

moves by bus, a person must be licensed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a "tour broker." I must say that it seems silly for the Federal Government to license travel agents who arrange bus tours when it does not regulate travel agents who use other modes of transportation.

This bill would simply deregulate tour brokers. Travel agents, who can now arrange tours by air, rail, and ship would be allowed to arrange bus tours as well. The bill takes a similar straightforward approach to the deregulation of charter travel and contract operations. In short, this is a real deregulation bill for charter and special services but a reform bill for regular route services.

Mr. President, I understand that the administration and the bus industry are now trying to work out a compromise for the Senate to consider. In dealing with this issue, I hope the Senate will also consider the approach outlined in the bill introduced today.

I would stress that I am not committed to any of the specific language in the bill and that I believe this bill, like all of the others we have seen, can be considerably improved. I want to thank the House and the House Committee on Public Works for their thoughtful completion of H.R. 3663, and again, I want to thank the industry, the employees of the industry, and all the others who have commented on bus legislation and provided many helpful suggestions. ●

By Mr. CANNON (for himself, Mr. GOLDWATER, and Mr. RIEGLE):

S. 2355. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that persons with impaired hearing are insured reasonable access to telephone service; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, next month, on May 6, the Commerce Committee will hold hearings on S. 604, a bill which would require that all telephones be compatible with hearing aids, and on the general issue of how our telephone system can best serve all citizens—including persons with hearing impairments. S. 604 addresses a serious problem experienced by many citizens but has been criticized as being too specific. Because the bill is tied to a specific technology, some fear that enactment would impede new technological developments in the future.

The bill I am introducing today is designed to focus on the problems experienced by persons with hearing impairments in using the telephone while, at the same time, attempting to avoid the possibility that any legislation will impair the development of new technology. Basically, this bill will:

First, direct the FCC to insure reasonable access to telephone service by persons with hearing impairments;

Second, direct the FCC to require the use of magnetic field/induction coils on coin-operated pay phones;

Third, permit the FCC to require similar phones in hospital rooms or in other locations frequently used by members of the public;

Fourth, permit the FCC to impose technical standards for hearing aids and telephones;

Fifth, permit the FCC to require consumer information labeling on hearing aids and telephones at time of sale; and

Sixth, direct the FCC to consider the costs and benefits to both hearing impaired persons and nonhearing impaired persons in any rulemaking and to insure that their rules do not block the development of new technology.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that it will have broad distribution and may be used as a vehicle for discussion at the Commerce Committee's hearings on May 6.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2355

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress hereby finds that—*

(1) all persons subscribing to or otherwise receiving telephone service in the Nation should receive the best service which is technologically possible;

(2) currently available technology is capable of providing telephone service to some of those individuals who, because of hearing impairments, require telephone reception by means of hearing aids with induction coils, or other inductive receptors;

(3) the lack of technical standards ensuring compatibility between hearing aids and telephones has prevented receipt of the best service which is technologically possible; and

(4) adoption of technical standards is required in order to ensure compatibility between telephones and hearing aids, thereby accommodating the needs of individuals with hearing impairments.

Sec. 2. Title II of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"TELEPHONE SERVICE TO PERSONS WITH IMPAIRED HEARING

"Sec. 225. (a) The Commission shall establish such regulations as are necessary to ensure reasonable access to telephone service by persons with impaired hearing.

"(b) In ensuring such access, the Commission shall require that coin-operated public telephones be designed, manufactured, and operated so as to be capable of coupling with hearing aids through the use of an induction coil or other inductive receptor. The Commission may also require that other telephones frequently used by the public (such as telephones in hospital rooms), or provided for emergency access (such as telephones in elevators), be similarly designed, manufactured, and operated.

"(c) The Commission may establish such technical standards as are required in order

to ensure compatibility between telephones and hearing aids.

"(d) The Commission shall establish such requirements for the labeling of equipment and packaging materials for equipment as are needed to provide adequate information to consumers on the compatibility between telephones and hearing aids.

"(e) In any rulemaking to implement the provisions of this section, the Commission shall specifically consider the costs and benefits to all telephone users, including persons with and without hearing impairments. The Commission shall ensure that regulations adopted to implement this section do not discourage or impair the development of new technology." ●

By Mr. HART (for himself, Mr. HEINZ, and Mr. CRANSTON):

S. 2356. A bill to authorize negotiations directed toward opening foreign markets to U.S. exports of high technology products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY TRADE ACT OF 1982

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, I am today introducing the High Technology Trade Act of 1982. This legislation addresses an issue of paramount importance to America's economic future—the strength and international competitiveness of our high technology industries.

This bill focuses on high technology for a simple, yet profound, reason: High technology today, like steel before it, is seminal—it will provide the key technological infrastructure on which our economy will be built. The bill has three major provisions. First, it authorizes the President to negotiate, bilaterally or multilaterally, on high-technology trade and investment issues. Second, it affirms our commitment to national treatment in trade and investment. And third, it establishes a system to monitor and report on practices which distort trade and investment flows and to offer proposed remedies.

Before discussing the specific provisions of the bill in more detail, I would like to make two general points about it:

First, it is a profree trade bill. Unlike sectoral reciprocity legislation which is narrowly focused on balancing trade bilaterally, this bill seeks across-the-board elimination of barriers for a broad range of high-technology products. This approach is positive; it tells the President to use the trade tools at his disposal to resolve disputes, rather than to close markets which exacerbate them. And it is farsighted; negotiating from today's leadership position will be much less costly than more intrusive government intervention should we fall behind.

Second, the bill, by itself, will not insure the future health and growth of our high-technology industries. Important as international issues are, our responses to these industries' domestic needs—for increased capital formation, adequate R. & D. channels and opportunities and adequate numbers