

DAVID LAWRENCE

Far-Reaching Radio Voices

Probably one of the most important problems faced by the American government is how to reach the populations of Europe and Asia so that there might be "people to people" communication.

When Richard Helms, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week, he endorsed the continuation of both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which he said are well worth the annual budget of \$38 million. He declared these had been one factor in improving relations between Eastern and Western Europe.

Behind the Iron Curtain, the number of foreign publications admitted are few, and the government dictates the contents of newspapers and magazines as well as radio and television programs. So there is no way to get any news or views about what's going on in the world except what might be heard over the radio from other lands.

Radio Free Europe sends information programs to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, transmitted in the languages of each of the countries.

Radio Liberty concentrates wholly on broadcasts to the Soviet Union. These two agencies are financed in large part by our government, but there is another project—known as Radio Free Asia—which is entirely a private organization started in 1951 by the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation. It was endorsed at the time by Gen. Eisenhower, and it has been broadcasting information programs into North Korea, mainland China and North Vietnam.

Reports from embassies and consulates in countries where these American programs are made available to people behind the Iron Curtain indicate that they are listened to widely and well received. Peoples who are living under a government which excludes information from outside its territory welcome the data they get over such devices as Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Asia.

Incidentally, there is no way to cut off a radio program entirely from another land, though "jamming" sometimes has been used to impair reception. When the information about important happenings is conveyed to the owner of a radio set, the chances are that it will be communicated to many other persons in the neighborhood or in the area. Radio, indeed, has served a useful purpose in trying to improve the relations between the people of the United States and peoples abroad.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asked Helms this question:

"Are you saying that the spirit of detente between East and West and such developments as Germany's Ostpolitik policy have been caused by Radio Free Europe?"

"I am saying it was one factor among others," Helms insisted.

During the years that these services have been aided by means of the Central Intelligence Agency, this has been criticized by some members of Congress as an improper activity. But generally the government of the United States

has a right to broadcast throughout the world information about what the policies of this country are and the principles underlying them.

There is no reason why Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty should not have been carried on entirely by private foundations and given financial support solely by the general public. Some day this may turn out to be the method used for all the international radio programs devoted to a presentation of what the United States is doing and what its true feelings are toward other peoples in the world.

Currently both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are known to be backed by the government, and this gives them an even more important status in the realm of news. For editors in foreign countries listen to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and every now and then carry in their newspapers information obtained from these two big broadcasting services.

The fact that the programs are broadcast in the languages spoken in each of the nations to which they are directed makes them very valuable in the task of improving relations between the American people and peoples of other countries. When it is considered that governments on the Communist side engage in propaganda broadcasts and transmit them not only into western Europe but throughout the world, it can be inferred that counter-broadcasts from the United States are essential if only to answer some of the misrepresentations that are made about the policies of the government in Washington.

"To prepare the arrangements necessary for "phase-out" or liquidation of the stations, should the international situation eventually permit. These arrangements would necessarily include employment-termination and accrued pension benefits for the staffs of the stations, as required under the laws of the European nations in which the transmitters are placed."

Be it resolved: That the Communications Workers of America support the thriving continuation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, to promote the traffic in ideas in eastern Europe; and

Be it further resolved: That this Union urge passage of legislation to establish the Board for International Broadcasting, to provide the necessary guidance to the stations, to assure that the stations will remain private and allowed to exercise independent judgment in programming, and to assure open financial support from private contributions and government appropriations.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY—THE TEETER PRINCIPLE

Mr. MONTOYA. Mr. President, I have become alarmed in recent days about developments in the national economic policy as expressed by the President and administration spokesmen in unveiling phase IV. It seems to me that in its attempt to control a wildfire inflation the administration may be once again without a well-thought-out plan.

We have had several years now of this kind of teeter-totter principle of economics, with various administration advisors disagreeing among themselves as to the best method of controlling the economic climate. In the past we have seen their reaction at the last minute to impending economic disaster and their ensuing dismay at unforeseen results.

This time I am fearful that in attempting to control inflation the administration may be creating unnecessary unemployment by acting to restrict the economy too severely. Apparently the administration plans to utilize highly restrictive fiscal and monetary policy to help regulate economic activity at a time when real economic growth may be leveling off or even coming to a halt.

There are strong signs that a slowdown is in the offing. First, real output as measured by gross national product grew at an annual rate of 2.5 percent during the second quarter of 1973, compared with an annual rate of 8.7 percent during the first quarter of this year. That is a marked drop in rate of growth, and should be at least considered as a possible warning signal.

Second, shortages of mortgage money and high interest rates are creating a "crunch" in the housing market. A sluggish housing market contributes to a general economic decline. The National Association of Homebuilders have given me estimates of units of housing starts which show a decline from 2.4 million in the first quarter of 1973 to 2.21 million in the second quarter, and further estimates of decline for the rest of the year and for the first two quarters of 1974 which end with 1.55 in the second quarter of next year. That estimate, if realized, means a major contraction in housing construction as serious or more serious than the four previous major contractions in recent years. Each of these previous cyclical contractions in

housing occurred during an extended period of restrictive monetary policy and each was followed by rising unemployment. Certainly any decline in housing starts must be considered as a possible warning signal.

Third, the growth in consumer spending has dropped from \$26.8 billion in the first quarter of 1973 to \$15.7 billion in the second quarter, with reductions coming primarily in the purchase of durable goods. This is surely another warning signal of a teetering economy.

The administration's plans with regard to fiscal policy are reflected in Secretary Shultz' statement of a somewhat blindfaith return to "that old time religion: balance the budget."

In this phase IV statement the President outlined his monetary policy as of this date. The Federal Reserve is to mitigate economic growth by slowing down the expansion of money and credit. This tight monetary policy has already raised the Federal discount rate from 6½ to 7 percent, equaling a previous record set in 1921; at the same time it has increased member bank reserve requirements.

This new policy of restraint is also demonstrated in the administration's plan to maintain a surplus of \$5.3 billion for fiscal year 1974 in the "full employment budget" and in the President's expressed desire to reduce total Federal civilian employment during fiscal year 1974. That kind of goal and proposed actions will serve to further dampen the economy.

This dose of monetary and fiscal restrictions at this time may be so severe that it will result in rates of unemployment like those suffered during the 1969-70 recession, when unemployment rose to an incredible 6.2 percent. Since there seem to be signs that at long last we are making some headway against unemployment, with a decrease to 4.8 percent just last month for the first time in 3 years, it would be particularly discouraging to see that progress reversed.

Are we once again at the point where the administration is willing to accept high unemployment rates in order to control the economy? Surely we should have learned by now that our economy is persistently prone to inflationary pressures and that we are in need of some type of long-term policy with consideration given to the current warning signals and to the economic history of the last few years.

