

lution extends these appropriations on a continuing basis until March 31, 1979, and this will serve as a convenient way out if deadlocks are reached on these appropriations; is that not correct?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I will be glad to yield to the committee chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I believe there will be a disinclination on the part of the House to go forward under the continuing resolution because the continuing resolution would provide a lower funding level in many cases than would be available otherwise in the regular bills.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his responses.

While it is not my intention to object, I think I would feel more comfortable with this resolution if we knew from the leadership what is going to happen here in the next few weeks. I would like to know how many of this clutter of bills that are being reported out by the Committee on Rules are coming up, and I would like to know whether we have a reasonable date set for adjournment. As yet we have been kept in the dark, and they are reporting out more bills from the Committee on Rules. Yet here we are asking for two major pieces of legislation to go through on a continuing basis.

Mr. Speaker, I think this might call for some explanation from the leadership if requests like this are to be granted.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I do not know whether anybody from the leadership wants to respond, but I think the gentleman has made a good point. We all realize that appropriation bills are important items on the legislative agenda. As I had a discussion with the chairman, we cannot even find out how many people are aware what the actual funding levels will be in this continuing resolution, even though it will be discussed next Tuesday. But there is an awful lot in a continuing resolution that will in fact be beyond the scope of what we discussed in authorizing bills. It is possible. We do not know what the Senate might tack onto such a continuing resolution, because the other House does not have the rules of germaneness over there that this body does. So I guess what some of us are concerned about is that we want as much definition as possible. If we are going to take this up Tuesday, when will it be, early in the schedule, or has the chairman been given a time frame?

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman will yield, we do not know whether it will actually come up Tuesday. That will depend upon the scheduling suggested by the leadership. But that was the first day we thought we would undertake to bring it before the House if we were able to do so. The request was that it be in order next Tuesday or any day thereafter. Of course, one just cannot predict what the exact situation will be.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Further observing the right to object, let me pose a question to the distinguished majority leader. He is in the chair. Does the gentle-

man (Mr. WRIGHT) have any idea whether this continuing resolution will be brought up Tuesday?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WRIGHT). The Chair will state to the Members that it is the definite plan and intention of both the House and the Senate leadership that we shall complete the necessary legislative schedule in order to permit adjournment sine die on October 14.

The Chair is advised that the other body has made specific plans aiming toward that date.

The Chair should further declare that there are only five categories of items regarded as absolute necessities prior to adjournment. One of those has been acted upon in the House today by the adoption of the concurrent budget resolution. Another is the energy bill. A third is the Tax Reduction Act. A fourth consists of the appropriations bills. And, quite obviously, the House could not adjourn, nor could the Congress adjourn, absent action on the necessary departmental appropriations bills. Finally, there are the expiring authorizations, on which, the Chair will state, the House has made significant progress in the last 2 weeks.

Therefore, the Chair believes that it is possible, perhaps even probable but most emphatically possible, that we shall adjourn on October 14. To that end, it would seem plausible that the request of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) should be agreed to, in that it would expedite the conclusion of our business.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I appreciate the majority leader's very definitive response. So it is the gentleman's judgment that the continuing resolution will in fact come up Tuesday?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is the intention of the leadership that this continuing resolution will be scheduled and will not be delayed beyond its time of necessity. The Chair is not prepared to state at this moment that it emphatically will come up on Tuesday next. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) has requested unanimous consent that it may come as early as Tuesday.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I thank the Chair.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT TONIGHT TO FILE REPORT ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1139, CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1979

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1139) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1979.

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

There was no objection.

COMMENDING PRESIDENT CARTER, PRESIDENT SADAT, AND PRIME MINISTER BEGIN ON CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 715) commending President Carter of the United States, President Sadat of Egypt, and Prime Minister Begin of Israel for the courageous steps they have taken to resolve the differences between Egypt and Israel and to bring about a comprehensive, just, and durable peace in the Middle East, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 715

Whereas the people of the United States earnestly hope and pray that a just and durable peace in the Middle East can be negotiated by the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict;

Whereas President Carter has responded to this hope by his courageous and dedicated effort in convening the Camp David Summit;

Whereas President Anwar al-Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin have been willing to negotiate with understanding, humility, and a willingness to compromise in order to try to achieve solutions acceptable to all sides and promote lasting peace and justice in the Middle East; and

Whereas continued good will and cooperation will be needed from the leaders of all states in the Middle East: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress commends President Carter for his leadership in promoting peace in the Middle East and endorses his efforts to further encourage support and understanding among the leaders of all states in the Middle East of the two agreements reached at the Camp David Summit.

