the Reproductive Health Equity Act, which repeals all current restrictions on the use of Federal funds for abortions. In fact, I am a cosponsor of that bill.

The national indigent women's abortion fund is a stopgap measure that we need to help those victims of rape and incest, who are not covered under the Medicaid abortion language. It's a
measure we need to provide complete medical assistance to Medicaid-eligible women who are especially susceptible to the health risks, nutritional deficiencies, or limited access to health services that contribute to a substantially higher incidence of problem pregnancies and the need for abortion services.

Today marks the 12th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision Roe versus Wade which established that a woman's right to privacy included choosing whether or not to carry a pregnancy to term. My legislation will allow poor women to use that right through the use of funds voluntarily designated by taxpayers for that purpose.

ECONOMIC COLLAPSE FEARED IN AGRICULTURAL HEARTLAND

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

Mr. BEDELL. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from spending 2 weeks in the Middle West, and I know how the people of Florida look at that and say "Warm we are while you are freezing." Those people who think what is happening today is simply a restructuring of our agricultural system do not realize what is occurring. When I had meetings of an hour and a half apiece with my farmers, business people, and others, and I rise today to try to tell this Nation the problem that exists out there in the heartland of America.

We face an actual economic collapse. Those people who think what is happening today is simply a restructuring of our agricultural system do not realize what is occurring. When I had votes among our people who were in attendance at those meetings as to how many people thought we were going to have an actual collapse within 16 months, there were no hands that came up feeling that that was not likely to happen. I would like to tell the people of this Nation that they think this is a problem of a few farmers going broke, they do not know what the situation is. If we have that collapse through the heartland of America, it is going to be the problems in the heartland that affect us.

We recently had a cold snap hit the Middle West, and I know how the people of Florida look at that and say "How warm we are while you are cold." Let me say that if this hits, it will not be just the heartland; we are all going to be seriously affected by it.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the administration will start to realize the magnitude of this problem.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY GAINS PROMINENCE IN FOOTBALL AND MISS AMERICA PAGEANT

(Mr. NIELSON of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NIELSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, this is impromptu because I feel I would not like to take too much bragging rights. However, I would like to point out that the Third District of Utah, and that I was a faculty member of Brigham Young University, which just recently has been voted the No. 1 college football team by most of the rankings. I also represent that same school which produced Miss America, Sharlene Wells.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite the Members of this House to come to a reception in room 538 of the Senate Dirksen Building from 12 to 2:30 today to meet Miss Wells in person.

TREASURY SECRETARY'S TAX PLAN IS ANTIPRODUCTION AND ANTI-ECONOMIC GROWTH

(Mr. WATKINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge the President to repudiate his Treasury Secretary's tax plan because it is antieconomic growth and antidomestic production. It would lead to further deterioration of domestic production in the agriculture, energy, construction and manufacturing sectors because it would devastate capital formation, thereby crippling these capital-intensive industries.

While striking at our domestic production of energy and manufactured goods, the Regan tax plan would be good for cheap imported consumer goods and for the gigantic multinational corporations that are despots of a one-world economy. Their production is concentrated in foreign countries often utilizing slave labor and foreign government subsidies which allow them to flood the shorelines of the United States with imported goods. But it would be pure hell for domestic production and job growth and national security. The repeal of depletion allowances and the Intangible Drilling Act would alone destroy the energy industry in Oklahoma at a loss of more than 90,000 jobs. The result would be a service-oriented economy which does not produce the economic multipliers necessary to stimulate the job development and economic growth required to reduce the deficits and maintain anything that resembles the standard of living and quality of life that our citizens have enjoyed for the past 30 to 40 years. It would hasten the day when the United States becomes a debtor nation.

This week the President assumed the oath of office for a second 4-year term. This morning the administration released economic figures which it said painted a rosy picture of "continued economic recovery." Mr. President, I would be remiss if I did not remind you that all is not well on the domestic front. During the last 4 years, the United States has experienced:

- An increase from $58 billion to $200 billion in record-breaking domestic budget deficits.
- A growth from $28 billion to $125 billion in record-breaking trade deficits.
- The highest "real" interest rates ever recorded.
- The largest number of bank closures since the Great Depression.
- The largest number of energy, business and industrial bank ruptcies since the Great Depression.
- And the largest number of farm foreclosures since the Great Depression, with a record-breaking farm debt of $220 billion.

On top of all this, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has proposed a tax plan that would cripple domestic production-oriented industries. During the campaign, the President contended that deficits would be reduced by economic growth. Yet his Treasury Secretary's proposal would stymie that very economic growth the President is counting on. Mr. President, your indecision and continued detachment from this tax plan is having a negative impact on the investments required for domestic economic growth. Again, I urge you to repudiate Donald Regan's tax plan.

LEGISLATION TO DEAUTHORIZE ONAGA LAKE PROJECT

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

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, today I am once again introducing legislation to deauthorize a Corps of Engineers water project in my district known as the Onaga Lake project.

The Onaga Lake project was first conceived in 1944 as a flood control measure under the Missouri River study and later authorized through the Flood Control Act of 1962. The proposed lake would be located primarily in Pottawatomie County and cover almost 16,000 acres of land. The Corps of Engineers estimates that the Federal Government has already spent $2.1 million to study this project, although for several years now it has been classified in the inactive category. As you know, for a project to qualify for the inactive category, it must be deemed to lack economic justification; not adequately meet current and prospective needs; and lack the support of local interests. I assure you that the Onaga Lake project meets all qualifying requirements.

This legislation is important to my constituents because the continued authorization of the Onaga Lake project clouds the land titles of property owners in the area concerned. My con-
stiuents, who are predominately farmers, are presently unable to assure a prospective buyer that there is absolutely no plan for a 16,000-acre Federal water project on this land. Further, the estimated benefits to be derived from this project have long been discounted and, to this end, the State of Kansas had excluded the Lake project from the State water plan.

During the last session of Congress, I introduced this measure and saw it approved by the Public Works and Transportation Committee and the full House as part of the Water Resources Development Act. Unfortunately, the other Chamber failed to act on this measure. My constituents and I are hopeful that during the 99th Congress, the deauthorization of the Onaga Lake project will be accomplished.

JOINT REFERRAL OF H.R. 36 PROHIBITING PRODUCTION OF LETHAL BINARY CHEMICAL MUNITIONS BY THE UNITED STATES, TO COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES AND COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H.R. 36) prohibiting production of lethal binary chemical munitions by the United States and to call on the President to enter into immediate negotiations with the Soviet Union for a mutual, verifiable ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons be jointly referred to the Committee on Armed Services as well as to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.


Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
The Speaker of the House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to inform you, pursuant to the 1230th Rule of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that Mr. Paul L. Tsongas of the committee staff has been served with a deposition subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the Clerk, I will promptly inform you of the determinations required by the Rules of the House.

Sincerely,

Les Aspin,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY NEXT

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Thursday next.

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

There was no objection.

REPEAL LOGGING PROVISIONS FOR AUTO DRIVERS

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which would repeal in part the Tax Reform Act of 1984 with respect to those provisions that would compel every driver of every automobile who conducts any kind of business to maintain a complete log mile by mile on the use of that particular automobile.