No one can quarrel with the President's desire to control the runaway prices of phase III. Wholesale prices rose at an annual rate of 24.4 percent and are now 15 percent higher than a year ago. Wholesale prices for farm products and processed foods have risen at an almost unbelievable annual rate of 49.8 percent since January. These prices will certainly be felt by consumers in the months ahead, and it is probably too late for us to change that.

But consumers are already outraged. They have had enough of teetering economics. During the first half of this year the cost of living has risen at an annual rate of 8 percent. The price of food in grocery stores during the first 6 months of 1973 has shot up at an astronomical annual rate of 25 percent. Even the administration admits that

phase IV will not change much of that picture.

Phase IV will call for further sacrifices by the consumer and the wage earner. The working people of America are the ones who ultimately pay for misadventures in economic policy. They are paying now for the administration's earlier mistakes: the premature lifting of phase II controls, followed by 6 months of indecision and inaction. They are paying in higher food prices, higher medical bills, higher interest rates, and higher rents.

Are they now to be asked to pay further in unemployment?

The wage earner has not caused this recent surge in prices. During phase I and phase II wage increases followed administration guidelines. The result is that the average citizen has lost real purchasing power in 1973.

Recent inflation is in large part the result of excessive fiscal and monetary stimulation of the economy in the election year of 1972, a year when the Federal budget showed a deficit of \$23.2 billion, a year when the Federal Reserve allowed the money stock to grow at a rate of more than 8 percent, and a year when the administration was limiting agricultural output while shipping a quarter of our wheat crop to the Soviet Union. Those were the major causes of rising prices and declining food supplies.

The other end of the teeter-totter was up in 1972. With the beginning of 1973 we began phase III, a sudden and drastic freeing of the economy. Now apparently the administration recognizes that phase III was a major economic mistake, and they are ready to react again. They have not learned that the economy, with its inflationary bias, will require continued surveillance. Monetary and fiscal tools are not enough.

The use of those tools alone failed to curb inflation in 1957 and again in 1969. They succeeded only in creating unemployment. It would be most unfortunate if we did not learn from the lessons of the past and begin to lay the groundwork for a long-term wage and price policy and a Cost of Living Council with authority to maintain a watchful eye on economic indicators and warning signals.

The job ahead is not so much to control the economy as it is to assure that the economy does not get out of control. Reason and intelligent economic planning rather than "that old time religion" must set our economic course. Consumers should not have to pay the price for market imperfections and Government miscalculations. Workers must not be asked to accept unemployment in order to control inflation.

There are alternatives to the teetering from disaster to disaster.

The President says that he will not raise taxes to fight inflation. Yet social security taxes were raised in a most regressive tax. However, tax reform seems a much more acceptable way to use the tax money in control of inflation.

The administration has chosen as one of its anti-inflationary policy plans a cutback on domestic programs, particularly those which serve the poorest segments of our population. The military budget on the other hand, he continues

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ment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 372), supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 438

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. MATHIAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 372), supra.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 439 AND 440

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. BAYH submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 372), supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 441

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. CHURCH submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 372, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 442

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. JAVITS submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 372, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 203, AS MODIFIED

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. KENNEDY, by unanimous consent, modified his amendment (No. 203), which was ordered to be printed, as modified.

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the following nominations have been referred to and are now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Doroteo R. Baca, of New Mexico, to be U.S. marshal for the district of New Mexico for the term of 4 years, reappointment.

William F. Clayton, of South Dakota, to be U.S. attorney for the district of South Dakota for the term of 4 years, reappointment.

Harold M. Fong, of Hawaii, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Hawaii, for the term of 4 years vice Robert K. Fukuda, resigned.

George K. McKinney, of Maryland, to be U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia for the term of 4 years, vice Anthony E. Papa, resigning.

Charles E. Robinson, of Washington, to be U.S. marshal for the western district of Washington for the term of 4 years, reappointment.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in these nominations to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Friday, August 3, 1973, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nominations, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COST OVERRUNS ON DD-963 LIKELY TO BE CONCEALED

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the newest GAO report on Litton's Navy shipbuilding programs contains an unusual warning that Litton is likely to

conceal cost overruns and other problems on the DD-963 program until it is too late for Congress or the Navy to act.

GAO REPORT

According to the report, the action by Congress last year when it declined to authorize more than 16 ships out of the planned 30-ship destroyer program produced "stress in Litton" and tended to "freeze the announced cost estimates for the 30-ship program and the delivery schedule."

The GAO report goes on to say:

If variances arise, Litton is likely not to disclose them until after authorization or sometime in the future when the full program seems committed.

Congress and the Navy have been put on notice that Litton may be planning a coverup of DD-963 shipbuilding problems in order to obtain approval for the full 30-ship program.

Once the Navy is committed to purchase 30 ships the likelihood of multi-million dollar bailouts to Litton will be greatly enhanced.

PROBLEM ALREADY OCCURRING

Although the Navy has taken some steps to avoid cost overruns or schedule delays in the destroyer program, there are clear signs that problems are already occurring.

Construction of the destroyers is beginning to overlap with construction of the LHA in the Litton shipyard. GAO concludes—

We believe some slippage in delivery of the destroyers must be anticipated, and some cost growth in this program probably can be expected.

Congress and the Navy will have no one but themselves to blame for yet another procurement fiasco if we continue to do nothing until we are surprised with the inevitable announcement of a huge cost overrun on the new destroyer program.

REQUESTS QUARTERLY AUDITS

I am formally recommending to Adm. Isaac C. Kidd, Chief of Naval Material, that the Navy initiate a series of quarterly audits of the Litton shipyard to determine physical progress of the destroyer program in a reliable, timely, and systematic manner.

I am also requesting that the Comptroller General review the Navy quarterly audits of the Litton shipyard and report its findings to Congress.

Congress should assure itself that adequate progress is being made on the destroyers already authorized before committing itself to any additional ships.

The full costs of the DD-963 program have already increased by \$224 million from the original estimate of \$2.58 billion to a current estimate of \$2.8 billion.

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS SUPPORT ASSISTANCE TO RADIO FREE EUROPE AND RADIO LIBERTY

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, the Communications Workers of America, a union representing more than 550,000 working men and women in the United States and Canada under the leadership of Joseph A. Belrne, has adopted a resolu-

tion of support for legislation to provide continued funding of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and to establish a Board of International Broadcasting.

The resolution was adopted at the annual convention of the Communications Workers of America in Miami Beach during the week of June 18. I bring it to the attention of my colleagues as another indication of a broad support in this Nation for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The authorization bill, S. 1914, will soon be on the floor after being approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations by a vote of 13 to 3.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution of the Communications Workers of America be printed in the RECORD.

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

RESOLUTION

In the tense years immediately after World War II, the rebuilding of a devastated Europe was underway. The United States organized and led the effort in the western nations. At the same time, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics undertook both a physical and psychological rebuilding effort in eastern Europe.

