

35-Assassination

dollars over the years in locks and dams and dredging operations.

In 1977, the Congressional Budget Office reported that—

Federal subsidies are equal to about 42% of all barge revenues, compared with 3% for railroads, 1% for trucking companies, and no subsidy at all for pipelines.

Under present law enacted by the 95th Congress, this subsidy for commercial users of our inland waterways will be reduced to about 36 percent in 1986. Under my proposal, however, Federal subsidies could be reduced even further, to approximately 31 percent of barge revenues. As can be seen, barge subsidies would still be 10 times greater than those for railroads, the next most heavily subsidized carrier.

Even more significant is the cost control factor that is built into a requirement that waterway users pay a percentage of the costs associated with the operation of the system. If users must pay a certain percentage of the cost of Government services, they will have a tremendous incentive to act as "watchdogs" to prevent waste, since they will be forced to pay for a percentage of that waste. The percentage requirement thus promotes efficiency by enlisting the support of users, in whose interest it is to identify and eliminate unnecessary expenditures.

I believe that the principle of operator-supported waterways should be extended to provide that at least 25 percent of the cost of maintaining and developing the Nation's waterway system is borne by private enterprise, which benefits from its use. My bill would require the establishment of a schedule of user charges that will generate revenue sufficient to recoup 25 percent of the cost of waterway operation, maintenance, construction, and rehabilitation. This schedule would be designed to supplement the Federal excise tax on barge fuel levied by the Inland Waterways Revenue Act of 1978, and would be phased in over the same 5-year period. The amount of Federal tax paid by users would be credited against the user fee mandated for that year. In other words, the revenue to be collected under the fee schedule would be the difference between the amount of fuel tax paid and the annual percentage requirement established by the schedule.

The underlying purpose of this proposal is to bestow a reasonable and more equitable financial responsibility for the condition of our Nation's waterways on those who receive the most direct benefit. A well-conceived user fee program will lower the cost of construction and maintenance to the taxpayer, and will provide users with a direct incentive to advocate and carry out cost-effective proposals for waterway improvements.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation. ○

#### UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. STRATTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join once again this year in our

annual observance of Ukrainian Independence Day. This year marks the 61st anniversary of the original Proclamation of the Independence of the Ukraine and the continuing struggle of the Ukrainian people against assimilation by their Russian masters.

It was on January 22, 1918, after 2½ centuries of Polish and Russian domination, that the people of the Ukraine finally threw off the shackles of oppression and finally declared themselves a free and independent nation. That date marked the fulfillment of the dreams of ten generations of Ukrainians who had never once relinquished their desire for freedom and independence.

But then, as we all know, after less than three years of this new independence, during which the people of the Ukraine put up a valiant struggle for the protection of their homeland, the new communist government of the Soviet Union overran the Ukraine by military force and established their particular brand of totalitarian rule over the Ukraine.

Today the Ukrainian people are still denied any recognition of national identity or the exercise of the rights of an independent people. Instead, they are persistently subjected to a deliberate policy of national absorption and attempted cultural extinction by the Soviet Union which wields this political repression in the name of ideological unity.

However, on this anniversary I want to pay tribute in a very special and personal way to the people of the Ukraine who live under this Soviet rule yet still keep alive in their hearts the memory of freedom and the hope of the eventual return of that freedom. I had the pleasure last Easter, along with other members of the committee, of visiting Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, as part of a trip to the U.S.S.R. We also visited Leningrad and Moscow. But every member of our group agreed that the high point of our Soviet visit was Kiev. The weather was warmer, and the people were more friendly, more outgoing, and obviously this was the manifestation of their inward spirit of freedom and independence, reflected in a warm regard for the United States and for the American people.

So we saw with our own eyes that the tender flame of freedom still does burn in the hearts of the people of the Ukraine.

