

H.R. 4221 embodies the text of the first half of the Office of Education's request for a clarification in the statute. It addresses itself to the basic problem in the authorizing act. The second part of OE's request, acted upon last week by the Committee on Appropriations and the House, lets the funds in question remain available so that the Office of Education can use its clarified authority and reallocate the surplus dollars to the institutions whose students need them.

The college work-study program, with which this bill is concerned, is certainly the most popular and probably the most effective of student financial aid programs. In the best American tradition, it seeks to provide students, not with a grant and not with the burden of a loan, but with an opportunity to work to pay the costs of their education.

Under this program, students may be given through the schools, part-time jobs, on or off campus, with public or private nonprofit agencies. The work-study funds appropriated by the Congress pay 80 percent of the cost of such jobs, and the college or the other employer pays the remaining 20 percent. The student works for every cent of it, important and productive work gets done, and young minds earn an opportunity to be educated.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Mr. Speaker, I have become deeply impressed with the work-study program, and in another bill, on which the subcommittee is now having hearings, H.R. 3471, I propose to continue and simplify it when the existing law expires next year.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, events have already outdistanced my own bill. When I drafted that bill for introduction last month, I believed that the best we could do with work-study was gradually to increase its authorization and try to assure full funding in fiscal year 1977 and thereafter. But this House, in passing the Employment Appropriations Act last week, gave its approval to full funding of this program right now, for the summer just ahead of us, and the year that follows. And the testimony before my subcommittee indicates that there is a greater need for, and capacity to handle, work-study funds in fiscal year 1977 and thereafter than I anticipated when I drafted H.R. 3471. I expect on the basis of that testimony, to offer and to have accepted, amendments to my own bill, increasing the work-study levels I proposed last month, and I hope that this program will, now that it has reached full funding, be continued at the full-funding level.

But H.R. 4221 does not involve these long-range considerations. It makes, as I said, a technical change in present law, affecting neither appropriations nor program levels. It deserves the support of the House, and rapid action by the other body.

Mr. ESHLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise very briefly to indicate my support for this legislation. As the report indicates, this legislation was requested by the administration and simply makes perma-

nent what in the past has been accomplished through annual appropriations measures.

This law will allow the process of reallocation of college work-study moneys within State borders a practice which the colleges are used to and support.

Finally, it should be clear that this bill does not add any additional cost to the program and, in fact, is needed at this time to clarify the Office of Education's authority to reallocate money that has already been appropriated. The total involved approximates \$5 to \$7 million.

I see no reason for lengthy discussion and urge support for the bill.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. O'HARA), the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education and the principal sponsor of H.R. 4221, has summed up everything there is to be said about this bill. It is a simple technical change in the law, authorizing no new program, neither requiring nor authorizing any new appropriation. Something like \$7 million, already appropriated by the Congress for the college work-study program, is stuck in the pipeline because the Office of Education does not believe it has the authority to transfer money from one school to another, even when the original school does not need the funds and the other does. There is no doubt whatever that funds allotted to a State under this program and in excess of what that State needs can be reallocated to another State. And there is no doubt in my mind that we also intended at the same time to permit reallocation from one school to another.

If the law is unclear, it should be clarified. The administration, student aid officers, the schools and the students are all in agreement that this clarification will help us carry out one of the most popular and most effective of our student financial aid programs. As far as I know, no one opposes the change, and I hope it can be approved here today and receive speedy action in the other body.

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4221. This bill corrects a technical problem in the allocation of funds for the college work-study program. As reported by the Education and Labor Committee, this legislation will permit funds which cannot be used by certain institutions to be reallocated to other institutions within the same State. In this way, those institutions which have a demonstrated need for additional funds under college work-study will be able to obtain the necessary assistance to help students finance their education through part-time employment.

H.R. 4221, in light of the action taken by the House last week in passing the Emergency Employment Appropriations Act which increased appropriations for the college work-study program, will give lower income students a better chance at jobs they need in order to get the benefits of a college education.

It is my hope that the Commissioner of Education will use the expanded ap-

propriations for this program and the new authority granted by this bill to redirect approximately \$5 to \$7 million in unused funds to those institutions with the highest proportions of low-income students. At the same time, more attention must be focused on efforts to assure that those students in greatest need of assistance under the work-study program be given the opportunity to receive such jobs.