Everyone knows, Mr. Speaker, the business community has the option under the law to use private automobiles and other vehicles for business purposes and are allowed to deduct as ordinary and business expenses those particular expenditures not for personal use.

And so we have lived under this system very satisfactorily for a long time. The new law that we passed in 1984, however, exerts a very burdensome requirement on our business community in that it requires them to log every single mile recorded by their various vehicles. We think that this is so burdensome that actually it is counterproductive.

What it does is not to insure good records. What it does is to insure a diversion from good productivity. It forces a business entity to have their bookkeepers and all the other functionaries in their offices devote a full new desk and several drawers just to keep records of their automobiles and various usages made thereof.

What we would like to see is a return to the old system where proper records will be kept, but you will not have to keep every record of every automobile in a particular business to keep logs like a naval craft would for a worldwide journey.

Now what do we mean to do by this? We want to release our business community from the burden of having to maintain these burdensome records so that they can continue and progress in the economic recovery through the rational use of their personnel and their vehicles and their property, to do business and to expand their payrolls and to further aid the economic recovery.

What we are doing in allowing this law to remain in effect, the one we are attempting to repeal here, is to cause them extra costs of doing business, just the opposite of what we are trying to foster in this economic recovery. To use the business community has the option to use the tax procedures to keep track of what their drivers are going to be doing with these individual automobiles is to increase their costs and therefore another business expense will be utilized by them which will mean they will be paying less corporate income tax in any event.

So, is it not better to make sure that our IRS procedures would properly effect the collection of these taxes and to look over the shoulders of our business people as they take business deductions for the use of these automobiles, but making it impractical under the present law, the one we wish to repeal, by having them do this burden some day by day reporting of mile after mile of use of their automobiles?

We believe that over the past that our business community has shown good responsibility in properly allocating business use to personal use on their vehicles. There is no reason to believe that this procedure has changed in any dramatic way over the past few years.

Then to ask them now to change this practice of the present law in just the same way that their CPA's and their accountants and their individual employees as they take business expenses as they take business use to personal use on their automobiles is to increase their costs and their personal use, is so burdensome, as we have said, that the opposite of what we are trying to accomplish will be occurring.

I would ask the Members of the House to join with me in sponsorship of this legislation. It will be a signal to us as we go forward with the budget process that we must take this into consideration as we fashion a working new budget and a deficit reduction for which we all yearn.

It will be helpful, I believe, when we can get the business community to support this measure which will be very helpful to them in their every day activities while at the same time asking for their cooperation in the overall effort we are going to make, as the U.S. Congress, to reduce the deficit in the future.

BAN CREDIT CARD SURCHARGES—FOREVER

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the rule of the House requiring surcharges on credit cards be suspended for 30 days.

Close to 700 million credit cards are in circulation today. Credit
cards are not luxuries but necessities which provide the means to purchase essential goods and services when overtaxed household budgets cannot contain more cash. In short, most American consumers today rely heavily on the use of credit cards for emergency expenses, safe travel and everyday use. Today's American lives in a credit card economy.

This being the case, why do we allow the majority of consumers to be penalized for their use of credit cards? On February 27, 1984, the ban on credit card surcharges expired. Some States ban surcharges outright, and in others usury laws make surcharges illegal. Nevertheless, surcharges are now permissible in most States. Most merchants have not imposed surcharges while they wait for a congressional decision on the issue.

Last year the Senate passed legislation which would have legalized surcharges of 6 percent on all purchases. Such legislation would not only override any State laws banning surcharges but open an era in which surcharges are permitted and encouraged. If credit card surcharges are permitted, the past Senate action may be taken for a sign that Congress now favors surcharges.

Some misguided consumer advocates claim that credit card surcharges are just and fair. Surcharges, they mistakenly argue, insure the cash paying consumer from paying for the convenience of the credit card-user. But credit card surcharges have increased 3 to 6 percent by the use of credit cards. And those who need or desire to use a credit card pay the regular price. Interestingly, despite legalization, some gas service stations continue to offer cash discounts. This system is fair to all and is complimentary to credit card use in spurring on sales.

Third, the Federal Reserve Board has found no evidence that cash customers pay higher prices as a result of their credit card-using counterparts. Its 1983 study found that higher finance charges and user fees places the burden of increased costs onto the credit card user. Furthermore, many merchants view the cost of handling credit card transactions as equivalent to the cost of handling cash transactions. Credit card surcharge advocates seem to forget the time consumed and money spend by merchants dealing with cash. The possibility of theft, for instance, requires additional safeguards such as in-store security personnel and insurance fees. In fact, one study found that the cost of cash transactions was actually higher than the cost of transactions made with credit cards.

In one form or another, the issue of credit card surcharges has been before Congress for over 10 years. On three different occasions we extended the ban on these unfair and dangerous surcharges. January 3, 1985, I introduced H.R. 24, legislation which would permanently protect consumers from the injustice of credit card surcharges. A permanent ban of surcharges is long overdue. American consumers have grown to use credit cards more and more. And it is truly ironic that in a time when credit cards are more useful, and are being used more than they ever have before, their users are penalized while all consumers are being penalized.

I urge the Congress, therefore, to enact H.R. 24 to ban credit card surcharges permanently.

A LOOK AT THE FUTURE FOR THE 99TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] is recognized for 60 minutes. Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, America is watching whether or not this House will be a part of the governing of this Nation in the future or is simply going to be a body which stands in the way of governing this Nation in the future.

Yesterday in his inaugural address President Reagan set forth a course of action. He said, in what I thought was an inspiring speech, that there were certain things that we need to get about doing if we are going to govern this Nation properly in the future.

What this House has as its agenda, as its obligation, is to begin proceeding down that course. Do we have to do everything the President asks? No.

Do we have to accept everything that comes up from the White House just the way it is sent up here? No.

But there are certain goals and certain kinds of programs that the President is asking the Nation to move toward that we should be a part of modifying, that we should be a part of moving so that in fact the course laid out by the President is a course into the future.

I must say that the initial indications of whether this House is going to be willing to move in that direction are not particularly encouraging. On the opening day when the rules of this House were adopted we specifically turned down reforms that were aimed at turning this House into a more democratic body, meaning with a small "d;" in other words, a House willing to face up to the issues, a House willing to debate the issues, a House willing to face up to the issues.

That rules package was brought to the floor by the minority leader. It was an excellent rules package and it should have been supported by anybody who believes in good Government, because what it was aimed at doing was opening up the processes of this body. It was turned down on a strict party line vote.

We are going to hear a lot in the course of this Congress about bipartisanship around here. Even an excellent rules package such as the minority leader brought forward could not engender any kind of bipartisanship in that opening day.

Let us think about what was in that package. One of the things in that package might be kind of interesting
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Members to this House, and so on, and he made a particular point, of course, about the election of Members to this House.

