The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC, November 18, 1985.

I hereby designate the Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS P. O’NEILL, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let justice roll down as waters and righteousness like an overflowing stream.-Amos 5:24.

We pray this day, O Lord, for peace in our world that righteousness will be done and freedom will flourish. We remember especially all those who meet in Geneva that their minds will be set on the vision of justice that Your Word has given. May Your blessing be the 1972 ABM Treaty and the respect to the restoration of democracy in the Philippines.

Let justice roll down as waters and righteousness like an overflowing stream.-Amos 5:24.

We pray this day, O Lord, for peace in our world that righteousness will be done and freedom will flourish. We remember especially all those who meet in Geneva that their minds will be set on the vision of justice that Your Word has given. May Your blessing be the 1972 ABM Treaty and the respect to the restoration of democracy in the Philippines.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 I, the Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1562. An act to achieve the objectives of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement and to promote the economic recovery of the United States textile and apparel industry and its workers; and

H.R. 2672. An act to redesignate the New York International and Bulk Mall Centers in Jersey City, NJ, as the “New Jersey International and Bulk Mall Center,” and to honor the memory of a former postal employee by dedicating a portion of a street at the New York International and Bulk Mall Center in Jersey City, NJ, as “Michael McDermott Place.”

WEINBERGER LETTER SIMPLY A STRAW MAN FOR PRESIDENT REAGAN

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

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the Weinberger letter to the Geneva summit bound President Reagan is merely a straw man. This will permit President Reagan to claim a summit victory by just rubber stamping the status quo.

For 5 long years we have achieved no new meaningful nuclear arms limits; now the DOD Secretary Weinberger suggests that we go backward. Weinberger advises Reagan to pursue the star wars-SDI Program, disavow arms reduction. Just avoiding the hashed Weinberger issues is not good enough.

We should expect the summit to act in motion new meaningful nuclear arms reductions and grant the proper perspective on past agreements—not the gratuitous undercutting of the past Presidents’ achievements or the overblown rhetoric concerning Soviet compliance.

The Weinberger letter is clearly extreme rhetoric that has led the American, and world, media on a wild goose chase.

Nothing in this Weinberger letter or Secretary Shultz’ reaction concerning continued SALT II compliance is new—and if indeed the President were to take this advice we would have an unravelling of current nuclear limitations.

Then why this outburst? Is the Reagan administration at war with itself? Hardly. What is being attempted and really quite successfully, is manipulation of the news. This not only makes President Reagan look moderate, but provides a safe harbor when he comes up empty. Everyone can breathe a sigh of relief. In other words, at least he did not accept Weinberger’s advice.

Frankly, that type of conclusion just won’t do. There is no substitute for meaningful progress at this summit when both the Americans and Soviets have offered significant cuts in nuclear weapons. To achieve the status quo of weapons and development is a failure and a victory of politics over good policy.

NETWORK SCRAMBLING OF THE NEWS

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

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I wrote the three television networks, ABC, CBS, and NBC, and asked them to refrain from scrambling news programs.

Recent reports have indicated that all three television networks were considering scrambling their transmissions via satellite to protect the privacy of those signals. The often unedited signals which were formerly transmitted across television lines are now being received by owners of backyard Earth stations.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the fruits of the telecommunications revolution have made important news programming available to many Americans, largely in rural areas, who would not be able to get national television news otherwise. Scrambling the news would forfeit one of the gains technology has brought to thousands and thousands of Americans.

I asked the networks to do this on a voluntary basis. I do not intend to pursue it legislatively at this time, but I think it would be in the public interest for the television networks to refrain from scrambling the television news and I am making that request today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill on Thursday, November 14, 1985.

S. 1851. An act to extend temporarily the Dairy Price Support Program and certain Food Stamp Program provisions, and for other purposes.