And, finally, Mr. Speaker, let me extend my tributes to those Americans of Ukrainian descent who have kept alive their Ukrainian heritage here in America and who have made such a valuable contribution to our American cultural development. Because of their interest, their zeal, and their fervor I am sure that the day is closer now than it was a year—or even 61 years—ago when the Ukraine and its people will once again walk in freedom and independence.

#### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the Select Committee on Assassinations concluded its work on the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on January 3, 1979. At that time the committee submitted to the Clerk a summary of the findings and recommendations of the committee. I ask unanimous consent that the text of those findings and recommendations be inserted in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks, in order that my colleagues and others interested in our work can have general access to them.

It is expected that the final report, our hearings, and other documents will be edited in a fashion suitable for declassification and publication in the coming weeks under the auspices of the Clerk of the House. My understanding is that these documents should be ready for publication by the end of March.

The material follows:

#### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(Final report of the Select Committee on Assassinations, U.S. House of Representatives, 95th Congress, 2d session, December 29, 1978)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS,  
Washington, D.C., December 29, 1978.  
Hon. EDMOND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,  
Clerk of the House,  
U.S. Capitol,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. HENSHAW: On behalf of the Select Committee on Assassinations, and pursuant to the mandate of House Resolutions 223 and 433, I am filing for presentation to the House of Representatives the enclosed Summary of Findings and Recommendations of the Select Committee on Assassinations.

As has been agreed upon with the Speaker of the House, the Committee is filing this Summary of Findings and Recommendations while the preparation of the complete volumes of its Final Report continues under your auspices. The complete Final Report will include Volume I, the Findings and Recommendations of the Select Committee with an analysis of the evidence concerning each finding and recommendation; and Volumes II and sequential volumes, which will contain the Committee's hearings, scientific reports, and other materials pertinent to the Committee's investigation. These volumes will be presented to the House as soon as they can be suitably prepared for publication, including, where appropriate, the declassification of classified information. It is anticipated that the entire Final Report will be published by March 30, 1979.

Sincerely,

LOUIS STOKES, Chairman.

#### I. FINDINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IN DALLAS, TEX., NOVEMBER 22, 1963

A. Lee Harvey Oswald fired three shots at President John F. Kennedy. The second and third shots he fired struck the President. The third shot he fired killed the President.

1. President Kennedy was struck by two rifle shots fired from behind him.

2. The shots that struck President Kennedy from behind him were fired from the sixth floor window of the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository building.

3. Lee Harvey Oswald owned the rifle that was used to fire the shots from the sixth floor window of the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository building.

4. Lee Harvey Oswald, shortly before the assassination, had access to and was present on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building.

5. Lee Harvey Oswald's other actions tend

to support the conclusion that he assassinated President Kennedy.

B. Scientific acoustical evidence establishes a high probability that two gunmen fired at President John F. Kennedy. Other scientific evidence does not preclude the possibility of two gunmen firing at the President. Scientific evidence negates some specific conspiracy allegations.

C. The Committee believes, on the basis of the evidence available to it, that President John F. Kennedy was probably assassinated as a result of a conspiracy. The Committee is unable to identify the other gunman or the extent of the conspiracy.

1. The Committee believes, on the basis of the evidence available to it, that the Soviet Government was not involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

2. The Committee believes, on the basis of the evidence available to it, that the Cuban Government was not involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

3. The Committee believes, on the basis of the evidence available to it, that anti-Castro Cuban groups, as groups, were not involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, but that the available evidence does not preclude the possibility that individual members may have been involved.

4. The Committee believes, on the basis of the evidence available to it, that the national syndicate of organized crime, as a group, was not involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, but that the available evidence does not preclude the possibility that individual members may have been involved.

5. The Secret Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency were not involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

D. Agencies and departments of the United States Government performed with varying degrees of competency in the fulfillment of their duties. President John F. Kennedy did not receive adequate protection. A thorough and reliable investigation into the responsibility of Lee Harvey Oswald for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was conducted. The investigation into the possibility of conspiracy in the assassination was inadequate. The conclusions of the investigations were arrived at in good faith, but presented in a fashion that was too definitive.