Thus, in the late 1940's, the "cold war" began. Communist propaganda spread throughout Europe—beyond the "Iron Curtain"—into western Europe, by radio and other means.

To counter the Communist ideological thrusts, Radio Free Europe was founded in 1950, and Radio Liberty in 1953. Radio Free Europe's transmitters were beamed to send programs into Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria. Radio Liberty programs were prepared and transmitted in 19 languages in use in the USSR.

Each of these radio services was established as a "surrogate free press" for the six eastern European nations, to offer those millions of people facts about the real world. From their beginning days, the Central Intelligence Agency gave financial support to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, because the private contributions were not enough to pay for the stations' services. In 1971, because the CIA funding support was loudly criticized all over the world, the Department of State began supplying the funds, but on a "stop-gap" basis. In 1972, the Presidential Study Commission on International Radio Broadcasting, headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, was directed by President Nixon to learn whether Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty still are needed, in light of the gradual reduction in international tensions of recent years, and then to recommend how to ensure that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty could continue to exist without their being propaganda outlets.

The Eisenhower Commission made its report in February 1973, recommending that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty continue, but under an entirely new structure and financing arrangement. The Commission recommended that Congress establish the "Board for International Broadcasting," with these important duties:

"To accept government appropriated funds and private contributions.

"To guarantee sufficient funds to accomplish the main job—informing the people of eastern Europe of current affairs.

"To serve as the "buffer" between government and the stations, in order that they may remain private, non-government corporations exercising independent judgment in programming. The Board would be composed of five eminent citizens chosen by the President and the chief executives of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, serving ex officio.

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physically suitable for plywood, lumber, or fiberwood. The analyst's study did not include estimates of what portions of the total volume were suitable for each of these products or how much could have been economically marketed by the purchasers.

Forest Service reports published both before and after the research study indicated, however, that substantial volumes of such wood were of the size normally suitable for lumber and plywood, for which there is a strong demand. For example:

A 1965 Forest Service report on U.S. timber trends stated that nearly 400 million cubic feet of logging residues, including 1.5 billion board feet of wood included in the sawtimber (timber suitable for making lumber and plywood) inventory, had been left behind annually on Federal, State, and private logged-over areas on the Pacific coast.

A 1972 Forest Service report on forest statistics for the United States showed that about 525 million cubic feet of logging residues, including about 1.6 billion board feet of wood included in the sawtimber inventory, was left on Federal, State, and private logged-over areas on the Pacific coast during 1970.

The above reports did not state why the timber purchasers did not remove the felled wood. The research report stated, however, that, as economic and technological changes occur, felled wood being left in sale areas may represent a substantial base for increases in paper and board production with no additional drain on the timber resource.

Forest Service officials in the Intermountain Region told us that the volume of felled wood left in Forest Service sale areas in that region—which includes national forests in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada—was significant, but that no studies for determining that region's overall volume had been made. One Forest Service research study showed that felled wood left in a typical lodgepole pine sale area in Wyoming would amount to about 3,600 cubic feet per acre. Regional officials told us that nearly all of the felled wood left in Forest Service sale areas in that region was physically suitable for fiberwood products and that some was suitable for lumber.

Information obtained from a Forest Service research official in the Forest Service's Northern Region—which includes national forests in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington—indicated that large volumes of felled wood had been left in sale areas in that region. Forest Service researchers had surveyed several sale areas in two national forests in western Montana and estimated that an average of more than 100 tons of felled wood per acre had been left in the areas. The researchers estimated that 90 percent of this felled wood was 4 inches or more in diameter at the small end. Forest Service officials stated that felled wood of that size is suitable for fiberboard, pulp, or lumber, depending upon its quality.

Forest Service officials in the Eastern Region, which includes national forests in 12 States, and the Southern Region, which includes national forests in 13 States, told us that, although the problem in those regions was not as great as in other Forest Service regions, about 2 to 10 percent of the felled wood which met merchantability standards for lumber, pulp, and fiberwood products was left in sale areas in their regions. They stated that other felled wood left in the sale areas was below the standards but was physically suitable for lumber, pulp, or fiberboard products.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR TALMADGE

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, it is with pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues an article which ap-

peared in the summer edition of Dixie Business entitled "It Seems to Me" by Max Lockwood.

The article is an excellent tribute to my distinguished colleague from Georgia, Senator HERMAN E. TALMADGE.

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as second ranking majority member of the Senate Finance Committee, and now as a member of the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, Senator TALMADGE has ably demonstrated his knowledge of the problems which face our Nation and their possible solutions. Senator TALMADGE, now in his 16th year in the U.S. Senate, is serving his State and his Nation with honor and dignity.

It is with great pride that I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

IT SEEMS TO ME
 (By Max Lockwood)

Herman E. Talmadge, Democrat, of Lovejoy, Georgia; born Telfair County, near McRae, Georgia on August 9, 1913, son of Eugene and Mattie Thurmond Talmadge, now serving as the distinguished Senior United States Senator from the State of Georgia, is my candidate as the next president of the United States.

Senator Talmadge has a long career of public service, unequaled by many of those whose names have been prominently mentioned for that high office. There is no doubt in my mind but that the Senior Senator from Georgia is as knowledgeable and understanding of that which constitutes the best interests of the people of the United States as does any other figure in public office in our country today.

He stands as an equal to men like Humphrey of Minnesota, Jackson of Washington State, Wallace of Alabama, Connally of Texas, Goldwater of Arizona, Church of Idaho, Perdy of Illinois, Bayh of Indiana, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Muskie of Maine, and the host of other contenders.

There is no doubt but that Governor Wallace has opened the door of the White House to outstanding southern leaders who find themselves capable and qualified to seek the office of the Presidency. Herman Talmadge has distinguished himself as the Chief Executive of the State of Georgia and his service in the United States Senate has not been without recognition on the part of his peers, where he is held in high esteem.

As the very able Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Senator finds himself at the center of the stage in an era when our nation's capacity to help solve the food and fibre crisis facing the world may become the only workable solution to many of the problems which face our nation.

As the second ranking majority member on the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Talmadge has a working understanding of the budget, and is perhaps one of the most knowledgeable men in the United States today on economic affairs and matters of fiscal responsibility as relates to the workings of government.

Long a fighter for the military and economic protection of our Nation, Senator Talmadge has stood against the tide of those who would destroy our armed services and who through ignorance more so than design, would destroy our agricultural economy which is in fact the very basis of our survival in the free world.

As a member of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and as a member

of the Joint Economic Committee, he has shown the good sense to caution those who would buy now and pay later that their thoughtless actions could well lead our nation to economic disaster.

He has worked long hours to convince our nation's leaders that we must turn our attention to the needs of our rural areas if our cities are to survive. His leadership has not gone unnoticed and the result of his hours of research and labor have been rewarded with passage of the first meaningful legislation in this area in more than three decades.

