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Mr. Paul Stevens, Superintendent of Schools, Rapid City, S.D.

Dr. Lindley Stiles, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc.

E. C. Stipbert, Superintendent of Schools, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. T. H. Stennett, Asst. Sec. for Professional, Development and Welfare, 1201 16th St. NW., Washington, D.C.

Mr. C. Sumner Stone, 3724 Veazey Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20018.

Dr. Raymond A. Stone, President, Sand Hills Community College, Box 509, Southern Pines, N.C.

Miss Ruth A. Stout, Kansas State Teachers Assoc., Topeka, Kans.

Mr. James Swatten, Member Board of Education, San Francisco, Calif.

Dr. Fred L. Spodtbeck, Associate Professor of Social Psychology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. John W. Studebaker, Scholastic Magazines, 50 West 44th Street, New York, New York.

Mr. Neil V. Sullivan, Superintendent, Berkeley City Unified Schools, Berkeley, Cal.

Dr. Gordon Swanson, Professor of Education, University of Minnesota.

Miss Mary Switzer, Commissioner, Vocational Rehabilitation Admin., DHEW, Washington, D.C.

Hon. Robert Taika, Chairman, House Education Committee, State House of Representatives, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sallie Tanchi, 5823 Cix St. NE., Washington, D.C.

Sir Hugh Taylor, President, Woodrow Wilson, National Fellowship Foundation, Box 643, 32 Nassau St., Princeton, N.J.

Dr. Harold Taylor, 241 W. 12th St., New York, N.Y.

Mr. William L. Taylor, Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Russell Thackrey, Executive Secretary, Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, 1785 Massachusetts NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Mr. Robert A. Thomson, Headmaster, Park School, Old Court Road, Brooklandville, Md.

Dr. Ethel Thompson, Consultant, Dept. of Elementary, Kindergarten and Nursery Education, NEA, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Robert Thorndike, Columbia Teachers College, New York 27, N.Y.

Hon. Adil F. Throckmorton, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Department of Public Instruction, Topeka, Kans. 66601.

Mrs. Pauline Tompkins, General Director, American Association of University Women, 2401 Virginia Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Ellsworth D. Tompkins, National Education Assn., 1201 16th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

Dr. N. H. Trvttien, National Academy of Sciences, 2001 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, D.C.

Hon. James E. Tuitt, Commissioner of Education, Department of Education, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I. 00802.

Mr. Joseph Turner, Office of Science and Technology, Executive Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20506.

Mrs. Bernard Twersky, 25 West Dist. Street., New York, N.Y. 10024.

Rev. Louis J. Twoney, S.J., Director, Institute of Human Relations, Loyola University, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, 202 Junipero Serra Blvd., Stanford Cal.

Mr. Norman Uphoff, 3457 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Mr. Robert E. Vagley, Staff, House Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, D.C.

Dr. M. T. W. Van Arsdale, Jr., President, Association of Organ Universities, Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.

Mr. Grant Venn, Wood County, Superintendent of Schools, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Dr. John Vioyantes, Dept. of Political Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Rev. Joseph Von Hartlagen, Principal, Catholic H. S., Cuthbert Rd 6, Route 30, Camden, N.J.

Mrs. Orpha N. Voorhees, Charleston Public Schools, Charleston, W. Va.

Dr. Robert Vosper, Head Librarian, University of California, 405 Hilgard, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Frederick H. Wagman, Director, University Library, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Miss Jane Walker, 325 Park Ave., Clairton, Pa.

Mr. Frank E. Wall, Jr., Manager of Community Relations, IBM Federal Sys. Div., 326 E. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md.

Mr. Theodore Waller, Vice President, Grolier, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Mr. John Walsh, Science Magazine, 1515 Massachusetts NW., Washington, D.C.

Dr. Pearl A. Wanamaker, 415 West Mercer, Seattle, Wash. 98119.

Hon. J. Howard Warf, Commissioner of Education, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tenn. 37219.

Hon. Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Normandy Building, 1626 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20410.

Mr. Clark D. Webb, 624 Wymount Terrace Apts., Provo, Utah 84601.

Hon. James Webb, Administrator, NASA, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Harold W. Webb, Executive Director, National School Boards Association, Inc., 133 Central St., Evanston, Ill.

Mr. Meyer Weinberg, 343 S. Ofarucan St., Chicago, Ill. 60604.

Mr. Paul West, Superintendent of Schools, Fulton County, Atlanta, Ga.

Prof. Herbert W. Wfy, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.

Hon. Hubert Wheeler, Commissioner of Education, State Department of Education, Jefferson City, Mo., 65102.

Mr. John Wheeler, President, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham, N.C.

Mr. Donald White, National Audio Visual Association, 1201 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

Miss Mildred Wilcox, 720 Park Avenue, Sioux Falls, S.D.

Dr. James S. Wilder, Jr., President, Lambuth College, Jackson, Tenn.

Mr. M. Bradford Wiley, President, American Textbook Publishers Institute, 609 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Mrs. Joseph Willen, National Council of Jewish Women, One West 47th Street, N.Y., N.Y.

Hon. William E. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Department of Public Instruction, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Dr. Logan Wilson, President, American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Elizabeth Wilson, Montgomery Co. Public Schools, Rockville, Md.

Dr. O. Meredith Wilson, President, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Fay O. Wilson R.N., 855 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90029.

Ms. Ellen Winston, Commissioner, Welfare Administration, DHEW, 1601 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Hon. W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Morvin Wirtz, 9256 Edmonston Road, Greenbelt, Md.

Mr. Daal Wolfe, Executive Officer, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Dr. Ron Wolk, Commission on Presidential

Scholars, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, President, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. C. O. Wright, Topeka, Kans.

Dr. Robert H. Wyatt, Exec. Sec., Indiana State Teacher Association, 150 West Market St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.

Mrs. James Wynn, 2440 Brooks Road, Knoxville, Tenn.

Hon. R. Burl Barber, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Department of Education, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804.

Mr. Paul Zivasacker, Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

Mr. Whitney Young, Executive Secretary, National Urban League, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Jerrold Zacharias, 32 Clifton Street, Belmont, Mass.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I think the Senator's amendment, No. 1295, includes an important segment of our educational community, the nonpublic sector, in the deliberations of the White House Conference on Education. However, I would note that the amendment, as it is now drafted would require proportional representation of nonpublic educators. This kind of earmarking is something that the committee attempted to avoid, since if you mandate one group's participation, you must mandate all.

Would the Senator agree to modify his amendment to avoid such earmarking? If he would do so, I would support his amendment.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the distinguished Senator for his suggestion and I send to the desk a modification.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be considered.

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

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask that the modified amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated as modified.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 126, lines 6 and 7, strike the phrase "broadly represented group of citizens", and insert the following: "from a group of citizens broadly representative of all aspects of education, between public and nonpublic."

On page 127, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

"(I) The contribution of nonpublic primary and secondary education in proper pupils and a variety of options for parents in guiding their children's development."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me on the time in opposition?

Mr. PELL. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I am agreeable to this amendment. Certainly, I want to see the nonpublic elements of education considered. However, I cannot refrain from spreading on the record one thing that does trouble me, so that it may appear on the record and that we are not heedless of it, and that is that there have been many charges over the years that there were created nonpublic education facilities in various jurisdictions which were created simply for the purpose of avoiding the desegregation decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. They were called

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"academies" or by other fancy names. I would like it very clear as a matter of legislative record that when we speak of nonpublic school participants, we are speaking of those which are lawful under the courts and the laws of the United States, and not those in some twilight zone or subject to some litigation. That can be left in the good judgment of the people who will be organizing the conference, but I thought it needed to be said because of the practical situation we have found to exist from time to time.

I have no objection to the adoption of the amendment, but I did wish to put that caveat in the RECORD.

Mr. HELMS. I am willing to yield back my time.

Mr. PELL. I yield back our time.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield to me first?

Mr. HELMS. I am delighted to yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that I had the honor of having as a roommate for 4 years the head of the Independent School Association. I am sure he would be most appreciative of this amendment as it has been revised in order to get the input for this group of very skilled educators on the conference.

I congratulate the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Senator from Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is all time yielded back?

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

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

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) has three amendments. I would not want to see him give up his time unwittingly. Would the Parliamentarian rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be given his time.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield to me briefly?

Mr. HELMS. I am delighted to yield.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider a nomination reported unanimously earlier today by the Committee on the Judiciary.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert E. Hargberg, of Mississippi, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Mississippi.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, out of order I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 804, S. 3473.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The bill was read by title, as follows:

A bill (S. 3473) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3473

A bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the United States Information Agency, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "State Department/USIA Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1975".

AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 2. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal year 1975, to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States, including trade negotiations, and other purposes authorized by law, the following amounts:

- (1) for the "Administration of Foreign Affairs", \$370,045,000;
- (2) for "International Organizations and Conferences", \$229,304,000;
- (3) for "International Commissions", \$17,832,000;
- (4) for "Educational Exchange", \$65,014,000; and
- (5) for "Migration and Refugee Assistance", \$9,420,000.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Information Agency for fiscal year 1975, to carry out international informational activities and programs under the United States Information

and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1941, and Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1963, and other purposes authorized by law, the following amounts:

- (1) for "Salaries and Expenses" and "Salaries and Expenses (special foreign currency program)", \$226,839,000, except that so much of such amount as may be appropriated for "Salaries and Expenses (special foreign currency program)" may be appropriated without fiscal year limitation;
- (2) for "Special International Exhibitions", \$3,770,000; and
- (3) for "Acquisition and Construction of Radio Facilities", \$4,400,000.

(c) In addition to amounts otherwise authorized, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$50,000,000 to carry out the provisions of section 101(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972, relating to Soviet refugee assistance.

(d) In addition to amounts authorized in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1975 for the Department of State and for the United States Information Agency such additional amounts as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law which arise subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) Amounts appropriated under subsection (a) and clauses (2) and (3) of subsection (b) of this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

SEC. 3. (a) Whenever the President determines it to be necessary, funds made available under any clause of subsection (a) or (b) of section 2 may be transferred to, and consolidated with, the funds made available under any other such clause, and may be used for any of the purposes for which funds to which the transfer was made may be used. However, the funds made available under any such clause shall not be decreased by a total of more than 5 percent, and no such clause shall be increased by a total of more than 5 percent, as the result of transfer made under this subsection.

(b) The President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate not less than fifteen days before he intends to transfer and consolidate any funds under subsection (a) of this section, a report setting forth that clause of subsections (a) or (b) of section 2 under which the funds are made available and from which the transfer is to be made, the amount intended to be transferred, a full explanation of how each such amount is to be expended, and the reasons why he deems each such transfer necessary.

REPEAL OF THE FORMOSA RESOLUTION

SEC. 4. The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related possessions and territories of that area", approved January 29, 1955 (69 Stat. 7; Public Law 84-4), and known as the Formosa Resolution, is repealed.

PUBLICATION OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF CERTAIN NOMINEES

SEC. 5. (a) Section 6 of the Department of State Appropriations Authorization Act of 1973 is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall have printed in the Congressional Record each such report."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall only apply with re-

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spect to reports filed on and after the date of enactment of this Act.

TRAVEL EXPENSES OF STUDENT-DEPENDENTS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SEC. 6. Section 5924(4) (B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting in the first sentence, after the words "not to exceed one", the word "annual".

ASSIGNMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS TO PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 7. (a) Part II of title V of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 is amended by adding after section 575 thereof the following new section:

"ASSIGNMENTS TO PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

"SEC. 575. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, each Foreign Service officer shall, between his eighth and fifteenth years of service as such an officer, be assigned in the continental United States for significant duty with State or local government, public schools, community colleges, or other public organizations designated by the Secretary. Such assignment shall be for a period of not less than twenty-two consecutive months or more than twenty-six consecutive months. The Foreign Service officer shall be entitled to state a preference with respect to the type of public organization to which he would like to be assigned but may not state a preference with respect to the geographical location to which he would like to be assigned.

"(b) A Foreign Service officer on assignment under this section shall be deemed to be on detail to a regular work assignment in the Service, and the officer remains an employee of the Department while so assigned. However, any period of time an officer assigned under this section shall not be included as part of any period that the officer has remained in a class for purposes of determining whether he is to be selected out under section 633 of this Act, or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. The salary of the officer shall be paid from appropriations made available for the payment of salaries of officers and employees of the Service.

"(c) The Secretary may exempt a Foreign Service officer from assignment under this section if the Secretary determines in writing, the reasons, that it is in the interest of the United States not to so assign that officer. Such determination, including the reasons, shall be promptly transmitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

"(d) Any period of time that a Foreign Service officer serves on an assignment under this section shall also be considered as a period of time that the officer was assigned for duty in the continental United States for purposes of section 572 of this Act.

"(e) For the purpose of this section—

"(1) 'State' means—

"(A) a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and a territory or possession of the United States; and

"(B) an instrumentality or authority of a State or States as defined in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (1) and a Federal-State authority or instrumentality; and

"(2) 'local government' means—

"(A) any political subdivision, instrumentality, or authority of a State or States as defined in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1); and

"(B) any general or special purpose agency of such a political subdivision, instrumentality, or authority."

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall apply only to a Foreign Service officer who completes his eighth year of service as such an officer on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF AMBASSADORS

SEC. 8. The Act entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State", approved August 1, 1956, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 16. (a) The United States Ambassador to a foreign country shall have full responsibility under the President for the direction, coordination, and supervision of all United States Government officers and employees in that country, except for personnel under the command of a United States area military commander.

"(b) The Ambassador shall keep himself fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and operations of the United States Government within that country. He shall insure that all Government officers and employees in that country, except for personnel under the command of a United States area military commander, comply fully with his directives.

"(c) Any department or agency having officers or employees in a country shall keep the United States Ambassador to that country fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and operations of its officers and employees in that country. The department or agency shall also insure that all of its officers and employees, except for personnel under the command of a United States area military commander, comply fully with all applicable directives of the Ambassador."

REORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS LEGISLATION

SEC. 9. (a) The Act of August 1, 1956, as amended by section 8 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 17. Proposed legislation by the executive branch requesting authorizations of appropriations relating to foreign affairs (other than proposed legislation requesting authorizations for emergency, supplemental, or deficiency appropriations) shall be submitted for the ensuing fiscal year and shall be submitted as—

"(1) a proposed bill or joint resolution authorizing appropriations for the conduct of foreign affairs, which shall include separate enumerations of requested authorizations for—

"(A) the administration of foreign affairs, including separate enumerations for the administration of foreign affairs by the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Foreign Service buildings;

"(B) international organizations, conferences, and commissions;

"(C) information and cultural exchanges, including separate enumerations of authorizations for the United States Information Agency, educational exchanges, and the Board for International Broadcasting; and

"(D) any other program or activity with respect to foreign affairs which is not a program or activity providing foreign economic or military assistance, and is made available or is to be made available under a law within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs;

"(2) a proposed bill or joint resolution authorizing appropriations for foreign economic assistance, which shall include separate enumerations of requested authorizations for—

"(A) each program and activity involving bilateral assistance;

"(B) each program and activity involving multilateral assistance;

"(C) the Peace Corps;

"(D) migration and refugee assistance; and

"(E) any other program or activity providing foreign economic assistance, and is made available or is to be made available under such a law; and

"(3) a proposed bill or joint resolution authorizing appropriations for foreign military assistance, which shall include separate enumerations of requested authorizations for—

"(A) military loan and grant assistance;

"(B) military credit sales and guaranties;

"(C) security supporting assistance; and

"(D) any other program or activity providing foreign military assistance, and is made available or is to be made available under such a law."

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section applies with respect to fiscal year 1976 and each fiscal year thereafter.

MILITARY BASE AGREEMENTS

SEC. 10. The Act of August 1, 1956, as amended by sections 8 and 9 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 18. (a) No funds may be obligated or expended under any provision of law to carry out any agreement entered into, on or after the date of enactment of this section, between the United States Government and the government of any foreign country (1) providing for the establishment of a major military installation at which units of the Armed Forces of the United States are to be assigned to duty, (2) renewing, or extending the duration of, any such agreement, or (3) making changes which significantly alter the terms of such agreement, unless the Congress approves that agreement by law, or, if a treaty, the Senate advises and consents to that treaty.

"(b) For purposes of this section, 'a major military installation' means an installation with an assigned, authorized, or detailed personnel strength in excess of five hundred."

DIEGO GARCIA AGREEMENT

SEC. 11. The Act of August 1, 1956, as amended by sections 8, 9, and 10 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 19. Commencing thirty days after the date of enactment of this section, no steps shall be taken to implement any agreement signed on or after January 1, 1974, by the United States and the United Kingdom, relating to the establishment or maintenance by the United States of any military base on Diego Garcia, until the agreement is submitted to the Congress and approved by law."

INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS BUREAU

SEC. 12. (a) The Act entitled "An Act to strengthen and improve the organization and administration of the Department of State, and for other purposes", approved May 26, 1949, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 6. (a) There is established within the Department of State an International Materials Bureau, to be headed by a Director. The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of State.