Sec. 2. The Congress commends President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin for the courageous steps they have taken to resolve the differences between their nations and to bring about a comprehensive, just, and durable peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Sec. 3. It is the sense of the Congress that the framework for Middle East peace embodied in the two agreements reached at the Camp David Summit provides the basis for peace treaties among the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict and provides hope that human dignity, justice, and security for all peoples in the Middle East can be achieved.

Sec. 4. It is further the sense of the Congress that the United States should continue to pursue further direct peace talks among parties in the Middle East in order to build on the momentum created by the Camp David agreements to promote a comprehensive settlement among all parties to the conflict.

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I shall not object, but I would like to have the gentleman from Wisconsin explain the purpose of the resolution.

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. I will be delighted to yield.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 715 and House Concurrent Resolution 719, an identical resolution, are measures of great significance to the cause of peace in the Middle East. It is my urgent hope that these concurrent resolutions will receive the unanimous support of the House of Representatives. Clearly they merit full support.

I was privileged to introduce these resolutions together with a total of 39 cosponsors including 35 members of the House International Relations Committee, the House majority leader (Mr. WRIGHT) and the House minority chairman of the Republican Conference (Mr. ANDERSON).

As the title indicates, the resolutions relate to the Camp David summit negotiations. They commend President Carter, President Sadat of Egypt, and Prime Minister Begin of Israel for the courageous steps they have taken to resolve the differences between Egypt and Israel and to bring about a comprehensive, just, and durable peace in the Middle East.

There is obviously little point in going into the background of the troubled and tragic situation in the Mideast. We all know what an enduring tragedy that conflict has been for the people of the region. We know, too, how war has sapped the vital energy of many countries in the area, depleted their economies, and otherwise prevented them from fulfilling the great and fruitful potential of which they are capable individually and collectively.

Above all, this Congress certainly knows what an enormous challenge the Middle East situation has represented to United States foreign policy. Over the years we have made a determined effort to end hostilities there, to bring peace to the people of that region, and to assure protection of vital U.S. national security interests.

The recognition of all those concerns and interests led President Carter to convene the recently concluded Camp David summit. As a complement to his courageous move it is appropriate that we endorse the outcome of that summit. That is what House Concurrent Resolution 715 would do.

Considering the many difficult challenges that still lie ahead in fully and finally implementing the summit agreements it is urgent that we give every possible impetus and encouragement to the understandings reached at Camp David.

House Concurrent Resolution 715 offers the Congress an opportunity to join with President Carter, Prime Minister Begin, and President Sadat. They are deserving of our praise, respect, and gratitude. The resolution is deserving of the support of every Member. I therefore enthusiastically urge the approval of House Concurrent Resolution 715.

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DERWINSKI. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan for yielding to me. I have a few questions

I would like to direct to the distinguished chairman.

First, may I say that of course I join every Member of the House in applauding President Carter for his courage, imagination, strength, zeal, determination, fortitude, and so forth but I am wondering whether this resolution was drafted by our chief of staff, Dr. Brady, or by some obscure foreign service officer in the Department of State, or by Mr. Rafshoon in the White House. Who was the actual author?

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. My good friend from Illinois is very perceptive. Our very able chief of staff, Dr. Brady, with the assistance of others of the staff and myself, have been instrumental in drafting this resolution.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Then in order to be helpful, and in the process I trust I will not have to object, in reading the whereas clauses, I join the Members who have sponsored this resolution in referring to the President as courageous and dedicated. I am wondering though in the third whereas clause where it refers to President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin as having negotiated with understanding and humility, I am wondering whether that term "humility" is really accurate. I think they are more apt to be described as men of strength and power rather than men of humility.

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, of course, as the gentleman from Illinois knows, humility lends itself to varied interpretations. However, in drafting this resolution we thought that "humility" was the proper word under the circumstances that prevailed at Camp David.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I accept that, knowing of course the great humility the chairman always shows.

I have one question on section 4. I refer to "the sense of the Congress that the United States should continue to pursue further direct peace talks among the people of the Middle East." I assume we would not force the Israelis to engage in direct talks with the PLO unless they deemed it in their interest.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, that is correct and there is no way that section 4 could be interpreted that way.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman.

Then I notice the language which calls our attention to the momentum attained at Camp David. I would like to point out to the Members of the House that this momentum will soon be interrupted by the machinations of the Soviet Union, who I predict will use their client states—Syria and Iraq and Libya and South Yemen—to try to torpedo the summit. I want all Members to know that even though I support this resolution, and I applaud the authors, and especially the skillful draftsmanship of

Dr. Brady, my prediction is that the diabolic goals of the Soviet Union are such that this wonderful momentum will soon be halted.

With that frank and sorrowful note, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. I thank the distinguished ranking minority member for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) and the ranking minority member the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BROOMFIELD) in support of this resolution House Concurrent Resolution 715 and the companion resolution 719, which I cosponsored, commending our President and the leaders of Egypt and Israel for their accomplishments at Camp David.

While we all recognize that we have come a long way by way of the Camp David summit agreements, we also recognize that we still have a long, long way to go before there is a final treaty.

President Carter, Prime Minister Begin, and President Sadat have taken significant strides toward the institution of a lasting bond of peace. The summit confrontation at Camp David has hopefully ended a war and produced a reasonable plan for peace.

The Camp David agreements are major milestones on the road to peace in the Middle East. The three leaders we are commending today are fully cognizant of the fact that these agreements are but frameworks, and that there is still much to be accomplished before there can be a full resolution of all the problems between the Arabs and the Israelis.

The ultimate success of these agreements will now depend, not only upon our Nation's support, but will also depend upon the sincerity and commitment of the peoples of Egypt, Israel, and the Arab world.

As we stand poised on the threshold of what appears to be a workable peace for the first time in the past three decades, let us hope and pray that these framework Camp David agreements will yield a final treaty for a permanent peace in the Middle East.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to vote for this resolution so that we can demonstrate to the entire world our Nation's strong support for what has been accomplished at Camp David.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) for a comment.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

First of all, I thank the chairman of the committee for holding hearings on this. Sometimes in the past our committee has stood aside and let resolutions of this kind come directly to the floor, a process I think is unfortunate. I am glad the usual regular procedure has been adopted on this occasion.

Like my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DERWINSKI), I want to compliment the draftsmanship so evident

in this resolution, particularly on the comprehensive scale it denotes. For example, in section 4, it calls for the promotion of a comprehensive settlement among all parties. Section 3 refers to all peoples in the Middle East. In section 2 it refers to a just and durable peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Even though this clearly does not call for the State of Israel to communicate directly with the PLO, it does not preclude communication with the PLO, nor does it preclude the possibility of a settlement which would encompass the problems of the Palestinian refugees who are presently organized as the PLO.

I congratulate the committee for the fine work done in drafting this resolution.

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I do so for the purpose of yielding to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HILLIS).

Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in support of this resolution. I have been one of those on the floor at times who has been critical of this administration in various areas, but I certainly want to stand on this occasion and salute our President, and all involved in the Camp David summit for the effort that was made there as a beginning toward solving this horrendous problem, and I want to emphasize that, and I too look upon it as a beginning point. I think it will result in helping maintain the momentum in the Congress to further carry on this type of action. More importantly, I sincerely hope that this also denotes a return to, or a "new beginning point," of a truly bipartisan foreign policy by the Carter administration.

I again want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BROOMFIELD) for yielding me this time so that I might express my opinion.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHBROOK).

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and although perhaps this is not the time to add a discordant note, I do think we ought to realize that in the last 20 years we have had the Spirit of Geneva, we have had the Spirit of Glassboro, the Spirit of Shanghai and now the Spirit of Camp David. We have had all these spirits that do not seem to last as long as we would like.