Even now, as the leadership of the United States seeks out its best to sit in judgement of the leadership which occupies the White House itself, the Chairman of that distinguished Committee turns to Herman Talmadge of Georgia to take a leading role. He does so now, with dignity and courage befitting such a call to service.

Senator Herman E. Talmadge is a great Georgian, an outstanding American. He is Presidential Timber of the highest sort. Those of us who know him best, perhaps appreciate his greatness least. Let's begin now, to sound the call.

TRAGEDY AT LOGAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this morning a tragic plane crash at Logan International Airport in Boston, Mass., took the lives of 88 people. My heart goes out to the families of those lost, and I am sure that I express the sympathy of all Members of this body on the sudden loss of those loved ones.

Moments after the tragic crash, the city of Boston Police Department and Fire Department had taken action to provide emergency assistance. Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston City Hospital immediately responded to provide crucial service. All of the men and women who worked so efficiently and quickly are to be commended for their efforts.

Mr. Alexander Butterfield, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration has informed me that Isabel A. Burgess of the National Transportation Safety Board has already arrived on the scene to investigate the cause of the crash.

Once again, let me express the heartfelt sympathy of the Members of the Senate to the families of those who died this morning, and let them know that our prayers are with them.

INTERNATIONAL SPACE HALL OF FAME

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, today I would like to go on record by saying that the city of Alamogordo, N. Mex., has announced that they will establish an International Space Hall of Fame, with an appropriate shrine to be supported by the historical foundation of the city. A charter for this International Space Hall of Fame was proclaimed by resolution of the Alamogordo Chamber of Commerce and City Commission. Following this, the Governor of the State of New Mexico issued an official proclamation designating Alamogordo as the site for an International Space Hall of Fame.

Dr. Charles Stark Draper, president

of the National Academy of Astronautics, has been contacted and offered the services of the academy in selecting nominees for the Hall of Fame. Dr. Draper is best known as the prime inventor of the inertial test-guidance system for navigation of space vehicles.

Plans for the International Space Hall of Fame will be presented at the next meeting of the academy at Baku, Russia, in October by Dr. Draper and by Dr. Ernest Steinhoff, a delegate to the meeting from Alamogordo, N. Mex. This international academy was founded by distinguished pioneers in space research in 1961 for promotion of international cooperation and communication among the various space scientists throughout the world.

Recently a symposium of international space laboratories was held, under the auspices of the academy, in Clouderoft, N. Mex., in the fall of 1969. This symposium coincided with the dedication of the new Sacramento Peak Observatory telescope. Distinguished scientists from all over the world attended the conference and toured the facilities of the Tularosa Basin.

It is planned that contributions from Holloman Air Force Base, White Sands Missile Range, and NASA Apollo Sites will be major tourist attractions in the Tularosa Basin. In addition, exhibits provided by Wernher von Braun and Associates, which directed the first successful American orbital experiment and many other pioneer space contributions, will be featured.

Alamogordo is located on U.S. 54-70, between El Paso, Tex., and Albuquerque, N. Mex., and historically on the route of the old Santa Fe Trail, which today is near the Trinity Site, location of the first atomic fission explosion in July 1945.

Upon receiving notification of this historic moment, I contacted Dr. James Fletcher, Director of NASA, and asked that his agency provide the necessary cooperation to make this venture successful. It is a policy of NASA that all relics and artifacts of our space exploration program are donated to the Smithsonian Institute, but upon request could be loaned out to the International Space Hall of Fame in Alamogordo.

I am very confident that the city of Alamogordo has the necessary ingredients and attitude to make the International Space Hall of Fame a reality.

MILTON EISENHOWER IS RIGHT— RADIO FREE EUROPE AND RADIO LIBERTY SHOULD CONTINUE

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I wish to address a few words on the subject of continued funding for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. In August of 1972, President Nixon established a Study Commission on International Radio. The Commission, after thorough study, submitted its report this year. Its findings speak loud and clear for the continuation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The Commission also recommended the creation by congressional action of a Board for International Broadcasting to

receive appropriated funds for allocation to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Despite the Commission's findings, there have been arguments that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are no longer needed. These arguments point to the bettering of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and seek to end the operations of the radios on the grounds that they are "throw-backs" to the cold war era.

Naturally, all of us are pleased with the recent events that have occurred in United States-Soviet relations. Insofar as they lead to peace, they are good. President Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union in May of 1972 and the recent June visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the United States are evidences of that progress.

But such arguments which link the improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union to the discontinuance of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty miss the basic thrust of the Commission's Report on International Radio. The thrust of the report is that the very progress that has been made in United States-Soviet relations does not diminish the need for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. In fact, progress toward détente increases the value of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Observing that "it is unfortunate that the spirit of détente has not filtered into Soviet internal policies for their peoples and for the citizens of Eastern Europe," the Commission report goes on to state that:

It would be a mistake for us to assume that Detente will bring an end to tight internal security of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Soviet security leaders fear the dissemination of the free flow of news. So long as they continue to do so there is an apparent need for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Recent reports do not indicate that internal security in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union has been reduced to any significant degree. The free flow of news and ideas has yet to become a reality in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe. Soviet citizens are perhaps the most isolated of all peoples on this earth when it comes to the free flow of information. A Western newspaper in the Soviet Union is a rarity. Even Communist newspapers from the West are screened and censored if they are critical of particular developments in the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe.

Were it not for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe would receive only the news that their governments choose to give them. The Commission report states:

Whether we like it or not, we must recognize that detente in relations with the outside world is for the communist governments by no means congruent with relaxation of restrictions, censorship, and all other inhibitions which impede the right of their own people to be informed.

Nor has détente reduced the amount of Soviet shortwave broadcasting. In fact, quite the contrary seems to be occurring. Two Soviet stations—Radio

Moscow and Radio Peace and Progress—maintain the largest foreign radio service in the world. During the period from 1962 to 1972 Soviet shortwave broadcasting increased from 1,000 program hours a week to nearly 1,900 program hours a week. Soviet and Eastern European broadcasts directed at North America and Western Europe now total about 1,350 program hours a week.

There is a great need on our part to insure that the peoples of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union continue to receive much needed news and information. The particular advantage that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have is that they are not considered by the people who listen to them to be official government radios.

Broadcasting in the languages of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty devote major attention to Soviet and East European domestic affairs. They fill in news that the government chooses to leave out. A people who are informed can never be totally controlled. Immeasurably, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have fostered détente by giving the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe information.

Hopefully, an informed citizenry in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe can provide the pressure needed to make East-West détente a workable reality.