I would remind people that he had been somewhat misled over the last few months about what really happened in the congressional election, that the Republican Party nationwide got 49.6 percent of the votes cast for Congress. It was a very close election in the popular votes. It does not get reflected around here very well; in fact, when we started dividing up committee ratios we always seem to get disadvantaged in the House, even in terms of the numbers which we have here. We got 42 percent of the seats in the House, having gotten 49.6 percent of the vote. It shows you something of the way the Democratic legislatures have gerrymandered this country after the 1980 census, when you can get nearly half the votes and do not get anywhere close to half the seats in the House of Representatives.

It seems to me if we really wanted to be fair, if we really believed that the popular vote in this country had meaning, that instead of figuring out whether we get 42 percent of the seats on committees, which they are not really even willing to give us that much, that we ought to be getting half the seats on committees because that is really reflective of how people voted across this country.

In addition, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee talked about that they want to cooperate with the President on world peace, and I really believe that that is the case, that there is a strong feeling among all political elements in the country that we need to do what we can to move toward peace.

The question is whether or not they are willing to stand and do the kinds of things that the President has outlined are necessary to begin those negotiations toward world peace.

Once again, when the minority leader of the other body was talking on television today he suggested one of the things we ought to eliminate is the B-1. Just unilaterally, just give it up, that we already have the Stealth somewhere down the pipe, so we unilaterally give up the B-1.

Other members of that party suggest that we ought to unilaterally give up the MX missile. Other Members have talked about unilaterally giving up the strategic defense initiative. The question is, Do we want to negotiate toward world peace, and want to do that cooperatively with the Soviet Union where unilaterally we are cancelling out all these systems, where do the negotiations toward world peace come from?

The United States at that point has already given up. Why do the Soviets have any initiative whose whole point is to do something with us toward negotia-
tions if we in this body and particularly liberal Democrats in this body are willing to unilaterally give up all those things that we have worked for to take to the table to negotiate toward a more peaceful and stable world.

So, once again, not very auspicious from the standpoint of being willing to go to the table.

The chairman of the Democratic Campaign Congressional Committee also suggested they want to help the President on Social Security because the President said during the campaign that he does not want to cut Social Security. The President was serious about that.

The President I think means it when he says that he does not want to have any adverse impact on the people who are collecting Social Security. I think that is the majority position among Republicans in this House.

But once again that is always raised by the Democrats as a way of once again starting the fear tactics on Social Security; always raise the Social Security issue and make people fearful that something is going to be done in Washington to pull that blanket of support out from underneath them, that rug of support that they depend on will be canceled out by something done by the Republicans in this town.

That is just nonsense to begin with. But, second, it seems to me that it is a continuing pattern. It is very disturbing that we prey upon the elderly in the politics of this country by using scare tactics and fear tactics on every occasion. Liberal Democrats have become famous for getting to the end of campaigns and throwing out the scare tactic on Social Security as one of the ways of trying to win an election.

Well, we move onto the floor today and as I sat and listened today I heard a whole series of speeches where tax reform was antigrowth.

I think the American people fully realize that if we could ever get special interest power out of our tax system that in fact it would bring about more growth, not less growth. The arguments were really made here on the floor today to the extent that this is a terrible thing that is going on when the President and the Treasury Department suggest we ought to have tax reform because it would impact adversely on a whole series of special interests. And we even had the nerve to come to the floor to tick off a whole series of special interests that might be affected by tax reform.

I would suggest that the American people sought to take a look at that kind of approach because it suggests to you precisely where Democrats believe the country is going. It comes from all the special interest groups that they then come to the floor and attempt to protect.

The protection of special interests is what causes growth problems in this country, and I would hope that as we analyze the potential for tax reform and particularly the potential for flattening the tax rates in this country, that people will begin to see that what could cause the economy to grow by giving more people more access to their hard-earned dollars and thereby allow more investment and growth in the economy.

There is a refusal, there is a refusal among liberal Democrats to recognize the fact that this economy is growing. There is a refusal to recognize that we are getting the economy back on track. Have we solved all the problems? No.

Unemployment is still too high, interest rates are still too high, there are still many problems in the economy. But it is a much better economy than it was 4 years ago as a result of reforms and changes that were made.

To come to this floor and continue to suggest to our Members and to the country that unless we do this, unless we put support out of the way, and we win the battle for the budget deficit, we will continue to see these statistics, that the American people are fully aware that the interest rates are still too high, inordinate about what is taking place in the economy.

We had a report out just today, absolutely fantastic statistics about the growth rate of the economy during the first quarter of last year. If we can continue those growth rates out into the future we will have the opportunity to solve the budget deficit problem, we could do much to bring down the interest rates, we could do much to solve the unemployment problems that this country faces and continue to grow. If the Democrats go back to their tax-and-spend kinds of policies, if they do the kinds of things that they are suggesting on this floor that they want to do by protecting all the special interests throughout the country, by impacting adversely on our foreign trade with more and more protectionism, if they do all of those kinds of things, then we will in fact drag this economy back down, we will not get growth, and what we will have is even bigger deficits in the future.

It seems to me that all the way we look at the possibility of governing that there can be no bipartisanship when the Democrats want to return to the failed economic policies because those that have failed us so miserably in the past simply cannot be endorsed on a bipartisan basis. They may make good politics but they are lousy ways of governing the country and there cannot be any bipartisanship on readopting failed policies. Therefore there cannot be any bipartisanship when the Democrats use the rules of this Congress to disadvantage the minority, when they continue to come in with committee ratios that are such that the Republicans do not have a fair chance to get the job done in this Congress. If it seems to me that that forces down the bipartisanship that it takes for governing.

I would suggest that we had a speech a few weeks ago on the floor justifying why Democrats do that. I think it was the gentleman from Montana came out and told us that, in so many words, and this is my interpretation of what he said, that democracy just does not work very well; that every once in a while you have to turn to authoritarian tactics, that the Democrats have to have the kinds of super majorities on committees in order to get their policies enacted. I think that when we start suggesting that this House has to become more and more autocratic, more and more authoritarian in order to get its work done, that we have given up on democracy.

I personally think it is high time that we expand democracy, make this House more and more of an open body, and until the Democrats wake up to that it is going to be very, very hard to have bipartisanship toward governing the country.

I would also suggest that there cannot be bipartisanship when the first act of the majority is to try to steal a seat in the House away from the minority. And I do not think that we can be in a very bipartisan mood toward cooperating with suggestions from their side when we are in the process for the first time in history of trying to steal a certified seat from the State here in this body.

Our important task for the future is to get about the business of governing the Nation in the right way, to get about governing the Nation wisely.

STATEMENT ON ABORTION:

The President outlined a cause that this Nation should follow. A cause that vast numbers of Americans voted for when they cast their votes for the President in the last election.

Whether we will follow that course and whether we will do what is right toward governing the Nation at this point is very much in doubt.
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EMERGENCY HOUSING ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1985

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Emergency Housing Assistance Act of 1985. The need for this legislation is urgent, and I intend to act expeditiously. Everyone is aware that the rate of home foreclosures is intolerably high, higher than in any year since the Great Depression. Many homeowners are still suffering from the effects of the severe recession of the early 1980’s, but these families will be able to save their homes if we provide a reasonable degree of temporary assistance to help them through this crisis.