1. The Secret Service was deficient in the performance of its duties.

(a) The Secret Service possessed information that was not properly analyzed, investigated or used by the Secret Service in connection with the President's trip to Dallas; in addition, Secret Service agents in the motorcade were inadequately prepared to protect the President from a sniper.

(b) The responsibility of the Secret Service to investigate the assassination was terminated when the Federal Bureau of Investigation assumed primary investigative responsibility.

2. The Department of Justice failed to exercise initiative in supervising and directing the investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the assassination.

3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation performed with varying degrees of competency in the fulfillment of its duties.

(a) The Federal Bureau of Investigation inadequately investigated Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination and properly evaluated the evidence it possessed to assess his potential to endanger the public safety in a national emergency.

(b) The Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted a thorough and professional investigation into the responsibility of Lee Harvey Oswald for the assassination.

(c) The Federal Bureau of Investigation failed to investigate adequately the possibility of a conspiracy to assassinate the President.

(d) The Federal Bureau of Investigation was deficient in its sharing of information with other agencies and departments.

4. The Central Intelligence Agency was deficient in its collection and sharing of information both prior to and subsequent to the assassination.

5. The Warren Commission performed with varying degrees of competency in the fulfillment of its duties.

(a) The Warren Commission conducted a thorough and professional investigation into the responsibility of Lee Harvey Oswald for the assassination.

(b) The Warren Commission failed to investigate adequately the possibility of a conspiracy to assassinate the President. This deficiency was attributable in part to the failure of the Commission to receive all the relevant information that was in the possession of other agencies and departments of the government.

(c) The Warren Commission arrived at its conclusions, based on the evidence available to it, in good faith.

(d) The Warren Commission presented the conclusions in its report in a fashion that was too definitive.

II. Findings of The Select Committee on Assassinations in the Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis, Tenn., April 4, 1968.

A. James Earl Ray fired one shot at Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The shot killed Dr. King.

1. Dr. King was killed by one rifle shot fired from in front of him.

2. The shot that killed Dr. King was fired from the bathroom window at the rear of a rooming house at 422½ South Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

3. James Earl Ray purchased the rifle that was used to shoot Dr. King and transported it from Birmingham, Ala. to Memphis, Tenn., where he rented a room at 423½ South Main Street, and moments after the assassination, he dropped it near 424 South Main Street.

4. It is highly probable that James Earl Ray stalked Dr. King for a period immediately preceding the assassination.

5. James Earl Ray fled the scene of the crime immediately after the assassination.

6. James Earl Ray's alibi for the time of the assassination, his story of "Raoul", and other allegedly exculpatory evidence are not worthy of belief.

7. James Earl Ray knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily pleaded guilty to the first degree murder of Dr. King.

B. The Committee believes, on the basis of the circumstantial evidence available to it, that there is a likelihood that James Earl Ray assassinated Dr. Martin Luther King as a result of a conspiracy.

C. The Committee believes, on the basis of the evidence available to it, that no private organizations or individuals, other than those discussed under Section B, were involved in the assassination of Dr. King.

D. No federal, state or local government agency was involved in the assassination of Dr. King.

E. The Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation performed with varying degrees of competency and legality in the fulfillment of their duties.

1. The Department of Justice failed to supervise adequately the Domestic Intelligence Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in the Domestic Intelligence Division's CONTELPRO campaign against Dr. King, grossly abused and exceeded its legal authority and failed to consider the possibility that actions threatening bodily harm to Dr. King might be encouraged by the program.

2. The Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation performed a thorough investigation into the responsibility of

James Earl Ray for the assassination of Dr. King and conducted a thorough fugitive investigation, but failed to investigate adequately the possibility of conspiracy in the assassination. The Federal Bureau of Investigation manifested a lack of concern for constitutional rights in the manner in which it conducted parts of the investigation.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

I. Legislative recommendations on issues involving the prohibition, prevention and prosecution of assassinations and Federally cognizable homicides

A. Prohibition and Prevention:

1. The Judiciary Committee should process for early consideration by the House legislation that would make the assassination of a Chief of State of any country, or his political equivalent, a Federal offense, if the offender is an American citizen or acts on behalf of an American citizen, or if the offender can be located in the United States.

2. The Judiciary Committee should process for early consideration by the House comprehensive legislation that would codify, revise and reform the federal law of homicide, paying special attention to assassinations. The Judiciary Committee should give appropriate attention to the related offenses of conspiracy, attempt, assault and kidnapping in the context of assassinations. Such legislation should be processed independently of the general proposals for the codification, revision or reform of the Federal criminal law. The Committee should address the following issues in considering the legislation:

(a) Distinguishing between those persons who should receive the protection of federal law because of the official positions they occupy and those persons who should receive protection of federal law only in the performance of their official duties.

(b) Extending the protection of federal law to persons who occupy high judicial and executive positions, including Justices of the Supreme Court and Cabinet officers.

(c) The applicability of these laws to private individuals in the exercise of constitutional rights.

(d) The penalty to be provided for homicide and the related offenses, including the applicability and the constitutionality of the death penalty.

(e) The basis for the exercise of federal jurisdiction, including domestic and extra-territorial reach.

(f) The pre-emption of state jurisdiction without the necessity of any action on the part of the Attorney General where the President is assassinated.

(g) The circumstances under which federal jurisdiction should preempt state jurisdiction in other cases.

(h) The power of federal investigative agencies to require autopsies to be performed.

(i) The ability of federal investigative agencies to secure the assistance of other federal or state agencies, including the military, other laws notwithstanding.

(j) The authority to offer rewards to apprehend the perpetrators of the crime.

(k) A requirement of forfeiture of the instrumentalities of the crime.

(l) The condemnation of personal or other effects of historical interest.

(m) The advisability of providing, consistent with the first amendment, legal trust devices to hold for the benefit of victims, their families, or the general treasury, the profits realized from books, movie rights, or public appearances by the perpetrator of the crime, and

(n) The applicability of threat and physical force of protection legislation to persons under the physical protection of federal investigative or law enforcement agencies.

3. The appropriate Committees of the House should process for early consideration by the House charter legislation for the Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Committees should address the following issues in considering the charter legislation:

(a) The proper foreign and domestic intelligence functions of the Intelligence and Investigative agencies of the United States.

(b) The relationship between the domestic intelligence functions and the interference with the exercise of individual constitutional rights.

(c) The delineation of proper law enforcement functions and techniques including:

(i) the use of informants and electronic surveillance.

(ii) guidelines to circumscribe the use of informants or electronic surveillance to gather intelligence on, or investigate, groups that may be exercising first amendment freedoms, and

(iii) the proper response of intelligence or investigative agencies where information is developed that an informant has committed a crime.

(d) Guidelines to consider the circumstances, if any, when an investigative agency or a component of that agency should be disqualified from taking an active role in an investigation because of an appearance of impropriety, growing out of a particular intelligence or investigative action.

(e) Definitions of the legislative scope and extent of "sources and methods" and the "informant privilege" as a rationale for the executive branch withholding information in response to Congressional or judicial process or other demand for information.

(f) Institutionalizing efforts to coordinate the gathering, sharing, and analysis of intelligence information.

(g) Insuring those agencies that primarily gather intelligence perform their function so as to serve the needs of other agencies that primarily engage in physical protection, and

(h) Implementing mechanisms that would permit interagency tasking of particular functions.

#### B. Prosecution:

1. The Judiciary Committee should consider the impact of the provisions of law dealing with third-party records, bail and speedy trial as it applies to both the investigation and prosecution of federally cognizable homicides.

2. The Judiciary Committee should examine recently passed special prosecutor legislation to determine if its provisions should be modified to extend them to presidential assassinations and the circumstances, if any, under which they should be applicable to other federally cognizable homicides.