As we know, détente is a two-way street. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union continues to reject the premise of the free flow of information. As long as this is the case, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have a job to fulfill by providing information to the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

BEEF SUPPLY CRISIS

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, it has been nearly 2 weeks since the President announced his phase IV program of economic controls. At the time of his announcement, I commended the President for his efforts to bring this inflation under control and get our economy back to its rightful operation under the laws of supply and demand.

At the same time, I recognized the difficulties the administration faced in choosing the right combination of controls for phase IV. I expressed disappointment that the administration chose to retain the price ceilings on beef. It is unrealistic to have a national policy that singles one product out as being inflationary. Although there is definite relief in sight with the announced end of controls in September, I am vitally concerned with the effect this singling out will have on all phases of the beef industry.

Mr. President, in the last 2 weeks it has become abundantly clear that my concerns have proven correct—the beef industry is in turmoil. I rise today to respectfully urge the President to reconsider his phase IV policy with regard to the price ceiling on beef.

Reports to my office in the past week have been grim. Shortages in the supply of beef will surely result if the freeze is continued. The beef packing industry

Mr. President, I have been dismayed to learn, that a high American official, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for East-West trade, recently sent an intermediary to meet with a group of Russian Jews—brave men who have been waging an heroic struggle for the right to emigrate freely—to advise them to lobby American citizens against my amendment to the trade bill that would make trade concessions to the Soviet Union contingent on free emigration. But what is perhaps most shameful is the indication, in a statement by 12 Jewish scientists in Moscow, that this American official warned that the Soviet Government would “wreak vengeance” on its Jewish citizens and that “no one would be able to come to [their] aid” if the Jackson amendment were to be approved by the Congress.

In contrast to the ugly spectacle of a high administration official conveying a Soviet warning of reprisals, there is this response from the brave Jews of the Soviet Union:

Apprehension for our future fate must not become a . . . pretext to abandon the fight for our human rights.

And, of course, as Sakharov well understands, the Jackson amendment and the struggle for free emigration extend to citizens in the Soviet Union, Jews and non-Jews alike, who, in Sakharov's words:

Want to leave the country and who have been seeking to exercise that right for years and for decades at the cost of endless difficulty and humiliation.

Mr. President, Andrei Sakharov, in his open letter to us, has courageously and eloquently urged that the Congress agree to my amendment to the trade bill and to its companion measure, the Mills-Vanik provision in the House. It is ironic that Sakharov's forceful argument should come to us at a moment when the trade bill is before the House Committee on Ways and Means and when there is a move underway—which I am certain will not succeed—to kill the Mills-Vanik measure by a hastily drafted administration-backed Corman-Pettis alternative that would disappoint the hopes of thousands of people to whom we are trying to help bring just a little bit of freedom. I am confident that the House of Representatives, and the 18 co-sponsors of the Mills-Vanik amendment on the Ways and Means Committee, will reject this or any such maneuver and keep their promise to those innocent men and women who desire only to emigrate to the free world.

Withholding most-favored-nation treatment and subsidized credits from nonmarket countries until they implement the right to emigrate is the most effective action the Congress can take in the area of human rights. The Mills-Vanik amendment in the House and the Jackson amendment in the Senate do just that. As a nation of immigrants, we can do no less.

Mr. President, Andrei Sakharov, by speaking out at this moment when both he himself and the movement for human rights in the Soviet Union are gravely threatened by the full power of the Soviet state, has challenged each of us to

higher levels of conscience and responsibility. Let me conclude with his words—and with my affirmation that we shall meet our responsibilities before history:

The abandonment of a policy of principle would be a betrayal of the thousands of Jews and non-Jews who want to emigrate, of the hundreds in camps and mental hospitals, of the victims of the Berlin Wall.

Such a denial would lead to stronger repressions on ideological grounds. It would be tantamount to total capitulation of democratic principles in face of blackmail, deceit and violence. The consequences of such a capitulation for international confidence, detente and the entire future of mankind are difficult to predict.

I express the hope that the Congress of the United States, reflecting the will and the traditional love of freedom of the American people, will realize its historical responsibility before mankind and will find the strength to rise above temporary partisan considerations of commercialism and prestige.

I hope that the Congress will support the Jackson Amendment.

**STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1974**

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8916) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask unanimous consent that its reading be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered, and reading of the amendment will be dispensed with. It will be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

On page 14, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following new section:

Sec. 105. (a) The Senate finds that—

(1) physicist Andrei Sakharov, novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, historian Pyotr Yakir, economist Viktor Krasin, and other citizens of the Soviet Union have demonstrated enormous courage and intellectual honesty in advocating and defending the importance of fundamental civil and political liberty, the necessity for the free and unrepressed dissemination of ideas, and the meaning of basic human decency although faced with increasing harassment and imminent danger of criminal sanction;

(2) the intensive and thorough campaign of the Soviet Government to intimidate and deter those who have spoken out against repression of political and intellectual dissent profoundly offends the conscience of a free people; and

(3) recent incidents of Soviet Government-sanctioned anti-Semitism violate internationally agreed-upon principles of human rights, including free emigration and free expression of ideas.

(b) It is, therefore, the sense of the Senate that the President should take immediate and determined steps to—

(1) impress upon the Soviet Government the grave concern of the American people with the intimidation of those within the Soviet Union who do not adhere to prevailing ideology;

(2) call upon the Soviet Government to

permit the free expression of ideas and free emigration by all its citizens in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

(3) use the medium of current negotiations with the Soviet Union as well as informal contacts with Soviet officials in an effort to secure an end to repression of dissent.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this is a sense of the Senate resolution in the form of an amendment, and follows the comments of the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) concerning the outrageous and repressive treatment by the Soviet Government of many distinguished critics in the Soviet Union, led by such great world citizens as Mr. Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel laureate, and Dr. Sakharov, the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, and many other men of letters and science, as well as literally millions of minorities and others in the Soviet Union who have been intimidated and repressed, as the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) so clearly and eloquently just described earlier.

Mr. President, I was offended, astounded, and shocked the other day when, following a most moving resolution by the National Academy of Sciences, under the direction of Dr. Handler, condemning the harassment and detention of Sakharov and the other repressive acts to which we have made reference, our own Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mr. Weinberger, upon his return from a tour of health facilities in the Soviet Union—I wish he would visit some of our own—incredibly criticized the National Academy of Sciences for taking this position on behalf of humanity and condemned it as being contrary to the policy of the United States.

Mr. President, on many occasions our country has made clear its support of article 5 of the United Nations, which calls for an international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination—which, incidentally, was ratified by the Soviet Union in 1969—and article 19, the so-called Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which says:

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of subject.

It is not only these articles, but also such things as the recent public humiliation of Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krasin, who, in an appearance that was remindful of the sham trials described by Arthur Koestler in “Darkness at Noon,” were forced to appear in front of western journalists and plead guilty to phony charges which had been placed against them by the Soviet Government.

These practices, it seems to me, require at least an expression of outrage by the Senate and some of the other steps to which Senator Jackson and others have made reference. That is what this sense of the Senate resolution is designed to do, and I hope the distinguished floor manager will accept it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from

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Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) be added as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, there is a relevancy between this amendment and the State Department, although it is not binding. It is merely a sense of the Senate resolution. We all feel as strongly about this as does the Senator from Minnesota, and I do not think anybody in the Chamber is opposed to it—at least, so far as I know. I am going to accept it.

Mr. HRUSKA. I have no objection.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. MONDALE. I wish to make one modification, so that the amendment will read "section 106." It is a technical change.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota, as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 47, line 24, strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$45,934,000".

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the amendment merely adds \$5 million to the Radio Free Europe appropriation. This still would be below the authorization. It would make the sum of \$45,934,000 instead of \$40 million.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. The House cut the estimate by \$5 million. We cut it further \$5 million. I understand that this amendment brings it back to the House figure.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

Mr. PASTORE. If that is the case, I am perfectly willing to accept it, if the Senator from Nebraska is.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the suggestion is agreeable to this Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is all time yielded back?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the following Senators be added as cosponsors of the amendment: Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. PERCY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. BENICOFF, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. COOK, Mr. BUCKLEY, and Mr. BROCK.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engross-

ment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized, in the engrossment of the Senate amendments to H.R. 8916, to correct any technical or clerical errors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, I shall be brief but I do wish to express my concern at the continuing low level of support we are giving to the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. I am aware that our distinguished committee did see fit to raise the Division's appropriation from \$13 million in the budget request to \$14 million, and I commend the committee on this action. Unfortunately, however, this is not enough.

I am becoming more and more convinced, as our economic troubles pile up, that a renewed emphasis on antitrust—both new legislation and enforcement—is critical if the traditional American economic system is to survive. Since 1950, our GNP has grown from \$285 billion to well over a trillion dollars, an increase in the "size" of the economy of 312 percent. During this same period, the professional staff of the Antitrust Division grew from 314 to 354, an increase of only 12 percent. Meanwhile, the country's 200 largest industrial corporations increased their share of manufacturing assets from 46 to 66 percent, the bulk of the increase attributable to mergers, not internal corporate growth. Those 354 staffers at the Justice Department, plus a somewhat smaller contingent at the Federal Trade Commission, are being asked to police the activities of 1.5 million corporations, 245 of which have assets of more than a billion dollars and more than 85,000 of which have assets of over a million dollars.

I submit that in a free enterprise economy, where the basic decisions on resource allocation, prices, and production are supposedly made by the market mechanism through the force of competition, this paltry amount to keep competition alive is scandalous. As the Nader report on antitrust enforcement pointed out, this amount represents one-twentieth of Procter & Gamble's advertising budget, one-tenth of the cost of a C-5A transport plane, and one-fifth of the appropriation of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. To put it in another perspective, it has been estimated that IBM will spend in the neighborhood of \$20 million in defense of the antitrust charges presently pending against it—an amount equal to the total antitrust enforcement expenditures of the entire U.S. Government.

Still another way to assess this problem is to consider that we spend over \$30 billion a year—local, State, and Federal—on the prevention of ordinary "street crime" while the threat of "business crime" merits only a few million

dollars. And lest anyone think that business crime is not significant, I would point out that the electrical conspiracy of 1961 stole more from the consumers that year than the total of all the conventional robberies in the Nation that year. I could go on and on with examples to dramatize the inadequacy of our antitrust effort; suffice it to say that if we are serious about preserving competition, we are going to have to start paying some attention to—and spending some money on—antitrust.

I realize that even if we give them an extra \$1 million the administration is not likely to spend it. This is not like other types of appropriations. One of the reasons we do not have better enforcement of our antitrust laws is that the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is grossly understaffed. About 80 percent of the cases coming before the Antitrust Division are settled; they do not have the manpower to take them all to court. Many large corporations in this country spend more money defending themselves in antitrust cases than we are spending in the Antitrust Division. If we are going to restore competition in our society which will go a long way toward bringing down higher prices that we are suffering today we should beef up the Antitrust Division.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I assure my distinguished colleague from Maine that the committee gave very serious consideration to this matter of antitrust. The request was made that we increase the amount over and above the budget estimate by \$3 million. We talked on that matter hard and long for a long time and we finally decided to make it \$1 million. I think it will be sufficient. It will allow them to engage 56 additional employees on a 9-month basis during this fiscal year.

By the time this gets to the President, it will be the end of September or October before it is signed. Practically one-half of the fiscal year has passed. Let us give it a trial with the \$1 million additional. I do not know how we are going to make out in the House, but we will do the best we can.

Mr. HATHAWAY. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to some budget additions made by our committee that I believe to be wise investments. They are all ocean or coastal related items, and are of great interest in my State of Oregon.

The important aspect of this also can be seen when we see that even with these budget additions of \$14.9 million, our overall bill as we sent it to the floor is some \$52 million under the administration budget request. I think we have beefed-up programs with obvious benefits, while cutting needless expenses elsewhere in the budget. The Oregon programs that will be increased all are people-centered ones I support strongly.

I refer specifically to the budget additions of \$1 million for the sea-grant college program, \$348,000 for the monitoring of foreign fishing activities off our

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cent; requires that the country receiving assistance provide at least 25 percent of the total costs of the project or program, which may be on an "in kind" basis, if necessary; repeals section 203 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, thereby eliminating the loan repayment revolving fund administered by the Agency for International Development, from which loan repayment dollar receipts were used to make further development loans, and making all such loans subject to the regular authorization and appropriation process of the Congress; cuts off all funds for the continued involvement of U.S. military forces in hostilities in Indochina by prohibiting the use of funds under this or any other law for military or paramilitary operations by the U.S. in or over Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia, thus requiring specific Congressional action to authorize and fund any renewal of American involvement in war in these countries; prohibits U.S. funding or support for any military or paramilitary activities by third country military personnel in Laos, Cambodia, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, or Thailand, unless specifically authorized by act of Congress enacted after this bill becomes law; contains a sense of the Congress resolution that the United States should not furnish aid to South Vietnam or any other party to the Vietnam cease-fire agreement if that party does not comply with the agreement; and contains other provisions. S. 2335. P/S October 2, 1973; P/H amended October 10, 1973, (442) (Comparable provisions are contained in S. 1443.)

Foreign Assistance Act of 1973

Authorizes \$1,429,734,000 for foreign economic assistance and \$962,500,000 for foreign military assistance, a total of \$2,392,234,000 for fiscal years 1974 and 1975; adds the following five new categories for development assistance: Food and Nutrition; Population Planning and Health; Education and Human Resources Development; Selected Development Programs; and Selected Countries and Organization, instead of, as formerly, providing funds for development loans, technical cooperation and development grants, and the Alliance for Progress; provides for a greater transferability for funds among the five categories than is now permitted among present funding categories, whereby the President may transfer not to exceed 15 percent of the funds under one category to another in an amount which does not increase the funds in the other category by more than 25 percent; requires that the country receiving grant assistance provide at least 25 percent of the total costs of the project or program, which may be on an "in kind" basis, if necessary; provides that not less than \$20 million made available for fiscal year 1974 and 1975 shall be for assistance in the development of cooperatives in less developed countries; prohibits the use of funds to pay for the performance of abortions or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortion;

Prohibits the use of funds made available under this Act for police training and related programs for any foreign country; repeals, effective July 1, 1975, section 203 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and provides that not more than 50 percent of the dollar receipts scheduled for repayment thru the loan repayment revolving fund administered by the Agency for International Development would be available; authorizes \$512.5 million for military assistance including military training, for fiscal year 1974 and reduces the number of countries eligible to receive military grant assistance, other than training in the United States from forty to thirty-one;

Places a ceiling on the amount of military assistance and sales that can be made or furnished to Latin America and Africa in any fiscal year; transfers effective June 30, 1974, the authorizations for military assistance and

sales program for Laos, and South Vietnam from the Department of Defense to the Foreign Assistance and Military Sales Acts; amends the act in a technical nature to assure that the Cambodia ceiling would not apply to assistance furnished under this Act; authorizes \$125 million for security supporting assistance of which not less than \$50 million is to be available solely for Israel; modifies section 620(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act—the Hickenlooper amendment—by permitting the President to waive upon notification to the Congress its sanctions when he determines that such a waiver was important to the national interests of the United States; requires the submission of semiannual reports on the status of each outstanding loan, contract of guaranty or insurance, credit sale of defense articles, defense services, or agricultural commodities, and each Export-Import Bank Loan, guaranty, or insurance for transactions in excess of \$1 million, and annual reports showing the debt-servicing problems of foreign countries, debt relief granted by the United States, and the consequences thereof; authorizes \$25 million for relief for African Sahel and enforces international planning for relief of the West African famine;

Authorizes \$504 for postwar reconstruction in South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos; authorizes \$325 million for military sales credits for fiscal year 1974, establishes an aggregate ceiling on military credit sales of \$730 million for fiscal year 1974 of which \$300 million shall be available only for Israel; prohibits the use of funds authorized or appropriated under this or any other law to finance military or paramilitary operations by the U.S. in or over Cambodia, Laos, or South Vietnam; (similar provisions are contained in Public Laws 93-50, 52, 126, and 155); prohibits the use of funds to finance directly or indirectly "military or paramilitary combat operations" by third country forces in Laos, Cambodia, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, or Thailand, unless specifically authorized by legislation; prohibits assistance to the Government of North Vietnam unless that assistance is specifically authorized by legislation; prohibits the use of any foreign currency, including principal and interest, which accrues in connection with any sale for foreign currency under any provision of law, under any agreement to aid any foreign country to procure equipment for defense entered into after the enactment of this Act or revision of an existing agreement, unless such agreement is specifically authorized by legislation enacted after such date; S. 1443; Public Law 93-189, approved December 17, 1973. (226, 537)

Foreign Service Building Act Amendments

Authorizes a total of \$59,611,000 for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 for the Foreign Buildings program administered by the Department of State of which \$13,811,000 is for new construction, acquisition and development, and \$45,800,000 is for operations. H.R. 5610. Public Law 93-47, approved June 22, 1973. (VV)

International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Amends subsection (b) of section 3 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint different individuals to serve as alternates for the governor of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. S. 1887. Public Law 93-94, approved August 15, 1973. (VV)

International Voyage Load Line Act

Repeals the Foreign Load Lines Act, 1929, as amended, and substitutes this act, which provides the necessary legislation to imple-

ment the provisions of the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, to which the United States is a party and which came into force on July 21, 1968, making it unlawful for a vessel to be so loaded as to submerge the prescribed load line or the point where an appropriate load line should be marked. S. 1352. Public Law 93-115, approved October 1, 1973. (VV)

Intervention on the High Seas Act

Incorporates into statutory law the rights, duties, and responsibilities of the United States under the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, signed November 29, 1969, at Brussels, which permits a coastal nation to take whatever action it deems necessary to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate a threat of oil pollution resulting from a maritime accident beyond that coastal nation's territorial limits by vesting such authority in the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating; gives the Secretary the authority to determine the extent of danger resulting from a collision, stranding, or other disablement of a vessel carrying oil, and to remove and, if necessary, destroy the ship and cargo which is the source of the danger; incorporates general guidelines for determining the permissible scope of intervention actions; authorizes actions against the United States in the Federal courts by persons claiming compensation; creates a mechanism for settling controversies between signatory nations, or between such nations and claimants relating to compensation for excessive measures; authorizes the Secretary to issue rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this act; imposes criminal penalties to insure full compliance with the legislation; and extends the right of intervention now inherent in the Federal Government for vessel incidents in territorial waters to incidents on the high seas involving potential oil pollution damage. S. 1070. P/S November 5, 1973. (VV)

Israel and Cambodia, Assistance To

Authorizes to be appropriated to the President \$2.2 billion for emergency military assistance or foreign military sales credits, or for both as the President may determine, for Israel, of which \$1.5 billion may be used only if the President (1) determines it to be important to our national interest that Israel receive assistance exceeding \$1.5 billion and (2) reports to Congress each such determination at least twenty days prior to date on which funds are obligated or expended in excess of \$1.5 billion; provides that the 20 day notification requirement shall not apply if hostilities are resumed in the Middle East; provides that the President may use sums authorized herein to pay the United States share of the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East; and authorizes \$200 million in grant military assistance to Cambodia. H.R. 11088. Public Law 93-, approved 1973. (587)

National security

States as a sense of the Senate that other nations should not construe domestic events as adversely affecting our resolve to uphold world peace nor size upon them as an opportunity to undermine the security of the United States or as impairing the full commitment of our Government to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East and calls upon all friendly nations to join us in pursuance of these vital common objectives, which have as their goal respect for law and a stable and secure peace throughout the world. S. Res. 200. Senate adopted November 9, 1973. (VV)

Peace Corps Act amendments

Continues the Peace Corps program on a one year authorization of \$77,001,000 for fiscal year 1974, and places the Peace Corps under

Federal procurement law. H.R. 5293. Public Law 93-49, approved June 25, 1973. (VV)

People's Republic of China—Diplomatic privileges

Authorizes the President to extend to the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in Washington and to the members thereof the same privileges and immunities subject to corresponding conditions and obligations as are enjoyed by diplomatic missions accredited to the United States and by members thereof. S. 1315. Public Law 93-22, approved April 20, 1973. (VV)

Privileges and immunities

Organization of American States (OAS)

Reenacts the 1955 Organization of American States Act to authorize the President to extend diplomatic privileges and immunities to a newly established group, the Permanent Observers to the OAS, which consists of non-member American States and non-American States participating in OAS programs. H.R. 5943. Public Law 93-149, approved November 7, 1973. (VV)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Amends the International Organization Immunities Act of 1945 making the provisions of that Act applicable to the OAU in the same way as they may be extended to a public international organization in which the United States participates. S. 1526. P/S October 23, 1973. (VV) (Comparable provisions are contained in H.R. 8219 which became Public Law 93-161.)

