

Maj. Andrew Williamson, who was involved in the battle there in 1775; Count Thaddeus Kosciusko, the Polish nobleman who became a dedicated American patriot; and Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the American commander who was responsible for turning the tide against the British in the South. In one instance, in fact, General Greene pinned down British troops there who might otherwise have joined Cornwallis at Yorktown, and thereby, changed the course of history.

Aside from its role in the Revolutionary War, the site has even further historical significance. Archaeologists have discovered a prehistoric aboriginal site and a contact period aboriginal site that have yet to be fully explored. Additionally, Ninety Six is identified as a pre-Revolutionary War colonial outpost from which South Carolina's earliest relations with the Cherokee Indians were established. It was a commercial center for the Carolina backcountry and a major outpost in the French and Indian War.

Truly, the historic importance of Ninety Six and the Star Fort complex is national in scope.

Financially, establishing the site as a national park is entirely feasible. The cost to the U.S. Government will be limited, because 695 of the 1,115 acres involved would be donated in fee simple by the Star Fort Historical Commission. The cost for the entire project, including acreage, a visitor center and other improvements, is less than \$3 million.

I urge the Senate to examine our proposal closely, and I would hope the distinguished Members would recognize, as I have, that the Ninety Six and Star Fort complex would be a worthy addition to our National Park System.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Ninety Six and Star Fort National Historic Site in the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes."

LIMITATION ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The bill (H.R. 8957) to raise the limitation on appropriations for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GOLD LABELING ACT OF 1976

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3095) to increase the protection of consumers by reducing permissible deviations in the manufacture of articles made in whole or in part of gold, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That this Act may be cited as the "Gold Labeling Act of 1976".
 Sec. 2. Section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1906 (34 Stat. 260; 15 U.S.C. 295), is amended—

(1) by striking out "That in" and inserting in lieu thereof "(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), in"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the actual fineness of the gold, or of the alloy of gold, which is used in any article which is—

"(A) made, in whole or in part, of gold or any of its alloys,

"(B) offered for sale, imported, exported, transported, mailed, or otherwise distributed in interstate or foreign commerce or in commerce which affects such commerce, and

"(C) sold by any manufacturer or importer more than 5 years after the date of enactment of this subsection,

shall not be less, by more than three one-thousandths parts, than the fineness indicated by the mark which is stamped, branded, engraved, or printed upon (i) such article; (ii) any tag, card, or label attached to such article; or (iii) any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is encased or enclosed.

"(2) If an article which is described in paragraph (1) contains solder and an alloy of gold of inferior fineness, which is used to braze or unite the parts of such article, all such gold, alloys of gold, and solder shall be assayed as one piece, and the actual fineness of such article, considered in its entirety, shall not be less, by more than seven one-thousandths parts, than the fineness indicated by the mark referred to in paragraph (1).

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING FACILITIES AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1976

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 772, H.R. 9630.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 9630) to extend the educational broadcasting facilities program and to provide authority for the support of demonstrations in telecommunications technologies for the distribution of health, education, and social service information, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment on page 3, in line 13, after "university", insert "or other educational or cultural institution which is affiliated with an eligible college or university".

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment on behalf of myself and Mr. PEARSON, and I ask that it be stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 8, line 21, strike: "June 30, 1976," and insert in lieu thereof "September 30, 1977."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 9630) was read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, yield to the Senator from California.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California.

DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACT AMENDMENT

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 12216.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate H.R. 12216, an act to amend the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 to extend the operation of certain programs by the ACTION agency.

Mr. CRANSTON. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as having been read twice and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, this matter has been fully cleared on both sides and by the majority and minority of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I very much appreciate the close cooperation of both Senators BEALL and JAVITS, the ranking minority members of the subcommittee and full committee, respectively, and, of course, of our full committee chairman, Senator WILLIAMS. What we ask the Senate to agree to is what we believe represents a fair and responsible compromise between a simple 1-year extension which I had initially favored of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act authorities and the major revisions which the administration has proposed. The administration is not opposed to our proceeding in this fashion.

Mr. President, as the chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Human Resources which has jurisdiction over this piece of legislation, I have recommended to the chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee (Mr. WILLIAMS), to the ranking minority member of the full committee (Mr. JAVITS), and to the ranking minority member of the special subcommittee (Mr. BEALL), to which this measure would have been referred, that it be considered at the desk without committee referral. Each has concurred with my recommendation that such an action would be in the best interests of the domestic volunteer programs authorized in this bill.

As you know, Mr. President, Chairman WILLIAMS has consistently and ardently supported the VISTA program; his strong advocacy of the ACTION Agency's older