#### II. Administrative recommendations to the Executive

The Department of Justice should re-examine its contingency plans for the handling of assassinations and federally cognizable homicides in light of the record and findings of the Committee. Such an examination should consider the following issues:

A. Insuring that its response takes full advantage of inter and intra-agency task forces and the strike force approach to investigations and prosecutions.

B. Insuring that its response takes full advantage of the advances of science and technology, and determining when it should secure independent panels of scientists to review or perform necessary scientific tests, or secure qualified independent forensic pathologists to perform a forensic autopsy.

C. Insuring that its fair trial, free press guidelines, consistent with an alleged offender's right to a fair trial, allow information about the facts and circumstances surround-

ing an assassination promptly be made public, and promptly be corrected when erroneous information is mistakenly released, and

D. Entering at the current time into negotiations with representatives of the media to secure voluntary agreements providing that photographs, audio tapes, television tapes and related matters, made in and around the site of assassinations, be made available to the government by consent immediately following an assassination.

#### III. General recommendations for congressional investigations

A. The appropriate Committees of the House should consider amending the Rules of the House to provide for a right to appointive counsel in investigative hearings where a witness is unable to provide counsel from private funds.

B. The appropriate Committees of the House should examine the Rules of the House governing the conduct of counsel in legislative and investigative hearings and consider delineating guidelines for professional conduct and ethics, including guidelines to deal with conflicts of interest in the representation of multiple witnesses before a Committee.

C. The Judiciary Committee should examine the adequacy of federal law as it provides for the production of federal and state prisoners before legislative or investigative committees under a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum.

D. The appropriate Committees of the House should examine and clarify the applicability to Congressional subpoenas of recently enacted legislative restrictions on access to records and other documents.

E. The appropriate Committees of the House should consider legislation that would authorize the establishment of a legislative counsel to conduct litigation on behalf of committees of the House incident to the investigative or legislative activities and confer jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to hear such lawsuits.

F. The appropriate committees of the House should consider if Rule 11 of the House should be amended, so as to restrict the current access by all Members of the House to the classified information in the possession of any committee.

#### IV. Recommendations for further investigation

A. The Department of Justice should contract for the examination of a film taken by Charles L. Bronson to determine its significance, if any, to the assassination of President Kennedy.

B. The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of the Department of Justice and the National Science Foundation should make a study of the theory and application of the principles of acoustics to forensic questions, using the materials available in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as a case study.

C. The Department of Justice should review the Committee's findings and report in the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and after completion of the recommended investigation enumerated in Sections A and B, analyze whether further official investigation is warranted in either case. The Department of Justice should report its analysis to the Judiciary Committee.

□ 1510

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to

include therein extraneous material on the subject of the special orders today by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOPE).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

#### 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. GILMAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOLDWATER, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. AKRONZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ALEXANDER, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. BENJAMIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. USALL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BEDELL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WOLFF, for 30 minutes, on January 25.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GILMAN) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. LENT.

Mr. LOTY.

Mr. DERWINSKI.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida, in five instances.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. GILMAN in five instances.

Mr. FORSTHE.

Mr. MICHEX.

Mr. DORNAN.

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

Mr. ROBERTS.

Mr. STINGER.

Mr. GORE in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in three instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.

Mr. BONER of Tennessee in 10 instances.

Mr. BONOR of Michigan.

Mr. FISHER.

Mr. RABALL.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mrs. SPELLMAN.

Mr. BENJAMIN.