The college student today faces an ever more difficult economic situation. Tuition is on the rise due to inflation. Conversely, the student who seeks a job in order to offset the rising costs of his or her education will find that the recession has drastically reduced the number of part-time jobs available in the private sector. H.R. 4221 and the Emergency Employment Appropriations Act will greatly ease this situation. Therefore, I support H.R. 4221 and hope that the college work-study program is indeed serving those students who need its aid most.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. O'HARA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4221).

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGNATING MARCH 21, 1975 AS "EARTH DAY"

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 258) to designate March 21, 1975, as "Earth Day."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. Res. 258

Whereas environmental issues rank very high on the scale of general public concern, and are of importance to a broad spectrum of Americans of all ages, interests, and political persuasions;

Whereas there is a need and desire for continuing environmental education, and for a continuing nationwide review and assessment of environmental progress and of further steps to be taken;

Whereas Earth Day would promote a greater understanding of the serious environmental problems facing our Nation, and encourage a persistent search for solutions;

Whereas Earth Day would serve as the focus of special environmental education projects of hundreds of thousands of grade school, high school, and college students;

Whereas Earth Day would provide a base for a continuing commitment by all interests, including education, agriculture, business, labor, government, civic and private organizations, and individuals, in a cooperative effort to improve and protect the quality of our environment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That March 21, 1975, is hereby designated as "Earth Day", a time to draw attention to the need to continue the nationwide effort of education concerning environmental problems, to review and assess environmental progress and to determine the further steps that need to be taken, and to renew the commitment and dedication of each American to improve and protect the quality of the environment. The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling for the observance of such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?
Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.
Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, "Earth Day 1975," while only a single day, will serve to draw the attention of Americans to the many challenges that confront our planet Earth every day of the year.

On the occasion of the first "Earth Day" celebration in 1971, a proclamation signed by many people from the political, social, and scientific worlds, contained these thoughts that I believe are particularly meaningful to our deliberations today:

Through voluntary action, individuals can join with one another in building the Earth in harmony with nature . . . Earth Day can provide a special time to draw people together in appreciation of their mutual home, Planet Earth, and bring a global feeling of community through realization of mutual dependence on each other.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his address to the Governors' Conference on Natural Resources in 1908, said:

The conservation of our natural resources is a fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others. To solve it, the whole nation must undertake the task.

Mr. Speaker, to alert the Nation to the task that lies ahead of each and every one of us, I propose that the first day of spring of this year be designated as "Earth Day."

This year, as in past observances of "Earth Day," the United Nations' peace bell will toll at the exact moment of the vernal equinox on March 21. It should serve as a small reminder—if not a warning—that the fate of this planet is left in our individual hands. To survive, it is essential that we balance our technological advancement with a genuine concern for the environment. Therefore, in adopting this resolution we are encouraging our fellow countrymen to develop a new respect for the Earth as well as a renewed commitment and determination to preserve, protect and improve the quality of this planet—our home.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LEHMAN) such time as he may consume.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, 75 years ago Britannica ruled the waves and the sun never set on the British Empire.

At that time Britain was preparing to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria and they had a great preoccupation with the pomp and glory of their empire and had such great self-esteem and so much self-assuredness as a result of the extension of their power and their great empire that they forgot about some of the more important circumstances that made them great.

At this time there was a poet named Rudyard Kipling who wrote a poem that cost him the poet laureateship of England. In bringing to the attention of the British Empire some other values besides their power and their glory, he wrote a poem containing the refrain:

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

And now in this country we also are preoccupied with a great many problems, not necessarily glory, but certainly we are preoccupied with our energy problems and our problems with our economy and our military and foreign affairs. In this context we too may overlook more important circumstances and some of the more enduring situations.

In this light, Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues in the House today and ask their favorable consideration and passage of House Joint Resolution 258. This resolution would designate March 21 of this year as "Earth Day." I am joined by 17 of my colleagues in the Post Office and Civil Service Committee in bringing this resolution to the floor, and at this time I ask unanimous consent to include also in the list with the 17, Congressmen WHITE, HARRIS, and KASTEN.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEHMAN. It has been said that Earth Day should be every day. Yet in these times of energy shortfalls, the unrelenting inflationary spiral, constant recessionary pressures and high unemployment, we understandably have become preoccupied with the immediate critical economic issues. Nevertheless it is important that during these times we set aside a special commemorative "Earth Day" to remind all Americans of the never ending necessity to preserve, protect, and improve the quality of the Earth's environment. Whereas economic recovery, historically, has always resumed even after the worst depressions, will our already endangered species not forever disappear? We continue to despoil our forests, let our streams become contaminated and our atmosphere and oceans become imperiled in the name of progress and technological advancement. The consequence of such action is that we may soon pass the point of no return and find ourselves on a dying planet—beyond hope of any reversal or recovery.