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Boldface type indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
And the following enrolled bill and joint resolution on Friday, November 15, 1985:
H.R. 3347. An act to amend and extend the Comprehensive Employment and Credit Act, and
H.J. Res. 449. Joint resolution to provide for the temporary extension of certain programs relating to housing and community development, and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC.
November 15, 1985.
Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 10:50 a.m. on Friday, November 15, 1985, the following message from the Secretary of the Senate:

The Senate passed H.J. Res. 449.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely,

Benjamin J. Guthrie,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC.
November 15, 1985.
Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House 4:00 p.m. on Friday, November 15, 1985 and said to contain H.R. 3036, an Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year 1986.

In my budget last February I proposed reductions, and terminations in some 50 domestic programs to start us on a sensible path to lower budget deficits. Because Congress has accepted very few of these proposals, it is now clear that all of the non-defense appropriations bills will be far above my budget.

However, in the interest of accommodation, I have indicated that I would accept appropriations bills, even if above my budget, that were within the limits set by Congress own budget resolution. This bill does not meet that test.

For discretionary programs the bill provides $900 million more than my budget and is $180 million above the level for budget authority and other discretionary resources implied in the budget resolution. For example, my budget proposed a major paring of the remaining agriculture subsidies, and the Congressional budget resolution envisaged a lesser saving. This bill provides $820 million for these subsidies, which represents little saving from current levels and is $72 million above the budget resolution level.

Apart from its spending levels, this bill contains a number of language provisions that are highly objectionable. Among them are provisions blocking performance-based regulations for civil servants issued by the Office of Personnel Management, curbing the authority of the General Services Administration to contract out certain services to the private sector, forbidding review by the Office of Management and Budget of marketing orders for agricultural products, and one section of the bill raises serious constitutional issues with respect to presidential appointments.

The presidential veto is an instrument to be used with care. But until the Congress comes to grips with the problem of the large budget deficit, it is an instrument that I shall not hesitate to employ.

Sincerely,

Benjamin J. Guthrie,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1986—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 99-130)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:
I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 3036, making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year 1986.

In my budget last February I proposed reductions, and terminations in some 50 domestic programs to start us on a sensible path to lower budget deficits. Because Congress has accepted very few of these proposals, it is now clear that all of the non-defense appropriations bills will be far above my budget.

However, in the interest of accommodation, I have indicated that I would accept appropriations bills, even if above my budget, that were within the limits set by Congress own budget resolution. This bill does not meet that test.

For discretionary programs the bill provides $900 million more than my budget and is $180 million above the level for budget authority and other discretionary resources implied in the budget resolution. For example, my budget proposed a major paring of the remaining agriculture subsidies, and the Congressional budget resolution envisaged a lesser saving. This bill provides $820 million for these subsidies, which represents little saving from current levels and is $72 million above the budget resolution level.

Apart from its spending levels, this bill contains a number of language provisions that are highly objectionable. Among them are provisions blocking performance-based regulations for civil servants issued by the Office of Personnel Management, curbing the authority of the General Services Administration to contract out certain services to the private sector, forbidding review by the Office of Management and Budget of marketing orders for agricultural products, and one section of the bill raises serious constitutional issues with respect to presidential appointments.

The presidential veto is an instrument to be used with care. But until the Congress comes to grips with the problem of the large budget deficit, it is an instrument that I shall not hesitate to employ.

Ronald Reagan,

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and without objection, the message and bill will be printed as a House document.

There was no objection.

Mr. Whitten. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further consideration of the veto message on the bill H.R. 3036, be postponed until November 19, 1985.

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

There was no objection.

SOVIETS HAVE WON OPENING SALVO OF GENEVA SUMMIT

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

Mr. Richardson. Mr. Speaker, regrettably, the Soviet nations have won the opening salvo of the Geneva summit. The disgraceful and irresponsible leak of the Weinberger letter has produced four unfortunate repercussions.

First, it has given a boost to the Soviet propaganda machine, already cranking out its anti-United States message. Second, it gives the impression of an American negotiating team in disarray.

Third, it shows that there are irresponsible leakers in the U.S. government who are insisting on sabotaging the talks.

