environmental rights; to provide a right of action for relief for protection of the environment from unreasonable infringement by activities which affect interstate commerce and to establish the right of all citizens to the protection of the environment and enhance­ment of the environment. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. PERCY (for himself and Mr. CRANSTON):

S. 1105. A bill to provide income tax incen­tives for the modification of certain buildings so as to remove architectural and trans­portation barriers for the handicapped and elderly. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PERCY:

S. 1106. A bill to amend the Federal Reports Act to avoid undue delays in the collection of information by Government agencies. Referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McGEE:

S. 1107. A bill to permit immediate retire­ment of certain Federal employees. Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MONTDALE:

S. 1108. A bill to amend the Internal Rev­enue Code, in order to protect farm property from estate taxation based upon its valuation for nonfarm use. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MONTDALE (for himself, Mr. BAYH, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. HART, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. MANS­field, Mr. McGEE, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Moss, and Mr. FEHRLMEIR):

S. 1109. A bill to amend the Internal Rev­enue Code of 1954 to provide that the designated payments to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund be made on the front page of the taxpayer's income tax return form. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GURNEY (for himself and Mr. CHILES):

S. 1110. A bill to provide for orderly trade in fresh fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MCCOLLE:

S. 1111. A bill to reclaim the interest of the United States to certain land in Bonner County, Idaho. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

S. 1112. A bill for the relief of Mukhtar M. Ali. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRANSTON (by request):

S. 1113. A bill to amend the Small Busi­ness Act. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. EAGLETON:

S. 1114. A bill to authorize assistance for demonstration projects designed to develop reforms in the criminal justice system in the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOK:

S. 1115. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for the registr­ation of practitioners conducting narcotic treatment programs. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1116. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to release restrictions on the use of Federal-aid highway funds to con­nect the city of Algona, Iowa, for airport purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HARTKE:

S. 1117. A bill to amend the program of supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled (established by title XVI of the Social Security Act) to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits provided thereunder. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PASTORE (for himself, Mr. PELL, Mr. AKEM, and Mr. STAR­FORD):

S. 1118. A bill to amend section 5034 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the number of medical beds in each State for war veterans in need of nursing home care. Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MONTOYA (for himself and Mr. DOMENICI):

S. 1119. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make water available for a municipal water treatment facility at the Butte Reservoir from the San Juan-Chama unit of the Colorado River storage project. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

S. 1120. A bill to permit officers and em­ployees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability Insurance system. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. BEALL, Mr. CLARK, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MONTDALE, and Mr. PELL):

S. 1121. A bill to amend the Federal Regu­lation of Lobbying Act, and for other pur­poses. Referred to the Committee on Gov­ernment Operations.

By Mr. COOK:

S. 1122. A bill to encourage the movement in interstate and foreign commerce of re­cycled and recyclable materials and to reduce the quantities of solid waste materials in commerce which cannot be recycled or contain available recyclable materials for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MCGILL:

S. 1123. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the reclassification of positions of deputy United States marshals, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MONTDALE (for himself, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. CASE, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. HART, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KEN­NEDY, Mr. McGEE, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Moss, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. STEVENSON, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S. 1124. A joint resolution to provide for a section-by-section analysis of the ethical, social, and legal implications of advances in biomedical research and technology. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BAKER:

S. 1086. A bill to assure protection of public health and the environment from the adverse impact of the disposal of hazardous wastes, to authorize a re­search program with respect to hazard­ous waste disposal, and for other pur­poses. Referred to the Committee on Public Welfare.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I am today introducing, for appropriate referral, legislation designated as the "Hazard­ous Waste Management Act of 1973."

This legislation was developed by the administration and was discussed by President Nixon when he submitted his presen­tation of the bill, and the section 205 study be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the bill and material were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 1086

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

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1973."
Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am today introducing legislation to require the Internal Revenue Service to place the $1 check-off for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund on the front page of individual tax returns.

Joining with me in introducing this legislation are the Senators from Indiana (Mr. Bayh), California (Mr. Cranston), Maine (Mr. Hruska), Montana (Mr. Mansfield), Wyoming (Mr. McGee), South Dakota (Mr. McGovern), Utah (Mr. Moss), and Wisconsin (Mr. Proxmire).

In 1971, Congress voted to allow every taxpayer to contribute $1 to a Presidential Election Campaign Fund by making a check-off on his or her income return.

It was clearly our intention and understanding that this check-off would go on the front page of the return.

Now it turns out that the Internal Revenue Service has decided to place it on a separate form that is unlikely ever to come to the taxpayer's attention. This form—form 4875—is hidden away in the back of the package of material sent to taxpayers. Many have no idea of the other places where income tax forms are obtained do not have the form.

Because of this, only about 4 percent of the taxpayers filing returns so far this year have taken advantage of the check-off. If this keeps up, obviously the new law will fail to achieve its purpose, and perhaps the entire concept of public financing of campaigns will be placed in jeopardy.

In order for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund to contain enough money to receive the $20 to $22 million authorized it in the 1971 act, at least 10 to 15 percent of the taxpayers would have to use the check-off each year.

I am convinced that the number of people participating in the checkoff system would be doubled or tripled if the administration had not taken this action to undermine the system's effectiveness.

The Nixon administration has never believed in this system. When he signed the law he said it was the "defects" of the checkoff system and would repeal it. Apparently he is doing everything possible to see that the system fails so that his prediction will come true.

Public financing of presidential campaigns is the most fundamental and potentially far-reaching election reform adopted in this century. If it works—as I am confident it can work—it will effectively divorce presidential politics from the corrosive influence of big money and special interests.

So long as we have a system of campaign financing which not only relies on but encourages large contributions from the wealthy, so long will we have a government in which moneyed interests speak louder than people interests.

By Mr. MONDALE (for himself, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hruska, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hat- haway, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Moss, and Mr. Proxmire):

S. 1109. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the designation of payments to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund be made on the front page of the taxpayer's income tax return form. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE $1 CAMPAIGN FUND CHECK-OFF

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So long as we have a system of campaign financing which not only relies on but encourages large contributions from the wealthy, so long will we have a government in which moneyed interests speak louder than people interests.

That is what the dollar checkoff is designed to correct and that is why its effectiveness is so crucial to the integrity of our political system.

This bill I am introducing should not even be necessary; the original intent of the Congress was clear. But if we have to pass laws saying we really mean what we said the first time, we will do it.

The bill requires that, starting next year, the $1 checkoff appear on the front page of each taxpayer's return. In addition, the Internal Revenue Service is directed to publicize this checkoff for the year, it also requires the IRS to give "extensive publicity" to the provision, with emphasis on the fact that a dollar contributed to the checkoff fund does not cost the taxpayer anything extra.

The distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Humphrey), and the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Long), have both looked into this effort by the IRS to thwart the intent of Congress as the result of a legislative debate from Minnesota, Congressman Donald Fraser. In addition, Common Cause has sought to persuade IRS to give greater publicity to the checkoff.

I ask unanimous consent that a number of newspaper articles describing their efforts appear in the Record at this point, along with the text of the bill being introduced today:

There being no objection, the bill and articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:
The IRS will hold public hearings in the spring before deciding how to handle the system on 1973 forms.

Mitchell Rogovin, the lawyer who handled Common Cause' side of the dispute, conceded that it wasn't much of a victory. He said innocent persons would have been harmed had the matter been taken to court.

Also on the cover is a special message from the Commissioner of the IRS that calls attention to the contribution form, which bears the number 4875, the spokesman said.

Common Cause, a people's lobby, said it will file a complaint against that, if successful, would force the IRS to abandon the 1972 forms, which it has been printing for about a month, and substitute new ones.

Mitchell Rogovin, a Washington, D.C., lawyer in a related development, charged that the forms adopted by the IRS are an effort to "dilberately thwart" full taxpayer participation in the check-off system for public financing on presidential elections.

The IRS spokesman, rejecting the charge, said the package system of separate forms was adopted to get it around a provision of a taxpayer's expression of a political preference into the administration and auditing of his tax return.

The effect of the new law, which is to go into effect in the current tax year, clearly shows that it was intended to reduce the dependency of candidates for the presidency on the contributions of the rich, he said, and to encourage the participation of all Americans in the financing of presidential campaigns." Humphrey said in a letter yesterday to Treasury Secretary William Simon.

The law's history also shows that Congress intended Forms 1040 and 1040A each to have an entry so that a taxpayer could check off a contribution to Common Cause.

This contention is shared by Common Cause and Tax Analysts and Advocates, a public-interest tax law firm. The organization independently discovered the omission of a check-off on tax forms.

Humphrey protested to Shultz that the IRS decision to omit the check-off entry and use a separate form will deny the opportunity that Congress intended to taxable millions of taxpayers, many of whom "will not even recognize the opportunity."

"If IRS does not include an easy to understand and simple check-off system on tax forms, Humphrey said, "only higher income persons--persons who normally file more than one tax schedule--will be encouraged to exercise the option."

"The IRS, of course, was willing to make the taxpayer any one willing to exercise the option."

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1975

PEOPLE" AGREE WITH IRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Common Cause, the so-called people's lobby, has won a compromise of sorts with the Internal Revenue Service over the "dollar checkoff" system for public financing of presidential elections.

The IRS has decided to use the standard Forms 1040 and 1040A and to provide a check-off box on the form to permit a taxpayer to allocate $1 of his income tax payment to the political party of his choice or to non-partisan general fund of presidential candidates.

Instead of putting a simple check-off box on the basic Income tax forms 1040 or 1040A, the IRS decided to have a separate forms.

Common Cause last November threatened a law suit to force the IRS to abandon the 1972 forms which already were being printed. Negotiations between the agency and Common Cause produced this general compromise.

The IRS will use the forms as printed but will give widespread publicity to the checkoff system.
been included on the basic 1040 and 1040A forms most taxpayers use instead of being on a separate form. Fraser said he had asked IRS Commissioner Johnnie M. Walters to go more public with the 1040 checkoff filing deadline.

Under the voluntary checkoff plan, a taxpayer can check off whether he wants $1 of his tax paid used to finance the presidential campaign of the party of his choice, or whether he wants the money to go into a nonpartisan fund to benefit all candidates.

Fraser called the check-off "one of the most important political reforms of the last 50 years, but IRS is not doing much to let people know about it."

IRS spokesman Wilson Fadley disputed Fraser's arguments Thursday, saying that IRS is adequately publicizing the plan and is not causing publicity to the checkoff.

Fadley acknowledged that many first-time taxpayers or people who move during the course of the year do not receive tax packets in the mail. He said that if these people went to banks or post offices, which handle the 1040 and 1040A forms, they would be unable to get the tax check-off forms.

But, he insisted, this does not provide any hardship. "They could phone us and we'd mail the forms to them," he said. "Or, they could come into our office for one of our field offices and get them."

The IRS tax information office said the check-off forms can be obtained in D.C. area post offices, 1201 E. St. NW, the IRS headquarters; and at field offices in Wheaton Plaza in Maryland and at Bailey's Crossroads in Virginia.

Fadley said that the check-off provision was not included on the 1040 and 1040A forms for reasons of space and the taxpayers' procedure. He said that IRS officials admitting a taxpayer's return should not be able to know the taxpayer's political affiliation for fear of being accused of bias toward Republicans or Democrats.

As for publicity, Fadley said that IRS district offices throughout the country have set up radio spot announcements and sent out news releases publicizing the check-off provision.

By Mr. GURNEY (for himself and Mr. CHILES):

S. 1110. A bill to provide for orderly trade in fresh fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES MARKET-SHARING ACT OF 1973

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing, joined by my colleague from Florida (Mr. CHILES), legislation which is designed to give relief to the U.S. fruit and vegetable industry from a serious condition which continues to plague domestic production.

In the past 10 years, imports of foreign fresh fruits and vegetables have increased to a point where it has significantly hindered or altered the domestic agriculture industry. For example, the percentage of tomatoes imported into the United States from Mexico over a 10-year period has increased by 216 percent, for peppers the increase was 284 percent, for cucumbers, 1,090 percent; for squash, 1,243 percent, and for eggplant, 1,243 percent. Moreover, the greatest part of these imports have taken place in the past 5 years.

Clearly, with figures like these, the domestic producer cannot continue to operate under these conditions and survive indefinitely.

In my own State of Florida, for example, this unregulated increase in volume of foreign imports has created chaos. Prices of domestic products have dropped, farmers have gone into bankruptcy, and the income of farm laborers has fluctuated downward.

Moreover, as a result, the produce industry of Florida is finding it very difficult to maintain its standards. In the past decade, the produce industry of Florida has grown to be a highly competitive and successful industry. The constant unregulated increase in volume of imports is having a detrimental effect on the economy of both Florida and the Nation because of the lack of an effective U.S. reciprocal trade agreement. Every country in the world with whom the United States does business has a well-defined formula for tariffs attached to its domestic needs as well as designed to promote its world trade position. Therefore, the present U.S. trade policy in fresh fruits and vegetables leaves American producers at a domestic, as well as an international, disadvantage.

Oponents of market-sharing or quota-type legislation argue that such a policy would interfere with the U.S. Government's long-term efforts to increase U.S. agricultural exports by reducing foreign trade barriers. Such reductions are one of the major objectives of GATT—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—but since Mexico is not a member of GATT, that should not be a consideration. Of greater concern is the fact that Mexico is becoming, if it has not become already, a major exporter of fresh fruits and vegetables. Mr. President, the worst part of all is that the biggest blow is falling on the American producers. We are expecting him to pay high wages, taxes and the cost of research and development, but require our Government to direct its efforts toward achieving a reasonable market. If we do not consider what will happen if he cannot sell his produce on the domestic market.

This legislation, if enacted, would require our Government to direct its efforts toward achieving a reasonable market-sharing basis consistent with the maintenance of a strong and expanding United States production and designed to avoid the disruption of U.S. markets and the unemployment of our agricultural workers. This bill authorizes and directs the President to undertake negotiations with other governments for the purpose of fixing agreements to provide orderly trade in fresh fruits and vegetables and to establish the quantity limitation of imports.

Our bill seeks to control imports of fresh fruits and vegetables by either (1) voluntary limitation agreements, or (2) if a voluntary agreement is not reached, by imposing of limitation which reflects a 5 year average of the imports of fresh fruits and vegetables. Mr. President, the worst part of all is that the biggest blow is falling on the American producers. We are expecting him to pay high wages, taxes and the cost of research and development, but require our Government to direct its efforts toward achieving a reasonable market.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON:

S. 1112. A bill to provide for the relief of Mukhtar M. Ali. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill for the relief of Dr. Mukhtar M. Ali.

Generally, I have reservations about the advisability of private bills. Dr. Ali's case is, however, somewhat unusual, and, for that reason, I am introducing this bill. Dr. Ali was born in Tangra, India, and prior to coming to the United States in 1966 was a member of the faculty of the University of Rajasthan, East Pakistan. Dr. Ali entered the United States for the purpose of studying under a Fulbright scholarship and with the understanding he would return to his homeland upon completion of his doctoral studies. As we all know, however, the situation in what was Dr. Ali's homeland has changed drastically in recent years. In the meantime, Dr. Ali has proved himself a valuable member of the faculty of the University of Kentucky, where he is now an associate professor. I hope, consequently, that this bill on his behalf will receive prompt consideration.

By Mr. CRANSTON (by request):

S. 1113. A bill to amend the Small Business Act. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to increase the total...