Earth Day, hopefully, will serve as a time that we can pause and recommit ourselves and our energies to resolving these problems.

At the precise moment of the vernal equinox this Friday morning, day and night will be of equal length. We, too,

should aim to achieve this balance with our environment.

The noted anthropologist, Margaret Mead, said of the first Earth Day several years ago when it was observed on the first day of spring:

Earth Day celebrates the interdependence within the natural world of all living things, humanity's utter dependence on earth—man's only home—and in turn the vulnerability of this earth of ours to the ravages of irresponsible technological exploitation.

Likewise, I have received a letter from the Earth Society, the originators of the first Earth Day in support for this resolution. I would like to share it with my colleagues.

The letter is as follows:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LEHMAN: I am delighted with your efforts to have Congress declare March 21, 1975 to be observed as Earth Day.

With all the grave problems we face: inflation, energy and material shortages, violence, crime and confusion, the key to a solution is to make the care and stewardship of Earth our first priority. Understood and strongly supported Earth Day could do much to achieve a global change of heart.

I do hope that Congress and the President will both proclaim Earth Day and on that day spend their whole time in quiet prayer, discussion and reflection on how we can together work for the restoration of our land, water, and air; how we can rejuvenate our portion of planet Earth, and as Earth caretakers protect its precious cargo of life.

With regards and best wishes,
JOHN MCCONVILLE,
President of Earth Society.

A special Earth Day will serve as a focal point for persons of all ages to participate in activities which promote a greater awareness of the environment that surrounds us, and the challenges it faces. Above all else, Earth Day would serve an educational function. This resolution is not so much a call for action, but reflection. It does not subscribe nor propose any miraculous solutions, only questions. It is a small attempt to encourage all Americans to rededicate their efforts to preserve, protect, and improve the quality of our environment.

In conclusion, let me say that in adopting this resolution we are saying that the cause of the Earth deserves special and devoted attention by the people of this country and the world. It is a day. I hope, that will grow in importance and meaning in the succeeding years and I trust that March 21 will come to be known always as the "Earth's Day."

Let me reiterate the beautiful words of the poem, "Recessional:—"

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. I appreciate the gentleman yielding and I am sure the gentleman is sincere, and with high motives.

How much is it costing to run this innocuous piece of legislation through the House of Representatives?

Mr. LEHMAN. It is the best bargain we have had in a long time. It costs relatively nothing.

Mr. SYMMS. How does the gentleman conclude it costs nothing? It ties up the Printing Office and ties up all the time of these people in the House of Representatives. How much does it cost then?

Mr. LEHMAN. Only the cost of printing the bill itself and the stationery and supplies. Compared with some of the other programs we pass in terms of dollars, it will be very little.

Mr. SYMMS. I am happy to have the committee tied up with legislation like this, rather than tied up with unionizing Government employees; but I was wondering, does the gentleman plan to have a Heaven Day, as well as an Earth Day?

Mr. LEHMAN. According to parliamentary procedure, we can only ask for an Earth Day this year and we are only requesting it this year alone.

Mr. SYMMS. There is only an Earth Day, no heavenly aspirations?

Mr. LEHMAN. I did not understand that.

Mr. SYMMS. There will be no Heaven Day? We are just going to have an Earth Day?

Mr. LEHMAN. We will all have our Heaven Day soon enough.

Mr. SYMMS. I would not bet on it.

Mr. LEHMAN. The gentleman can speak for himself.

Mr. SYMMS. I thank the gentleman for his compliment.

Mr. LEHMAN. The thing that really concerns us is that we have this wonderful Earth. It is the only Earth we will ever have and if we do not do something to preserve it, it will get lost in the shambles of our other concerns.

I thank the gentlewoman from Colorado for yielding this time.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I doubt whether any good can come from selecting March 21 as "Earth Day." If we really believe in protecting the Earth and its people, we ought to protect the Earth all 365 days of the year, and not just 1 day. Instead of designating "Earth Day," the Congress can do far more for the Earth by passing a strong strip mining bill, and enact other substantive legislation to protect the Earth.

For all these reasons, I think it will be most unfortunate to pass a resolution such as this. I shall continue to object to resolutions which celebrate days other than the established national holidays.

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman makes a very good point. The problem, of course, in what we are doing here is that it is self-perpetuating. As soon as other groups find out that we have declared a particular day of the year, or any other day, everybody wants a day of their own, and we find different groups catching on and we have requests to make one day or another of the year a matter of some group or other, of some particular day.

I think the gentleman's point is well taken. I think the House would be well advised to try to devise an overall policy

on these types of matters so that the Members themselves, to some extent, could be protected from the endless requests we receive in this regard.

I would hope that some Member of the House would take this matter in hand and come up with some kind of outline of congressional policy, which I think every Member would learn to live with and accept.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of my good friend from New York. I would say that the quickest way to expedite the formulation of such a policy and have it adopted would be to vote down this resolution.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman in the well for taking this time, and I wish to associate myself with his remarks.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I thank the gentleman from Idaho.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I could not agree more with the gentleman from West Virginia, and I am very happy to announce today that we have introduced the "Ken Hechler Memorial Bill" which will do a lot of what the gentleman is talking about.

As chairman of the committee that has suddenly come upon this jurisdiction, we did a brief study of all commemorative bills and how many there have been. We found in the 92d Congress there were almost 500 commemorative bills; in the 93d Congress there were almost 800 commemorative bills. We already have over 100 bills that have been introduced in this Congress.

The paperwork, as the gentleman knows, is enormous, plus the staff, plus the printing, plus the computers and so forth and so on—need I say more?

As a consequence, we are introducing a piece of legislation today which I will be more than happy to call as a memorial to the gentleman from West Virginia to do away with these; to get a commission going.

It is rather similar to what used to happen with postage stamps. Congress also used to decide on the color and design of a postage stamp while the world was burning. So, the comments the gentleman is making are really, really very important. I could not agree with him more, and I hope to get large bipartisan support for getting this out of Congress.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I thank the gentlewoman from Colorado. I would simply like to add in conclusion that the way to get support, and meaningful support, for a cause is to ensure that it is done at the grass roots rather than having it dictated here at the Nation's Capital.

For that reason, I hope this will be the last rollcall we will have on a proposition such as this, because if we could defeat this one resolution on a rollcall, then I think the very excellent suggestion made by the gentlewoman from Col-

orado could be adopted. I do not like to risk the delay and expense of a 15-minute rollcall. But if a rollcall will prevent resolutions like this from coming before the House, we will thereby save money in the future.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. I only want to reiterate that I certainly appreciate the comments of the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Hechler) and I agree with him. I certainly hope that we can get this legislation through because of the timing involved. I also hope the Members will look very seriously to the bill that was introduced today by myself and others which will take care of this problem we have had in Congress. It sets up some guidelines on what kinds of things should be considered before a commemorative day is proclaimed. Commemorative days may be given only for things of national significance and things that are not commercial. So we can stop having 435 Members discuss whether we should have "Clown Week," or "Pickle Day," or "Peanut Butter and Jelly Day." Congress should dispose of its jurisdiction over these matters. We have too many other vital issues to deal with. I could not agree with the gentleman from West Virginia more on this issue. But I think at this time we should pass the Earth Day bill because of its vital importance and move on to "set our House" in order by passing the bill I introduced today taking Congress out of the business of dispensing commemorative days, weeks, and months.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. SCHROEDER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I know this other bill will receive good attention in the House and the committee in the weeks and months ahead. But I would like to say here I hope the joint resolution passes today because time is of the essence. The first day of spring has been a traditional holiday since back in the time of before history, and I think it is important that we get this kind of thing taken care of.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. SCHROEDER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I certainly agree with the gentleman from West Virginia that we have had entirely too many trivial and frivolous resolutions declaring certain days for specific things, like Sweetest Day, and all that stuff. But this is a day that is not addressed to a special cause, a special interest, but in the cause of the Earth, which is the home of all humanity. I cannot conceive of a broader resolution, except I could say to the gentlemen on the Space Committee that I suppose we could have Space Day and Universe Day. But Earth Day is good enough for me, and I think the gentleman ought to reconsider and make a distinction where the subject is of this broad interest to everybody.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman from Colorado yield briefly?

Mrs. SCHROEDER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Is it not true that far greater support for Earth Day would result if every commu-

nity and every locality would declare its own Earth Day instead of proposing it here in the Nation's Capital?

Mrs. SCHROEDER. I could not agree with the gentleman more. I think it is exactly what we should start doing. In this way we can at least make one last national declaration and also support a bill to change national commemorative procedures in the future. I think that is the positive way we should go. I also think we have been helping the PR people from any big firms justify their \$40,000 a year income by trying to get the commemorative bills through. Congress has more important things to do.