Amends the International Organization Immunities Act of 1945 making the provisions of that Act applicable to the OAU in the same way as they may be extended to a public international organization in which the United States participates. H.R. 8219. Public Law 93-161, approved November 27, 1973. (VV)

Prohibition of intervention in foreign political affairs

Prohibits any citizen or resident of the United States from offering a contribution to any agency or employee of the United States for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election for public office in a foreign country; makes it unlawful for any officer, employee, or agent of the United States to solicit or accept contributions to candidates or political parties to influence an election for public office in a foreign country; and contains other provisions. S. 2239. P/S July 26, 1973. (VV)

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty supplemental authorization, 1973

Authorizes additional fiscal year 1973 appropriations of not to exceed \$1.5 million for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to provide for increased costs resulting from the devaluation of the dollar on February 12, 1973. S. 1972. Public Law 93-59, approved July 6, 1973. (VV)

Rhodesian chrome importation

Amends the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 so as to provide that full United Nations sanctions will be legally observed by the United States and the importation of chrome from Rhodesia will be halted. H. 1868. P/S December 18, 1973. (571)

Shrimp Fisheries Act

Provides the necessary legislation to implement the agreement (Ex. P, 92d-2d) between the United States and Brazil concerning shrimp which establishes a basis for regulating the conduct of shrimp fishing in a defined area off the coast of Brazil. H.R. 3529. Public Law 93- , approved ——— (973. (VV)

Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty

Directs the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to conduct a full and complete review of U.S. participation in the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO)

including a "re-examination of the basic foreign policy considerations which originally led the United States to join the SEATO Organization and reassessment of those considerations in the light of subsequent developments relating to that Organization and the foreign policy interests of the United States" and report its findings and recommendations to the Senate no later than March 31, 1974. S. Res. 174. Senate adopted November 2, 1973. (VV)

Transfer of trust funds to the Republic of the Philippines

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, sixty days after the date of enactment, the money then held in a special trust account in the Treasury for making payment on certain Philippine bonds issued before 1934, all of which have matured, thus terminating U.S. liability for them. S. 1398. P/S November 15, 1973. (VV)

Treaties

Agreement With Canada for the Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes

Terminates and replaces a similar agreement between the United States and Canada providing for safety on the Great Lakes; requires that, effective January 1, 1975, all vessels covered by the agreement must have very high frequency radiotelephonic equipment operating in a certain band; designates a uniform distress, safety and calling frequency; and updates the technical regulations to conform with modern radio practices and capabilities. Ex. U, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 1, 1973. (422)

Amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations

Amends article 61 of the United Nations Charter relating to the composition of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the election to membership thereon by the General Assembly which would increase the size of the council from 27 to 54 members and provide for an interim procedure to achieve this new size. The primary function of ECOSOC, whose powers are recommendatory and advisory, is to promote economic and social progress, cultural cooperation and universal respect for human rights, and to coordinate the activities of the various U.N. specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Ex. L, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to September 5, 1973. (366)

Consular Convention With Hungary

Establishes consular relations between the United States and the People's Republic of Hungary which will afford American citizens in Hungary a greater degree of consular protection and guarantee quick and unhindered communication between a citizen and his consul and prompt notification to the consul of any detention or other limitation, and provides for the establishment of consulates and the exchange of consular appointments according each country the facilities, privileges, and immunities afforded under similar bilateral consular conventions in force with a number of other countries. Ex. W, 92d-2d. Resolution of Ratification agreed to March 27, 1973. (58)

Consular Convention With Poland

Establishes consular relations between the United States and the Polish People's Republic; guarantees early notification of detention of a country's nationals and access thereto; describes consular functions and responsibilities in such fields as the issuance of visas and passports and the performance of notarial services; provides for the inviolability of consular personnel with regard to legal proceedings in the host country; and contains other provisions afforded under similar bilateral consular conventions in force with a number of other countries. Ex.

U, 92d-2d. Resolution of Ratification agreed to March 27, 1973. (56)

Consular Convention With Romania

Replaces the convention currently in existence between the United States and the Socialist Republic of Romania; improves consular services in both countries to include the issuance of passports and visas, performance of notarial services, and representation of the interests of nationals in estate matters; assures that consuls whose nationals are detained or whose personal freedom is limited will be notified promptly and will have the right to visit and communicate with such nationals; and contains other provisions afforded under similar bilateral consular conventions in force with a number of other countries. Ex. V, 92d-2d. Resolution of Ratification agreed to March 27, 1973. (57)

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Provides a means for the identification and protection of natural and cultural areas of outstanding universal value considered as the common heritage of mankind through the establishment of a World Heritage Committee to develop and maintain lists of areas of outstanding importance and a World Heritage Fund to provide international assistance for the protection and conservation of these areas. Ex. F, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 30, 1973. (458)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms

Provides that contracting states, under their respective domestic laws, will protect the nationals of other contracting states against the making or importation of duplicate phonograms (records and tapes) without the consent of the producer if the intent is to distribute them to the public. Ex. G, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 1, 1973. (429)

Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea Amendments

Provides for improved radio-telephonic watch procedures, more modern radiotelephonic devices, more detailed procedures for the operation of radiotelephonic equipment, and new regulations concerning traffic separation schemes. Ex. I, 93d-1st. Resolution of Ratification agreed to August 3, 1973.

Convention on Endangered Species

Establishes a system by which governments may strictly control the international trade in specimens of species which are, or may be, in danger of becoming extinct as a result of that trade. Ex. H, 93d-1st. Resolution of Ratification agreed to August 3, 1973. (360)

Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution

Establishes in each country party to the Convention a national system for regulating the ocean disposal of wastes comparable to the system provided for the United States by Title I of Public Law 92-532, the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972. Ex. C, 93d-1st. Resolution of Ratification agreed to August 3, 1973. (359)

Convention With Japan for the Protection of Birds and Their Environment

Provides for the protection of species of birds which are common to the United States and Japan or which migrate between them, and provides that each country will develop programs to preserve and enhance the environment of the birds protected by this agreement. Ex. R, 92d-2d. Resolution of Ratification agreed to March 27, 1973. (60)

Exchange of Notes With Ethiopia Concerning the Administration of Justice

Terminates the notes exchanged on September 7, 1951, concerning the administration of justice and constituting an integral part of the Treaty of Amity and Economic