

March 21, 1977

provide leadership and coordination for all departments and agencies of the executive branch, particularly those established under section 9 of this Act, and such guidance as the President determines is appropriate in implementing this Act. Each department and agency shall issue appropriate rules and regulations to further the purposes of this Act.

**BAN OF PARTISAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES**

Sec. 13. No part of any funds authorized to carry out this Act shall be used to finance any activities designed to influence the outcome of any election to Federal office or any voter registration activity, or to pay the salary of the chairperson or any employee of the committee after the date on which such persons engage in such activity, as determined by the United States Civil Service Commission. For the purpose of this section, the term "election" shall have the same meaning as prescribed for such term by section 301(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (86 Stat. 3), and the term "Federal office" shall have the same meaning as prescribed for such term by section 301(c) of such Act.

**AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS**

Sec. 14. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1978 and 1979 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 1067. A bill to provide for a study of the suitability and feasibility of designating the Vietnam Veterans Chapel, Eagle Nest, N. Mex., as a national memorial to the Vietnam veterans; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**VIETNAM VETERANS CHAPEL**

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the feasibility of administering the Vietnam Veterans Chapel as a national memorial to the Vietnam veteran.

As my colleagues will recall, I introduced this measure during the 94th Congress; however, it was not considered by the committee. Since that time, public support for this bill has grown nationally because of a recent CBS news story on the chapel.

The Vietnam Veterans Chapel is permeated with a unique spirit since its conception, construction, and financial and moral support have been derived from next of kin of Vietnam war dead. It appears to me that it would be appropriate for the Federal Government to assume the responsibility of insuring that future generations are given the certain knowledge that Americans did care about their countrymen who valorously bore the brunt of the battles, and who suffered deaths, wounds, and mental traumas as consequences.

A national memorial should exist not only as a tribute to Vietnam veterans, but also as a symbol which will inspire citizens of this country to strive more diligently than we have for a genuine, enduring peace.

The memorial is located high in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains near Angel Fire and Eagle Nest, N. Mex. The memorial is located on a knoll in the Moreno Valley and during much of the year there is line of snow on the ridges around the

valley. The structure of the memorial is compelling and is at one with its natural setting.

Mr. President, I have received many letters from around the Nation and the overwhelming desire of those writing is to see this established as part of the national memorial system.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

S. 1068. A bill to require an annual contribution to the United States from U.S. territories and possessions which impose income taxes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation which will provide for a percentage of Federal income taxes imposed on U.S. citizens living in U.S. possessions and territories to be paid to the Federal Treasury. Though presently the citizens of these territories pay taxes under a Federal law, none of the revenues are paid to the Federal Treasury, but are retained by the territorial government.

Last year, the Congress, after lengthy debate, passed legislation making the Northern Marianas Islands a commonwealth in political union with the United States. During the Armed Services Subcommittee hearings on this legislation, I expressed great concern that the covenant provided for no payment of Federal taxes directly to the U.S. Treasury.

Rather than single out the Northern Marianas for what could be regarded as unequal treatment among all of the territories and other possessions of the United States, I am introducing this bill which would address the issue equitably and in relation to all U.S. possessions.

Federal programs abound for Puerto Rico, the Northern Marianas, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and other possessions. The indigenous populations have U.S. citizenship and many other benefits that are derived therefrom.

A look at several of the Federal programs for one of these territories, Puerto Rico, underlines the extent of Federal assistance to U.S. possessions.

In fiscal year 1975 Puerto Rico received \$26.5 million for social and rehabilitation services, \$8.7 million more than my own State of Oklahoma received. For low-rent public housing Puerto Rico received \$40 million, compared with \$18 million for Oklahoma.

Facilities grants for economic development in Puerto Rico totaled \$11.2 million, the highest of any State or territory. Disaster relief assistance to Puerto Rico amounted to \$11.2 million, also the highest of any State or territory. Puerto Rico received \$41 million for elementary and secondary education, \$10 million more than Oklahoma received. In total Federal aid to States and territories for fiscal year 1975, Puerto Rico received \$630 million. That exceeds the amount received by 24 of the 50 States.

Mr. President, I do not mean to single out Puerto Rico unnecessarily, but it serves as a startling example of what has happened with Government programs.

Obviously the association between the United States and its territories provides mutual benefits. However, it also implies mutual responsibilities. I believe the

citizens of these territories can acknowledge this, further enhancing their relationship with the United States. According to a Congressional Research Service estimate my bill will increase Federal revenues by more than \$190 million.

I am not asking for increased taxation, or that a new tax be levied. The population already pays taxes under Federal law. I ask only that a moderate portion of it be paid to the U.S. Treasury instead of being retained by the territorial governments or rebated to the population.

By Mr. DURKIN:

S. 1069. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. DURKIN. Mr. President, perhaps the most important new program enacted last Congress was the Toxic Substance Control Act. The enactment of that legislation was meant to mark the beginning of a serious governmental effort to solve the serious health and environmental problems created by the release of tens of thousands of untested chemicals into the environment over the years. It is no exaggeration to say that we have been treating the human environment, especially the workplace, as one giant research laboratory.

It is not enough to pass a law and applaud the accomplishment. The Toxic Substances Control Act must be implemented. The executive branch must devote the necessary manpower and Congress must authorize and appropriate the necessary moneys to assure effective implementation.

Russell Train, the former Administrator of EPA, spoke candidly about the ability of the EPA to administer the various acts under its jurisdiction shortly after leaving his post. He expressed particular concern over whether the agency had the manpower and financial resources to administer properly the Toxic Substance Control Act. There is little doubt in my mind that the Carter administration will provide EPA with the necessary manpower. The question with which we in Congress must be concerned with is the adequacy of the financial resources necessary to administer the act properly.

Today, therefore, I have introduced a bill to increase the authorizations contained in the Toxic Substances Control Act. At the time of enactment, all concerned seemed to recognize that the authorizations contained in the act were inadequate for proper implementation. For fiscal year 1978, the authorization is \$12.625 million and for fiscal year 1979, the authorization is \$16.2 million. While in absolute terms, these millions of dollars may seem like a lot of money, when compared to the task and when compared to the authorizations contained in legislation for similar programs, they are at best paltry. The Clean Air Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which in some ways are less expensive and less difficult to administer, have authorizations more than 10 and 20 times greater than provided for implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act.

The authorizations I propose today are \$50 million for fiscal year 1978 and \$100