Fourth, it demonstrates that there are those in the Pentagon who have no flexible personnel, who, should prevail, will hinder the chances of a successful summit.

Mr. Speaker, despite this initial setback, the President has shown courage and commitment in pursuing a successful arms control summit. His plans for student and cultural exchange are important. They are two areas that we have been losing the battle to the Soviets. We have been losing and it is important that we give his initiatives enthusiastic support.

Mr. President, our prayers are with you as you enter these critical talks, and if you need any help in tracking down those leakers and firing them, I am sure you will find many Members of this Congress ready to help. Whomever leaked this letter should consider joining the Soviet negotiating team.

RETIRED TRUST FUNDS PROTECTION ACT OF 1985 (COOKIE JAR PROTECTION ACT)

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

Mr. Miller of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it has been jokingly said that Uncle Sam has been caught with his hand in the cookie jar. But dipping into the trust funds for Social Security, civil service retirement, military retirement, and railroad retirement is no laughing matter. If the House had followed the lead of many Members, it would not have adjourned at the time it was needed to act on Senate changes to the debt limit extension. As a result, the Treasury Department returned to divesting the trust funds that so many of our elderly citizens depend on.

The bulk of this bailout came from the old-age and survivors' and disabili-
IMPELLING FARM CREDIT CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ALEXANDER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time today to address the House on the question of the impending farm credit crisis that plagues our Nation and makes the financing of next year's agricultural production questionable.

This morning, I had the opportunity to address the American Bankers Association and to discuss the politics of the farm credit crisis. I was introduced with remarks by one of the officers who explained to the bankers, and I quote, "That there will be a bailout of the Farm Credit System." We need to focus on how and what Congress will do to respond to this crisis.

As a preface for my remarks there and again here today, I would like to make three basic observations.

First of all, there is an enormous credit problem in our community today. The Farm Credit System owes $74 billion which farmers cannot repay at this time. In addition, there is another $10 billion owed to commercial banks that farmers cannot repay. That is $125 billion in outstanding debt which cannot be redeemed by current profits from the agricultural sector of our economy.

Of the Nation's 2.2 million farm operations: 98,000 are technically insolvent; 109,000 have extreme financial problems and are rapidly moving toward insolvency; and 417,000 have financial problems so severe that they may require some form of debt or asset restructuring in order to help them survive.

In short, there is more debt than there is income among farmers to repay that debt. This has been due, in part, to a devaluation of assets, particularly land, over the last 5 years. The collateral no longer exists to justify the continuation of this debt. The Government must now intervene to provide additional backing to the FCS. The problem of declining asset values results from the overvalued dollar, which is the result of the prevailing economic policies of financing the Federal deficit through foreign capital, this bidding up the value of the dollar, making our agricultural products too expensive for foreigners to buy.

When we cannot sell our farm products overseas, surpluses build up and the value of those products comes down. That is why farm prices are depressed at the present time and the credit crisis exists.

It is interesting to observe that the American Bankers had a mixed attitude toward this issue and this problem. One banker said to me, "There used to be a consensus of inefficient farmers who are not able to compete under present conditions. That is the free enterprise system which rewards those who are strong and who are able to survive within both domestic and international competition." In other words, this is a dog-eat-dog economic policy. That policy rewards those who are strong and can compete in an environment of domestic and international
competition, and it penalizes and forces out those who cannot compete.

The problem that we have in this country is that about half of our farmers will be forced out of production if the present system prevails without addressing the causes of farmers' economic disadvantages.

A colleague of mine said to me one day: you know, a good farmer is one who is not a farmer. It is this policy which causes the farmer to be in the position of inability to compete. It is not the farmer's fault that the President and his economic advisers have chosen a policy which inflates the value of the dollar and inflates the price of American farm products, making them too expensive for foreigners to buy; it is a national policy that is borne on the backs of the American farmer.

We see the social toll imposed upon farmers and their families. A recent Wall Street Journal article illustrates the climate of hopelessness that felt within the farm communities. Stress on farm children is causing them to run away, become delinquent, and to fail in school.