"(b) The Bureau shall be responsible for continuously reviewing (1) the supply, demand, and price, throughout the world, of basic raw and processed materials (including agricultural commodities), and (2) the effect of United States Government programs and policies (including tax policy) in creating or alleviating, or assisting in creating or alleviating, shortages of such materials. In conducting such review, the Bureau shall obtain information with respect to—

"(A) the supply, demand, and price of each such material in each major importing, exporting, and producing country and region of the world in order to understand long-term

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and short-term trends in the supply, demand, and price of such materials;

"(B) projected imports and exports of such materials on a country-by-country basis;

"(C) unusual patterns or changes in connection with the purchase or sale of such materials;

"(D) a list of such materials in short supply and an estimate of the amount of shortage;

"(E) international geological, geophysical, and political conditions which may affect the supply of such materials; and

"(F) other matters that the Bureau considers appropriate in carrying out this section.

"(c) In conducting its review, the Bureau shall utilize the most advanced technology available, such as the Earth Resources Conservation System.

"(d) Not later than fifteen days after the end of each month, the Bureau shall submit a report to the President and the Congress, with separate copies to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Office of Technology Assessment, for such month with respect to the matters reviewed by it in accordance with subsection (b).

"(e) Not later than sixty days after the end of each year, the Bureau shall submit a report to the President and the Congress, with separate copies to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Office of Technology Assessment, on its activities for such year. Such report shall also include projections regarding the supply, demand, and price of each such material for the five years following such year, based upon the information obtained by the Bureau in making its review under subsection (b), and such recommendations as the Bureau considers appropriate, including recommended changes in the policies and programs of the United States Government or international, foreign, and domestic entities which changes would tend to increase the supply of, or decrease the demand for, or the price of, such materials.

"(f) (1) The Secretary shall appoint an Advisory Committee of fifteen eminent members to advise the Director with respect to the functions of the Bureau under this section. The Committee shall select its own Chairman and Vice Chairman.

"(2) Each member of the Committee who is appointed from private life shall receive \$125 per diem (including traveltime) for each day he is engaged in the actual performance of his duties as a member of the Committee. A member of the Committee who is in the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of the United States Government shall serve without additional compensation. All members of the Committee shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

"(3) The Director shall provide such information, staff, and administrative assistance as may be necessary for the Committee to carry out its duties."

(b) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(98) Director, International Materials Bureau, Department of State."

ANNUAL UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. 13. Section 1003 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1003. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress annual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act, including appraisals and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted."

REVIEW OF POLICY TOWARD CUBA

SEC. 14. It is the sense of the Congress that the time has come for the President and the Congress to review United States policy toward Cuba and to develop and formulate a new policy respecting Cuba to include—

- (1) recognition of the traditional friendship of the people of the United States and the people of Cuba;
- (2) the security of the Americas;
- (3) the work of the Organization of American States; and
- (4) the aspirations of the peoples of the Americas respecting self-determination and individual human rights.

FUTURE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH VIETNAM

SEC. 15. (a) It is the sense of the Congress that it has the right to determine ultimately the financial commitments of the United States and to determine periodically whether such commitments are in the national interest.

(b) The Secretary of State is directed to submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, within one hundred and twenty days of the enactment of this Act, a detailed plan for future United States economic and military assistance to the Government of South Vietnam, including a specific timetable for the phased reduction of such assistance to the point when the United States will cease to be the principal source of funds and material for South Vietnam's self-defense and economic viability.

REDUCTION OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL ASSIGNED ABROAD

SEC. 15. (a) The total number of personnel of the executive branch of the United States Government (other than personnel of the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of Defense, and volunteers carrying out the Peace Corps Act) who were present in foreign countries on January 1, 1974, and who were citizens or nationals of the United States, shall be reduced by 2 percent by June 30, 1975.

(b) The total number of personnel of the Department of Defense assigned or detailed to military attaché activities or to military assistance advisory groups or military aid missions, who were present in foreign countries on January 1, 1974, and who were citizens or nationals of the United States, shall be reduced by 10 percent by June 30, 1975.

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED

SEC. 17. Subsection (a) of section 15 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State", approved August 1, 1956, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law enacted before the date of enactment of the State Department/USIA Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1975, no money appropriated to the Department of State under any law shall be available for obligation or expenditure with respect to any fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 1972—

"(A) unless the appropriation thereof has been authorized by law enacted on or after February 7, 1972; or

"(B) in excess of an amount prescribed by law enacted on or after such date.

"(2) To the extent that legislation enacted after the making of an appropriation to the Department of State authorizes the obligation or expenditure thereof, the limitation contained in paragraph (1) shall have no effect.

"(3) The provisions of this section—

"(A) shall not be superseded except by a provision of law enacted after February 7, 1972, which specifically repeals, modifies, or supersedes the provisions of this section; and

"(B) shall not apply to, or affect in any manner, permanent appropriations, trust funds, and other similar accounts administered by the Department as authorized by law."

LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS

SEC. 18. There are authorized to be appropriated funds for payment prior to January 1, 1975, of United States expenses of membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the World Health Organization notwithstanding that such payments are in excess of 25 percent of the total annual assessment of such organizations.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, we are particularly honored today to have with us a very distinguished high level delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. The delegation is headed by Mr. B. N. Ponomarev. Mr. Ponomarev is the alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, Soviet of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Accompanying him are V. M. Kovun, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; chairman, executive committee, Vinnitsa Regional Soviet of People's Deputies; Mrs. Z. P. Pukhova, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; manager textile factory, city of Ivandovo; Mr. G. A. Zhukov, who is known to many Americans through his great career in journalism; and he is also a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Soviet of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Parliamentary Group, political observer of the newspaper "Pravda;" Mr. L. M. Zamyatin, member of the Committee on Legislative Initiative, Soviet of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. director general of TASS—telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union; Mr. B. I. Stukalin, member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; chairman, State Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on Publishing, Polygraphic Industry and Book Sales; Mr. L. M. Tolkunov, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Soviet of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet of the USSR, vice chairman, Parliamentary Group of the U.S.S.R. editor-in-chief of the newspaper "Izvestia;" Mr. A. B. Chakovsky, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Soviet of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. editor-in-chief of the newspaper "Literary Gazette"; and accompanying them and present elsewhere than on the floor are very prominent members of the staff, including the members of the All-Union Trade-Industrial Chamber, and of the Department of International Relations,

file S. 3473

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PETRODOLLAR CRISIS

Committee on Banking and Currency: Subcommittee on International Finance continued hearings on the petrodollar and heard testimony from Henry Wallich, a member of the Federal Reserve System's Board of Governors.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

Committee on Education and Labor: General Subcommittee on Education held a hearing on H.R. 14454, Vocational Education Amendments of 1974, and heard testimony from representatives of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MISCELLANY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Ordered reported to the House H. Res. 1310, relating to the continuity of U.S. foreign policy, and continued markup of foreign assistance authorization for fiscal year 1975.

Markup sessions continue tomorrow.

HOUSING FOR ELDERLY

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Special Studies continued hearings on housing for the elderly. Testimony was heard from Dr. Arthur S. Fleming, Director of the Administration on Aging.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs held a hearing on illegal immigration and heard testimony from Brian Michaels, Deputy District Attorney of San Diego, and Louis Pellerzi of the American Federation of Government Employees.

FEDERAL COAL LEASING AMENDMENTS ACT

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Mines and Mining held a hearing on S. 3528, Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1974. Testimony was heard from Assistant Secretary of the Interior Jack Horton and Carl Bagge, president of the National Coal Association.

NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS MANAGEMENT ACT

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Public Lands continued markup of H.R. 5441, National Resource Lands Management Act.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

TERRORISM

Committee on Internal Security: Continued hearings on terrorism and heard testimony from Harry Murphy, Director of Security, Air Transport Association.

Hearings resume Thursday.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Ordered reported to the House amended H.R. 16102, to amend or repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT AMENDMENTS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Continued markup of H.R. 15301, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to revise the retirement system for employees of employers covered thereunder.

Markup session continues tomorrow.

HEALTH MANPOWER

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environment continued markup of health manpower legislation.

PRIVATE IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Citizenship and International Law met for the consideration of private immigration bills.

SHIPPING

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Held hearings on H.R. 12428 and H.R. 12429, to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, in order to facilitate intermodal transportation, and heard testimony from Helen D. Bentley, Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission.

POSTAL SERVICE PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTING

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Subcommittee on Postal Facilities, Mail, and Labor Management held a hearing on contracting and procurement procedures of the U.S. Postal Service. Testimony was heard from Maurice Longswath, director of government for Honeywell Inc., C. A. Christopher, vice president for Federal systems for Sperry Univac, and Charles E. McKittrick, Jr., vice president for public sector market operations for IBM.

SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Subcommittee on Census and Statistics held a markup session on H.J. Res. 1083, relating to the publication of economic and social statistics for Spanish-speaking Americans.

STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION

Committee on Rules: Granted an open rule providing 1 hour of general debate, discharging the Committee on Foreign Affairs from further consideration of S. 3473, and making it in order to strike out all after the enacting clause of said Senate bill and insert in lieu the provisions of H.R. 16168 and 15046 as passed by the House, Department of State Appropriations Authorization Act of 1974.

3, 4, 7, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 37, 38, 45, and 51.

Receded and concurred with amendment in Senate amendments Nos. 1, 25, 33, 35, 43, 44, and 52; clearing the measure for Senate action.

Pages H 8177-H 8187

Public Works-AEC Appropriations: By a ye-and-nay vote of 376 yeas to 18 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15155, making appropriations for public works for water and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration and other power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Appalachian regional development programs, the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions for fiscal year 1975.

Receded and concurred in Senate amendment No. 19.

Receded and concurred with amendment in Senate amendments Nos. 1 and 45; clearing the measure for Senate action.

Pages H 8187-H 8196

Atomic Energy: House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 15323, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to revise the method of providing for public remuneration in the event of a nuclear incident; and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representative Price of Illinois, Holifield, Young of Texas, Roncalio of Wyoming, McCormack, Hosmer, Anderson of Illinois, Hansen of Idaho, and Lujan.

Pages H 8196-H 8197

Transportation Appropriations: By a ye-and-nay vote of 394 yeas to 3 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15405, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for fiscal year 1975.

Receded and concurred in Senate amendment No. 18.

Receded and concurred with amendment in Senate amendments Nos. 8, 16, 26, 28, 29, and 30; clearing the measure for Senate action.

Pages H 8197-H 8207

Late Reports: Committee on Rules received permission to file certain privileged reports by midnight Wednesday, August 14.

Page H 8207

Exports: By a ye-and-nay vote of 379 yeas to 6 nays, the House passed H.R. 15264, to further amend and extend the authority for regulation of exports.

Agreed to an amendment in the nature of a substitute that extends the Export Administration Act of 1969 for 2 additional years, as amended by an amendment that authorizes the President to allocate a portion of export licenses on the basis of factors other than a prior history of exportation (agreed to by a recorded vote of 258 yeas to 131 noes).

Rejected the following to the previous amendment:

A substitute amendment that sought to give Congress the authority to oversee the exporting of technology and

capital goods (rejected by a recorded vote of 142 yeas to 246 noes);

An amendment that sought to broaden the criteria on export controls;

An amendment that sought to require the licensing of law enforcement and police equipment for export; and

An amendment that sought to direct the Comptroller General to monitor exports of key commodities and provide Congress with an assessment of short supply commodity situations.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 3792, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu, after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

H. Res. 1234, the rule under which the bill was considered, was agreed to earlier by a ye-and-nay vote of 387 yeas to 9 nays.

Pages H 8207-H 8214 (see next issue)

Referrals: One Senate-passed measure was referred to the appropriate House committee.

Page H 8215

Quorum Calls—Votes: One quorum call, four ye-and-nay votes, and two recorded votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H8176, H8196, H8205-H8206, H8211 (see next issue).

Program for Wednesday: Met at noon and adjourned at 7:46 p.m. until noon on Wednesday, August 14, when the House will consider H.R. 9989, Real Estate Settlement Procedures (open rule, 1 hour of debate); and H.R. 12859, Federal Mass Transportation (open rule, 2 hours of debate).

Committee Meetings

ANIMAL WELFARE ACT AMENDMENTS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains continued hearings on H.R. 15843, Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1974. Testimony was heard from Department of HEW and public witnesses. Hearings continue tomorrow.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 2 continued hearings on H.R. 1401, to authorize military band recordings in support of the American Revolution Bicentennial. Testimony was heard from Sam Jack Kaufman, president of the District of Columbia Federation of Musicians.

SHIPYARDS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 3 continued hearings on the overall shipyard situation and heard testimony from Fred W. O'Green, president of Litton Industries, and Ned J. Marandino, president of Ingalls Shipbuilding.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

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and Alternate Delegates to any session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

(2) for "International Organizations and Conferences", \$229,604,000;

(3) for "International Commissions", \$17,832,000;

(4) for "Educational Exchange", \$75,000,000; and

(5) for "Migration and Refugee Assistance", \$9,470,000.

(b) In addition to amounts authorized by subsection (a) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$11,500,000 for increases in salary, pay, retirement, or other employee benefits authorized by law.

(c) In addition to amounts otherwise authorized, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$40,000,000 to carry out the provisions of section 101(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972, relating to Russian refugee assistance.

(d) Appropriations made under subsections (a) and (b) of this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

DEATH GRATUITY FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

Sec. 3. The Act entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State", approved August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 890), is amended by inserting immediately before section 15 (22 U.S.C. 2680) the following new section:

"Sec. 14. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, the Secretary is authorized to provide for payment of a gratuity to the surviving dependents of any Foreign Service employee who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty outside the United States in an amount equal to one year's salary at the time of death. Appropriations for this purpose are authorized to be made to the account for salaries and expenses of the employing agency. Any death gratuity payment made under this section shall be held to have been a gift and shall be in addition to any other benefit payable from any source.

(b) A death gratuity payment shall be made under this section only if the survivor entitled to payment under subsection (c) is entitled to elect monthly compensation under section 8133 of title 5, United States Code, because the death resulted from an injury (excluding a disease proximately caused by the employment) sustained in the performance of duty, without regard to whether such survivor elects to waive compensation under such section 8133.

(c) A death gratuity payment under this section shall be made as follows:

- "(1) First, to the widow or widower.
- "(2) Second, to the child, or children in equal shares, if there is no widow or widower.
- "(3) Third, to the dependent parent, or dependent parents in equal shares, if there is no widow, widower, or child.

If there is no survivor entitled to payment under this subsection, no payment shall be made.

"(d) As used in this section—
 "(1) the term 'Foreign Service employee' means a chief of mission, Foreign Service officer, Foreign Service information officer, Foreign Service Reserve officer of limited or unlimited tenure, or a Foreign Service staff officer or employee;

"(2) each of the terms 'widow', 'widower', 'child', and 'parent' shall have the same meaning given each such term by section 8101 of title 5, United States Code.

"(3) the term 'United States' means the several States and the District of Columbia.

"(e) The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to deaths occurring on and after January 1, 1973."

LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS

Sec. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated funds for payment prior to January 1, 1975, of United States expenses of membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the World Health Organization notwithstanding that such payments are in excess of 25 per centum of the total annual assessment of such organizations.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

Sec. 5. No part of any funds appropriated under this Act shall be used to make any payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund to meet any unfunded liability of such fund created by the inclusion of officers and employees of the Agency for International Development in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Sec. 6. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Information Agency for fiscal year 1975, to carry out international informational activities and programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and other purposes authorized by law, the following amounts:

- (1) \$228,368,000 for "Salaries and Expenses" and "Salaries and Expenses (special foreign currency program)," except that so much of such amount as may be appropriated for "Salaries and Expenses (special foreign currency program)" may be appropriated without fiscal year limitation;
- (2) \$6,770,000 for "Special international exhibitions"; and
- (3) \$4,400,000 for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities".

Amounts appropriated under paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.

(b) In addition to amounts authorized by subsection (a) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitation for the United States Information Agency for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$4,200,000 for increase in salary, pay, retirement, or other employee benefits authorized by law.

ANNUAL UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY REPORTS TO CONGRESS

Sec. 7. Section 1008 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1439) is amended to read as follows:

"REPORTS TO CONGRESS

"Sec. 1008. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress annual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act, inclusive of appraisals and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted."

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION BY CONGRESS

Sec. 8. Section 701 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1476) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to, or affect in any manner, permanent appropriations, trust funds, and other similar accounts administered by the United States Information Agency as authorized by law."

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House on S. 3473, ask for a conference thereon, and that conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. CASE conferees on the part of the Senate.

REFERRAL OF S. 1134 TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield; on behalf of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT), the chairman of our committee, I ask that S. 1134 be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This bill would set up a system of licensing for mining minerals from the deep sea bed. It was reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on August 21. It is identical to the bill which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs jointly in the 92d Congress.

We have a letter from Senator JACKSON agreeing to the rereference.

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

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank the Chair.

ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ACT OF 1974

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8193) to require that a percentage of U.S. oil imports be carried on U.S.-flag vessels.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I sympathize entirely with the purpose of the Senator from Minnesota. But, I would observe that passage through the seaway to the Great Lakes at certain times of the year is not possible, and that there is some limitation on the size of ships that can go in the seaway to the Great Lakes. And, in 1970 when we considered the Merchant Marine Act, there were some who did not want to give them the fair deal of being included with the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports of the United States and put the Great Lakes on the same basis. I was not one of those. I was very glad to support the Great Lakes because of the investment we made in the seaway, and with the desire to do everything reasonably possible to promote traffic in the Great Lakes and their ports which they were entitled to.

But, now after obtaining in 1970 what some term a special privilege, although I did not consider it as such, I think we ought to understand thoroughly just what this amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota concerns. He has offered it with the best of motives. In my book, the best of motives is to take care of your constituents.

But, the effect of this amendment is to earmark appropriations. If there were other members of the Committee on Appropriations on the floor, or if the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations the distinguished Senator from Arkansas, were on the floor, I think they would have something to say right away.

This amendment provides in pertinent part the following:

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

and with the aid of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. GRIFFIN) who served as a cosponsor; this amendment is supported, in addition, by Senator PROXMIRE, Senator HART, Senator HUGH SCOTT, my colleague, Senator HUMPHREY, Senator NELSON, Senator STEVENSON, Senator BAYH, Senator HARTKE, and Senator TAFF.

Mr. President, on behalf of these Senators, I call up my amendment No. 1837 and ask that its reading be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment is as follows:

Section 809 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. 1213), is amended to read as follows: "Contracts under this chapter shall be entered into so as to equitably serve, insofar as possible, the foreign-trade requirements of the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, and Pacific ports of the United States. In order to assure equitable treatment for such range of ports referred to in the preceding sentence, not less than 10 per centum of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the foreign-trade requirements of the United States pursuant to this Act, or any law authorizing funds for the purposes of such Act shall be allocated for the foreign-trade requirements of each such port range. Furthermore, in awarding contracts under this chapter, preference shall be given to persons who are citizens of the United States and who have the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested."

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this amendment amends section 809 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 by inserting after the words "the foreign-trade requirements of the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, and Pacific ports," the following sentence:

In order to assure equitable treatment for such range of ports referred to in the preceding sentence, not less than 10 per centum of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the foreign-trade requirements of the United States pursuant to this Act or any law authorizing funds for the purposes of such Act shall be allocated for the foreign-trade requirements of each such port range.

Mr. President, in 1970 when we made some very important improvements in the Merchant Marine Act for the first time, we added the Great Lakes range of ports officially as the fourth seacoast of the United States.

Under the Merchant Marine Act, this range of ports was then to be considered an essential route of trade for the United States in foreign commerce, and was to be promoted and maintained in the interest of the United States. Regrettably, since that time, not a single U.S. flag ship has sailed the Great Lakes; not a single dime of maritime subsidy has gone either for construction differential or operating differential subsidies.

The result is that many ports, including my own port in Duluth-Superior, and throughout the Great Lakes, have been turned into virtually deserted areas. I think this is an atrocious policy for the United States, as well as being very, very unfair to our area. Hundreds of longshoremen, seamen, and pilots have lost their jobs.

These ports have been responsible for millions of dollars worth of commerce upon which these communities depend. That commerce has disappeared.

For this reason, we are asking that this amendment be adopted, which sets aside a minimum of 10 percent of the construction and operating subsidies for each of the four great seacoasts.

Mr. President, this will, in my opinion, force the Maritime Administration to undertake a long and overdue look at establishing a balanced four-seacoast strategy.

Mr. President, I have discussed my amendment with representatives of the International Longshoremen Association, the AFL-CIO, and the National Farmers Union. They have assured me of their full and enthusiastic support.

We are very hopeful that this amendment will be adopted. I think once adopted, it will be a strengthening feature for the transportation system of this country.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have an article from the January issue of the Maritime magazine printed in the RECORD.

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

GREAT LAKES FLEET

The United States Great Lakes fleet is rapidly approaching total obsolescence. Approximately 45 percent of that fleet is more than half a century old; less than 30 new bulk carriers and tankers have been added to this service since 1950, and not a single one since 1961. Since 1955, our Great Lakes fleet has declined by more than 130 vessels, representing nearly 1 million deadweight tons. The result: The loss of almost 5,000 ship-board jobs.

The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway a decade ago, making the Great Lakes our "fourth seacoast" by enabling oceangoing vessels to carry cargoes to and from the heartland of the American continent, was supposed to stimulate American-flag shipping. It has not done so. It has been a boon for foreign-flag shipping instead.

To correct these deficiencies, we propose:

- (1) The extension to Great Lakes operators of the same right to establish tax-deferred construction reserve funds being sought for the entire deep-sea fleet.
- (2) The earmarking of a portion of ship construction subsidies for replacement of the Great Lakes fleet and specifically for deep-sea ships which will service this area.
- (3) The earmarking of a portion of ship operating subsidies for vessels which will make voyages into and out of the Great Lakes. The purpose of operating subsidies is to help American-flag vessels compete with foreign-flag vessels. Certainly the situation on the Great Lakes, where foreign-flag shipping is overpowering U.S.-flag operations, also poses a competitive threat which must be overcome.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I hope that the Senate agrees to this amendment. I believe it is meritorious. It seems to provide some needed help to the Great Lakes. I hope that the amendment can achieve its objective. I believe the general purpose of it is to say, if we can persuade American-flag ships to sail on the Great Lakes, they would have their share of the operating subsidy differential. I believe that is what we are talking about.

Mr. MONDALE. It is also for the pur-

pose of nudging the Maritime Administration and to seek to persuade shipping companies through the availability of these construction and operating subsidies to use the Great Lakes. Those subsidies are essential, as we all know, if we are going to have shipping under U.S. flags with U.S. conditions, pay, and the rest.

There has to be a differential paid. Otherwise, it is just not economically feasible for U.S.-flag ships to use this range of ports.

Mr. LONG. I support the amendment, Mr. President, and I hope it will be accepted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I did not object until the distinguished Senator from Louisiana sought to have this amendment offered, and also wanted to retain the floor. I did not think that he intended to amend this bill without giving anyone else a chance to express themselves on the amendment.

I would ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to offer comments on the amendment, with the understanding that it will not deprive the Senator from Louisiana of the floor.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield long enough for me to ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 3473?

Mr. COTTON. If I have the floor, I yield.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND USIA
APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION
ACT OF 1974

Mr. SPARKMAN. On behalf of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT), the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations who could not be here today, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 3473, with amendments thereto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3473) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency, and for other purposes, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "Department of State and United States Information Agency Appropriations Authorization Act of 1974".

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sec. 2. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1975, to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States, including trade negotiations, and other purposes authorized by law, the following amounts:

- (1) for the "Administration of Foreign Affairs", \$360,785,000, of which \$250,000 are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of providing protection for the representatives of the United States to the United Nations appointed by the President under section 2 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, including Delegates

House Resolution 737 was introduced on December 5, 1973, but the Committee on House Administration did not ask that the resolution be reported out until now.

Mr. Speaker, in the past, there was a Special Elections Committee which handled election disputes and had subpoena power. That function was transferred to the Committee on House Administration and therefore the committee needs subpoena power to carry out its work.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1974

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, and on behalf of my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. MURPHY, I call up House Resolution 1311 and asked for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1311

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 16168) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. After the passage of the bill H.R. 16168, the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall be discharged from the further consideration of the bill S. 3473, and it shall then be in order in the House to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of the said Senate bill and insert in lieu thereof as one amendment in the nature of a substitute the texts of the bills H.R. 16168 and H.R. 15046 as passed by the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California (Mr. SISK) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DEL CLAWSON), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1311 provides for an open rule with one hour of general debate on H.R. 16168,

a bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1975.

House Resolution 1311 provides that after the passage of H.R. 16168, the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall be discharged from the further consideration of the bill S. 3473, and it shall then be in order in the House to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 3473 and insert in lieu thereof as one amendment in the nature of a substitute the texts of the bills H.R. 16168 and H.R. 15046 as passed by the House.

H.R. 16168 provides authorizations for the categories of Administration of Foreign Affairs; International organizations and conferences; International commissions; Educational exchange; Migration and refugee assistance; Salary increases for State Department employees and Soviet Jewish Refugees in Israel. The total authorization in the bill is \$744,191,000.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 1311 in order that we may discuss, debate and pass H.R. 16168.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. DEL CLAWSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, this rule, House Resolution 1311 provides one hour of general debate on H.R. 16168, the State Department Authorization. The bill will be open to all germane amendments. Mr. Speaker, there is one unusual provision in this rule. The Senate bill, S. 3473, includes both the USIA and the State Department authorizations. In order to expedite going to conference on these bills, this rule provides that after completion of action on the State Department bill in the House, it will be in order to insert, as one amendment in the nature of a substitute, the texts of the bills, H.R. 16168, State Department authorization, and H.R. 15046, USIA authorization, in the Senate bill.

This will mean that the conferees will have before them not only the Senate authorization for State Department and USIA, but also the House authorizations for both the State Department and USIA.

The purpose of this bill, H.R. 16168, is to authorize \$744,191,000 for the State Department for fiscal 1975. The USIA authorization passed the House on August 1, 1974.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend adoption of the rule.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from California if this is not the bill to which the other body added a section that would require an entire treaty to be written before the Navy could do anything about establishing a fueling station at the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Ohio who can answer that question.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman this is the bill, but of course when we go to conference that will be something else again.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, is it possible some member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs might try to attach that same kind of amendment to the bill here?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I yield again to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, nobody has notified this Member who will be managing the bill of any such amendment, but there is of course no way in which I can read the mind of the total membership to find out what is going to be offered in the way of an amendment. I do not believe, I will say, that such an amendment will be offered.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, if I may respond to the gentleman from New York, this is an open rule which will permit amendments to be offered from the floor.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, recalling some of the amendments that have been offered in the past, I think the best advice perhaps is to be prepared anyway. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

I have no further request for time.

I urge adoption of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 16168) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS).

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ECKHARDT) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and requests the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PRICE) to assume the chair temporarily.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 16168, with Mr. PRICE of Illinois (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Under the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS) will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. THOMSON) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chairman recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS).

(Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, some may wonder why the authorization bill for the Department of State is only reaching the House today. Let me say that it was the plan of the subcommittee to have Secretary of State Kissinger as the opening witness at our hearings. The Secretary agreed to come. But each time a date was set a crisis of some kind intervened and forced postponement of his appearance. It was with reluctance that we finally decided to proceed without the benefit of his testimony.

Let me give the committee the good news first. After considering each of the items requested by the Executive and adjustments that the subcommittee made, the bill carries authorizations of \$744,191,000—a reduction of \$59,339,000 from the Executive proposal.

The fiscal sums in this bill are on a traditional line-item basis. I will highlight the amounts with a short explanation of each.

The first item is for salaries and expenses for which we recommend \$360,785,000, a reduction of \$15,350,000 from the request. This is the principal operating account of the Department for its personnel in Washington and abroad. The United States has 129 embassies, 76 consulates general, 50 consulates, 1 liaison office, and 1 embassy branch office. To man those posts we have 3,689 Americans abroad and employ more than 5,200 foreign nationals. In Washington there are almost 5,000 employees.

I hear complaints on occasion from Members of this body as well as from private citizens that the State Department has too many people overseas. The fact is that less than 18 percent of our official personnel overseas are employed by the Department of State. The rest represent other agencies of the Government. Successive Presidents have made efforts to reduce our personnel abroad and have had some success. I think more personnel from other agencies can be brought home. In all fairness, the Department of State should not be blamed for swollen numbers.

This item as presented to the committee included \$15.6 million for the second annual payment of a total of 30 such payments to the Foreign Service retirement fund. This is the amount estimated by the actuary that is needed to take care of the increased unfunded liability of the Foreign Service retirement fund arising from the transfer of AID foreign service personnel from the Civil Service retirement system to the Foreign Service retirement system. As I told the House last spring when we had the State Department supplemental authorization, the transfer benefits AID personnel, not Department of State personnel and should properly be charged against the AID appropriations. In addition to reducing this item by \$15.6 million we have included a section that specifically prohibits the use of any funds elsewhere in this bill from being used to pay this charge.

There is a growing concern that our Ambassador to the United Nations and other senior officials assigned to that post may be the victims of acts of violence. For that reason we provided that \$250,000 could be used to assure the necessary protective services for them.

For international organizations and conferences we recommend an authorization of \$224,604,000. This is one item on which we are holding the line fairly well. Two years ago my subcommittee began a strenuous effort to reduce the assessed contributions of the United States for a number of these international organizations. I think our efforts have been successful. Reductions to a 25-percent level have been achieved in a number of them. Because some of them are on a multi-year budget cycle we authorize an exception for them this year in section 4 of the bill. Next year I would expect that there would be no need for any exceptions.

In the case of international commissions we lopped off \$94,575,000 that was intended for various works along the Colorado River to reduce the saline content of its waters flowing into Mexico. This item will be handled in separate legislation and there is no need for it in the State Department authorization bill.

The Executive requested almost \$65 million for educational exchange programs. These programs are one of the most effective means of increasing international understanding. When you stop to think of the billions we appropriate for weapons, this item seems infinitesimal. My subcommittee thought we ought to make a modest effort to step up exchange programs and so we recommend an authorization of \$75 million.

The bill also carries an authorization of \$40 million for assistance to Israel for the resettlement of Soviet Jews in that country. The money is intended for assistance to Israel; not third countries including the United States. During the past 2 years Congress has appropriated \$86.5 million for this humanitarian purpose.

The subcommittee added a new provision of law that authorizes the Secretary of State to make an ex gratia payment of 1 year's salary to dependent survivors of Foreign Service personnel who die overseas as a result of terrorist activities or accidents in line of duty. We regard this as a small compensation to the immediate survivors of the victims. Since January 1, 1973, the effective date, there have been eight such deaths. In the interval since the subcommittee considered this matter, the number of deaths rose from six to eight. The most recent was early this week. The salaries amount to about \$175,000. I think there will be no doubt as to death arising from acts of terrorism. In the case of accidents in line of duty we mean just that. Drunken driving or other acts that encourage self-destruction do not meet the criteria we intend to establish. It should be noted too that death as a result of a disease contracted abroad does not qualify for the payment to the survivors. It is a tightly drafted provision.

Finally, the Executive requested an open-ended authorization for any salary

increases that may be made this year. We rejected that and required a specific sum. The Executive came up with \$11.5 million which we included.

There was also a request for an authorization of 5 percent beyond the figures carried in the bill to meet "urgent requirements" that may arise after enactment. We turned that down completely.

Mr. Chairman, I think members of the committee can be reassured that this is a carefully considered measure. Throughout the year my subcommittee looks into various activities of the Department of State and if we think some further investigation should be pursued, we do it. I urge the Members to support H.R. 16163.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Would this bill cover the case of Ambassador Davies?

Mr. HAYS. May I say to the gentleman it will, because we made it retroactive and it will cover that case.

Mr. PEPPER. I commend the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Ohio yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I believe the gentleman said this authorization is \$59 million below the budget figure.

Mr. HAYS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. But it is still, if my figures are correct, still \$48 million, almost \$49 million more than was expended for the same general purposes last year; is that not correct?

Mr. HAYS. To the best of my recollection, that is approximately correct.

Mr. GROSS. I do not believe I was in the committee when this bill was voted out. Therefore, I hope the gentleman will tell us, now or later, why the increase and where the money will go.

Mr. HAYS. I think it is fair to say to the gentleman from Iowa that a good deal of the increase is caused by the inflation. The Federal Government, as the gentleman knows, has given one increase this year to Federal employees, and another one is proposed in October of 5½ percent. Those two items are in there, as well as the fact that there have been increased costs for personnel abroad as well as for goods and services that must be bought.

We went through this exercise last year. I think the gentleman and I both agree upon the fact that it is caused by the devaluation of the dollar. I have deplored that as much as the gentleman from Iowa, but it is the effect which applies.

The facts of the matter are that an Embassy employee in Bonn, Germany, can get about 60 percent less in marks for his dollar as he could get a year ago. They got a salary cut of about 40 percent and they could not exist or live there on that. That explains in large measure the reason for the increase.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr.

Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to join with the gentleman from Ohio, the chairman of the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations, in calling for support of H.R. 16168.

While the Chairman has already reviewed the details of the bill, I would like to comment briefly upon some of the changes from a year ago. The increase in the category for administration of foreign affairs reflects mandatory overseas wage and price expenses resulting from inflation.

The amount for international organizations and conferences is slightly under last year's appropriation as a result of a reduction to 25 percent in the U.S. contribution to the United Nations and most of its specialized agencies.

We agreed that the educational exchange program of the Department of State would be strengthened financially so that the Department could expand its efforts in this area, working with private, voluntary organizations and individuals.

We also provided an authorization not to exceed \$11.5 million for salaries and related costs resulting from any pay increases that may take place during fiscal year 1975.

The bill provides \$40 million to assist Israel in the resettlement of Soviet Jews in that country. This is an increase of \$3.5 million over the funds appropriated a year ago.

Mr. Chairman, the committee has carefully examined the requirements of the Department of State in arriving at the amounts recommended in this bill, and I urge its approval.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BINGHAM).

(Mr. BINGHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am gratified that section 2(c) of H.R. 16168, the State Department Authorization Act for fiscal year 1975, authorizes \$40 million for the resettlement of Soviet Jewish refugees in Israel. Senator EDMUND MUSKIE and I were the principal sponsors of the original authorizing legislation for this highly successful program in 1972. Our legislation was incorporated as section 101(b) of Public Law 92-352, and an additional authorization was enacted in 1973. The provisions in the bill before us today will allow the Department of State to continue to provide this important humanitarian assistance for these new citizens of Israel.

There should be no doubt that these funds are desperately needed by the Israeli Government. The flow of refugees emigrating from Russia to Israel though lower than last year, has continued in 1974 at a rate of more than 1,500 a month. There is every indication that marked increases in the rate of Jewish emigration from the U.S.S.R. are quite possible in the immediate future as a result of intense negotiations between the Congress, President Ford, and the Soviet Government in connection with the trade

bill. It is estimated that more than 150,000 Soviet Jews have applied for exit visas. A relaxation of restrictions on emigration and harassment of those who apply could result in a sharp upturn in the number of emigrants which Israel will have to resettle, and I share the hopes of people all over the world that this will happen.

The costs of resettlement are staggering. In 1973, Israel received 54,700 immigrants, more than 60 percent of whom were from the Soviet Union, at an estimated resettlement cost of \$550 million. Obviously the U.S. Government is only contributing a modest portion of that amount, but our assistance is extremely important. The Israeli people are making remarkable, unparalleled efforts to meet these costs themselves, while at the same time recovering from the costly Yom Kippur War. The nation's total production is taxed at a rate of 62 percent, and defense expenditures absorb approximately 46 percent of the gross national product. Clearly, Israel needs as much assistance as we can afford to provide.

During my visits to Israel, I have seen the results of the refugee resettlement program and can testify to the value of this great humanitarian program. These funds are used for transportation costs of refugees coming to Israel, for the construction and operation of absorption centers and medical facilities, the construction of housing, and a variety of training and education programs which enable refugees to adapt quickly and take useful places in Israeli life. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation before us which will help this important work to continue.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. DU PONT).

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for yielding. I would like to take just a moment to address myself to a subject I have spoken of a number of times before, and that is the question of publication of Members' travel expenses in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

As some Members may recall, I made some comments on the floor earlier, and had intended to offer an amendment to this bill to require the publication of Members' travel expenses in the RECORD. However, on the advice of the Parliamentarian, I determined that such an amendment would not be germane to this bill. Therefore, I am unable to offer it.

I also discovered that it is not germane to the foreign assistance bill, and so we are not going to be able to offer it there.

It now appears that in order to get our objective accomplished, we are going to have to offer a separate bill, take it through committee, and that is the only way that we are going to be able to proceed.

I did want to take a moment today, however, to talk about this issue. I think it important that the people in the country have available to them this information, and we will be offering specific

legislation to correct the problem that was raised by the elimination of this requirement a year ago.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

I just want to say, in response to the gentleman from Delaware, that legislation has just gone into effect which requires that within 60 days after the convening of a new session of Congress each year, each chairman of each committee shall get together all of the facts and figures about the money spent by his committee members and employees in foreign travel, both in foreign currency and U.S. dollars, and file it as a single document, giving the expenditures of each member and employee with the Clerk of the House or with the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, where it will be available for public inspection, which, in fact, makes it available for anybody who wants to look at it and available to any newspaperman. It will be all together in one place. If they see fit to publish them in the newspapers, they can do so.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. NIX. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill, H.R. 16168. I want to draw particular attention to section 3 of the bill, which establishes death gratuities of 1 year's salary for the surviving dependents of our diplomats who died from injuries sustained in the line of duty.

The recent violent death of Ambassador Rodger Davies in Cyprus adds another name to the growing list of U.S. diplomats who have given their lives in the performance of their duty. Only a few weeks ago Mexican police discovered the body of John Patterson, a young diplomat, born and raised in Philadelphia, who was kidnapped and murdered while serving as our vice-consul in Hermosillo.

I am sure that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will continue its study of the problem of terrorist attacks on our diplomats. I want to commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS) and the members of his subcommittee for including the gratuity provision in this bill. It will not solve the problem of terrorism, but it will at least honor the brave men who have given their lives in our service and provide assistance for their families.

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Chairman, the sufferings of emigrants echo loudly through the darkened halls of human misery. These countless millions, seeking to escape political, economic, or religious oppression at home, uproot themselves to find freedom and solace in other lands. Leaving friends and relatives behind, they seek happier times and a newer life on distant shores.

These citizens of the world deserve and need our help. In their search for a different and better life, we must extend our hand of friendship to relieve the anxieties and fears of their temporary dislocation. The inevitable processes of transition and adjustment drain emotional and material reserves. They place a severe strain as well on the resources of the receiving country.

We have before us today a bill which

would authorize funds for easing the problems caused by emigration. The Department of State Appropriations Authorization Act of 1974, H.R. 16168, would provide such relief in two sections. First, it would grant almost \$10 million for migration and refugee assistance around the world. This general fund is made available to the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Refugee and Migration Affairs. It would allow the assistance to be used both on a multilateral and unilateral basis.

A second provision would authorize up to \$40 million designated to relieve the special emigration problems caused by the exit of Soviet Jews. Since most of these emigres are relocating to Israel, the bulk of the money would go to that beleaguered nation. Although my own bill, H.R. 14158, introduced on April 10, would have authorized an amount not to exceed \$50 million for these purposes, I believe the figure set by our committee is adequate for fiscal year 1975.

We should recall that Jewish emigration from Russia to Israel dropped off dramatically in the first half of 1974. In 1973 the average monthly arrivals of Jews in Israel was 2,800. In the first months of 1974, the arrival rate fell 33 percent to 1,800. The backlog of applications by Jews to leave the Soviet Union is over 135,000.

I should note parenthetically that hopefully the Trade Reform Act will soon become law, with its Jackson-Vanik amendment denying most-favored-nation treatment and export credits to any nation which restricts emigration. Passage of this bill authorizing funds to alleviate refugee problems is another milestone on the road to final passage for Jackson-Vanik, and ultimately freedom for Soviet Jewry.

If, in the course of the year, the Soviet Union liberalizes its emigration policies, and if additional moneys are needed in light of changed circumstances, Congress can always increase the authorization ceiling. The funding level in this bill will go a long way to smooth the disruptions of resettlement.

It should never be forgotten that we are, after all, a Nation of immigrants. We know at close hand the difficulties which attend the absorption of "the homeless tempest tossed." To turn away from them now would be to deny our own heritage. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriations Authorization Act of 1974".

AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 2. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1975, to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States, including trade negotia-

tions, and other purposes authorized by law, the following amounts:

(1) for the "Administration of Foreign Affairs", \$360,785,000, of which \$250,000 are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of providing protection for the representatives of the United States to the United Nations appointed by the President under section 2 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, including Delegates and Alternate Delegates to any session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

(2) for "International Organizations and Conferences", \$229,604,000;

(3) for "International Commissions", \$17,832,000;

(4) for "Educational Exchange", \$75,000,000; and

(5) for "Migration and Refugee Assistance", \$9,470,000.

(b) In addition to amounts authorized by subsection (a) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$11,500,000 for increases in salary, pay, retirement or other employee benefits authorized by law.

(c) In addition to amounts otherwise authorized, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$40,000,000 to carry out the provisions of section 101(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972, relating to Russian refugee assistance.

(d) Appropriations made under subsections (a) and (b) of this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

DEATH GRATUITY FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

SEC. 3. The Act entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State", approved August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 890), is amended by inserting immediately before section 15 (22 U.S.C. 2680) the following new section:

"SEC. 14. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, the Secretary is authorized to provide for payment of a gratuity to the surviving dependents of any Foreign Service employee who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty outside the United States in an amount equal to one year's salary at the time of death. Appropriations for this purpose are authorized to be made to the account for salaries and expenses of the employing agency. Any death gratuity payment made under this section shall be held to have been a gift and shall be in addition to any other benefit payable from any source.

"(b) A death gratuity payment shall be made under this section only if the survivor entitled to payment under subsection (c) is entitled to elect monthly compensation under section 8133 of title 5, United States Code, because the death resulted from an injury (excluding a disease proximately caused by the employment) sustained in the performance of duty, without regard to whether such survivor elects to waive compensation under such section 8133.

"(c) A death gratuity payment under this section shall be made as follows:

"(1) First, to the widow or widower.

"(2) Second, to the child, or children in equal shares, if there is no widow or widower.

"(3) Third, to the dependent parent, or dependent parents in equal shares, if there is no widow, widower, or child.

If there is no survivor entitled to payment under this subsection, no payment shall be made.

"(d) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'Foreign Service employee' means a chief of mission, Foreign Service officer, Foreign Service information officer, Foreign Service Reserve officer of limited or

unlimited tenure, or a Foreign Service staff officer or employee;

"(2) each of the terms 'widow,' 'widower,' 'child,' and 'parent' shall have the same meaning given each such term by section 8101 of title 5, United States Code.

"(3) the term 'United States' means the several States and the District of Columbia.

"(e) The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to deaths occurring on and after January 1, 1973."

LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated funds for payment prior to January 1, 1975, of United States expenses of membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the World Health Organization notwithstanding that such payments are in excess of 25 per centum of the total annual assessment of such organizations.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 5. No part of any funds appropriated under this Act shall be used to make any payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund to meet any unfunded liability of such fund created by the inclusion of officers and employees of the Agency for International Development in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System.

Mr. HAYS (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the Record, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the necessary number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago I addressed a question to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio with respect to the increase in this authorization of almost \$49 million over last year.

Subsequent to that, there was some colloquy on the House floor, and evidently a substantial amount of the increase over last year goes to Israel in the form of an outright grant of \$40 million for refugees from Russia.

Mr. HAYS. Let me say this, if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HAYS. There is a slight increase over what they got. When we had a figure similar to this in the bill last year, it was compromised in conference, and I believe \$36.5 million was the figure. The figure in this bill is \$40 million.

It may well be compromised in conference, but if it stays at \$40 million, it is an increase of \$3.5 million.

The Senate authorization bill carries \$50 million, I think.

Mr. GROSS. I would understand it if the gentleman did not have a figure in mind at the moment, but does he recall the total figure this Government gives to the United Nations and through other channels for the support of refugees in Palestine? I wonder what we expend on the several hundred thousand refugees who have been there for years.

August 21, 1974

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H 8803

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

Mr. HAYS. As to this year I can tell the gentleman. I do not remember the figures year by year. They have been large, as the gentleman knows. Last year it was about \$15 million.

Mr. GROSS. \$15 million?

Mr. HAYS. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. And for just 1 year, \$40 million would be provided in this bill for a comparatively few refugees in Israel. That is hard to believe.

Mr. HAYS. Well, Mr. Chairman, these people are refugees, as the gentleman knows, who are being permitted to exit from the Soviet Union. They have nowhere else to go, they have nothing to start on, and it has put a great burden on the State of Israel.

As the gentleman knows, there is a great deal of sentiment in this country in this regard, as evidenced by the refusal of the other body to proceed with the most-favored-nation treaty with the Soviets. Because of that situation, the Soviet Government has relaxed its policies, and this has created a big burden for the State of Israel.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, Mr. Chairman, my concern is for the millions upon millions and the billions of dollars that are being spent on this one country, to the exclusion of a lot of other people who may need help in one regard or another.

I find it hard to assimilate the fact that \$40 million is going out of the pockets of the U.S. taxpayers for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 16168) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 1311, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 330, nays 43, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 513]

YEAS—330

Abdnor	Andrews,	Barrett
Abzug	N. Dak.	Bennett
Adams	Archer	Bergland
Addabbo	Arends	Bevill
Alexander	Armstrong	Blaggi
Anderson, Ill.	Ashley	Biester

Bingham	Hamilton	Patten
Blackburn	Hammer-	Pepper
Blatnik	schmidt	Pettis
Boggs	Hanley	Pickle
Boland	Hanna	Pike
Bolling	Hanrahan	Poage
Bowen	Harrington	Powell, Ohio
Bray	Harsha	Preyer
Breaux	Hays	Price, Ill.
Breckinridge	Hechler, W. Va.	Pritchard
Brinkley	Heckler, Mass.	Quillen
Brooks	Heinz	Railsback
Broomfield	Helstoski	Rangel
Brotzman	Henderson	Rees
Brown, Calif.	Hicks	Regula
Brown, Mich.	Hillis	Reid
Brown, Ohio	Hinshaw	Reuss
Broyhill, N.C.	Hogan	Rhodes
Broyhill, Va.	Holtzman	Rinaldo
Buchanan	Horton	Roberts
Burgener	Hosmer	Robison, N.Y.
Burke, Calif.	Howard	Rodino
Burke, Fla.	Hudnut	Roe
Burke, Mass.	Hungate	Rogers
Burleson, Tex.	Hunt	Roncalio, Wyo.
Burton, John	Hutchinson	Roncalio, N.Y.
Butler	Jarman	Rooney, Pa.
Carney, Ohio	Johnson, Calif.	Rose
Carter	Johnson, Pa.	Rosenthal
Cederberg	Jones, Ala.	Rostenkowski
Chamberlain	Jones, N.C.	Roush
Chappell	Jones, Okla.	Roy
Clark	Jones, Tenn.	Roybal
Clausen,	Jordan	Ruppe
Don H.	Karth	Ruth
Clawson, Del.	Kastenmeier	Ryan
Cleveland	Kazen	St Germain
Cochran	King	Sandman
Cohen	Kluczynski	Sarbanes
Collins, Ill.	Koch	Scherle
Conable	Kuykendall	Seiberling
Corman	Kyros	Shipley
Cotter	Lagomarsino	Sikes
Coughlin	Latta	Sisk
Cronin	Leggett	Slack
Culver	Lent	Smith, N.Y.
Daniel, Dan	Litton	Snyder
Daniel, Robert	Long, La.	Spence
W., Jr.	Long, Md.	Staggers
Danielson	Lukens	Stanton,
Davis, S.C.	McClary	J. William
Davis, Wis.	McCloskey	Stark
de la Garza	McClosister	Steed
Delaney	McCormack	Steelman
Dellenback	McDade	Stephens
Dellums	McEwen	Stokes
Denholm	McFall	Stratton
Dennis	McKay	Stubblefield
Derwinski	McKinney	Studds
Devine	Macdonald	Sullivan
Dickinson	Madden	Symington
Diggs	Madigan	Talcott
Dingell	Mahon	Taylor, Mo.
Donohue	Mallory	Taylor, N.C.
Dorn	Mann	Thomson, Wis.
Downing	Maraziti	Thone
Drinan	Martin, Nebr.	Thornton
Dulski	Martin, N.C.	Tiernan
Duncan	Mathias, Calif.	Towell, Nev.
du Pont	Matsunaga	Traxler
Eckhardt	Mayne	Udall
Edwards, Ala.	Melcher	Ullman
Edwards, Calif.	Metcalfe	Vander Jagt
Ellberg	Mezvinsky	Vander Veen
Erlenborn	Milford	Vanik
Eshleman	Mills	Veysey
Evans, Colo.	Minish	Vigorito
Evins, Tenn.	Minshall, Ohio	Waggonner
Fascell	Mitchell, Md.	Waldie
Fish	Mitchell, N.Y.	Walsh
Fisher	Mizell	Wampler
Flowers	Moakley	Ware
Foley	Mollohan	Whalen
Fountain	Moorhead,	White
Fraser	Calif.	Whitehurst
Frelinghuysen	Moorhead, Pa.	Whitten
Frenzel	Morgan	Widnall
Frey	Mosher	Wiggins
Fulton	Moss	Williams
Fuqua	Murphy, Ill.	Wilson, Bob
Gaydos	Murphy, N.Y.	Wilson,
Gettys	Murtha	Charles H.,
Gialmo	Myers	Calif.
Gibbons	Natcher	Charles, Tex.
Gilman	Nelsen	Wilson,
Goldwater	Nichols	Charles, Tex.
Gonzalez	Nix	Winn
Gray	O'Brien	Wolf
Green, Pa.	O'Hara	Wright
Griffiths	O'Neill	Wyatt
Grover	Owens	Wylder
Gubser	Parris	Wylie
Gude	Passman	Wyman
Guyer	Patman	Yates
Haley		Yatron
		Young, Alaska

Young, Ga.

Young, Ill.

Young, Tex.

Zablocki

Zion

Zwach

NAYS—43

Anderson,	Crane	Rousselot
Calif.	Flynt	Runnels
Ashbrook	Froehlich	Satterfield
Bafalis	Ginn	Schneebeli
Baker	Goodling	Schroeder
Bauman	Gross	Sebellus
Beard	Ichord	Shoup
Burlison, Mo.	Johnson, Colo.	Shuster
Byron	Ketchum	Skubitz
Camp	Lott	Steiger, Ariz.
Clancy	Lujan	Symms
Collier	Miller	Treen
Collins, Tex.	Price, Tex.	Young, Fla.
Conlan	Randall	Young, S.C.
Conyers	Robinson, Va.	

NOT VOTING—61

Andrews, N.C.	Forsythe	Mink
Annuzio	Grasso	Montgomery
Aspin	Green, Oreg.	Nedzi
Badillo	Gunter	Perkins
Bell	Hansen, Idaho	Peyster
Brademas	Hansen, Wash.	Podell
Brasco	Hastings	Quie
Burton, Phillip	Hawkins	Rarick
Carey, N.Y.	Hébert	Riegle
Casey, Tex.	Holifield	Rooney, N.Y.
Chisholm	Holt	Sarasin
Clay	Huber	Shriver
Conte	Kemp	Smith, Iowa
Daniels,	Landgrebe	Stanton,
Dominick V.	Landrum	James V.
Davis, Ga.	Lehman	Steele
Dent	McSpadden	Steiger, Wis.
Esch	Mathis, Ga.	Stuckey
Findley	Mazzoli	Teague
Flood	Meeds	Thompson, N.J.
Ford	Michel	Van Deerlin

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Podell.
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Rarick.
Mr. James V. Stanton with Mr. Aspin.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mrs.

Holt.
Mr. Teague with Mr. Riegle.
Mr. Dominick V. Daniels with Mr. Smith of Iowa.

Mr. Brademas with Mr. Casey of Texas.
Mrs. Grasso with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Dent with Mr. Andrews of North

Carolina.
Mr. Flood with Mrs. Green of Oregon.
Mr. Landrum with Mrs. Hansen of Wash-

ington.
Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Kemp.
Mr. Van Deerlin with Mr. Quie.
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Sarasin.
Mr. Gunter with Mr. Conte.
Mr. Montgomery with Mr. Esch.
Mr. Phillip Burton with Mr. Huber.
Mr. Carey of New York with Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Holifield.
Mr. Ford with Mr. Shriver.
Mr. Lehman with Mr. Peyser.
Mr. Mathis of Georgia with Mr. Davis of Georgia.
Mr. Meeds with Mr. Forsythe.
Mrs. Mink with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Clay with Mr. Perkins.
Mr. Badillo with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Annunzio with Mr. Landgrebe.
Mr. Mazzoli with Mr. Steele.
Mr. McSpadden with Mr. Findley.
Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Hastings.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 1311, the Committee on Foreign Affairs is discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 3473) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency, and for other purposes.

August 21, 1974

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. HAYS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HAYS moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill S. 3473 and insert in lieu thereof as one amendment in the nature of a substitute the texts of the bills H.R. 16168 and H.R. 15046, as passed, as follows:

That this Act may be cited as the "Department of State and United States Information Agency Appropriations Authorization Act of 1974".

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 2. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1975, to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States, including trade negotiations, and other purposes authorized by law, the following amounts:

(1) for the "Administration of Foreign Affairs", \$360,785,000, of which \$250,000 are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of providing protection for the representatives of the United States to the United Nations appointed by the President under section 2 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, including Delegates and Alternate Delegates to any session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

(2) for "International Organizations and Conferences", \$229,604,000;

(3) for "International Commissions" \$17,832,000;

(4) for "Educational Exchange", \$78,000,000; and

(5) for "Migration and Refugee Assistance", \$9,470,000.

(b) In addition to amounts authorized by subsection (a) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$11,500,000 for increases in salary, pay, retirement, or other employee benefits authorized by law.

(c) In addition to amounts otherwise authorized, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$40,000,000 to carry out the provisions of section 101(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972, relating to Russian refugee assistance.

(d) Appropriations made under subsections (a) and (b) of this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

DEATH GRATUITY FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

SEC. 3. The Act entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State", approved August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 890), is amended by inserting immediately before section 15 (22 U.S.C. 2680) the following new section:

"Sec. 14. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe the Secretary is authorized to provide for payment of a gratuity to the surviving dependents of any Foreign Service employee who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty outside the United States in an amount equal to one year's salary at the time of death. Appropriations for this purpose are authorized to be made to the account for salaries and expenses of the employing agency. Any death gratuity payment made under this section shall be held to have been a gift and shall be in addition to any other benefit payable from any source.

"(b) A death gratuity payment shall be made under this section only if the survivor

entitled to payment under subsection (c) is entitled to elect monthly compensation under section 8133 of title 5, United States Code, because the death resulted from an injury (excluding a disease proximately caused by the employment) sustained in the performance of duty, without regard to whether such survivor elects to waive compensation under such section 8133.

"(c) A death gratuity payment under this section shall be made as follows:

"(1) First, to the widow or widower.

"(2) Second, to the child, or children in equal shares, if there is no widow or widower.

"(3) Third, to the dependent parent, or dependent parents in equal shares, if there is no widow, widower, or child.

If there is no survivor entitled to payment under this subsection, no payment shall be made.

"(d) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'Foreign Service employee' means a chief of mission, Foreign Service officer, Foreign Service information officer, Foreign Service Reserve officer of limited or unlimited tenure, or a Foreign Service staff officer or employee;

"(2) each of the terms 'widow', 'widower', 'child', and 'parent' shall have the same meaning given each such term by section 8101 of title 5, United States Code.

"(3) the term 'United States' means the several States and the District of Columbia.

"(e) The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to deaths occurring on and after January 1, 1973."

LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated funds for payment prior to January 1, 1975, of United States expenses of membership in the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the World Health Organization notwithstanding that such payments are in excess of 25 per centum of the total annual assessment of such organizations.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 5. No part of any funds appropriated under this Act shall be used to make any payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund to meet any unfunded liability of such fund created by the inclusion of officers and employees of the Agency for International Development in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SEC. 6. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Information Agency for fiscal year 1975, to carry out international informational activities and programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and other purposes authorized by law, the following amounts:

(1) \$228,368,000 for "Salaries and Expenses" and "Salaries and Expenses (special foreign currency program)," except that so much of such amount as may be appropriated for "Salaries and Expenses (special foreign currency program)" may be appropriated without fiscal year limitation;

(2) \$6,770,000 for "Special international exhibitions"; and

(3) \$4,400,000 for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities".

Amounts appropriated under paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.

(b) In addition to amounts authorized by subsection (a) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitation for the United States Information Agency for the fiscal year 1975

not to exceed \$4,200,000 for increases in salary, pay, retirement, or other employee benefits authorized by law

ANNUAL UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. 7. Section 1008 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1439) is amended to read as follows:

"REPORTS TO CONGRESS"

"SEC. 1008. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress annual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act, inclusive of appraisals and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted."

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION BY CONGRESS

SEC. 8. Section 701 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1476) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to, or affect in any manner, permanent appropriations, trust funds, and other similar accounts administered by the United States Information Agency as authorized by law."

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The House bills (H.R. 16168) and (H.R. 15046) were laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the subject of the State Department authorization bill just passed.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 15977, AMENDING THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT OF 1945

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1305 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 1305

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15977) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amend-

9 October 1974

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GLC:

You may want to bring this up at the morning meeting.

The Record (attached) contains a conference report on S. 3473, State Department Authorization bill. Representative Hays introduced the conference report in the House, but neither House as yet voted on it. The conferees modified the role of the ambassador provision to satisfy our wishes.

DFM

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF
CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and Senate at the conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3007) to authorize appropriations for the Indian Claims Commission for fiscal year 1975, submit the following joint statement to the House and Senate in explanation of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

Pursuant to a 1972 amendment of the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946, requiring annual enactment of legislation authorizing appropriations for the expenses of the Commission, legislation was introduced as S. 3007 and H.R. 12356.

In passing S. 3007, the Senate added a new section 2 which amended the Indian Claims Commission Act by providing that expenditures by the United States of funds for food, rations, or provisions could not be offset by the United States against any award of the Commission to an Indian tribe or other claimant. While couched in general terms, the amendment would have had or will have only a minimal effect on all claims decided or before the Commission except the claim of the Teton Sioux Nation in Indian Claims Commission Docket No. 74-B.

The House passed S. 3007 with an amendment substituting the language of the House bill, the effect of which was to strike section 2 amending the Indian Claims Commission Act. The Senate disagreed to the House amendment and requested a conference.

The Committee of Conference met on July 25, 1974. The only point in disagreement was the House amendment striking section 2 of the Senate bill.

While the House conferees recognized the possible merit of the proposed Senate modification of the Indian Claims Commission Act, they refused to accept the Senate language on the basis that (1) there had been no hearings or record established in the House on the proposal; (2) the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs had not had an opportunity to consider the vote upon such a proposal; and (3) it would be inappropriate for the House conferees to recommend to the House the acceptance of such a proposal without such a record inasmuch as the cost of such amendment to the Indian Claims Commission Act could approach \$100 million.

The Conferees agreed to recess the conference pending introduction of separate House legislation containing the language of section 2 of S. 3007. It was understood that this legislation would be the subject of hearings by the House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs and would then be considered by both the Subcommittee and the Full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It was further understood that the House conferees on S. 3007 would be guided by the action and vote of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on the separate House legislation.

Pursuant to such understanding, the proposal was introduced in the House as H.R. 16170. Hearings were held on H.R. 16170 by the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at which time both Administration and public testimony was taken. After markup, the bill was reported by the Subcommittee to the Full Committee favorably without amendment.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, after thorough debate and discussion on September 25 and October 3, 1974, voted to report the bill favorably without amendment by a rollcall vote of 31 ayes and 3 nays. Pursuant to the understanding of the conferees on S. 3007 and by unanimous consent, the Committee agreed to table the bill, H.R. 16170 without further action.

Thereupon, the House conferees returned to the conference with the Senate on October 7, 1974, and moved to recede from their amendment to S. 3007 and concur in the language of the Senate, the result of which is the accompanying report.

LYOYD MEED,
ROY A. TAYLOR,
ROBERT G. STEPHENS, Jr.,
RALPH REGULA,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
LEE METCALF,
JAMES ABOUREZK,
DEWEY BARTLETT,
JAMES A. MCCLURE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 3473,
APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Mr. HAYS submitted the following conference report and statement on the Senate bill (S. 3473) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and U.S. Information Agency, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 93-1447)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3473) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the United States Information Agency, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

That this Act may be cited as the "State Department—USIA Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1975".

AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 2. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal year 1975, to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States, including trade negotiations, and other purposes authorized by law, the following amounts:

- (1) for the "Administration of Foreign Affairs", \$370,045,000;
- (2) for "International Organizations and Conferences", \$229,604,000;
- (3) for "International Commissions", \$17,832,000;
- (4) for "Educational Exchange", \$75,000,000; and
- (5) for "Migration and Refugee Assistance", \$9,420,000.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Information Agency for fiscal year 1975, to carry out international informational activities and programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1941, and Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and other purposes authorized by law, the following amounts:

- (1) for "Salaries and Expenses" and "Salaries and Expenses (special foreign currency program)", \$228,388,000, except that so much of such amount as may be appropriated for "Salaries and Expenses (special foreign currency program)" may be appropriated without fiscal year limitation;
- (2) for "Special International Exhibitions", \$6,770,000; and

(3) for "Acquisition and Construction of Radio Facilities", \$4,400,000.

(c) In addition to amounts otherwise authorized, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$40,000,000 to carry out the provisions of section 101(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972, relating to Soviet refugee assistance.

(d) In addition to amounts authorized in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1975 for the Department of State and for the United States Information Agency such additional amounts as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law which arise subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) Amounts appropriated under subsection (a) and clauses (2) and (3) of subsection (b) of this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

REPEAL OF THE FORMOSA RESOLUTION

SEC. 3. The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related possessions and territories of that area", approved January 29, 1955 (69 Stat. 7; Public Law 84-4), and known as the Formosa Resolution, is repealed.

PUBLICATION OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF
CERTAIN NOMINEES

SEC. 4. (a) Section 6 of the Department of State Appropriations Authorization Act of 1973 is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall have printed in the Congressional Record each such report."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall only apply with respect to reports filed on and after the date of enactment of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 5. No part of any funds appropriated under this Act shall be used to make any payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund to meet any unfunded liability of such fund created by the inclusion of officers and employees of the Agency for International Development in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System.

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION BY CONGRESS

SEC. 6. Section 701 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to, or affect in any manner, permanent appropriations, trust funds, and other similar accounts administered by the United States Information Agency as authorized by law."

ANNUAL UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. 7. Section 1008 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1008. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress annual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act, including appraisals and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted."

LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS

SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated funds for payment prior to January 1, 1975, of United States expenses of membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the World Health Organization notwithstanding that such payments are in excess

October 8, 1974

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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of 25 percent of the total annual assessment of such organizations.

ASSIGNMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS TO PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 9. (a) Part H of title V of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 is amended by adding after section 575 thereof the following new section:

"ASSIGNMENTS TO PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

"SEC. 576. (a) Not less than fifty Foreign Service officers shall, between their eighth and fifteenth years of service as such officers, be assigned in the continental United States during each fiscal year for significant duty with State or local governments, public schools, community colleges, or other public organizations designated by the Secretary. Such assignment shall be for twelve consecutive months. Each such Foreign Service officer shall be entitled to state a preference with respect to the type of public organization to which he would like to be assigned but may not state a preference with respect to the geographical location to which he would like to be assigned.

"(b) A Foreign Service officer on assignment under this section shall be deemed to be on detail to a regular work assignment in the Service, and the officer remains an employee of the Department while so assigned. However, any period of time an officer is assigned under this section shall not be included as part of any period that the officer has remained in a class for purposes of determining whether he is to be selected out under section 633 of this Act, or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. The salary of the officer shall be paid from appropriations made available for the payment of salaries of officers and employees of the Service.

"(c) Any period of time that a Foreign Service officer serves on an assignment under this section shall also be considered as a period of time that the officer was assigned for duty in the continental United States for purposes of section 572 of this Act.

"(d) For the purpose of this section—

"(1) 'State' means—

"(A) a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and a territory or possession of the United States; and

"(B) an instrumentality or authority of a State or States as defined in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (1) and a Federal-State authority or instrumentality; and

"(2) 'local government' means—

"(A) any political subdivision, instrumentality, or authority of a State or States as defined in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1); and

"(B) any general or special purpose agency of such a political subdivision, instrumentality, or authority."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall apply only to a Foreign Service officer who completes his eighth year of service as such an officer on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

DEATH GRATUITIES FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

SEC. 10. The Act entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State", approved August 1, 1956 is amended by inserting immediately before section 15 the following new section:

SEC. 14. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, the Secretary is authorized to provide for payment of a gratuity to the surviving dependents of any Foreign Service employee who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty outside the United States in an amount equal to one year's salary at the time of death. Appropriations for this purpose are authorized to be made to the account for salaries and expenses of the employing agency. Any death

gratuity payment made under this section shall be held to have been a gift and shall be in addition to any other benefit payable from any source.

"(b) A death gratuity payment shall be made under this section only if the survivor entitled to payment under subsection (c) is entitled to elect monthly compensation under section 8133 of title 5, United States Code, because the death resulted from an injury (excluding a disease proximately caused by the employment) sustained in the performance of duty, without regard to whether such survivor elects to waive compensation under such section 8133.

"(c) A death gratuity payment under this section shall be made as follows:

"(1) First, to the widow or widower.

"(2) Second, to the child, or children in equal shares, if there is no widow or widower.

"(3) Third, to the dependent parent, or dependent parents in equal shares, if there is no widow, widower, or child.

If there is no survivor entitled to payment under this subsection, no payment shall be made.

"(d) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'Foreign Service employee' means a chief of mission, Foreign Service officer, Foreign Service information officer, Foreign Service Reserve officer of limited or unlimited tenure, or a Foreign Service staff officer or employee;

"(2) each of the terms 'widow', and 'widower', 'child', and 'parent' shall have the same meaning given each such term by section 8101 of title 5, United States Code; and

"(3) the term 'United States' means the several States and the District of Columbia.

"(e) The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to deaths occurring on and after January 1, 1973."

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED

SEC. 11. Subsection (a) of section 15 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State", approved August 1, 1956, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law enacted before the date of enactment of the State Department-USIA Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1975, no money appropriated to the Department of State under any law shall be available for obligation or expenditure with respect to any fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 1972—

"(A) unless the appropriation thereof has been authorized by law enacted on or after February 7, 1972; or

"(B) in excess of an amount prescribed by law enacted on or after such date.

"(2) To the extent that legislation enacted after the making of an appropriation to the Department of State authorizes the obligation or expenditure thereof, the limitation contained in paragraph (1) shall have no effect.

"(3) The provisions of this section—

"(A) shall not be superseded except by a provision of law enacted after February 7, 1972, which specifically repeals, modifies, or supersedes the provisions of this section; and

"(B) shall not apply to, or affect in any manner, permanent appropriations, trust funds, and other similar accounts administered by the Department as authorized by law."

AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF AMBASSADORS

SEC. 12. The Act entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State", approved August 1, 1956, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 16. Under the direction of the President—

"(1) the United States Ambassador to a foreign country shall have full responsibility for the direction, coordination, and supervision of all United States Government

officers and employees in that country, except for personnel under the command of a United States area military commander;

"(2) the Ambassador shall keep himself fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and operations of the United States Government within that country, and shall insure that all Government officers and employees in that country, except for personnel under the command of a United States area military commander, comply fully with his directives; and

"(3) any department or agency having officers or employees in a country shall keep the United States Ambassador to that country fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and operations of its officers and employees in that country, and shall insure that all of its officers and employees, except for personnel under the command of a United States area military commander, comply fully with all applicable directives of the Ambassador."

TRAVEL EXPENSES OF STUDENT-DEPENDENTS OF STATE DEPARTMENT AND USIA EMPLOYEES

SEC. 13. The first sentence of section 5924(4)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out "one trip each way for each dependent" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "one annual trip each way for each dependent of an employee of the Department of State or the United States Information Agency, or one trip each way for each dependent of any other employee."

INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS

SEC. 14. It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State should, and he is authorized to, establish within the Department of State a bureau which shall be responsible for continuously reviewing (1) the supply, demand, and price, throughout the world, of basic raw and processed materials (including agricultural commodities), and (2) the effect of United States Government programs and policies (including tax policy) in creating or alleviating, or assisting in creating or alleviating, shortages of such materials. In conducting such review, the bureau should obtain information with respect to—

(A) the supply, demand, and price of each such material in each major importing, exporting, and producing country and region of the world in order to understand long-term and short-term trends in the supply, demand, and price of such materials;

(B) projected imports and exports of such materials on a country-by-country basis;

(C) unusual patterns or changes in connection with the purchase or sale of such materials;

(D) a list of such materials in short supply and an estimate of the amount of shortage;

(E) international geological, geophysical, and political conditions which may affect the supply of such materials; and

(F) other matters that the Secretary considers appropriate in carrying out this section.

FUTURE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH VIETNAM; REDUCTION OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL ABROAD

SEC. 15. (a) It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State should prepare a detailed plan for future United States economic and military assistance to the Government of South Vietnam, including a specific timetable for the phased reduction of such assistance to the point when the United States will cease to be the principal source of funds and material for South Vietnam's self-defense and economic viability;

(2) the total number of personnel of the executive branch of the United States Government (other than personnel of the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Central Intelligence

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Agency, and the Department of Defense, and volunteers carrying out the Peace Corps Act) who were present in foreign countries on January 1, 1974, and who were citizens or nationals of the United States, should be substantially reduced; and

(3) the total number of personnel of the Department of Defense assigned or detailed to military attaché activities or to military assistance advisory groups or military aid missions, who were present in foreign countries on January 1, 1974, and who were citizens or nationals of the United States, should be substantially reduced.

(b) Not later less than six months after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the steps he has taken to carry out the provisions of this section.

And the House agree to the same.

WAYNE L. HAYS,
THOMAS E. MORGAN,
CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
PETER H. B. FREELINGHUYSEN,
VERNON W. THOMSON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

J. W. FULBRIGHT,
JOHN SPARKMAN,
MIKE MANSFIELD,
GEORGE AIKEN,
CLIFFORD P. CASE,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3473) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the United States Information Agency, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and Senate in explanation to the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text, and the Senate disagreed to the House amendment.

The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment.

The differences between the Senate bill, the House amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by reason of agreements reached by the conferees and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The following table shows, in thousands of dollars, the provisions of the Senate bill, the House amendment, and the conference substitute, with respect to the authorization of appropriations:

	Senate bill	House amendment	Conference substitute
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
1. Administration of foreign affairs.....	\$370,045	\$360,785	\$70,045
2. International organizations and conferences.....	229,604	229,604	229,604
3. International commissions.....	17,832	17,832	17,832
4. Educational exchange.....	65,014	75,000	75,000
5. Migration and refugee assistance.....	9,420	9,470	9,420
6. Salary benefits.....	(1)	11,500	(1)
7. Soviet refugee assistance.....	50,000	40,000	40,000
Total, Department of State.....	741,915	744,191	741,901

	Senate bill	House amendment	Conference substitute
USIA			
1. Salaries and expenses.....	\$226,839	\$228,368	\$228,368
2. Special international exhibitions.....	6,770	6,770	6,770
3. Radio facilities.....	4,400	4,400	4,400
4. Salary benefits.....	(1)	4,200	(1)
Total, USIA.....	238,009	243,738	239,538
Grand total.....	979,924	987,929	981,439

¹ Open-ended authorization.

SHORT TITLE Senate bill

The Senate bill provided that this legislation be cited as the "State Department/USIA Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1975."

House amendment

The House amendment provided that this legislation be cited as the "Department of State and United States Information Agency Appropriations Authorization Act of 1974."

Conference substitute

The conference substitute is the same as the Senate provision.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Senate bill

The Senate bill provided that among the line items for the Department of State and the line items for USIA transfers of funds among the line items for USIA transfers of funds would be authorized so long as no item was increased or decreased by more than 5 percent.

Conference substitute

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute omits the Senate provision.

REPEAL OF THE FORMOSA RESOLUTION

Senate bill

The Senate bill contained a provision repealing the "Joint resolution authorizing the President to employ Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related possessions and territories in that area", approved January 29, 1955. It is popularly referred to as the Formosa Resolution.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute is the same as the Senate bill.

PUBLICATION OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF CERTAIN NOMINEES

Senate bill

The Senate bill contained a provision to require the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to have printed in the Congressional Record reports on political contributions of nominees for ambassadorial appointments.

House amendment

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute is the same as the Senate provision.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

Senate bill

No provision.

House amendment

The House amendment prohibits the use of State Department funds for payments to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund to meet the unfunded liability re-

sulting from the inclusion of officers and employees of A.I.D. in that retirement system. The conferees intend that such payments be funded from A.I.D. appropriations.

USIA UTILIZATION OF CERTAIN FUNDS

House amendment

The House amendment contained a provision authorizing USIA to use any funds which may accrue to it under certain limited circumstances without further authorization. An example would be reparations paid by a foreign government for damage to USIA property.

Senate bill

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute is the same as the House amendment.

ASSIGNMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS TO PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

Senate bill

The Senate bill required that every Foreign Service officer be assigned, sometime between his 8th and 15th year of service, to two years of non-State Department service in State or local government, public schools, or other public organizations—at State Department expense.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute requires such assignment for a minimum of 50 such Foreign Service officers per year and for a period of one year.

DEATH GRATUITIES

House amendment

The House amendment authorized the payment of one-year's salary to dependent survivors of Foreign Service employees killed in line of duty abroad. This gratuity is in addition to any other benefits.

Senate bill

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute is the same as the House amendment.

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED

Senate bill

The Senate bill requires that the annual authorization for State Department appropriations must be enacted before appropriations can be obligated.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute is the same as the Senate provision.

AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF AMBASSADORS

Senate bill

The Senate bill provided that the U.S. Ambassador to a foreign country is fully responsible for the activities of all U.S. Government employees assigned to duty in that country, except personnel under the command of a United States area military commander.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute is the same as the Senate provision, with a slight modification of wording.

TRAVEL EXPENSES OF STUDENT-DEPENDENTS

Senate bill

The Senate bill contained a provision authorizing government payment for one round-trip per year rather than one trip per four years, as presently authorized, for student-dependents of U.S. Government employees stationed abroad.

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House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute limited this authorization for annual trips to student dependents of personnel of the Department of State, A.I.D., and U.S.I.A.

INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS BUREAU

Senate bill

The Senate bill provided that there would be established in the State Department a new International Materials Bureau, to be responsible for reviewing continuously the situation surrounding international trade in various vital commodities and reporting periodically thereon to the Congress and the President.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute states it to be the sense of the Congress that such a bureau should be created, and authorizes its creation.

PLAN FOR FUTURE U.S. ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH VIETNAM

Senate bill

The Senate bill requires the submission to Congress of a detailed 5-year plan for future U.S. military and economic assistance to South Vietnam.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute declares it to be the sense of the Congress that such a plan should be prepared and requires a report to the Congress on such preparation within six months.

REDUCTION OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL ASSIGNED ABROAD

Senate bill

The Senate bill required reductions in certain U.S. personnel assigned abroad: (a) a reduction of 2 percent from the total of civilian-agency personnel assigned abroad (except for State Department, USIA, and CIA personnel and Peace Corps volunteers); and (b) a reduction of 10 percent in the total strength of military aid missions.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute declares it to be the sense of Congress that all such personnel should be substantially reduced and requires a report on such reductions within six months.

REORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LEGISLATION

Senate bill

The Senate bill contained a provision that, effective with fiscal year 1976 the executive branch consolidate the authorizations for the Department of State, USIA, the Peace Corps, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, Foreign Service buildings, and foreign economic and military assistance into 3 annual bills, namely, foreign affairs, foreign economic assistance, and foreign military assistance.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute omits the Senate provision.

MILITARY BASE AGREEMENTS

Senate bill

The Senate bill provided that Congress must approve any military base agreement with a foreign country—including any ex-

tension or significant modification of an existing agreement—before funds can be expended to carry out the agreement.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute omits the Senate provision, which was dropped without prejudice to future consideration by the House and Senate.

DIEGO GARCIA AGREEMENT

Senate bill

The Senate bill provided that Congress must approve any new agreement with the United Kingdom concerning the U.S. base on Diego Garcia before funds can be expended to carry out the agreement.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute omits the Senate provision.

REVIEW OF POLICY TOWARD CUBA

Senate bill

The Senate bill stated it to be the sense of Congress that the time has come for a review of U.S. policy toward Cuba and the development of a new policy.

House amendment

No provision.

Conference substitute

The conference substitute omits the Senate provision.

WAYNE L. HAYS,

THOMAS E. MORGAN,

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,

PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN,

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Managers on the Part of the House.

J. W. FULBRIGHT,

JOHN SPARKMAN,

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GEORGE AIKEN,

CLIFFORD P. CASE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

FINANCIAL GIFTS BY NELSON ROCKEFELLER

(Mr. MEZVINSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, in the last few days, reports in the press have advised the American people that Nelson Rockefeller has made substantial financial gifts to several of his present and former aides and other public officials.

In at least three cases, the reports have been accompanied by the Vice Presidential nominee's confirmation that such gifts were made and a disclosure of the details of these gifts.

I commend Mr. Rockefeller's openness in this regard. In light of the events that led to the vacancy which he has been

nominated to fill, I believe it is imperative that he be candid with the American people.

In this regard, I am concerned by the former Governor's gift to Dr. William J. Ronan, chairman of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. While Mr. Rockefeller's press secretary, Hugh Morrow, apparently volunteered the fact that a gift to Dr. Ronan had been made, details of the gift have been withheld. I fear that this inconsistency can only serve to generate suspicion about the gift to Dr. Ronan, especially considering the influence which some of my colleagues from New York advise me he wields as chairman of the Port Authority.

I am confident that Mr. Rockefeller will fully and candidly reply to questions about this gift as well as others during the Judiciary Committee's hearings on his nomination next month. However, I believe it would be in the best interests of the Nation, as well as Mr. Rockefeller himself, if the facts surrounding this gift are promptly disclosed.

The confirmation hearings are now more or less being held in abeyance as we await the staff report on the investigation of the nominee's taxes. The hearings will be further postponed by our recess for the upcoming election.

During this intervening time, I am concerned that suspicion and controversy could develop around the Ronan gift and fuel the distrust and cynicism which has become all too prevalent in recent months. For this reason, I have called on Mr. Rockefeller to voluntarily disclose the details of the Ronan gift as well as others made by him. Such a course of action would be far superior than allowing the facts to be disclosed in a piecemeal fashion through the press. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for my colleagues' information a copy of a telegram I sent yesterday to Mr. Rockefeller:

TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT BY EDWARD MEZVINSKY TO NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

DEAR MR. ROCKEFELLER: Considering the era of justifiable public cynicism during which your nomination for Vice President is being considered, I hope that you will take the initiative and publicly disclose the details of financial gifts made by you.

As reports of the Kissinger and Morhouse gifts have appeared in the press, I have been pleased by the accompanying openness with which you have confirmed that such gifts were made and disclosed the circumstances surrounding and details of those gifts.

However, I am concerned by the inconsistency shown by the statement of your press secretary concerning the gift to Dr. William J. Ronan. Reports indicate that Mr. Morrow acknowledged a gift to Dr. Ronan had been made but declined to discuss the details of it.

Considering the influence Dr. Ronan wields as chairman of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, this contrasting lack of candor can only serve to generate suspicion about the gift. With the public starving for openness in government, attention is automatically focused on matters such as the Ronan gift, where generalities are provided but details withheld.

I urge you to voluntarily lay out the facts surrounding this gift as well as others made by you. If the facts are disclosed in a piecemeal fashion, through reports in the press that appear to be only begrudgingly verified

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by you, I fear that your best interests, as well as those of the nation would suffer.

Sincerely,

EDWARD MEZVINSKY.

HOMEBUILDING INDUSTRY NEEDS HELP

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

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, as the only former homebuilder in the 93d Congress, I am particularly concerned about the critical situation facing the homebuilding industry. We must take steps to alleviate the problems being encountered by this industry.

The situation is grim. The housing industry is in its most severe downturn on record. Record high interest rates and the unavailability of mortgage money are the main reasons for the decline. Business failures in the construction industry are growing. Construction unemployment is rising; and wages and materials costs continue to increase.

The problem raises many questions. "How do we balance the budget and at the same time increase Federal expenditures?" "How much homebuilding is needed to avert disaster in the industry, to meet housing needs?" "How much homebuilding can we sustain without increasing the pressure on costs and interest rates?" "How much subsidized housing is necessary; how much can we afford in 1 year?" "Where do the funds come from, if we are not going to foster further inflation by increasing Treasury borrowings and interest rates?"

At this time, I would like to share with you the goals of the National Association of Home Builders that were brought to my attention and which I believe warrant consideration. These actions are designed to "provide for the urgent housing needs of American families and halt the mounting unemployment of workers in the industry." First, additional special assistance funds must be provided through authorization of GNMA—Government National Mortgage Association—to purchase conventional mortgages, and through congressional approval of the Brooke-Cranston housing bill, S. 3979. Second, increase the availability of construction financing by the Federal Reserve Board using its discount window to increase the flow of construction lending, and authorization for FNMA—Federal National Mortgage Association—to make construction loans for single-family units as it now does in its multi-family operations. Third, tax exemption for the first \$1,000 of interest earned on savings in thrift institutions.

The housing industry is the most vulnerable to inflation and has been the hardest hit of all the Nation's industries as a result of economic policies which have relied almost totally on "tight money."

At the pre-suit meeting on housing and construction chaired by Secretary of Housing and Urban Development James T. Lynn, most of the recommendations made were designed to increase the amount of money available for mortgage loans.

As all of you know only too well, the biggest problem in the housing industry is the high cost of money, and that cost will not go down until inflation recedes. As Alan Greenspan, the new Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, noted at the housing and construction conference:

Whatever is done to assist the home building industry, nothing will be of lasting significance until inflation is stopped.

In the meantime, we must attempt to find a delicate balance between a lack of money, on the one hand, and inflation, on the other.

ON PRESIDENT FORD'S SURTAX PROPOSAL

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon the President is speaking before the Congress on the economy. Preliminary reports indicate that he will recommend a 5 percent income surtax.

At this time I am opposed to the surtax. Nevertheless, I am concerned that I may be in the minority and the surtax will be approved. If the surtax is invoked, it is important that it be applied equitably. Therefore, I would like at this time to take issue with the reported proposal that it be imposed on single persons with incomes over \$7,500 and married persons of income over \$15,000.

Since coming to Congress in 1969, I have worked to gain tax equity for the single taxpayer—and since 1971, the working married couple as well when this group began to suffer tax inequities, too. For years, single taxpayers have been paying taxes at rates higher than an individual filing a joint return.

With the application of the surtax, this differential will be compounded since the extra tax will be computed on the basis of an individual's tax. Thus, after a single taxpayer completes his and her tax computations based on the more extensive single taxpayer schedule, the higher tax will then be multiplied by 5 percent—compounding the original differential.

I believe that every wage earner should be taxed at the same progressive rate, regardless of his or her marital status. Similarly, I believe that if a surtax is enacted, the minimum income necessary to invoke the surtax should be the same for every wage earner, regardless of his or her marital status.

Furthermore, I would urge that the minimum income used to invoke the tax be the taxpayer's taxable income and not simply a gross income that fails to take into account such factors as multiple dependents and medical expenses. Surely, a couple with an income of \$15,000 with no dependents is in a far better position to pay a surtax than one with four dependents.

The use of the taxable income figure will not provide any significant advantages for high income people who do not pay taxes since a tax is needed on which the 5 percent surtax is computed. What is more accurately established by the use

of the taxable income figure is the individual's ability to pay the surtax which is the point of setting a minimum income level needed to invoke the surtax. Finally, the tax should not be applied to taxes paid on the initial \$15,000 income, or whatever minimum income level is established.

The surtax is supposed to raise an estimated \$5 billion annually. The brunt of this tax will fall on the middle-income taxpayer. I cannot justify voting for a tax two-thirds of which will be borne by middle-income taxpayers while we allow costly loopholes to remain in our tax code. An increase in the minimum income tax alone which affects the very wealthy of this country, many of whom still pay no taxes or far less tax than they are capable of paying, would provide \$2 billion under H.R. 967. This bill, introduced by our distinguished colleague (Mr. REUSS) and of which I am a cosponsor, would close eight tax preferences and provide approximately \$9 billion in new revenues.

Our economy is in bad shape, and I am willing to vote for belt-tightening measures—and I believe that my constituents are willing to make necessary sacrifices to restore the economy to good health. But, they are not willing to make these sacrifices if they are inequitably applied, or if existing inequities have not been corrected, particularly when their correction will bring in the needed revenues. So long as we have a tax code which permitted Nelson Rockefeller to pay no taxes in 1970, it is hard to justify an additional tax on the man earning \$15,000 a year.

MISGUIDED CANCER RESEARCH

(Mr. WAMPLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WAMPLER. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from New York, Mr. Koch, has used the First Lady's illness for demand that the Federal tax on cigarettes be raised to fund a "Manhattan Project" to find the cause and cure of cancer.

In doing so, he has revealed himself to be appallingly misinformed about tobacco taxes and sadly misguided about cancer research.

The Federal Government already taxes cigarettes at the rate of 8 cents a pack—not 3 cents a pack as he said. As a result, the U.S. Treasury collected \$2.2 billion and States collected \$3.2 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

Each cigarette smoker paid an extra \$43 in Federal taxes and \$62 in States taxes—a tax burden of \$105 more than Mr. Koch and others like him who do not smoke. Thus smokers are already contributing more money to cancer research than nonsmokers. I would like to remind my colleague from New York that his proposal to increase the tobacco tax would be a regressive measure falling most heavily on those least able to afford it.

Despite Mr. Koch's indictment of cigarette smoking, the cause of cancer is unknown. Each day, we are seeing more and more evidence that environ-

Friday, October 11, 1974

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate cleared solar energy bill for the White House.

House cleared for the President debt obligations and D.C. postsecondary education measures.

House committee ordered reported Foreign Assistance Act.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S18931-S19027 (see next issue)

Introduced: 10 bills and 4 resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4131-4140; S.J. Res. 252 and 253; and S. Res. 430 and 431.

Pages S 18961, S 18963, S 18973-S 18974

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.R. 5463, providing a uniform code of evidence for use in the Federal courts, with amendments (S. Rept. 93-1277);

S. 3173, to delete from the Intercoastal Shipping Act section (6) which allows the handling of property by common carriers in intercoastal trade, free or at a reduced rate, for the Federal, State, or a local government, or for a charitable purpose, with an amendment (S. Rept. 93-1278); and

H.R. 15540, authorizing \$5.5 million for fiscal year 1975 for the implementation of the Maritime Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, with an amendment (S. Rept. 93-1279).

Page S 18963

Amendments Submitted for Printing:

Page S 18974

Messages From the House: Senate received three messages from the House today.

Pages S 18962-S 18963

Measures Passed:

Reclamation projects: Senate passed H.R. 15736, authorizing funds to enlarge and repair various reclamation projects and programs, after agreeing to committee amendments en bloc, and by 40 yeas to 11 nays, Montoya amendment to restore House-passed language embodying title providing for Elephant Butte Recreation Pool, New Mexico.

(See next issue.)

Court testimony: Senate took from desk and agreed to S. Res. 431, authorizing certain Senate employees to appear as a witness in a case before the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

(See next issue.)

National Visitor Center: Senate took from desk, passed without amendment and cleared for the White

House H.R. 17027, authorizing additional funds for the construction of facilities at the National Visitor Center.

(See next issue.)

Calendar Call: On call of the calendar Senate passed the following measures:

With amendment and sent to the House:

Arthritis: S. 2854, providing expanded authority for the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases to advance the attack on arthritis.

(See next issue.)

National science policy: S. 32, establishing the framework for the formation of a national science and technology policy.

(See next issue.)

Snow Mountain Wilderness: S. 1114, designating certain lands in the Mendocino National Forest, Calif., as the "Snow Mountain Wilderness" for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(See next issue.)

Disabled veterans: S. 2363, expanding eligibility for disabled veterans use of automotive adaptive equipment.

(See next issue.)

Resolution agreed to without amendment:

Private bill: S. Res. 429.

(See next issue.)

Sisseton-Wahpeton Indians: Senate agreed to the House amendment to S. 1412, declaring that certain federally owned lands shall be held in trust for the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe on the Lake Traverse Indian Reservation, N. Dak. and S. Dak., thus clearing the measure for the White House.

(See next issue.)

Wahpeton Sioux Tribe Land: Senate agreed to the House amendment to S. 1411, to authorize the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation to consolidate its landholdings in North Dakota and South Dakota, thus clearing the measure for the White House.

(See next issue.)

Solar Energy: Senate agreed to the conference report on S. 3234, authorizing funds for Federal programs for

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research and development of solar energy as a practical means for heating and cooling, thus clearing the measure for the White House.

(See next issue.)

Domestic Oil Price: S. Res. 430, expressing the sense of the Senate that the price of domestic oil shall not be decontrolled, was submitted, and when objection was heard to request for its immediate consideration, went over under the rule.

Pages 5 18961-5 18962

Appointments: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore of the Senate, appointed Stephen S. Boynton to the District of Columbia Law Revision Commission.

(See next issue.)

Senate Authorizations: During the forthcoming recess until October 15, the President pro tempore and acting President pro tempore are authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives during such period.

(See next issue.)

Also, on October 25 and November 12 during the forthcoming recess of the Congress all committees are authorized to file reports.

(See next issue.)

Confirmations: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

David K. E. Bruce, of Virginia, to be a permanent representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

James Leonard Pate, of Ohio, to be an assistant secretary of Commerce;

William Neill Hubbard, Jr., of Michigan, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation; and

Sundry nominations in the Coast Guard and in the Public Health Service.

(See next issue.)

Record Vote: One record vote was taken today. (Total—456.)

(See next issue.)

Program for Tuesday: Senate met at 8 a.m. and adjourned at 4:10 p.m. until noon on Tuesday, October 15, when there will be two special orders for speeches and a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 15 minutes.

Page 5 19027 (See next issue.)

Senate's legislative program is uncertain.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

FISHERIES JURISDICTION

Committee on Armed Services: Committee resumed hearings on S. 1988, to extend, on an interim basis jurisdiction of the United States over certain ocean and fish in order to protect the domestic fishing industry, receiving testimony from Lester B. Orcutt, Fisherman's Cooperative Association, Biddleford, Maine; William Utz, National Shrimp Congress, Washington, D.C.; August Felando, American Tunabone Association, San Diego; Walter Yonker, Association of Pacific Fisheries, Seattle; Christopher M. Weld, National Coalition of Marine Conservation, Inc.; Leonard Roche, Boatowners United, New Bedford, Mass.; William Mustard, National Federation of Fishermen, Washington, D.C.; Charles Carry, Tuna Research Foundation, Terminal Island, Calif.; and Samuel R. Levering, Save Our Seas, Washington, D.C.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 56 public bills, H.R. 17296-17351; 10 private bills, H.R. 17352-17361; and 10 resolutions, H.J. Res. 1162, H. Con. Res. 675, and H. Res. 1439-1446 were introduced.

Pages H 10422-H 10424

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

S. 782, to reform consent decree procedures, to increase penalties for violation of the Sherman Act, and to revise the Expediting Act as it pertains to Appellate Review, amended (H. Rept. 93-1463); and

H. Res. 1446, providing for the consideration of S. 3979, to increase on an emergency basis the availability of reasonable priced mortgage credit for housing (H. Rept. 93-1464).

Page H 10422

Foreign Aid to Turkey: By a recorded vote of 171 ayes to 187 noes, the House failed to pass S.J. Res. 247, authorizing the President to suspend in the case of Turkey, the application of the provisions of section 505(d)

of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section 3(c) of the Foreign Military Sales Act.

H. Res. 1438, the rule under which the bill was considered, was agreed to earlier by a voice vote.

Pages H 10382-H 10395

State Department-USIA Authorization: By a voice vote; the House agreed to the conference report on S. 3473, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency; clearing the measure for Senate action.

Pages H 10395-H 10397

Budget Outlay Target: By a recorded vote of 329 ayes to 20 noes, the House agreed to H. Con. Res. 667, to establish a target for budget outlays for fiscal year 1975 in the amount of \$300 billion.

Rejected a motion to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Appropriations.

By a yea-and-nay vote of 260 yeas to 84 nays, ordered the previous question on the resolution.

H. Res. 1437, the rule under which the resolution

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not be permitted to continue to ignore the letter of the law and the clear intent of the Congress. We must affirm our belief that the laws should not be waived and that Turkish violations of bilateral agreements must be handled in the prescribed manner. To do otherwise will, I fear, seriously damage the possibility of progress on negotiations to secure a peaceful and meaningful settlement in Cyprus.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rule, I move the previous question on the Senate joint resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate joint resolution.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the Senate joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 171, noes 187, not voting 76, as follows:

[Roll No. 608]

AYES—171

Abdnor	Guyer	Perkins
Anderson, Ill.	Hamilton	Pettis
Andrews, N. Dak.	Hanna	Pickle
Aroer	Hastings	Poage
Arends	Hays	Preyer
Ashley	Heinz	Price, Tex.
Beard	Henderson	Quile
Bell	Hinshaw	Quillen
Beyll	Hogan	Rallsback
Blester	Holifield	Rees
Bingham	Hosmer	Rhodes
Bowen	Hutchinson	Robinson, Va.
Bray	Ichord	Robison, N.Y.
Breaux	Jarman	Rousselot
Brinkley	Johnson, Calif.	Ruppre
Broomfield	Johnson, Pa.	Ruth
Brown, Mich.	Jones, N.C.	Ryan
Brown, Ohio	Jones, Okla.	Satterfield
Broyhill, N.C.	Jones, Tenn.	Scheele
Buchanan	Kemp	Schneebell
Burleson, Tex.	Ketchum	Schubert
Burlison, Mo.	Kuykendall	Schubert
Butler	Landrum	Shoup
Camp	Latta	Shriver
Carter	Leggett	Shuster
Cederberg	Litton	Sikes
Chamberlain	Lott	Skubitz
Chappell	McClary	Smith, N.Y.
Clausen, Don H.	McCloskey	Stanton
Cochran	McDade	J. William
Collier	McEwen	Steed
Coughlin	McGill	Steiger, Ariz.
Culver	Madigan	Steiger, Wis.
Daniel, Dan	Mixon	Stratton
Davis, Wis.	Mullary	Talcott
Dellenback	Mann	Taylor, Mo.
Dennis	Martin, Nebr.	Taylor, N.C.
Dennison	Martin, N.C.	Thomson, Wis.
Devine	Mathis, Ga.	Thone
Dickinson	Mazoli	Thornton
Dulski	Meicher	Treen
Erlenborn	Michel	Ullman
Eshleman	Mitchell, N.Y.	Vander Jagt
Evins, Tenn.	Mizell	Waggonner
Fisher	Montgomery	Walsh
Forsythe	Moorhead, Calif.	Wampler
Fountain	Morgan	Whalen
Frelinghuysen	Murtha	Whitten
Frenzel	Myers	Wiggins
Frey	Nelsen	Williams
Fruehlich	Nichols	Wilson, Bob
Gettys	O'Harra	Wilson, Charles H., Calif.
Gooding	Parris	Wilson, Charles, Tex.
Grimms	Passman	Winn
Gross		
Gubser		

Wyatt
Young, Fla.
Young, Ga.

Young, Ill.
Zablocki
Zion

Zwack

NOES—187

Abzug	Foley	Murphy, Ill.
Adams	Fraser	Murphy, N.Y.
Addabbo	Fulton	Natcher
Andrews, N.C.	Fuqua	Nedzi
Annunzio	Gaydos	Nix
Armstrong	Gialmo	O'Brien
Ashbrook	Gibbons	O'Neill
Aspin	Ginn	Owens
Badillo	Gonzalez	Patten
Bafalis	Green, Pa.	Pepper
Barrett	Grover	Pike
Bauman	Gude	Price, Ill.
Bennett	Gunter	Randall
Bergland	Haley	Rangel
Biaggi	Hanley	Regula
Boggs	Hansen, Wash.	Reuss
Boland	Harsha	Riegle
Brademas	Hawkins	Rinaldo
Breckinridge	Hechler, W. Va.	Rodino
Brooks	Heckler, Mass.	Roe
Brotzman	Hicks	Rogers
Broyhill, Va.	Hillis	Roncallo, N.Y.
Burke, Calif.	Holt	Rooney, Pa.
Burke, Mass.	Holtzman	Rose
Burton, John	Horton	Rosenberg
Burton, Phillip	Howard	Rostenkowski
Byron	Huber	Roush
Carney, Ohio	Hungate	Roy
Casey, Tex.	Jones, Ala.	Royal
Chisholm	Jordan	Sherman
Clancy	Karth	Sarasin
Clark	Kastenmeier	Sarbanes
Clay	Kazen	Schroeder
Cleveland	Kluczynski	Seiberling
Collins, Ill.	Koch	Shipley
Conlan	Kyros	Sisk
Conte	Lagomastino	Slack
Conyers	Landgrave	Smith, Iowa
Corman	Lehman	Spence
Cotter	Long, La.	Staggers
Crane	Long, Md.	Stanton
Cronin	Lujan	James V.
Daniels	Luken	Stark
Dominick	McCollister	Stokes
Danielson	McCormack	Studds
Davis, S.C.	McKinney	Sullivan
Delaney	McSpadden	Symington
Dellums	Macdonald	Teague
Dent	Madden	Thompson, N.J.
Deryniski	Matsunaga	Traxler
Dicks	Meeds	Udall
Dingell	Metcalfe	Van Derlin
Downing	Mezvisinsky	Vanik
Drinan	Milford	Vigorito
du Pont	Miller	Widnall
Eckhardt	Minish	Wolfe
Edwards, Calif.	Mink	Wright
Esch	Mitchell, Md.	Wyder
Evans, Colo.	Moakley	Wyman
Fascell	Mollohan	Yates
Fish	Moorhead, Pa.	Yatron
Flood	Mosher	Young, Tex.
Flynt		

NOT VOTING—76

Alexander	Flowers	Powell, Ohio
Anderson, Calif.	Ford	Pritchard
Baker	Gilman	Rarick
Blackburn	Goldwater	Reid
Blatnik	Grasso	Roberts
Bolling	Gray	Roncallo, Wyo.
Brasco	Green, Oreg.	Rooney, N.Y.
Brown, Calif.	Hammer	Sandman
Burgener	schmidt	Snyder
Burke, Fla.	Hanrahan	Steele
Carey, N.Y.	Hansen, Idaho	Stephens
Clawson, Del	Harrington	Stubblefield
Cohen	Hebert	Stuckey
Collins, Tex.	Helstoski	Symms
Conable	Hudnut	Tiernan
Daniel, Robert W., Jr.	Hunt	Towell, N.Y.
Davis, Ga.	Johnson, Colo.	Vander Veen
de la Garza	King	Veysey
Denholm	McKay	Waldie
Donohue	Maraziti	Ware
Dorn	Mathias, Calif.	White
Duncan	Mills	Whitehurst
Edwards, Ala.	Minshall, Ohio	Young, Alaska
Ellberg	Moss	Young, S.C.
Findley	Patman	
	Peyser	
	Podell	

So the Senate joint resolution was not passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. de la Garza for, with Mr. Ellberg against.

Mrs. Green of Oregon for, with Mr. Roncallo of Wyoming against.

Mr. Rarick for, with Mr. Carey of New York against.

Mr. White for, with Mr. Denholm against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Davis of Georgia.

Mr. Moss with Mrs. Grasso.

Mr. Helstoski with Mr. Mills.

Mr. Stephens with Mr. Stubblefield.

Mr. Reid with Mr. Tiernan.

Mr. McKay with Mr. Baker.

Mr. Waddle with Mr. Peyser.

Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Cohen.

Mr. Roberts with Mr. Conable.

Mr. Alexander with Mr. Robert W. Daniel.

Mr. Anderson of California with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.

Mr. Gray with Mr. Hunt.

Mr. Flowers with Mr. Del Clawson.

Mr. Donohue with Mr. Maraziti.

Mr. Dorn with Mr. Collins of Texas.

Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Burke of Florida.

Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Ford with Mr. Findley.

Mr. Hansen of Idaho with Mr. Gilman.

Mr. King with Mr. Goldwater.

Mr. Mathias of California with Mr. Hamerschmidt.

Mr. Minshall of Ohio with Mr. Hanrahan.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Hudnut.

Mr. Powell of Ohio with Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. Snyder with Mr. Sandman.

Mr. Steele with Mr. Steelman.

Mr. Symms with Mr. Towell of Nevada.

Mr. Vander Veen with Mr. Whitehurst.

Mr. Ware with Mr. Young of Alaska.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on Senate Joint Resolution 247.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Brooks). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, due to a matter in my district and city which required my personal attention I was unable to be present last evening when the H.R. 15883, District of Columbia Community Development and Finance Corporation Act of 1974, was considered. However, had I been present I would have voted in favor of the bill.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 3473, STATE DEPARTMENT, USIA AUTHORIZATIONS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the Senate bill (S. 3473) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 8, 1974.)

Mr. HAYS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement be dispensed with, and I will attempt to explain what is in the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on S. 3473 dealing with authorizations for the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency is a reconciliation of differences between a Senate bill that had 18 sections and a House amendment that had only eight sections.

The total authorizations in the Senate bill were \$979,924,000 while those in the House amendment were \$987,929,000. We agreed on \$981,439,000 which means that the House came down \$6,490,000 while the Senate went up \$1,515,000. We cut out the language in the Senate bill that would permit a 5-percent transfer between line items in the authorizations for each of the two agencies covered by the bill. If the going gets tough in any one of their programs, they can come back to Congress and explain why there should be an adjustment.

The agreement also contains \$40 million to assist Israel in the settlement of Soviet refugees. This modest sum is intended to take some of the strain off Israel's economy during this difficult period in its history.

Reaching an agreement on amounts proved to be the easiest part of the conference. The Senate bill included a number of substantive provisions unrelated to the matter of authorizations for the State Department and USIA. Some of them were clearly subject to a point of order. While they may have some merit, they were beyond the scope of the committee of conference.

Among those rejected by the conferees were provisions dealing with prior congressional approval of military base agreements, a specific requirement that Congress give its approval to any agreement relating to Diego Garcia, and a provision calling for an exhaustive review of our policy toward Cuba. Another Senate section that was omitted would have reorganized foreign affairs legislation into three major bills instead of the several bills now brought to Congress. One of our main objections to that proposal was that it intruded upon the jurisdiction of other House committees.

Other Senate provisions that we thought went too far were reduced from a legislative mandate to a sense of Congress expression. Among those was the one that would establish an International Materials Bureau in the Department of State. That broad issue is now a matter of intense study and a report is expected in a few months. It will be time enough then to consider how best to handle this matter.

The Senate bill called for a detailed 5-year plan for future U.S. military and

economic assistance to South Vietnam. I think all of us would be happy to have such a plan. But there are large political considerations as well as economic and military factors that must be ground into any such plan. So we changed it from a mandate to a sense of Congress expression and asked for a report on progress within 6 months.

The Senate bill also called for a reduction of 2 percent of the total civilian agency personnel assigned abroad except the principal foreign affairs agencies and a reduction of 10 percent in the total strength of military aid missions. Again I found myself in sympathy with that objective. It has always been my contention that we simply had too many people scattered around the world. But the acceptance of the Senate language would have brought us into a head-on collision with committees that have jurisdiction over the activities of other agencies. We therefore reduced the issue to one of an expression of Congress that such reductions be made and reported to Congress.

The conferees accepted the Senate language that repealed the Formosa resolution of 1955. That resolution authorizes the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States as he deems necessary to protect Formosa and the Pescadores islands. Without belittling the importance of the Republic of China, it was thought that that resolution no longer serves as a legal or constitutional authority for either contingency planning or the actual conduct of our foreign relations in that area.

We followed up last year's action on the disclosure of political contributions by nominees for ambassadorships by requiring that these contributions must now be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Senate bill required that all Foreign Service officers between their 8th and 15th year of service must have a 2-year tour of duty with state or local government, public schools, or other public organizations. This meant that about 250 officers would be assigned annually. The conferees were of the opinion that this constituted too large a number who would be detached from their regular duties at any one time. On the other hand, they were mindful of the fact that diplomats-in-residence program had been successful. They agreed, therefore, to require a minimum of 50 officers a year to serve a 1-year tour in such positions as the Senate bill identified.

The Senate bill delineated the authority and the responsibility of ambassadors basing its language upon letters that President Kennedy and President Nixon had sent to their ambassadors during their Presidency. We thought that the Senate language, however, intruded upon the constitutional role of the President. We insisted, and the Senate conferees agreed, that all powers exercised by an ambassador were to be under the direction of the President.

Under existing law a high school or college student whose parents are serving abroad is entitled to one round trip in each of 4 years to the place where his family is posted. The provision of

law is applicable not only to Foreign Service personnel but also to other civilian employees. This prolonged absence has often produced strains and emotional concerns both by the parents and the student. We did not feel we could intrude upon the jurisdiction of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The amendment made in the conference bill permits one round trip each year but is limited to Foreign Service personnel of the State Department, AID, and USIA.

I am pleased that the Senate conferees took the provision in the House bill that authorizes an ex-gratia payment of 1 year's salary to the immediate dependents of those Foreign Service personnel who die abroad in the line of duty. That provision is effective with January 1, 1973. Since that date there have been seven tragic deaths, the most recent being that of our Ambassador to Cyprus.

We also retained in the conference agreement the House provision that prohibits the Department of State from making an annual payment of \$15.6 million to the Foreign Service retirement fund to cover the additional unfunded liability arising from the transfer of AID personnel to that retirement system from the civil service retirement system. That is an item that should be included in the AID legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my House colleagues who served with me on the committee of conference: Mr. MORGAN, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. I think we held the line—and where had to bend it, we moved it in the right direction.

I urge the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that the bill is less than the figure as it left the House.

Mr. HAYS. \$6,490,000 less.

Mr. GROSS. I would ask the gentleman if all amendments are germane to the subject matter?

Mr. HAYS. Well, all but one, I think, and that is the one repealing the Formosa resolution; but the State Department and the executive said they had no feelings on it and it did not seem to be worth arguing about. By accepting it we got rid of an awful lot of nongermane amendments that the other body put in.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the conference report on S. 3473, to provide authorizations for the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency.

The subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Ohio, has already provided an informative report on the action of the conferees. But I would like to emphasize the success of the House conferees in sustaining the House position and in rejecting or modifying certain provisions of the Senate bill.

For example, the conferees agreed to drop the Case amendment which prohibited the obligation or expenditure of funds "under any provision of law" to

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carry out an executive agreement not submitted to the Congress or to the Senate. This was similar to a provision in last year's conference report, which on a point of order was held by the Speaker to be nongermane.

The conferees also dropped a Senate provision that Congress must approve any new agreement with the United Kingdom concerning the U.S. base on Diego Garcia before funds can be expended to carry out the agreement.

In addition, the Senate conferees agreed to drop language from the Senate bill reorganizing foreign affairs legislation into three categories. This proposal would have created jurisdictional problems in the House.

The dollar amounts agreed to reflect our best judgment of the needs of the State Department and USIA, including the impact of inflation upon agency costs.

This is a good conference agreement, and I urge its approval.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Sikes) such time as he may consume.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the courtesy of the distinguished chairman in yielding to me. I have noted with considerable apprehension that the conference report now before us contains a repeal of the Formosa resolution. This resolution, approved in 1955, authorized the President to employ Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and related possessions and territories in that area. I am convinced that this is non-germane language, but it was added in the Senate and accepted by the House conferees.

The point of my inquiry is to determine the actual effect of the repeal of the resolution. It is my understanding, and I believe it also is the understanding of the administration and the State Department, that the proposed repeal of the Formosa resolution does not—I repeat, not—set aside or weaken any covenant or commitment of the United States to Formosa and to the interests of the United States in that area. I request the distinguished chairman to comment on this situation.

Mr. HAYS. I will say to the gentleman that the repeal of the Formosa resolution does not prohibit the administration from taking any action it may care to in regard to the defense of Formosa. It is perfectly free. We do not say, "You cannot defend Formosa." All we do is repeal this resolution which authorizes the use of Armed Forces to defend Formosa or Taiwan.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I feel that it would be very unfortunate if there were not a clear understanding that the Congress does respect our commitments to our friends in the Far Pacific and that Taiwan, which is a true friend and staunch ally, will continue to enjoy substantially the same status in the future that it has been accorded in past years.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. I had the same apprehension as did the gentleman from Florida and I am assured by the remarks just made by the chairman. I feel the country will keep all its past covenants and do what is best and timely when the need is there.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman. This does not repeal any covenants existing between us and Taiwan.

As I said to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Sikes), the administration would have full power with the President as Commander in Chief to take any action he saw fit to take.

Mr. DENT. That is about the best we can get.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR THE COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADEMANS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

TO ESTABLISH A TARGET FOR BUDGET OUTLAYS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1437 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 1437

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order in the House to consider the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 667) to establish a target for budget outlays for fiscal year 1975 in the amount of \$300,000,000,000.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California (Mr. Sisk) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. MARTIN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1437 provides that it shall be in order for the House to consider the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 667, to establish a target for budget outlays for fiscal year 1975 in the amount of \$300 billion.

Mr. Speaker, in his address before a joint session of Congress on Wednesday, October 8, 1974, the President proposed that the Congress set this target spending limit of \$300 billion for the fiscal year 1975 budget.

This concurrent resolution is a sense of the Congress resolution. It does not place an enacted spending ceiling on the budget.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 1437 in order that we may discuss and debate House Concurrent Resolution 667.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, are there no copies of this rule?

Mr. SISK. I would assume that there might very well be. The resolution is in print and is available, so far as I know. Has the gentleman a copy of the resolution?

Mr. GROSS. It has just been handed to me. It is unobtainable at the desk.

What are the provisions of this rule? How much debate is permitted under the rule, and how is the debate time handled? Is there an opportunity for amendment?

Mr. SISK. The debate, if we adopt this rule, will be handled by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) on behalf of the Appropriations Committee. It is a House concurrent resolution, and there will be 1 hour on the resolution.

It is my understanding in the normal procedure, as I am sure my colleague from Iowa knows, that it will be up to the chairman as to whether or not he might yield for any kind or type of amendment. He will control the time and he will control the resolution. To that extent it is closed. It is a matter of actually being voted up or down, unless the chairman of the Appropriations Committee wishes to yield for purposes of amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Then, for all practical purposes, the House cannot fully work its will on the resolution, as it was unable to do by the preceding legislation.

Mr. SISK. I say to my friend from Iowa that I recognize the concern he has. I, too, have some concerns about this ceiling and about what actually or exactly its meaning is. I am not sure whether it is anything really more than a so-called sense of Congress resolution. That would be my interpretation of it as it was explained before the Committee on Rules.

It basically sets a target, as I understand, in which the President will make suggestions as to changes in existing expenditures in order to comply with the \$300 billion ceiling, and then submit them back to the Congress for it to work its will, and make such recommendations as he sees fit in order to fit the expenditure budget into the \$300 billion.

This, of course, will be explained more fully by the Committee on Appropriations; and, as the gentleman from Iowa says, we will be faced with the matter of voting this resolution up or down.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SISK. Yes, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. It seems to me, in view of the fact that the House has already established a super-duper, hooper-doooper budget control committee of some 23 members, almost a young army, it is claimed those members will resolve all things with respect to the budget. It seems to me this resolution is in the na-

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ture of window dressing, in other words, something to be passed so the Members can go back to their districts and brag about how they butchered a fat hog in the name of economy.

Mr. SISK. If I can explain to the gentleman from Iowa, of course, we are dealing here with the budget for fiscal year 1975, which we are already into to the tune of at least one-quarter having passed. Our new Budget Control Committee, which I supported, and have high hopes for, however successful that committee is going to be depends on how much courage we as Members of this House have in backing them up in the steps they take. They will be dealing for the first time with the fiscal year 1976 budget. Nothing that that committee now can do or will be doing or are already actively engaged in can have any bearing in connection with fiscal 1975. I hope my colleague from Iowa realizes we are dealing here with an attempt in the immediate future to reduce expenditures and try to stop as much inflation, of course, as we can. That, basically, is the desire of the President. Hopefully, this will have some impact. That Budget Committee is very hopeful of its achievements in the future. It will be dealing with a new budget submitted in January for fiscal 1976 for the first time.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not the fact that practically all of the appropriation bills have been approved for fiscal 1975? In the main, the appropriation bills for this fiscal year have been passed so the effect of this resolution on this year's appropriations will be little. It takes resolution on the part of the Members of the House, and that is all it takes if Federal spending is to be cut. It does not take a legislative proposal of this kind. You can pass a hundred of these resolutions and they will be meaningless unless the Members of the House resolve to stop deficit spending.

Mr. SISK. The gentleman is exactly right. I do not disagree with all that my friend from Iowa says. Frankly, at this moment, of course, let me say to my friend from Iowa, we seek to adopt a resolution which will permit the Appropriations Committee to discuss in detail their ideas and their concern in connection with this matter. I would hope that they would be given that opportunity.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. WYLIE. I thank the gentleman for yielding. In his address to the U.S. Congress, the President urged the Congress to vote a set spending target of \$300 billion for Federal fiscal year 1975.

House Concurrent Resolution 667 is a so-called sense of Congress resolution, which really has no force and effect of law.

I thought the President was encouraging us to pass a bill which could be sent to his desk which he could sign and establish a spending limit by law. Really, when you get right down to it, this resolution which we are considering now does not mean anything and has no effect, does it?

Mr. SISK. Well, let me say that my terminology in connection with referring to the sense of Congress was not entirely correct.

As the gentleman knows, this reads:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that a target for budget outlays during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, under the Budget of the United States Government is hereby established at \$300 billion.

As I said, maybe my reference to the so-called sense of Congress was not, perhaps, as it should have been. However, the reason that I used that terminology, even though ill-timed as it may be, is the fact that the President will, if we pass this, according to his own statement, submit back to us his recommendation as to those areas in which he will recommend cuts or in which he will want us to hold off for a period of time certain expenditures in order to reduce inflation.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. WYLIE. It says here on page 1 of the report, however, and this is where I got the idea that it was really a sense of Congress resolution, as follows:

House Con. Res. 659, sic. 667, does not in any way delegate or compromise the constitutional authority and power of the Congress over the purse. It is a sense of Congress Resolution. It in no way resembles any spending ceiling legislation proposed to be enacted into law which has been considered from time to time by Congress in the past.

The second sentence is italicized. So I say to the gentleman that I think really we are considering only a sense of Congress resolution.

I agree with the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS) that it is purely window dressing. If we really want to address ourselves to the problem of inflation, we should pass a bill, send it down to the President and put a legal ceiling on our spending. As a matter of fact, we ought to establish a ceiling to reduce the Federal deficit. I think management of our deficit is where the real pressure comes as far as inflation is concerned.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DENNIS).

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would like to state that I support the resolution because, while it may not accomplish very much, as my friend, the gentleman from Ohio, said, I think it is useful that Congress go on record as stating that it believes that it is necessary to the stability of the economy to pursue a policy of prudence and fiscal restraint. I think everybody will agree that that is a useful thing.

However, I would like to disassociate myself personally from the self-serving paragraph at the bottom of page 1 where we pat ourselves on the back by saying that the Congress, has demonstrated its concern about inflation in completed actions to date on all bills, et cetera, because my personal judgment is that that is the last thing in the world we have demonstrated, any concern for inflation in completed actions to date.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments of my friend, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DENNIS) about our having completed action. However, the Committee on Rules has, on its own, moved for this, and that is the way the resolution reads and that is the way, of course, that it is now.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT).

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

With respect to or particularly in response to the point made by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WYLIE) that this establishes only a target rather than an absolute ceiling, I think that if the gentleman will refer to the President's address to us, he will discover that this is precisely what the President asked us to do.

I quote from the President's address. He said:

I urge you to join me before you recess by voting to set a target spending limit of \$300 billion for the fiscal 1975 Federal budget.

He continued to say:

When Congress agrees to this spending target, I will submit a package of budget deferrals and rescissions to meet this goal.

Of course, under the Budget Act the Congress would have to take action or by its refusal to take action accede to those rescissions and deferrals recommended by the President.

I think the reference made by the Committee on Appropriations by its chairman (Mr. MAHON), who introduced this to carry out the President's request with respect to the powers of Congress to control spending priorities, has reference primarily to our individual response to those individual deferrals and rescissions that would be submitted to us by the President.

So I really believe that if the gentleman will examine the words of our President on Tuesday, what the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) and the Committee on Appropriations are attempting to bring us today is exactly what the President asked us to perform before our adjournment.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments of our colleague, the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I understand what the gentleman from Texas has just said, and I certainly appreciate the spirit of cooperation coming from the other side of the aisle through the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT) and the other gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON), the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

However, the point I am attempting to make is that this resolution does not really fix a ceiling as far as this Congress is concerned. It does not say that we cannot spend beyond \$300 billion, and I predict it will not be very long before