I know there is always a sense of euphoria right after a conference, but many of us wonder what really will happen possibly 2 weeks from now, and whether we will see if this spirit actually can stick together that long. But, since I look upon this House concurrent resolution as being little more than a letter to Santa Claus, I certainly would not object at this time.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I do so only for the purpose of yielding to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I cer-

tainly want to take this opportunity to congratulate the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BROOMFIELD) and the rest of the members, for their wisdom in bringing this concurrent resolution to the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 715. Throughout the centuries, man has embarked upon countless quests in search of riches, power, and that elusive dream of peace on this earth. Numerous times riches and power have been realized, while peace continues to be the most unattainable of these pursuits. The struggle among nations, the injustice perpetrated by man against his brother, the perpetual misery and poverty experienced daily by many, almost convince us that life is the "War of man against every other man".

Yet, on occasion, this near endless chaos in which we exist is interrupted—something occurs to give man inspiration, to convince him that the pursuit of peace not necessarily be a "quixotic quest", but a real goal. The recent Camp David summit is such an occurrence.

Nations immersed in conflict for years have begun to set "the framework for peace." While many problems are yet to be solved, the accomplishments thus far achieved have been a bold thrust forward for the countries of the Middle East. If peace replaces the conflict which has plagued this volatile region for decades, similar successes may spread to all corners of the globe.

The embrace of the two leaders, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin has monumental consequences for peace throughout the world, a potential peace which in no small way may be attributable also to our own President Mr. Carter.

Yes, I am heartened by the Camp David summit, for if men "worlds apart" can transcend national differences to work together for peace in the Middle East, there is no limit to what men of similar beliefs can accomplish toward the goal of peace in our time. My only hope now is that a solution to the remaining problems can be achieved without undue delay. Thank you.

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I do so for the purpose of yielding to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. McDONALD).

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I think this is a very fine resolution that does show courage and long range vision on the part of those involved, but I hope we would not be doing anything that might not be in complete synchronization with the executive branch.

I would inquire, Has this concurrent resolution been reviewed by the White House?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) if the gentleman would care to respond to that inquiry.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, would

the gentleman from Georgia repeat his inquiry?

Mr. McDONALD. I was just wondering, as I say, I think this is a very fine resolution that has been brought before us in commending what was done at Camp David, but I hope we would not be doing anything in this body that would be in any way out of synchronization with the plans of the executive branch. So I was just wondering whether the White House has been made aware of this resolution.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Yes, this resolution was made available to the White House and a representative from the State Department was present when we were considering it and there was approval by the White House and the State Department.

Mr. McDONALD. I think that is very important because the executive branch has taken steps to be sure that its image to the public has been properly presented and I think it is important that any such resolution be run through the "image department" before they go out from this body.

Again I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right, I do so for the purpose of yielding to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. WAGGONER).

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentlemen who are presently handling this resolution today, both my dear friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BROOMFIELD) for bringing this resolution to the floor. Certainly I want to commend Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin but, most of all, we need to pass this concurrent resolution so as to commend the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, who deserves nothing but the kindest expressions we can offer for what he has done. Certainly he does not have full control over what might happen in the future but he has done his best, to move the peace process along, he has done it well, and I, for one, appreciate it and thank him for it.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, from Jerusalem to Camp David, this past year has been a dramatic one for the United States and its friends—Israel and Egypt—as they seek security and peace in the Middle East. For many years amidst rhetoric, wars, and politics—the search for a lasting peace in the Mideast has continued.

With candor and strength, with understanding and goodwill, President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, have dramatically and courageously negotiated a framework for peace—a written diplomatic plan through which our friends in the Middle East can, after 30 years of hostilities, begin to move toward peace.

I sincerely congratulate the President, Mr. Begin, and President Sadat, on their cooperative efforts to promote peace in the Middle East. Like Mr. Begin, it is my hope that we can all continue to work together to make the details of this framework a reality and that as a result of our cooperation, we can—at the same future date—finally say: "We have peace."

I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 715.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I lend my full support to House Concurrent Resolution 715 commending Presidents Carter and Sadat and Prime Minister Begin for their work for peace during the recent Camp David summit.

These are critically important days. The framework for peace was reached at Camp David. It is now time to employ some salesmanship to convince others of its merits. This is why Secretary of State Vance's trip is so critical. I am hopeful that those world leaders in support will say so and those opposed or with reservations will follow the directions of King Hussein and keep an open mind so as to get all the facts.

Peace in the Middle East is a goal which should be pursued without interruption. The Camp David summit has lent great momentum to the peace effort and it is the responsibility of the participants to keep it going.