I offered similar legislation in the last Congress, and the legislation that was passed by a 20-vote margin in the House. Unfortunately, this proposal failed to receive any consideration at all in the other body of the Congress and, indeed, leaving countless numbers of families helpless and without hope in the face of imminent foreclosure.

For those families who have held on but now face the threat of losing their homes, I hope that this legislation will pass swiftly through this Congress.

Even though the economy is expanding, it is imperative that we remember this: Nine and a half million Americans are officially reported as out of work today, and millions more are unemployed but too discouraged to seek work. There are 2½ million who have been unemployed for longer than 15 weeks. It is these millions to whom my bill is addressed; people who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, who remain unemployed despite their best and diligent efforts to find work, and who now face the prospect of losing their homes. The economic recovery, the rate of home foreclosures?

Regardless of the tidings of economic recovery, the rate of home foreclosures today is at 5.86 percent—the highest in 30 years. It is also higher than the foreclosure rate in 1985, when the recession was at its depth. What kind of recovery is it when the rate of foreclosures increases? What kind of recovery is it when the amount of desperation and homelessness grows? What kind of recovery do we have when beneath the rosy figures we see a higher level of home mortgage foreclosures? If anything, the need for my emergency home mortgage assistance bill is greater now than it was last year.
We need to recognize that regardless of general economic recovery, there are industries and communities that remain in desperate straits. Automobile sales and production numbers look fine, but there are fewer jobs in the automobile industry today than there were a few years ago; automation has taken its toll. Likewise, where once recovery in autos meant recovery in steel, the steel industry remains depressed. Automobiles use less steel today than formerly; steel is a shrinking industry, both in tonnage and in employment. That great industrial heartland that we know as Smokestack America is facing enormous economic and social stress. The bill is addressed to the needs of those people whose jobs have not come back with recovery, whose communities have not bounced back with expansion, whose every effort to hold on has been frustrated by overwhelming forces.

We need to recognize that last year there were more bank failures than in any Great Depression, and the prospect is that this year will be just as bad. This can only happen for one reason: hundreds of communities are in a depression. Farmers are worse off today than they have been in 40 years. Farms and farming communities, and industries that supply farmers, are in the gravest kind of difficulty. Where is economic recovery for them? And those do not exist. My emergency housing assistance bill recognizes that fact, and offers a reasonable response. It is callous, even irresponsible, to consign rural communities and industries that face overwhelming difficulties. There are millions of workers out of jobs through no fault of their own and despite their best efforts to find new work; these problems are overwhelming, and whose greatest hope is to hang on for a while longer, to keep the wolves away from the door. And that is what this bill does. It provides at least a modicum of help to people who face overwhelming and disastrous personal economic problems, through no fault of their own, and who face circumstances that are wholly beyond their control to change.

Just this weekend, we saw demonstrations in Minnesota, where farmers were demanding a moratorium on foreclosures, the frustration and demonstration that we have seen, nor will it be the last. It is a measure of the economic hardship, deprivation and desperation that exists, recovery or no, in towns and cities all across this country. The Emergency Mortgage Assistance Act would provide help. Is help needed? Ask anybody who is facing financial disaster. I urge your support of this legislation.

### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR DROUGHT AND FAMINE RELIEF IN AFRICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce, on behalf of myself and the Honorable Silvio Conte, the famine relief and recovery in Africa bill, a supplemental appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1985, entitled: "Emergency Food Aid for Africa, 1985. The administration's response to this crisis firsthand with a group of my House colleagues during a recent trip to Ethiopia. Words cannot describe the anguish I felt at the Korem and Makelle refugee camps. My sense of helplessness has been deeply troubling.

Today, the knowledge of the existence of such misery reminds us of the words of John Donne, "No man is an island." Indeed, we can be assured that the United States has proven to be "our brothers' keeper."

The administration's response to this disaster has been commendable. Once again, the official U.S. contribution to this relief effort has been second to none. U.S. emergency food aid to Africa so far in fiscal year 1985 is already twice the amount sent in 1984. The title II emergency fund of Public Law 480, used for drought and famine relief, is already depleted after only 3 months into the fiscal year. The Agency for International Development (AID) has told us that U.S. emergency food aid operations will be severely hampered if new resources are not available by March. It is imperative that the Congress act immediately. As the drought intensifies and the famine spreads throughout Africa, clearly we, as a nation, are morally bound to extend our assistance to prevent further catastrophe.

Using figures from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme, and AID, Mr. Conte and I calculate a 3.9-billion-metric-ton shortfall in food aid needs between now and the end of the fiscal year. This assessment is based on the needs of the 18 most seriously affected African countries, as well as a small food aid requirement for Bangladesh, where the situation is also critical.

To arrive at this figure, we have looked at the cereal production and commercial food import figures for each affected country and made adjustments based on the crop and marketing year to approximate the U.S. fiscal year for purposes of this bill.

The sum of these figures represents the amount of food a country is able to produce domestically or import, and includes estimates of informal food sources and farmer stocks. This figure is subtracted from the consumption needs that we project for each country based on population, past consumption, and food import patterns. We calculate the food gap between what a country is able to produce/import and what that country actually requires to feed its people. Hence, the 3.9-meteric-ton food need figure for the remainder of fiscal year 1985 represents the amount of required food not being supplied by the United States, the United Nations or other donors.

We feel strongly that, as in the past, the U.S. commitment should be based on providing 50 percent of assessed need—the gap in this case, 1.9 million metric tons or the equivalent of $685.5 million. Our bill achieves that target. It does so by taking into account the administration's transfer of additional resources totaling $180 million to the emergency food aid budget, including 300,000 tons from the emergency wheat reserve. Our supplemental request for direct food aid, therefore, is $495.5 million—the $685.5 million less the $190 million made available by the administration's actions. This total includes ocean transportation and one-half of the costs for inland transportation, to make sure that food is not only made available but gets to the starving of Africa. This additional food aid will be programmed by AID through both government-to-government agreements and through the private voluntary organizations active in famine relief in Africa. The remainder of the emergency food aid requirement is being met by other donors, such as the European Economic Community, Canada, and Australia.

In addition to food aid, this supplemental contains $132.5 million for emergency shelter, medical care and refugee programs. This additional aid will assist in medium-term recovery efforts linking emergency needs with ag-
ricultural development in order to help avoid conditions which could lead to future famines. The non-food-aid figure of $132.5 million is broken down as follows:

- Funding to assist private voluntary organizations in carrying out title II rehabilitation programs in health, water, and agricultural development ........................................... $10.0
- Disaster assistance for shelter, emergency water needs, and $30,000,000 for emergency medical care, including vaccinations ......................................................... 70.0
- Rehabilitation and recovery programs (under AID’s agricultural, rural development, and nutrition account) for assistance to refugees, with 80 percent channeled through PVO’s ......................................................... 30.0
- AID operating expenditures for monitoring of food aid and disaster assistance to prevent diversion .............................................. 2.5

The total supplemental request for fiscal year 1985, including both emergency food and nonfood aid, is $626 million.

Given the deficit, we are sensitive to the budget pressures and difficult choices confronting us. This bill, is a response to a reasoned approach to the African crisis, and it is commensurate with the need for continued strong American leadership on this issue. It is especially important that the Congress act swiftly on a supplemental if the additional aid we need to provide is to be effective and timely.

Again, the words of John Donne return to mind. “We are not an island,” he wrote. “Any man’s death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.”

Truly, the United States is involved in mankind, and its people will not allow us to ignore the deaths of men in Africa.

Mr. CONTE and I feel strongly that this $626 million appropriation will provide a lifeline for the millions who are in imminent danger of death and crippling disease that now threatens to decimate an entire generation of Africans. This Congress must act with resolve and speed.

There must be no delay or wavering by us, nor doubts by others that America will maintain her responsibilities. We are a generous and an idealistic people. Our response to this human catastrophe in Africa will be a telling manifestation of that.

A TRIBUTE TO HOWARD HARRIS

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the accomplishments of Mr. Howard Harris of San Benito County, CA. Mr. Harris has been active in agriculture all his life. He has served on the San Benito County Farm Bureau since graduating from University of California, Berkeley in 1934. He has served as representative, director, and president, of the State of California Farm Bureau, and as a representative on the Governor’s water policy board.

Howard has also served as a trustee for the Cienega Elementary School District, as president of the Hollister High School PTA, and is currently a trustee and chairman of the board of trustees for Gavilan College.

In addition, as if all of these activities were not enough to keep him busy, Howard has served as a leader of the Cienega Cienega 4-H activities for 80 continuous years. It is this volunteer service that I would particularly ask my colleagues to note. During the past 50 years, Howard has served as president of the Cienega Cienega 4-H Council, chaired several major council committees, directed the nature program for the 4-H summer camp, originated California’s 4-H entomology project, and pioneered the 4-H woodland and electricity projects in California.

Howard has been a key person in the lives of literally hundreds of children and young adults through his thoughtful guidance and personal example. I am proud to have the opportunity to acknowledge before this distinguished body the many valuable contributions of Howard Harris.

ETHIOPIAN HUNGER PROBLEM BAFFLES THE MIND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. NELSON) is recognized for 8 minutes.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in Ethiopia, a drought-stricken country, the enormity of the hunger problem baffles the mind. As I visited the feeding centers where gentle humans are restoring life to some of the starving, I was bewildered as to how to solve this crisis.

The problem of famine in Africa is real. Twenty nations have been affected. Seven are critical. Just in Ethiopia alone, over 4 million people are threatened by starvation. A severe drought is a major cause. The rains either did not come or were less than is required to germinate the seeds in the fertile soil.

Agricultural techniques are backward. There are few drilled wells, little irrigation, almost no fertilizer used and severe topsoil erosion. If there is to be problem solving, it will be long term and it will be painful. Attitudes will have to be changed to use modern agricultural methods. And in Marxist countries, the collective farm reduces the farmer’s incentive to produce for himself and only aggravates the sparse production.

There have been four major droughts in Ethiopia in the last 35 years. People have died of starvation. The result is that the worst drought and death is apparent throughout the land.

My visit to Alamata and Korem, two feeding centers 250 miles north of Addis Ababa, was shocking. The emaciated bodies of young and old were overwhelming. One’s emotions cannot be controlled as you see the helpless trying to survive. The huge numbers daunted my sense of hope.

Thousands have died and thousands more died in remote villages which statistics will not record. But there is hope—because humankind is responding and responding well.

The world is responding swiftly by sharing its abundance of food, medicine, and blankets. Help from Western nations, from the private sector and from government, is pouring in. People are acting out of their best humanitarian instincts.

The United States is leading the pack. There are not many “ugly Americans” in Africa today. We are responding as a nation and as a people.

Americans are responding as a government. President Reagan has announced his intention to provide one-half of the food assistance needed in Africa this year—a $500 million U.S. contribution. For Ethiopia, a Marxist state, with whom we have strained relations, $130 million in food is already planned. This Government-supplied grain is distributed by many private volunteer agencies, such as Catholic Relief and World Vision, and soon some will be given directly to the Ethiopian Government relief agency. The sacks bear the words: “Donated by the People of the United States of America."

The private sector is also responding. For 1985, food assistance to Ethiopia through private organizations is estimated to be $125 million, with another $22 million spent on Ethiopian refugees elsewhere.

The private sector from Florida responded magnificently. A “flight of mercy” was organized, funded, loaded, and flown to Addis Ababa, which speaks the generosity of Floridians.

The mission was conceived by my wife, Grace Nelson, as a needed response to the problems she had seen in Africa last summer. In Mali, she held a starving child in her arms. She has not been able to forget it. After organizing some fundraising and after the thought of a “flight of mercy” came from a discussion with the editor of the Florida Times Union. He sug-
loads of blankets. World Vision, a Christian humanitarian organization, provided the mechanism for obtaining the 2 tons of medicine and 38 tons of fortified food, 11 tons of which were donated by a former Ethiopian official in Indiana. This special mixture of oats, powdered milk and honey, known as ATMIT, is indigenous to Ethiopia. Another $120,000 was raised before the flight departed Chicago on January 24.

The plane was so long you could hardly see from one end of the cargo bay to the other. During the 24-hour journey, our group of “food shepherds” slept on top of the pallets of fortified food using some of the donated blankets for warmth. It was a good feeling to know that our mission was one of trying to help the starving by actually taking food to them.

Our landing was the first of a stretch DC-8 on the Addis Ababa runway. TransAmerican Airlines and World Vision soon had the cargo unloaded.

Success does not come easily and indeed we soon had our problems. Food was being delayed to the feeding centers because rebel activity in the region interfered with transportation of supplies. When we finally were cleared for an old DC-3 to fly us to the camps, we found they were running dangerously low on food. But our supplies arrived just in time.

I shall never forget the children, also starved for affection, clinging to my hands and arms smiling in spite of their physical deprivation. The more poignant, the World Vision feeding center was successful because only a few weeks before they had been lifeless and lethargic. Others were in intensive care, often with their mothers, as nutritional supplements were administered—sometimes through a tube because they were too weak to eat.

The staff was loving and kind, it showed. The nuns at the Missionaries of Charity Compound ministered to the dying. These sisters are sponsored by Mother Teresa of Calcutta, who had just paid a visit, greeting and blessing each person in the convoy of 9,000 of them. What a lesson in love.

There are those who say, “let them die.” Their theories of overpopulation and survival of the fittest are practical, they say. Besides “why should we care about a foreign, strange land?” Fortunately, most of America does not think that way. The good will, hopes and prayers of Floridians were obvious in our specific flight of mercy. Many have responded before, others are following.

The mission was successful because of the spirit and character of our people. Perhaps it is best summed up in Matthew chapter 25: “When you did it for the least of these, you were doing it for me.”

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. Barton of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. BARTLETT, for 10 minutes, on January 24.
Mr. GEKAS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. WALKER, for 60 minutes, today.
Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, on January 24.
Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, on January 28.
Mr. RUDY, for 30 minutes, on January 24.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. Edwards of California) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DASCHLE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. WEISS, for 10 minutes, today.
Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, today.
Mr. MOAKLEY, for 60 minutes, on January 24.

The following Member (at the request of Mr. Walker) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:

Mrs. ROYKEMA, for 5 minutes, today.

The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. BREUX, for 60 minutes, January 30.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. Gonzalez) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. NELSON of Florida, for 8 minutes, today.
Mr. DASCHLE, for 5 minutes, January 29.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. Barton of Texas) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. BROWN in two instances.
Mr. FRANKLIN in two instances.
Mr. ZACHARIAS in two instances.
Mr. RUDY in four instances.
Mr. Fields.

Mr. WORLEY.
Mr. MCCAIN.
Mr. GILMAN in two instances.
Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
Mr. LAGOMARISINO.
Mr. RINALDO.
Mr. LEWIS of Florida.
Mr. McDADE.
Mr. COURTER.
Mr. BROOKFIELD.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. Edwards of California) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. ADDARBO.
Mrs. KENNELLY.
Mr. DWYER of New Jersey in three instances.
Mr. FASCELL.
Mr. FOWLER in two instances.
Ms. MUKULSKI.
Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.
Mr. FLORIO in two instances.
Mr. HAMILTON.
Mr. Fazio in two instances.
Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.
Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.
Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.
Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.
Mr. Jones of Tennessee in 10 instances.
Mr. BONKER of Tennessee in five instances.
Mr. ENGLISH.
Mr. FRANK.
Mr. OBERSTAR.
Mr. WYDEN.
Mrs. BOGGS.
Mr. DYMALLY.
Mr. MÁEZOLI.
Mr. NELSON of Florida.
Mr. HOYER.
Mr. GUARINI.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution 29, the House adjourned until Thursday, January 24, 1985, at 11 a.m. in memory of the late Honorable Gillis W. Long of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

379. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), transmitting notice of conversion to contractor performance the storage and warehousing function at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, FL, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, section 902(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

380. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on the extension of export controls, pursuant to Public
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDERSON:
H.R. 549. A bill to repeal the changes made by the Tax Reform Act of 1984 in the tax treatment of seller-financed property transactions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:
H.R. 561. A bill to limit the liability of persons who without compensation transport in interstate commerce and by air, human organ; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 552. A bill to amend the Disaster Relief Act of 1994 to ensure that Federal assistance will be provided expeditiously to communities threatened by major disasters; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 553. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to construct a project to provide flood control to the Red River and Braes Bayou in Harris County, TX; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BOWER of Tennessee:
H.R. 554. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1984 to provide that tax-exempt interest shall not be taken into account in the calculation determining the taxation of Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORAN of California (for himself and Mr. BOULTON):

H.R. 556. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the separate definition of disability presently applicable to widows and widowers, and to provide in turn that the months of a widow's or widower's entitlement to SSI benefits on the basis of disability cease to be counted in establishing his or her entitlement to Medicare benefits on that basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 567. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to modify the actuarial reduction formula as it applies to surviving spouses who qualify for disability insurance benefits if they have been entitled to reduced widow's or widower's insurance benefits, to assure that their own coverage credits on which such disability benefits are based can be recognized in the resulting combined benefit amount; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 558. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to extend the period during which a surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse must have initially become disabled in order to qualify for widow's or widower's benefits before attaining age 60, in cases where such surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse works after the death of the insured individual on whose wage record such benefits are payable; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 559. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to liberalize eligibility for title II benefits, to modify the method for determination of an individual's eligibility for such benefits without regard to the recency of such individual's coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 560. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide full benefits for disabled widows and widowers without regard to age (subject to limited adjustments to reflect any previous reductions in their benefits); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 561. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide full benefits for disabled wives and husbands without regard to age or children in care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 562. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide benefits to essential spouses of disability beneficiaries without regard to age or children in care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 563. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to extend the benefits of the delayed retirement credit to surviving spouses and surviving divorced spouses who work and whose widow's or widower's insurance benefits are higher than their old-age insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 564. A bill to amend section 102 of the Social Security Act, effective January 1, 1983 to include individuals between the ages of 46 and 55 within the special provisions (now applicable to individuals 62 and over) which liberalize the insured status requirements for certain employees of nonprofit organizations whose services were mandatorily covered by such amendments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 565. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to modify the method for determining the amount payable by a Federal employee or Member of Congress in order to receive credit under the civil service retirement system based on certain military service, and to extend by 1 year the moratorium on the accrual of interest with respect to such annuities and to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROWN of Colorado (for himself, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. STRANG, and Mr. KRAMEIR):
H.R. 566. A bill to authorize the evaluation of recreational opportunities and floodplain management for a segment of the Poudre River corridor in Colorado; and to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:
H.R. 576. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide a special minimum wage for the employment for limited periods of time of youth aged 19 and under who have been determined eligible for the employment of full-time students at a special minimum wage; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 568. A bill to provide procedures for certain cases of death or disqualification of persons eligible to be selected as President or Vice President by the Congress; by the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CHAPPLE:
H.R. 569. A bill to improve the method of verifying the eligibility of individuals and families receiving assistance pursuant to the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 570. A bill to amend title 26 of the United States Code, to provide for an exclusive remedy against the United States in suits based upon acts or omissions of U.S. employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 571. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to exchange criminal record information with certain State and local agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 567. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to classify and inventory wetland resources, to measure wetlands degradation, to evaluate the environmental contribution of natural wildlife, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 572. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1984 to allow individuals to designate $1 of their income tax liability to be used for purposes of reducing the public debt of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 574. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 6-month waiting period which is presently a prerequisite of eligibility for disability insurance benefits or the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 575. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 576. 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 in the quarters in which such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 577. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1984 to exclude from gross income certain amounts received by members of certain firefighting and rescue units; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 578. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the requirement that an individual must have been entitled to disability benefits for at least 24 months in order to qualify for Medicare on the basis of disability; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 579. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the retrospective and judicial review of claims (involving the amount of benefits payable) which arises under the supplementary medical insurance program under the Social Security Act; to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.
H.R. 580. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the waiting period for disability benefits shall not be applicable in the case of a disabled individual suffering from a terminal illness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COEHL:

H.R. 581. A bill to provide that any increase in the rate of pay for Members of Congress proposed during any Congress shall not take effect earlier than the beginning of the next Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 582. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require that income tax returns include space designated for the taxpayer to specify the amount of any cash contribution such taxpayer wishes for the taxpayer to specify the amount of contribution an individual shall be entitled to claim as a deduction for charitable contributions.

By Mr. FIELD (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. LELAND, and Mr. ANDREWS):

H.R. 586. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to construct the project for flood control and recreation in the Upper White Oak Bayou area, TX; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. GEIDER (for himself, Mr. GESENER, and Mr. DUNGAN):

H.R. 587. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1984 to make permanent the deduction for charitable contributions by nontaxpayers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEJEDSON:

H.R. 588. A bill to require motor vehicle rental companies to provide child restraint systems for the rental of child seats and to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe necessary regulations for administration of the requirement; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GIKAS:

H.R. 590. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1984 relating to the maintenance of contemporaneous records with respect to business use of certain property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GONZALES:

H.R. 590. A bill to provide supplemental benefits for families of members of U.S. Armed Forces who have been wounded or killed in the conduct of military operations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 591. A bill to provide that no person may charge interest at a rate which is greater than 10 percent per annum on loans exceeding $300, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 592. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide for an emergency source of funds to home owners; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 593. A bill to establish a United States-Mexico Joint Development Bank; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEPFNER (for himself and Mr. LEATH of Texas):

H.R. 594. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1984 relating to the maintenance of contemporaneous records with respect to the business use of certain property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLY:

H.R. 595. A bill to eliminate the requirement that the portion of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway located in the State of Maryland be conveyed to the State of Maryland upon completion of the project; to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. CARR, Mr. FIELDER, and Ms. MIKULSKY):

H.R. 596. A bill to amend title XVIII of the United States Code with respect to sexual assault; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUTTO:

H.R. 597. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the social security offset applicable to annuities paid under the survivor benefit plan to surviving spouses of retired Members of Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. KAPITUR:

H.R. 598. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of ambulance service for wheelchair-bound individuals; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 599. A bill to disallow the Secretary of the Interior from issuing oil and gas leases with respect to a geographical area located in the Pacific Ocean off the coastline of the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROEMER (for himself, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. SLAUGHTER, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. BOULTER, Mr. MCCRUDY, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. STEINHOLM, Mr. WEBER, Mr. KUNKEL, Mr. NORTON, Mr. SKINN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. BREAU, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. WILSON, Mr. PORTER, Mr. FAUNTY, Mr. DEWiNE, Mr. McKERNAN, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HOPBRO, Mr. STUMP, Mr. COEHL, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. SAM B. HALL, Jr., Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. DAUS, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. SPEIR, Mr. SENSENBEIN, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. RAY, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. LEWIS of Flori­da, Mr. LEVINSON, Mr. BRUNO, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. DANNE­MEYER, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. HORTON, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. PIGUCA, and Mr. SUNDEQUIST):

H.R. 600. A bill to repeal the contemporaneous recordkeeping requirement and certain other recently enacted provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 601. A bill to prohibit vessels transporting Alaskan oil from using routes through the international waters northward of the Santa Barbara Channel Islands; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 602. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for individual housing accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS of California:

H.R. 603. A bill to make available for lease and other holdings in the channel of the Puget Sound the Puget Sound to the newly surplus vessel of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LEWIS of Florida (for himself, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. BARNES, Mr. LAGOMAR­SINO, Mr. COPE, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. YATES, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mr. WHITMER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BATES, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SMITH, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ROWLAND of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Minnesota, Mr. BRIDGES of Colorado, Mr. FORD of Texas, Mr. BIGGERT of Illinois, Mr. ACETO, Mr. BLISS, Mr. DAUB, Mr. EGGELSTON, Mr. HALL, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mrs. HULTON, Mr. FRANK, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. BRATTON, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SENSENBEIN, Mr. BOARDMAN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. LEWIS of Michigan, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. PIGUCA, and Mr. SUNDEQUIST):

H.R. 604. A bill to provide for judicial review of certain final decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to provide for the payment of reasonable fees to attorneys for rendering assistance to individuals claiming benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PLATT:

H.R. 606. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish certain procedures for the administration of benefits for veterans under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to apply the provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to rulemaking procedures of the Veterans' Admin­istration; to provide for judicial review of certain final decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to provide for the payment of reasonable fees to attorneys for rendering assistance to individuals claiming benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 607. A bill to provide for payment of reasonable fees to attorneys for rendering assistance to individuals claiming benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 608. A bill to provide for payment of reasonable fees to attorneys for rendering assistance to individuals claiming benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 609. A bill to establish the National Claims Committee for Veterans; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
By Mr. WALGREN (for himself, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BONNER of Tennessee, Mr. BORDIA of Michigan, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HAWKES, Mr. HefT, Mr. HINES, Mr. KAPTURE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LELAND, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOORE, Mr. ROSIUK, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WATTS, Mr. WEXSE, Mr. WITK, Mr. WYLIE, and Mr. YOUNG of Missouri):

H.R. 618. A bill to establish a National Commission on Neurofibrilarmas; to establish or expand clearinghouses to locate missing children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McCaIN (for himself and Mr. Smith of Florida):

H.R. 609. A bill making supplemental appropriation for the year ending September 30, 1985, for famine and recovery in Africa; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ROUKEMA (for herself and Mr. Conte):

H.R. 606. A bill making supplemental appropriation for the year ending September 30, 1985, for famine and recovery in Africa; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SCHROEDER:

H.R. 607. A bill to provide for a continuation of the authority to pay cash awards to Federal employees for personal injuries resulting from discharge of military personnel; to clarify the authority to provide cash awards to members of the Armed Forces for such disclosures; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, Energy and Commerce, and Armed Services.

H.R. 608. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1984 to establish a national indigent women's abortion trust fund, to allow every individual to designate that $1 of his income tax payment shall be paid into such fund, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SOLARZ:

H.R. 610. A bill to deauthorize the Onaga Lake project, Vermillion Creek, KS; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. WYDEN:

H.R. 622. A bill to provide for uniform voting hours in the continental United States for Presidential general elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 623. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1984 to allow most-seniors a credit against income tax for expenditures made for the purchase and installation of locks and other security devices in principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 624. A bill to establish an Interagency Committee on Arson Control to coordinate national Federal arson programs, to amend certain provisions of the law relating to programs for arson investigation, prevention, and detection, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, the Judiciary, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. Waxman:

H.R. 631. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it a Federal crime to vandalize a house of worship or any religious articles therein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VALENTINE:

H.R. 614. A bill to repeal the provisions of the "S'ing Resolution of 1984 relating to the maintenance of contemporaneous records with respect to the business use of certain property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALGREN (for himself, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BONNER of Tennessee, Mr. BORDIA of Michigan, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HAWKES, Mr. HefT, Mr. HINES, Mr. KAPTURE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LELAND, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOORE, Mr. ROSIUK, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WATTS, Mr. WEXSE, Mr. WITK, Mr. WYLIE, and Mr. YOUNG of Missouri):

H.R. 618. A bill to establish a National Commission on Neurofibrilarmas; to establish or expand clearinghouses to locate missing children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WEAVER (for himself, Mr. HEPSTEIN of Hawaii, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. Matsu, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. MZAERK, and Mr. LEVINE of California):

H.R. 618. A bill to ensure the responsible and effective use of antibiotics in farm animal husbandry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WHITEBURST:


H.R. 618. A bill to modify the navigation project for Lynnhaven Inlet, Bay, and connects waters area; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 619. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1984 to allow tax-saving incentives for savings accounts established for the purpose of purchasing a home; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 620. A bill to terminate the Department of Education; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.


By Mr. WYDEN:

H.R. 622. A bill to provide for uniform voting hours in the continental United States for Presidential general elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 623. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1984 to allow most-seniors a credit against income tax for expenditures made for the purchase and installation of locks and other security devices in principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 624. A bill to establish an Interagency Committee on Arson Control to coordinate national Federal arson programs, to amend certain provisions of the law relating to programs for arson investigation, prevention, and detection, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, the Judiciary, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. Waxman:

H.R. 631. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it a Federal crime to vandalize a house of worship or any religious articles therein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VALENTINE:

H.R. 614. A bill to repeal the provisions of the "S"ing Resolution of 1984 relating to the maintenance of contemporaneous records with respect to the business use of certain property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:
H.J. Res. 80. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require each House to increase taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 135. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to contributions and expenditure limitations and disclosure of certain political activities of national, Presidential, and State elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. FRADE, Mr. FROST, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. MCMAIN, Mr. PASHEYN, Mr. RUDI, and Mr. STENHOLM):
H. Con. Res. 34. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board should delay until June 30, 1985, the effective date of its proposed regulations regarding limitations on direct investment in real estate, service the Constitution; and equity securities by federally insured savings and loan associations; to the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BREAX:
H. Res. 20. A resolution relating to the death of the Honorable Willis B. Long, a Representative from Louisiana; considered and agreed to.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS:
H.R. 628. A bill for the relief of Paul Craig; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:
H.R. 627. A bill for the relief of Monique Brown, True Nguyen Brown, and Jeffrey Gill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COELHO:
H.R. 626. A bill for the relief of John M. Gill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOYER:
H.R. 629. A bill for the relief of David Brown, True Brown, and Jeffrey Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:
H.R. 630. A bill for the relief of Leah Ruth Housek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOLARZ:
H.R. 631. A bill for the relief of Li Nam Ping; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 22: Mr. Horten, Mr. Bilye, Mr. Roe, Mr. Jones of North Carolina, Mrs. Holt, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Preznel, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Evans of Iowa, Mrs. Jeffrey, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Hyde, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Rudi, Mr. Conte, Mr. Kindness, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Worthy, Mr. Henry, Mr. Kasich, Mr. DeWeine, Mr. Sisk, Mr. Walsh, Mr. DeWeine of New Jersey, Mr. Flier, Mr. Snyder, and Mr. Frost.

H.R. 55: Mr. Recula, Mr. Lightfoot, and Mr. Jones of North Carolina.

H.R. 111: Mr. Pezzi and Mr. Penny.

H.R. 213: Mr. Fetzer.

H.R. 230: Mr. Hume.

H.R. 240: Mr. Crane, Mr. Zarcha, Mr. Marlelwe, Mr. Livingne, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Kindness, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Weber, Mr. Bilye, Mr. Dru, Mr. Rudi, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Bateman.

H.R. 424: Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Bevill, Mr. Bilye, Mr. Borese, Mr. Browfield, Mr. Brown of Col­ umbia, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Darden, Mr. Taub, Mr. DeWeine, Mr. Dicks, Mr. Ductan, Mr. Dwyer of New Jersey, Mr. E.Emerson, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hjert, Mr. Hiler, Mr. Hols, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Kapurt, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Kindness, Mr. Kramer, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Leath of Texas, Mr. Levine of California, Mr. Lewis of Florida, Mr. Leopfleur, Mr. Lundye, Mr. Lundgren, Mr. McCann, Mr. McCrory, Mr. Marlelwe, Mr. Miller of Ohio, Mr. Mineta, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Nielson of Utah, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Orcge, Mr. Oxley, Mr. Quiller, Mr. Reid, Mr. Rinaldo, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rod, Mr. Scheroder, Mr. Sensenbrenner, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Shelley, Mr. Smith of Florida, Mr. Robert P. Smith, Mrs. Smith of Nebraska, Mr. Stangeland, Mr. Stenholm, Mr. Stump, Mr. Sunquist, Mr. Thomas of Cali­ fornia, Mr. Trevelin, Mr. Trakler, Mr. Volker, Mr. Vucanovich, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Worthy, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Young of Alaska, and Mr. Zahn.

H.R. 276: Mr. Bereuter.

H.R. 436: Mr. Marlelwe.

H.R. 497: Mr. McCann and Mr. McCrory.

H.R. 476: Mr. Archer, Mr. Bilye, Mr. Dau, Mr. Glickman, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Henry, Mr. Jones of Oklahoma, Mr. Kasich, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Leath of Texas, Mr. Lewis of Florida, Mr. Roding, Mr. Rudi, Mrs. Smith of Kentucky, Mr. Stenholm, and Mr. Walgren.

H.R. 480: Mr. Tallon.

H.R. 512: Mr. Edgar.

H.R. 515: Mr. Edgar.

H.R. 33: Mr. Kanjorski, Mr. Torrielli, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Roe, Mr. Fish, Mr. Gray of Illinois, Mr. Lantus, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Crockett, Mr. Gufpre, Mr. Burton, Mr. Henry, Mr. Dwyer of New Jersey, Mr. Roemer, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Bilye, Mr. Towns, Mr. Stark, Mr. Gallo, Mr. Porter, Mr. Boxer of Tennessee, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Darden, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hepsen, Mr. Green, Mr. Heftel of Hawaii, Mr. Yates, Mr. Moss, Mr. Smith of New Hampshire, Mr. Rose, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Pashayian, Mr. Bevill, Mr. Jones of North Carolina, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Young of Missouri, Mr. McKinney, Mr. Kasich, Mr. Young of Alaska, Mr. Holt, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Smith of Ohio, Mr. Stenholm, Mr. Berman, Mr. Mrazek, Mr. Frank, Mr. Frost, Mr. Raahall, and Mrs. Boxer.

H.J. Res. 41: Mr. McCann, Mr. Hamme­ rback, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Carney, Mr. Roe, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bevill, Mr. Matsui, Mr. Dau, Mr. Preznel, Mr. Stump, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Uball, and Mr. Darden.

H.J. Res. 49: Mr. McEwen, Mr. Courten, Mr. Lungren, Mr. Denny Smith, Mr. Swim­ mer, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Nelson of Utah, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Martin of Illinois, Mr. McCann, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Hols, Mr. Roemer, Mr. Sonne, Mr. Saxton, Mr. Bilye, Mr. Oxley, Mr. Badham, Mr. Meyers of Kansas, Mr. Oates of New York, Mr. Porter, Mr. Porter, Mr. Portofino, Mr. Stenholm, Mr. Stenholm, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Stump, Mr. Boulter, Mr. Darnelev, Mr. Dau, Mr. Miller of Washington, Mr. Chenev, Mr. Chenev, and Mr. Weber.

H.J. Res. 57: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Armey, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Hansen, Mrs. Vucanovich, Mr. Badham, Mr. Kasich, Mr. Gallo, Mr. Lott, Mr. Kolbe, Mr. Vander Jagt, Mr. Fields, Mr. Hiler, Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. Saxton.

H. Res. 24: Mr. McCain, Mr. Courter, Mr. Craig, Mr. Miller of Washington, Mrs. Vucanovich, Mr. Weber, Mr. Gallo, Mr. Kindness, Mr. DeWine, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Saxton, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Sensenbrenner, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Grotberg, Mr. Livingston, Mr. DioGuardi, Mr. Davis, Mr. Bliley, Mr. Zischa, Mr. Porter, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Combest, Mr. Dabr, Mr. Bereuter, Mr. Madigan, Mr. Rudo, Mr. Slaughter, Mr. Stump, and Mr. Tauke.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

17. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Woodland Chamber of Commerce, Woodland, WA, relative to Federal deficit; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.