

would lead to a minimum of 5 percent in increased exports.

While that would not solve our deficit problem overnight, it would represent increased exports of between \$9 to \$11 billion over 1980 levels. Using the Commerce figures, that would create between 280,000 and 340,000 new jobs. And, Mr. Speaker, these jobs would be created at little or no cost to the taxpayer.

Can we afford to wait? I urge the committees entering their final stages of action on this legislation to please complete your work as soon as possible. Let us bring this bill to the floor and give American business this valuable tool to compete more effectively in the world market. Let us pass this job creation bill without delay.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

(Mr. CLINGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, can any Members of this Chamber claim that their constituents have not complained about roads and bridges in need of repair, inadequate water and sewerage systems, and breakdowns in public facilities and equipment? Not likely.

Today, 15 Members of the House Wednesday Group and I are releasing a report on measures to revitalize our public economic infrastructure. The report documents numerous instances of underinvestment in and deterioration of America's basic infrastructure.

Measured in constant dollars, America's investment in public capital declined by 30 percent in the last 15 years, from 4.1 percent of the Nation's GNP in 1965 to just 1.7 percent in 1980. In addition to neglect, we have enormous amounts of waste, fraud, and fragmented decisionmaking at all levels of government that adversely affect investment.

The report recommends some administrative modifications to address waste and fraud, and suggests some alternate financing schemes to revitalize the ability of State and local governments to fund public works.

More importantly, Congress must require the executive branch to prepare a Federal capital budget with an inventory and needs assessment. This budget will bring together scattered public works investment into one document. Congress can more rationally allocate scarce revenues in these times of fiscal crisis.

EXPORT TRADING COMPANY ACT—A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

(Mr. ROBERTS of South Dakota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBERTS of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, American business is struggling to cope with a number of

critical factors that are crippling our ability to maintain the U.S. position as a trade leader.

Passage of the Export Trading Company Act would be a breath of fresh air for our U.S. firms trying to compete with an influx of foreign imports in the domestic market, while searching for a way to market American goods and services efficiently overseas. Export trading companies are already being used effectively by our trading partners such as Japan and Germany.

In fact, an irony of the current situation is that Japanese trading companies can operate freely in the United States without the same limitations facing American firms that would like to form a trading company. According to a decision in 1971 by the Federal Reserve, a foreign bank may have an unlimited investment in a foreign trading company that exports to and imports from the United States, and this activity does not come under the jurisdiction of the Bank Holding Company Act. Free from the kinds of limitations, such as bank participation, that have discouraged the formation of U.S. trading companies, foreign companies have flourished in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is time we gave our companies the same advantages we afford to our trading partners. Americans do not shy away from a fair fight—all we are asking is that the rules be the same for everyone. The Export Trading Company Act would allow for bank equity participation, under carefully controlled circumstances, in U.S. export trading companies. Given the financial clout and international expertise which banks can bring to an export trading company, our American firms will be able to compete more effectively and aggressively in the world market.

I urge the three committees considering this legislation to complete their work without delay. Since the other body completed action on their version of this bill last April, the United States has experienced a \$28.2 billion trade deficit. American business desperately needs this legislation enacted into law as soon as possible.

SOVIET POSTURING ON START

(Mr. BROOMFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, Secretary General Brezhnev's response to President Reagan's START proposal was cynical and designed to influence certain elements in Western society. By labeling the U.S. proposal one-sided, Brezhnev deliberately failed to mention the new U.S. systems that we are prepared to limit in exchange for Soviet limitations. The Soviet call for a freeze once again attempts to undermine efforts at establishing true parity and seeks to spread the Soviet myth that a freeze would end the arms

race. To the contrary, it would leave the Soviets in a superior position and remove the incentive for future Soviet arms reductions.

Brezhnev's propaganda statement tried to portray the United States as a dangerous partner. But it is the Soviets that have deployed new and improved generations of nuclear weapons, and it is the Soviet Union that has failed to adhere to previous treaties on chemical-biological weapons and has violated provisions of SALT agreements.

The American people must not be guided by Soviet propaganda statements in assessing this vital issue. We need both verifiable arms control agreements and modernization of existing forces in order to assure a future world of peace and security.

If the Soviets do not like our initial START proposal, let them make their own proposal. Let us get down to serious business and cut out the Communist propaganda.

PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SIT TOMORROW AND THURSDAY DURING 5-MINUTE RULE

Mrs. BOUQUARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Production be permitted to sit tomorrow, Wednesday, May 19, 1982, and Thursday, May 20, 1982, during the 5-minute rule for the purpose of receiving testimony. I understand this has been cleared with the minority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PANETTA). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file two privileged reports on bills which it will hear this afternoon.

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

There was no objection.

BUDGET RESOLUTION PROCEDURES

(Mr. BOLLING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have 1 minute in order to try to state additional information regarding the understanding that we have with

bipartisan leadership on the subject resolution.

The Rules Committee, under that agreement, will consider House Concurrent Resolution 345, the budget resolution, on Thursday, May 20, at 10 a.m. This follows the bipartisan leadership agreement of last Thursday, May 13, that all amendments be printed in the RECORD of Wednesday, May 19, and that copies be given to the Rules Committee and the Budget Committee by noon on Wednesday, May 19.

Members should be aware that the Rules Committee is also requesting CBO to make cost estimates on House Concurrent Resolution 345, and all amendments thereto, especially substitutes, but including all amendments.

It is also desirable, not so much on the substitutes, but in terms of trying to manage the problem of a multitude of amendments, as far as the chairman of the Rules Committee is concerned, the amendments are able to be— that is the new phrase; a new phrase for a variety of things—revenue neutral. That means that the amendments, and this is not a part of the agreement, and would not include the substitutes, will be given first consideration if they are revenue neutral, and revenue neutral means that if there is an additional, there is also a matching

Now, I am not saying that it is going to be possible in all instances to adhere to that. There are all kinds of difficulties. I want to make clear that that was not part of the agreement, and I think it is obvious that as far as amendments are concerned, they will be advantaged in front of the Rules Committee if they are revenue neutral.

Some of the substitutes may or may not be available for examination by all members for a variety of technical reasons.

I hope that everybody is going to honor the agreement. I hope that everything is going to be in by Wednesday. The Rules Committee will attempt, and I know in a bipartisan way, to be totally fair in the purpose of that agreement. The purpose of that agreement was to see to it that nobody is surprised.

But it is going to take a lot of cooperation, not only by the Members of the House but also by the Public Printer, if we are going to run on time on all of these difficulties. I want to emphasize the importance for all Members who have individual amendments, and even substitutes, that they meet the deadline.

If there are any questions, I would be glad to try to answer them.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the chairman yield for a couple of questions or comments?

Mr. BOLLING. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. LOTT. First of all, I thank the gentleman for this clarification. Members should be on notice as to the time

frame we are dealing with and the need to get the substitutes or amendments ready, if at all possible, for printing in the RECORD by Wednesday at noon. I join in encouraging the Public Printer to move as quickly as possible.

I would like to raise this one concern that I have, and that really does not involve the Rules Committee as much as it does CBO.

I understand that there has been some preliminary indication that substitutes or amendments delivered to CBO so that the numbers can be run through their computers would come in line behind other matters that may be before the Congressional Budget Office.

I would like to urge here publicly that the Congressional Budget Office give preferential treatment to running these numbers through their processes, if they involve substitutes or amendments to the budget, so that the people that are advancing these substitutes or amendments will be able to get them back as quickly as possible, and so the Members will have the benefit of that effort.

I am sure the distinguished chairman would like CBO to give preferential treatment to these substitutes and amendments within the human limits as much as possible.

Mr. BOLLING. Well, I certainly agree with the gentleman that everything that has to do with the budget should have a priority.

I do think that the first priority has to be the resolution from the committee (H. Con. Res. 345). I would think the next priority would be the minority substitute. I would think that from there on it would be substitutes and then to amendments. But I am not trying to tell the CBO what to do. I am just giving a point of view. But I think it is clear that the CBO and the Public Printer, if at all possible, should be giving priority to all budget matters to the degree possible so that we may move on with this in just as orderly a fashion as possible.

I have used "possibly" three times, and I have done it on purpose.

Mr. LOTT. I think this is the art of the possible we are talking about, Mr. Chairman.

I have no further questions at this time.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is the day for the call of the Private Calendar. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

REMEDIOS R. ALCUDIA, CHRISTOPHER, EZRA, VERMILLION, AND PERISTELLO ALCUDIA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1547) for the relief of Remedios R. Alcudia, Christopher, Ezra, Vermillion, and Peristello Alcudia.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

LASZLO REVESZ

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1352) for the relief of Laszlo Revesz.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

JENNIFER FERRER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1830) for the relief of Jennifer Ferrer.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4, rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken on Wednesday, May 19, 1982.

□ 1230

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS ACT

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6164), to implement the Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment To Be Used for Such Carriage (ATP), and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6164

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs Act".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. Congress hereby finds and declares that—

(1) the United States, as a member of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations, participated in development by that Commission of the Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to Be Used for Such Carriage;