Almost 500 commemorative bills were introduced in the 92d Congress; almost 800 in the 93d Congress and, now, in the first 2 months of the 94th Congress, well over 100 bills have already been introduced.

The paperwork produced by this output is enormous—over \$100,000 just to print up these bills for the 92d and 93d Congress.

But it is more than just paper, and computer printouts, and bill status reports, and committee calendars, and legislative digests, and space in the Congressional Record, and tens of thousands of letters, and the thousands of phone calls that are devoted to these bills—there is also the diversion of a considerable amount of staff time, as well as the personal attention of Members of Congress used on these bills.

I agree with the gentleman from West Virginia that it is certainly time that we simply deal ourselves out of this game which is played primarily for the benefit of special interest groups which want to advertise their product or activity as having "official" congressional approval, or, at least, as having been worthy of legislation. My bill would do that.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 258 which I have been privileged to cosponsor and which designates March 21, 1975, as "Earth Day."

It is hoped that this worthy legislation will focus attention on the need for serious environmental concerns as our world's population expands, as pollution increases and as more and more of our valuable natural resources become scarce.

Earth Day is an occasion encouraging special environmental educational projects for students of all ages. It serves as a format for public and private organizations to renew their awareness of our responsibility to protect the environment. Earth Day also provides an appropriate vehicle for unifying the many segments of our Nation who have worked so diligently for the preservation of the environment and who have pressed the search for solutions to environmental problems. It serves as a symbol of appreciation for their efforts. We can no longer indulge in the folly of wasting and destroying our precious resources.

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, today the Congress has the opportunity to declare March 21—the first day of spring—as Earth Day. Through this resolution the Congress can establish a reminder to all of us that our planet is beautiful but fragile and our resources are plentiful but finite.

At a time when we are preoccupied with energy, inflation and unemployment, we need to remember that to improve the quality of life we need not pollute our rivers and streams, pour smoke into our air, and recklessly consume our natural resources. In fact, if we refuse to maintain a balance with nature, we can have no real progress at all.

We need Earth Day as a symbol of thanks to those who have pressed for continued attention to the environment, and as encouragement to all of us to make the preservation of our planet a chief priority. Earth Day is not a special interest or a special cause, but rather an opportunity for all Americans to focus their attention on their precious planet.

I wholeheartedly support House Joint Resolution 258, which designates March 21 as Earth Day 1975; and I urge my colleagues in the House to adopt it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mrs. SCHROEDER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 258).

The question was taken.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device; and there were—yeas 374, nays 30, answered "present" 1, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 58]

YEAS—374

Abdner	Burgener	Drinan
Abeig	Burke, Calif.	Duncan, Tenn.
Adams	Burke, Fla.	du Pont
Addabbo	Burke, Mass.	Early
Ambro	Burton, Mo.	Edgar
Anderson	Burton, John L.	Edwards, Ala.
Calif.	Burton, Phillip	Edwards, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.	Byron	Ellberg
Andrews, N.C.	Carmey	Enery
Andrews, N. Dak.	Carr	English
Annunzio	Carter	Eshelman
Archer	Cederberg	Evans, Colo.
Armstrong	Chappell	Swann, Ind.
Aspin	Chisholm	Passell
Atkins	Ciancy	Penick
Badillo	Clausen	Findley
Bafalis	Don E.	Fish
Baldus	Olav	Fisher
Barrett	Cleveland	Flitman
Baucus	Cochran	Flood
Bauman	Cohen	Florida
Beard, R.I.	Collins, Tex.	Flowers
Bedell	Conable	Foley
Bell	Conlan	Ford, Mich.
Bennett	Contra	Ford, Tenn.
Bergland	Conyers	Forsythe
Beverly	Corman	Fontana
Blaggi	Cornell	Fraser
Blester	Cotter	Frankel
Bligham	Coughlin	Frey
Blighard	Craney	Fulton
Blount	D'Amours	Fuqua
Boggs	Daniel, Dan	Gaydos
Boland	Daniel, Robert	Glavin
Bolling	W. Jr.	Glavin
Bonker	Daniel, V.	Goldwater
Bowen	Danielson	Gonzales
Brademas	DeLoach	Grassley
Breaux	DeLoach	Green
Bricklin	DeLoach	Gude
Bricklin	DeLoach	Guy
Brodeur	DeLoach	Hagedorn
Brooks	Derwinski	Haley
Broomfield	Dickinson	Hall
Brown, Calif.	Diggs	Hamilton
Brown, Mich.	Dingell	Hamm
Brown, Ohio	Dodd	schmidt
Bryhill	Downey	Hanley
Buchanan		Hannaford