Mr. JOHN L. BURTON.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Thursday, January 25, 1979, at 11 o'clock a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

464. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to implement the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements, and for other purposes (H. Doc. No. 98-39); jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, International Relations, the Judiciary, and Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

465. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report on the impact on U.S. readiness of the Army's proposed sale of military equipment to the Netherlands (transmittal No. 79-5), pursuant to section 213 of Public Law 94-106, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

466. A letter from the Director, National Legislative Commission, The American Legion, transmitting the proceedings of their 1978 National Convention, a report of the activities for the year preceding the convention, and a financial statement and independent audit of the organization, pursuant to section 9 of the act of September 19, 1919, and section 3 of Public Law 88-504 (H. Doc. No. 96-42); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

467. A letter from the National Adjutant, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of their 1978 National Convention and an independent audit report as of December 31, 1977, pursuant to section 9(a) of the act of June 17, 1932, and section 3 of Public Law 88-504 (H. Doc. No. 96-43); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and 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. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. HERTZ):

H.R. 1319. A bill to extend the period for duty-free entry of a 3.60 meter telescope and associated articles for the use of the Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope Project at Mauna Kea, Hawaii; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENJAMIN:

H.R. 1320. A bill to amend the Disaster Relief Act of 1974; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 1321. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the deportation of any alien who receives welfare benefits as a result of causes not affirmatively shown to have arisen after entry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1322. A bill to provide property tax relief to low-income elderly homeowners through direct reimbursements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1323. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a refundable credit against tax for post-secondary education expenses for tuition and fees paid by the taxpayer attributable to the attendance of a student at an institution of post-

secondary education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHN L. BURTON:

H.R. 1324. A bill to amend title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish a system of student tuition advances to be repaid as an income tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 1325. A bill to authorize the disposal of silver from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1326. A bill to prohibit discriminatory employment practices with respect to physically handicapped persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1327. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that a labor organization is not required to provide legal representation to an employee in an arbitration proceeding if such employee is not a member of such labor organization; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1328. A bill to amend the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act to require the National Commission to conduct studies of the library and information needs of children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1329. A bill to amend the Buy American Act to increase the incentives for the purchase of domestic articles, materials, and supplies with regard to Federal and federally funded procurements; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1330. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside the United States by Members of Congress who have been defeated, or who have resigned, or retired; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1331. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to authorize a feasibility study for the establishment of certain bicycle trails; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1332. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a certain portion of the St. John River in Maine as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1333. A bill to establish a National Commission on Regulatory Reform; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1334. A bill to improve existing tertiary eye centers, to examine the delivery of eye care to the general public, and to study the feasibility of implementing a system of tertiary eye care centers throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1335. A bill to amend subtitle IV of title 49, United States Code, to provide assistance in rebuilding the Nation's railroad rights-of-way, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1336. A bill to enact the National School-Age Mother and Child Health Act of 1979; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1337. A bill to amend title VIII of the Public Health Service Act to extend for 2 fiscal years the program of assistance for nurse training; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1338. A bill to prohibit any increase in the price of certain consumer commodities by any retailer once a price is placed on any such commodity by such retailer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1339. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications

for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1340. A bill to amend section 1951, title 18, United States Code, Act of July 3, 1946; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1341. A bill to amend part J of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide to Federal public safety officers the same benefits accorded under such part to State and local public safety officers; to the committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1342. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue certain obligations and to utilize the revenues therefrom to acquire additional wetlands; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1343. 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. 1344. A bill to designate the birthday of "Susan B. Anthony" as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1345. A bill to require that new forms and reports, and revisions of existing forms, resulting from legislation be contained in reports of committees reporting the legislation; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1346. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for the payment of supplemental tuition allowances for certain veterans pursuing educational programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1347. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that any individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits, and the disability freeze if he has 20 quarters of coverage (and meets the other conditions of eligibility therefor), regardless of which such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1348. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1349. 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. 1350.—A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide that the periodic adjustments made in the inpatient hospital deductible shall hereafter reflect increases in social security cash benefits rather than increases in the cost of inpatient hospital services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1351.—A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the establishment of formal procedures and criteria for the selection of individual income tax returns for audit, to inform individuals of the reasons why their returns were selected for audit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1352. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to individuals who rent their principal residences for a portion of the real property taxes paid or accrued by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1353. A bill to amend section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage landlords to meet minimal housing standards by disallowing the depreciation deduction to a landlord who has been convicted of violating a housing code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1354. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax