

On its surface, this is a laudable intention. But form N-400 goes far beyond the immediate purpose of screening out criminals and subversives. The form asks, among other questions, whether you have ever been a drunkard, whether you have ever made a bet, whether you have ever even advocated the possibility of polygamy, whether you have ever committed any infraction of the law of any country you have lived in, including traffic violations or any violation of the repressive laws of a Communist country. It is not even necessary that you were arrested for this violation; merely that you committed it. You are compelled to show that you are like Caesar's wife—above suspicion. You must demonstrate that you have never acted in any way that could be questioned by almost anyone else's moral standards. You can be denied citizenship if you answer "yes" to any of these questions or if you answer "no," and are even slightly incorrect.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are not immoral, but we are human. How many of the more than 200 million men, women, and children living in this country would be citizens if they had to apply under such a questionnaire?

This insulting and, perhaps, unconstitutional procedure for naturalization is the reason why nearly 4 million registered aliens live in the United States on a permanent basis, but do not apply for citizenship. The would like to become citizens—they are already paying taxes, contributing their labor and energy, and coping with the same problems that American citizens do—but they will not submit to the indignities of form N-400.

Form N-400, which is based on section 101(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, is a throwback to an earlier self-righteous and discriminatory era. It implies that those who wish to become citizens of this Nation must meet a higher moral and ethical standard than anyone else, including those who are already American citizens. It must be changed.

Today I am introducing legislation to amend section 101(f). The new section 101(f) will provide just three grounds for questioning the moral character of an applicant for naturalization: A conviction of murder, trafficking in dangerous narcotics, and willful, knowing violation of the immigration laws. I have no doubt that this new section would provide ample protection for our Nation against those who would do harm from within, while at the same time protecting the basic human dignity of those who wish to become American citizens.

Being an American citizen is a pleasure and a privilege. We enjoy more freedom in this country than anywhere else in the world. We are more fully respectful of the rights of the individual than in any other society in history. Is it not fair and proper then, that we extend the same courtesies and respect to those who wish to become citizens as we do to those who by accident or birth are already citizens?

The naturalization process is a mem-

orable, emotion-filled occasion. Citizenship hearings should be an event to look forward to, and to remember with pleasure and pride, not something reminiscent of the Inquisition. I hope that my colleagues will join me in ending a useless, and embarrassing practice.

RETURN TRAVEL EQUITY FOR HAWAII EMPLOYEES

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation to provide equity for Federal employees from Hawaii who are separated from government service in the continental United States, by authorizing their reimbursement for transportation and travel expenses back to Hawaii.

Under current law, an employee transferred to a tour of duty outside the continental United States may be returned upon completion of his tour to the place of residence indicated in the travel agreement at the time of assignment. This means that persons who are from mainland United States areas and sent on assignments to Hawaii, may be returned to the mainland United States on completion of their tours. There is not statutory authority, however, to return employees to Hawaii upon completion of their assignments in the continental United States.

My legislation is designed to correct this inequity by authorizing the payment of travel and transportation expenses on the return of an employee who was a past resident in Hawaii, to Hawaii on completion of an assignment in the continental United States. Similar authority would be provided for employees whose actual place of residence prior to such assignment was Alaska, the U.S. territories and possessions, Puerto Rico, or the Canal Zone.

It seems to me that if these benefits are paid to employees from some States, they should be paid to employees from all States. Otherwise employees from Hawaii will continue to suffer discrimination.

In one instance, a Hawaii man was denied travel and transportation reimbursement after his separation and had to pay the expenses of sending his family of five from North Carolina to Hawaii. Instead of shipping his household goods he was forced to sell them at a loss of more than \$2,000. Had he been from a mainland State and separated in Hawaii, he would have received reimbursement for these costs.

I believe our Government should do all it can to promote equity in employment practices so that persons from particular States are not denied benefits given to those from other States. Therefore, I hope this legislation will be adopted.

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mrs. MINK's remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO FOREIGN AID BILL

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I take this opportunity to advise the House I intend to offer the following amendment to the foreign aid bill:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 9360, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MR. DINGELL

Page 52, strike out lines 1, 2, and 3. Remember the succeeding section accordingly.

The amendment is explained in the following letter sent by me and a group of my colleagues:

MEMBER'S ATTENTION PLEASE: AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED ON BEHALF OF THE UNDERSIGNED TO THE MUTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION ACT OF 1973 TO PROTECT AMERICAN FISHERMEN, JULY 25, 1973

DEAR COLLEAGUE: The Mutual Development and Cooperation Act of 1973, H.R. 9360, is planned for consideration on the Floor of the House for Wednesday, July 25 or Thursday, July 26, under a 2-hour open rule.

We are particularly concerned over section 28 of the bill, which repeals section 5 of the Fishermen's Protective Act, and at the proper time we plan to offer an amendment to strike section 28 of the bill.

During the past 20 years, the countries of Peru and Ecuador (which claim a 200-mile exclusive fisheries zone) have illegally seized more than 100 United States tuna vessels. The United States recognizes only a 12-mile fisheries zone off the shores of any country. These seizures have resulted in the payment of fines and fees by United States fishermen in the amount of nearly \$4 million.

The Fishermen's Protective Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse such vessel owners for fines and fees illegally assessed. Also, the Act provides for the owners of such vessels to be reimbursed for other losses incurred during the period of illegal detention.

Section 5 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to immediately notify the offending country of any reimbursement made to the vessel owner and to try to collect the claim from such country. If the offending country fails to pay the claim within 120 days after notified, the Secretary of State is required to transfer an amount equal to such unpaid claim from any funds programmed to that country for assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act to a revolving fund created by the Fishermen's Protective Act. A transfer in no way satisfies the claim and the Secretary of State is required to continue his efforts to collect such claim. The President could prevent such transfer from taking place if he certifies to the Congress it is in the national interest not to do so.

Since late last year and early this year, the countries of Ecuador and Peru have illegally seized 44 American tuna vessels. Total payments made by vessel owners to obtain release of their vessels and crews amounted to \$2,305,416. Upon reimbursement of these amounts to the vessel owners—which is about to take place at anytime now—we will experience the first test case of the requirements of section 5 of the Act since it came into effect on October 26, 1972. To repeal this section of the Act at this time, will prevent an opportunity to see its effectiveness in stopping illegal seizures of American fishing vessels.

Your support of our amendment would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
GLENN M. ANDERSON,
WENDELL WYATT,
LIONEL VAN DEERLIN,
JOHN D. DINGELL,
BOB WILSON,
JOEL PRITCHARD,
ROBERT L. LEGGETT,
Members of Congress.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MITCHELL of New York), to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CONTE, today, for 1 hour.
Mr. YOUNG of Florida, today, for 5 minutes.
Mr. BLACKBURN, today, for 5 minutes.
Mr. SHRIVER, today, for 5 minutes.
Mr. KEMP, today, for 10 minutes.
Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, today, for 30 minutes.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE), to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FLOOD, today, for 30 minutes.
Mr. GONZALEZ, today, for 5 minutes.
Mr. BRADEMAS, today, for 5 minutes.
Mr. BROWN of California, today, for 10 minutes.
Mr. EILBERG, today, for 5 minutes.
Mr. O'NEILL, today, for 10 minutes.
Mr. ANNUNZIO, today, for 5 minutes.
Ms. ABZUG, today, for 10 minutes.
Mr. WOLFF, today, for 5 minutes.
Miss HOLTZMAN, today, for 5 minutes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. BRADEMAS, and to include extraneous material, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$552.50.

Mr. ROUSH in two instances.
Mr. McCORMACK, to follow Mr. HOSMER today.

Mr. CEDERBERG, and to include extraneous material, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$470.25.

Mr. ECKHARDT, immediately following the remarks of Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD on the conference report on S. 1423 today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MITCHELL of New York), and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.
Mr. CARTER in two instances.
Mr. ARENDS in two instances.
Mr. LENT.
Mr. FRENZEL in six instances.
Mr. WIDNALL in two instances.
Mr. WHITEHURST.
Mr. STEIGER of Arizona in two instances.
Mr. BOB WILSON in two instances.
Mr. FARRIS in five instances.

Mr. DU PONT.
Mr. FORSYTHE.
Mr. PRICE of Texas.
Mr. WYMAN in two instances.
Mr. KEMP in two instances.
Mr. MCKINNEY.
Mr. BRAY in two instances.
Mr. KETCHUM.
Mr. HOGAN.
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. BRINKLEY.
Mr. HARRINGTON in four instances.
Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.
Mr. RARICK in three instances.
Mr. KYROS.
Mr. CLARK.
Mr. SYMINGTON.
Mr. MCSPADEN.
Mrs. CHISHOLM.
Mr. MOLLOHAN.
Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania in two instances.
Mr. MACDONALD in two instances.
Mr. KASTENMEIER.
Mr. DORN in three instances.
Mr. VANIK in two instances.
Mr. ROONEY of New York in two instances.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1149. An act to promote commerce and to meet the need of consumers of goods and products by increasing availability of railroad rolling stock and equipment through improved utilization techniques and financial guarantees for new acquisitions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1803. An act to authorize the waiver of claims of the United States arising out of erroneous payments of pay and allowances to certain officers and employees of the legislative branch; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1090. An Act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, to extend certain authorizations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and for certain construction grants for noncommercial educational television and radio broadcasting facilities, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 26, 1973, at 10 o'clock a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1175. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report on Department of De-

fense procurement from small and other business firms for the period July 1972, through April 1973, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1176. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare transmitting a plan for a national heart, blood vessel, lung and blood disease program prepared by the Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute, pursuant to Public Law 92-423; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1177. A letter from the Vice President for Public and Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting the financial report of the Corporation for January 1973, pursuant to section 308(a) (1) of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DORN: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 9474. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the monthly rates of disability and death pension, and dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-398). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEED: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 9590. A bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 33-399). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POAGE: Committee on Agriculture. S. 1697. An act to require the President to furnish predisaster assistance in order to avert or lessen the effects of a major disaster in the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa in California; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-400). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABDNOR:

H.R. 9540. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery near the Fort Randall Dam, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 9541. A bill to strengthen and improve the protections and interests of participants and beneficiaries of employee pension and welfare benefit plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BIAGGI (for himself, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. QUILLLEN):

H.R. 9542. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide a system for the redress of law enforcement officers' grievances and to establish a law enforcement officers' bill of rights in each of the several States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 9543. A bill to require the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate certain interstate freight rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.