The nation of Israel has existed for just over 30 years. They have been years marked with conflict and adversity. They are perhaps on the threshold of achieving their first generation of peace. No more important accomplishment could there be.

This resolution deserves our unanimous support. The energy and dedication of these three leaders is worthy of the highest commendation. The Camp David summit was an act of great courage and sacrifice but if it achieves the goal of peace in the Middle East it will certainly earn its own place in the annals of world history.

● Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support House Concurrent Resolution 715.

The events of the last 5 days have given the world renewed hope that a true and just peace in the Middle East can be the product of negotiation rather than confrontation. The Camp David summit has produced not just a framework for achieving peace but a blueprint for effecting that result. The documents that were signed in the White House on September 17 represent a historic departure from the pattern of bitterness and hostility that has produced the tragic events which have marred the Middle East for the past 30 years.

The three principal figures at the Camp David summit, President Carter, President Sadat, and Prime Minister Begin, deserve our praise and thanks for their monumental efforts in the search for peace. President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, in an exemplary display of statesmanship, were able to rise above the many sharp differences which have divided their people for years. The nations of Egypt and Israel were well served by the efforts of these two distinguished leaders.

The pivotal role of President Carter in bringing together the Israeli and Egyptian leaders and in working with them in their efforts to negotiate and to compromise cannot be overstated. In fact, Mr. Speaker, President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have given public testi-

mony to the fact that agreement could not have been reached without the patient, persistent, and effective mediation of President Carter. All Americans can take pride in their President's work at Camp David.

It is appropriate, therefore, that Congress commend these men for their historic achievement. I support House Concurrent Resolution 715 because it does just that. In addition, I support the concurrent resolution because it expresses the recognition by Congress of an important fact. There are many difficult negotiating sessions to be completed before the promise of Camp David is fully realized. The United States has an important role to play in this process. President Carter has shown that our Government can be an effective participant in these talks. We must continue to encourage the parties in the Middle East to meet with us and with each other so that what has been accomplished at Camp David may serve as the foundation for a lasting peace for the entire region.

I urge that the concurrent resolution be adopted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI)?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

AIR SERVICE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1978

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 12611) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to improve air service and provide flexibility in air fares.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ANDERSON).

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the H.R. 12611, with Mr. ROSENTHAL in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on Thursday, September 14, 1978, all time for general debate on the bill had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the Clerk will now read the committee amendment in

the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation now printed in the reported bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

It shall be in order to consider an amendment to said substitute printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 15 by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. SNYDER).

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Air Service Improvement Act of 1978".

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. (a) Section 101 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1301) is amended—

(1) by inserting after paragraph (18) the following new paragraph:

"(19) 'Essential air transportation' means, with respect to the air transportation provided by any air carrier to any point (A) two round trips per day at least five days per week, or (B) the level of service provided by such air carrier to such point based on the schedule of such air carrier in effect for calendar year 1977, whichever is the lesser"; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (32) the following new paragraph:

"(33) 'Predatory' means any practice which would constitute a violation of the antitrust laws as set forth in the first section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12)."

(b) Section 101 of such Act is amended by renumbering the paragraphs of such section, including all references thereto, as paragraphs (1) through (41), respectively.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to section 2?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. . (a) Section 102(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1302(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"FACTORS FOR INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS AIR TRANSPORTATION

"(a) In the exercise and performance of its powers and duties under this Act with respect to interstate and overseas air transportation, the Board shall consider the following, among other things, as being in the public interest, and in accordance with the public convenience and necessity:

"(1) The assignment and maintenance of safety as the highest priority in air commerce, and prior to the authorization of new air transportation services, full evaluation of the recommendations of the Secretary of Transportation on the safety implications of such new services.

"(2) The prevention of any deterioration in established safety procedures, recognizing the clear intent, encouragement, and dedication of the Congress to the furtherance of the highest degree of safety in air transportation and air commerce, and the maintenance of the safety vigilance that has evolved within air transportation and air commerce and has come to be expected by the traveling and shipping public.

"(3) The encouragement and development of an air transportation system which is responsive to the needs of the public and is adapted to the present and future needs of (A) the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, (B) the Postal Service, and (C) the national defense, and which includes, where feasible, the authority for air carriers to serve unused routes authorized to be served by other air carriers.

"(4) The availability of a variety of adequate, economic, efficient, and low-cost serv-