Their parents feel the loss of this generation and of their forebears. In my district in Arkansas, a dear friend, whom I have known since boyhood, has expressed to me his great sadness at the knowledge that his farm, which has been passed through four generations of his family, will not be handed on to his children. The family ties to the land will be broken.

We have a question of public policy. Should the farmer be allowed to be forced out? Should he be forced to compete within an environment that he has not contributed to? After all, it is not the farmer's inefficiency, as some have alleged. It is an independent intervening force of a U.S. economic policy which places the farmer in a position of noncompetition.

The farmer is a victim of the current economic policy. He is not a partner in making it. He is not rewarded by the benefits that we see reported each day when the stock markets on Wall Street continue to spiral upward at record rates. The farmer is burdened by this policy; he is penalized by it. In fact, I would characterize the American farmer as an economic serf in a system that has become dictatorial, which causes the farmer to be enslaved to the present policy. He supports the system without its rewards.

So what policy should we formulate? First of all, I agree that Congress and the administration should address the short-term credit crisis for next year. Our colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Jones] is chairman of the Farm Credit Subcommittee. He is working to help fashion a policy that will address that problem. I support his efforts and I will join in them.

But I think we should have a two-track policy. In addition to addressing the short-term farm credit crisis, we should also have another track that I would call the long-term exchange rate problem.

Just last week, I attended the Congressional Summit on Exchange Rates and the Dollar that was convened by my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Kemp] and his counterpart in the other body, Mr. Bradley, from New Jersey. Our major trading partners are unable to keep up; prices are rising faster than incomes to those workers has reduced the gross revenues of the merchants on Main Street by about one-third, developing the economic situation of this country. These are flooding our markets at the rate of about $800 to $180 million a year, putting shoe manufacturers and textile mills out of work in my hometown of Osceola, AR.

Last year, two textile mills closed down in my city, and about 600 workers were laid off. A year later, the loss in incomes to those workers has reduced the gross revenues of the merchants on Main Street by about one-third, developing the economic situation of this country. These are flooding our markets at the rate of about $800 to $180 million a year, putting shoe manufacturers and textile mills out of work in my hometown of Osceola, AR.

The problem of exchange rates and disparity in economic policy will not go away without leadership from our Government and the governments of our major trading partners. We need a policy, and we need a process. While we are developing a policy with discussions I suggest that we develop a process through which this debate can achieve an international accord.

Today, in order to take a step in that direction, not necessarily a step that will resolve all our problems, but to take a step in the direction of establishing a process, I offer a bill which would create a currency valuation board. I call this the U.S. Dollar Valuation Board.

This board, consisting of three members, would be appointed by the President. The members would have staggered terms. It would be an independent agency and would have standing with the Federal Reserve System, the Congress and the executive branch.

The purpose of the board is to establish a process to create an ongoing process to reach an international accord on monetary exchange rates among trading nations. That is the overall purpose of the board. Its day-to-day functions would include three:

First, to meet daily to determine the real value of the dollar when traded against foreign currencies, taking into consideration the underlying competitiveness of our economy and the economies of our trading partners. A means of comparing currencies already exists in this recent and erudite publication by the Institute of International Economic Policy Analysis, International Economics, the Exchange Rate System by John Williamson dated September 1983, revised June 1986. It is possible to determine
the purchasing power parity of the dollar when traded against foreign currencies.

Second, the Board would also make recommendations for short- and long-term monetary policy that would encourage the realignment of the dollar to a more competitive level. These recommendations would be presented to the President, Congress, the Federal Reserve Board, and other relevant Government agencies.

Third, the Board would also present an agenda to the President for international economic conferences so that the United States can work with our trading partners to establish realistic currency values. Included in this agenda should be the recommendation to each trading partner to establish their own currency valuation board. The cooperation of these boards would constitute an integral part of an international effort to achieve and maintain currencties of trading nations within valuation ranges that represent their true competitive levels.

The establishment of a dollar valuation board would be the first step in achieving an international agreement or treaty to mutually determine the real value of each country's trading nation's currency and thus avoid radical and unreasonable shifts in any currency's value.

A managed exchange rate system worked reasonably well from 1944 through 1973 when we had an exchange rate based upon the gold standard with the U.S. dollar as the lead currency. We decided to abandon that policy in 1973 and to allow the dollar to float, as it has since that time. For the first 5 years, the dollar was undervalued by about 20 to 21 percent and it made our products in this country inexpensive on the world market, although we paid for this abroad, although we paid for this through domestic inflation. But in the last 5 years, the dollar has become extremely overvalued, which makes our products in this country expensive to our trading partners. We are disadvantaged by our own economic policies which are forcing our people out of work, and in effect exporting our jobs overseas.

I am told that about 3 million American jobs have been exported into foreign countries as a result of our own economic policy. Many of those jobs have come from farm communities which should concern us here today. It is possible to achieve an international accord on a continuing basis if we have such a process as envisioned in the U.S. dollar valuation board.

Now, I agree that establishing what some would call a bureaucracy is no substitute for a solution to a very, very difficult problem. Just passing a law to establish a U.S. Dollar Valuation Board alone will not do that. We have to have the will, we have to have a policy. The board would meet with our trading partners on a continuing basis with at least one annual summit meeting each year to solve the exchange rate problem.

So to answer the critics who might say that this is another bureaucracy, I have included a sunset clause which terminates this board in 1994, December 31, 1994, which would automatically terminate the U.S. Dollar Valuation Board in the event it did not serve the purposes for which it was intended. And admittedly, if our leaders in this country in economic policy and political concerns do not wish for this type of a policy to be devised, to be formulated, a process would be of little value. Again, we must have both the desire to establish an international monetary system that brings into line the strong dollar is the source of the overwhelming trade deficit. The current huge trade deficit is not due to any fundamental weakness of American industry or to increases in unfair trade practices of other nations. I agree with these economists in their belief that the dollar is largely responsible for our current economic woes.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that I will come to this body in future dates, within the next several weeks, to add additional comments to the remarks that I have just made for openers, I would like to offer the proposal to establish the U.S. Dollar Valuation Board as a process, as a way to achieve a continuing international economic accord, as the national monetary accord among trading nations who cannot continue in peace without a stable international monetary system.

The file follows:

\[\text{SEC. 2. UNITED STATES DOLLAR VALUATION BOARD}

There is hereby established the United States Dollar Valuation Board (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Dollar Valuation Board"). It shall be an independent agency for the purpose of creating an ongoing process to reach an international accord on exchange rates among trading nations.

\[\text{SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP.}

(a) Number and Appointment.

The duties of the Board are as follows:

(1) Determination of daily real dollar value.

(A) In general.—Before the close of each business day, the Board shall determine the real dollar value for such day.

(B) Notice and publication of real dollar value.—The Board shall transmit its determination of the real dollar value for each business day to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the International Monetary Fund and shall publish such determination in the Federal Register.

(2) Recommendations for monetary policy.

(A) Short-term.—Before the end of each calendar quarter beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Board shall prepare a report containing its recommendations for a short-term monetary policy which will bring the value of the dollar in the foreign currency exchange markets into line with the real value of the dollar. The Board shall transmit a copy of such report to the President, the Congress, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and such other Federal agencies and departments as the Board may determine to be appropriate.

(B) Long-term.—Before the end of each calendar year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Board shall prepare a report containing its recommendations for a long-term monetary policy which will bring the value of the dollar in the foreign currency exchange markets into line with the real value of the dollar. The Board shall transmit a copy of such report to the President, the Congress, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and such other Federal agencies and departments as the Board may determine to be appropriate.

(3) International economic conferences.—The Board shall make recommendations to the President with respect to items included in international economic conferences to which the United States is a party, including the recommendation that the President urge the major trading partners of the United States to set up their own currency valuation boards.

(4) Real dollar value defined.—For purposes of this Act, the term "real dollar value" has such meaning as the Board shall prescribe by regulations taking into account:

(A) The purchasing power parity of the United States dollar,

(B) United States budget deficits or surpluses,

(C) The average rates of interest in the United States and each of its major trading partners,

(D) High rate of foreign investment in the United States,

(E) The average rates of inflation in the United States and each of its major trading partners, and

(F) Such other factors as the Board may determine to be appropriate.
(1) In General.—The Board shall consist of 3 members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from persons who are not officers or employees of any government and who are specially qualified to serve on the Board by virtue of their education, training, and experience.

(2) Vacancy Appointment.—A vacancy on the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(3) Political Party Affiliation.—Not more than 2 members appointed under this subsection may be of the same political party.

(4) Appointment Not Subject to CAP on Executive Level Positions.—Appointment may be made under this subsection without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Terms.—

(1) In General.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), members shall be appointed for terms of 7 years.

(2) Staggered Terms.—Of the members first appointed—

(A) 1 shall be appointed for a term of 3 years;
(B) 1 shall be appointed for a term of 5 years; and
(C) 1 shall be appointed for a term of 7 years.

as designated by the President at the time of appointment.

(c) Vacancy Appointment. Service after Expiration of Term.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term of any such member; predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

(d) Full-Time Service.—Members shall devote their entire time to the business of the Board.

SEC. 5. DIRECTOR AND STAFF. EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.

(a) Director.—The Board shall have a director who shall be appointed by the Board and shall be paid at a rate established by the Board.

(b) Staff.—The Board may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as the Board determines to be appropriate.

(c) Applicability of Certain Civil Service Laws.—The Director and Staff of the Board may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the classified service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no individual so appointed may be paid at a rate in excess of the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(b) Powers of the Board. The Board may procure temporary and intermittent service under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(c) Staff of Federal Agencies. Upon request of the Board, the head of any Federal agency or department may detail to the Board, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such agency to assist the Board in carrying out its duties under this Act.

SEC. 6. POWERS OF THE BOARD. (a) Hearings and Sessions. The Board may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold such hearings, sit and act at such time and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Board determines to be appropriate.

(b) Powers of Members and Agents. Any member or agent of the Board may take, to the extent authorized by the Board, any action which the Board is authorized to take under this section.

(c) Obtaining Official Data. The Board may secure directly from any Federal agency or department information the Board determines to be necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the Chairperson, the head of such agency or department shall furnish such information to the Board.

(d) Mails. The Board may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other Federal agencies or departments.

(e) Administrative Support Services. The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Board, on a reimbursable basis, such administrative support services as the Board may request.

SEC. 7. SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

(a) Chairperson. Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Chairperson, United States Dollar Valuation Board."

(b) Members. Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Member, United States Dollar Valuation Board."

SEC. 8. TERMINATION. The Board shall cease to exist on December 31, 1994.

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. Miller of Ohio) to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. Vander Jagt.
Mr. Cranke.
Mr. Gillman in two instances.
Mr. Moorhead.
Mr. Currier.
Ms. Snowe.
Mr. Broomfield in three instances.
Mr. Stehle.
Mr. Solare in two instances.
Mr. Hoening.
Mr. Anderson in 10 instances.
Mr. Gonzalez in 10 instances.
Mr. Annunzio in six instances.
Mr. Jones of Tennessee in 10 instances.
Mr. Boner of Tennessee in five instances.
Mr. Roe.
Mr. Alexander in two instances.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. Annunzio, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3447. An act to amend and extend the Congressional Award Act, and H.J. Res. 449. Joint resolution to provide for the temporary extension of certain programs relating to housing and community development, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1861. An act to extend temporarily the daily price support program and certain food stamp program provisions, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Annunzio, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that the report did on the following days present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolution of the House of the following title:

On November 14, 1985:

H.R. 721. An act to temporarily increase the limit on the public debt and to restore the investments of the Social Security Trust Funds and other trust funds, and

H.R. 3038. An act making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations,
and offices for the fiscal year ending Sep­
tember 30, 1986, and for other purposes.
On November 15, 1985:
H.R. 3447. An act to amend and extend the
Consular Award Act.
H.R. 346. An act to amend the
H.J. Res. 449. Joint resolution to provide for
the temporary extension of certain pro­
grams relating to housing and community
development, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT
Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I
move that the House do now adjourn.
The motion was agreed to; accord­
ingly (at 12 o'clock and 42 minutes
p.m.), the House adjourned until
tomorrow, Tuesday, November 19, 1985,
at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.
Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, execu­
tive communications were taken from
the Speaker's table and referred as fol­
lows:
2259. A letter from the Comptroller
General of the United States, transmitt­ing a
review of the President's 12th special mes­
 sage for fiscal year 1985 and the first special
message for fiscal year 1986, proposing two
new deferrals and two revised deferrals, pur­
suing H. Doc. No. 99-128; to the Commit­
tee on Appropriations and or­
ered to be printed.
2260. A letter from the General Manager,
District of Columbia Armory Board, trans­mit­ting the District of Columbia Armory
Board's annual report and financial state­
ment for the fiscal year 1984, pursuant to
2 D.C.C. 1710 and 1726; to the Committee
on the District of Columbia.
2261. A letter from the Secretary of
Energy, transmitting a report on the devel­op­ment of the strategic petroleum reserve
during the period June 1, 1985, through
September 30, 1985, pursuant to EPCA, sec­
tion 185(b) (89 Stat. 620); to the Committee
on Energy and Commerce.
2262. A letter from the Director, Defense
Security Assistance Agency, transmitting no­tice of the Army's proposed letter of offer to
Bahrain for defense articles and services
(Transmittal No. 86-10); to the Committee
on Foreign Affairs.
2263. A letter from the Assistant Legal
Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitt­ing copies of international
agreements, other than treaties, entered
into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C.
112(a); to the Committee on Foreign
Affairs.
2264. A letter from the Director, Defense
Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a
record of the history of the FMF Fi­
nancing Program, the condition of the
Guaranty Reserve Fund, and recommenda­tions for its replenishment, pursuant to
Public Law 99-93, section 106(a); to the Committee
on Foreign Affairs.
2265. A letter from the Inspector General,
Department of Health and Human Services,
transmitting notice of a new Federal records
system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a); to the
Committee on Government Operations.
2266. A letter from the Secretary, Com­modity Credit Corporation, transmitt­ing a
report on compliance with the laws relating
to open meetings of agencies of the Govern­ment, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b); to the Commit­tee
on Government Operations.
2267. A letter from the Attorney General,
Department of Justice, transmitting the
annual report of the Attorney General for
fiscal year 1984, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 522;
to the Committee on the Judiciary.
2268. A letter from the Special Counsel,
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, trans­mit­ting a report on the results of an investiga­tion into allegations of a violation of law and
regulations, mismanagement, waste of funds, and abuse of authority by officials of the
Atlanta Regional Office of the Inter­state Commerce Commission, pursuant to 5
U.S.C. 1206(b)(5)(A) (92 Stat. 1125); to the
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.
2269. A letter from the Acting Assistant
Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), trans­mitting a report of the Chief of Engineers,
Department of the Army, on Kill Van Kull
and Newark Bay Channels, New York and
New Jersey, together with pertinent reports (H. Doc. No. 99-129); to the Commit­
tee on Public Works and Transportation and or­dered to be printed.
2270. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a
report on the impact of the Medicare hospi­tal prospective payment system (PPS) pur­suant to 42 U.S.C. 1395ww; to the Commit­tee
on Ways and Means.
2271. A letter from the General Counsel,
Department of the Treasury, transmitting a
draft of proposed legislation to amend cer­tain provisions of the Internal Revenue
Code of 1954 relating to the place for filing
tax returns pertaining to alcohol, tobacco
and firearms, and for other purposes; to the
Committee on Ways and Means.
2272. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear
Regulatory Commission, transmitting a
report on the proposed sale of U.S. Board of
Boards information for the quarter ending September
30, 1985, pursuant to AEA, section 147(e) (94
Stat. 780); jointly, to the Committees on
Energy and Commerce and Interior and In­
sular Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:
Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3468. A bill to amend the
Consumer Product Safety Act to extend it for three fiscal years, and for other pur­poses; with an amendment (Rept. 99-377). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTED BILLS
SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing and referred as follows:
Mr. MICA: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 3981. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide certain benefits for Government employees and similarly situ­ated individuals, including those who have been killed, who have been injured, or who have been otherwise deprived of their liberty as a result of hostile action directed against the United States; to provide for certain pay­ments to individuals who were taken hostage as a result of the seizure of the United States Embassy in Iran in 1979; and for other purposes; with amendments; referred to the Committee on Appropriations for a period of five legislative days with instructions to report back to the House as provided in section 401(b) of Public Law 93-344 (Rept. 99-201, Pt. 2). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally re­ferred as follows:
By Mr. VANDER JAGT:
H.R. 3770. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for
the U.S. Olympic Committee by imposing an excise tax on amounts paid for U.S. television and radio broadcasting rights for Olympic events; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:
H.R. 3771. A bill to establish the U.S. Dollar Valuation Board, and for other pur­poses; to the Committee on Banking, Fin­ances and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BIAZZI:
H.R. 3772. A bill to amend the Foreign Assis­tance Act of 1961 to authorize economic re­lief and rehabilitation assistance for Northern Ireland; to the Committee on For­eign Affairs.

By Mr. PUQUA (for himself, Mr.
MICHEL, Mr. LEBEK, Mr. WALKER, Mr.
LUJAN, Mr. BOESCHLITT, Mr.
BROWN of California, Mr. MITKEL, Mr.
RITTER, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr.
HENRY, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. CORBY, and
Mr. WITHE):
H.R. 3773. A bill to amend the Stevenson­Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to promote technology transfer by author­ing Government-operated laboratories to enter into cooperative research agreements and National Infrastructure Technology, to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. GRAY of Illinois:
H.R. 3714. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to assist severely dis­abled individuals to attain or maintain their maximum potential for independence and capacity to participate in community and family life; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

By Mr. WATKINS himself, Mr.
FISH, Mr. HOGINS, Mr. JANOWITZ, Mr.
LUKEN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. MORRIS­son of Connecticut, Mr. ECKART of Ohio, Mr. COLES, and Mr. NIELOK of Utah.
H.R. 3776. A bill to protect patent, trade­mark and copyright owners from importa­tion into the United States of goods made
overseas in violation of U.S. patent, trade­mark and copyright law; and for other pur­poses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITEN:
H.J. Res. 457. Joint resolution making fur­ther continuing appropriations for the fiscal...
November 18, 1985

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

year 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By My SOLARZ (for himself and Mr. LEACH of Iowa):

H. Con. Res. 233. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning representative government, political parties, and freedom of expression on Taiwan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

282. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, relative to a memorial to the veterans of the Korean Conflict; to the Committee on House Administration.

283. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, relative to the establishment of a Mississippi River National Heritage Corridor; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 512: Mr. PENNY.
H.R. 1030: Mr. FISH.
H.R. 1769: Mr. LUNDINE and Mr. MOORE.
H.R. 2483: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. MOLLOHAN.
H.R. 2701: Mr. UDALL and Mr. MILLER of California.
H.R. 3024: Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. OLIN, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. SISISKY.
H.R. 3121: Mr. UDALL, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. KAP'TUR, and Mr. MARTINEZ.
H.R. 3203: Mr. SAVAGE.
H.R. 3408: Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. HAYES, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. KAP'TUR, Ms. EVANS of Illinois, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. WIRTH.
H.R. 3736: Mr. KASICH, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CRANE, and Mr. LAGOMARKING.

H. Con. Res. 173: Mr. COBEY and Mr. PACKARD.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, 251. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Council of the city of New York, NY, relative to the immigration of Soviet Jews; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.