Harrington	Meeds	Roybal
Harris	Malcher	Rumfeld
Harsha	Metcalfe	Ruppe
Hawkins	Meyner	Russo
Hayes, Ind.	Mezvinisky	Ryan
Hays, Ohio	Mikva	St. Germain
Heckler, Mass.	Millard	Santini
Heins	Miller, Calif.	Sarasin
Helstoski	Miller, Ohio	Schane
Henderson	Minnis	Scheuer
Hicks	Mink	Schroeder
Hightower	Mitchell, Md.	Schulze
Hills	Mitchell, N.Y.	Sebelius
Hinsaw	Moakley	Selberding
Holland	Moffet	Sharp
Holt	Molloy	Shipey
Holzman	Montgomery	Shriver
Horton	Moore	Sikes
Howard	Moorhead, Calif.	Simon
Hove	Moorhead, Pa.	Slack
Hubbard	Morgan	Smith, Iowa
Hughes	Mosher	Smith, N.H.
Hungate	Mortl	Snyder
Hutchinson	Murphy, Ill.	Solarz
Kyle	Murphy, N.Y.	Spallone
Jarman	Murphy, N.Y.	Spence
Jeffords	Myers, Ind.	Staggers
Jenrette	Natcher	Stanton
Johnson, Calif.	Neal	J. William
Johnson, Colo.	Nichols	Stanton
Johnson, Pa.	Nix	James V.
Jones, N.C.	Nowak	Stark
Jones, Ohio	Oberstar	Stedman
Jones, Tenn.	Ohry	Steger, Ark.
Jordan	O'Brien	Steger, Wis.
Kath	O'Neill	Stephens
Kasten	Ottenger	Stokes
Kastenmeier	Pastman	Stratton
Kazen	Pattman	Stuckey
Kelly	Patten	Studds
Kemp	Patterson, Calif.	Sullivan
Ketchum	Patterson, N.Y.	Symington
Keys	Pepper	Talbot
Kindness	Perkins	Taylor, Mo.
Koch	Peyser	Taylor, N.C.
Krebs	Pickles	Thone
Krugger	Pike	Traxler
LaFalce	Poage	Treen
Lagomarsino	Pressler	Trojan
Latta	Pringle	Udall
Leahman	Price	Ullman
Lent	Price	Van Derlin
Lever	Price	Vander Jagt
Litton	Price	Vander Veer
Lloyd, Calif.	Price	Vanik
Lloyd, Tenn.	Price	Vigorito
Long, La.	Price	Walsh
Long, Md.	Price	Wampler
Lujan	Price	Weaver
McCleary	Price	Whalen
McCloskey	Price	White
McCollister	Price	Whitaker
McCormack	Price	Whitten
McDade	Price	Wiggins
McEwen	Price	Winn
McFall	Price	Wirth
McHugh	Price	Wolf
McKay	Price	Wright
McKinney	Price	Wyder
Macdonald	Price	Yates
Madden	Price	Yatron
Madigan	Price	Young, Fla.
Maguire	Price	Young, Ga.
Mahon	Price	Young, Tex.
Mann	Price	Zablocki
Martin	Price	Zerfetti
Matsumaga	Price	
Mazzoli	Price	

NAYS—30

Ashbrook	Evins, Tenn.	Michel
Beard, Tenn.	Flynt	Myers, Pa.
Burleson, Tex.	Gibbons	Schlesinger
Butler	Ginn	Shuster
Cassey	Goodling	Symms
Clayson, Del.	Hansen	Teague
Devine	Heckler, W. Va.	Thornnton
Downing	Ichord	Waggoner
Eckhardt	McDonald	Wilson, Bob
Erlenborn	Mathis	Wylie

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Ashley

NOT VOTING—27

Alexander	Landrum	Skubitz
Collins, Ill.	Leggett	Steed
Duncan, Oreg.	Lott	Thompson
Ech	Mills	Warman
Harkin	Moss	Wilson
Hastings	Nolan	Charles H.
Hibert	O'Hara	Calif.
Hefner	Roncalo	Wilson
Jacobs	Rostkowski	Charles, Tex.
Jones, Ala.	Satterfield	Young, Alaska