

(2) by amending the first sentence of subsection (d) to read as follows: "The aggregate unpaid principal amount of securities, obligations, or loans outstanding at any one time, which are guaranteed by the Secretary under this section, may not exceed \$500,000,000."; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection: "(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a guarantee may not be made of any security, obligation, or loan, if the nature of such security, obligation, or loan is such that the income therefrom is not includable in gross income for the purposes of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

68A Stat. 5.  
26 USC 1.  
84 Stat. 1339.

SEC. 14. Section 801 of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (45 U.S.C. 641) is amended to read as follows:

**"SEC. 801. ADEQUACY OF SERVICE**

"(a) The Commission shall promulgate, within 60 days from the date of enactment of the Amtrak Improvement Act of 1973, and shall from time to time revise, such regulations as it considers necessary to provide adequate service, equipment, tracks, and other facilities for quality intercity rail passenger service. The Corporation may contract with railroads or with regional transportation agencies for the improvement of service, equipment, tracks and other facilities necessary to meet such regulations promulgated by the Commission. In the event of a failure to agree, the Commission shall by rule establish procedures for allocating between the Corporation and a railroad any costs required to be incurred to meet the regulations establishing adequate service, equipment, tracks, and other facilities.

Penalty.

"(b) Any person who violates a regulation issued under this section shall be subject to a civil penalty of not to exceed \$500 for each violation. Each day a violation continues shall constitute a separate offense."

Approved November 3, 1973.

Public Law 93-147

AN ACT

November 3, 1973  
[H. R. 689]

To amend section 712 of title 18 of the United States Code, to prohibit persons attempting to collect their own debts from misusing names in order to convey the false impression that any agency of the Federal Government is involved in such collection.

Debt collection.  
Use of Federal  
symbols, pro-  
hibition.  
73 Stat. 570.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) section 712 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

**"§ 712. Misuse of names, words, emblems, or insignia**

"Whoever, in the course of collecting or aiding in the collection of private debts or obligations, or being engaged in furnishing private police, investigation, or other private detective services, uses or employs in any communication, correspondence, notice, advertisement, or circular the words 'national', 'Federal', or 'United States', the initials 'U.S.', or any emblem, insignia, or name, for the purpose of conveying and in a manner reasonably calculated to convey the false impression that such communication is from a department, agency, bureau, or instrumentality of the United States or in any manner represents the United States, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

(b) The table of sections for chapter 33 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by striking out of the item designated "712. Misuse of names by collecting agencies to indicate Federal agency." and inserting in lieu thereof

"712. Misuse of names, words, emblems, or insignia."

Approved November 3, 1973.

Public Law 93-148

JOINT RESOLUTION

Concerning the war powers of Congress and the President.

November 7, 1973  
[H. J. Res. 542]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

War Powers  
Resolution.

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This joint resolution may be cited as the "War Powers Resolution".

PURPOSE AND POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) It is the purpose of this joint resolution to fulfill the intent of the framers of the Constitution of the United States and insure that the collective judgment of both the Congress and the President will apply to the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and to the continued use of such forces in hostilities or in such situations.

(b) Under article I, section 8, of the Constitution, it is specifically provided that the Congress shall have the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution, not only its own powers but also all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

(c) The constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, are exercised only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.

USC prec.  
title 1.

CONSULTATION

SEC. 3. The President in every possible instance shall consult with Congress before introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and after every such introduction shall consult regularly with the Congress until United States Armed Forces are no longer engaged in hostilities or have been removed from such situations.

REPORTING

SEC. 4. (a) In the absence of a declaration of war, in any case in which United States Armed Forces are introduced—

(1) into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances;