

two leaders or their designees have been recognized under the standing order on tomorrow, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., with statements limited therein to 5 minutes each.

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

A UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—AMENDMENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the hour of 10 a.m. on tomorrow, the 1 hour for debate under rule XXII on the motion to invoke cloture on the Eximbank amendment, conference report, begin running with the time to be equally divided between Mr. SCHWEIKER and Mr. STEVENSON.

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

QUORUM CALL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Who yields time?

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 5 minutes to present a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 440—RELATING TO THE WORLD FOOD SHORTAGES AND RAPID POPULATION GROWTH

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in reporting a sense of the Senate resolution relating to the world food shortage and the rapid population growth be presented at this time and be taken up for immediate consideration.

Mr. President, I send the resolution to the desk and the report of the committee.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 440), relating to the world food shortages and rapid population growth.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, there is no one among us who is not deeply aware of the current global food crisis. And there

is no one among us who can avoid the realization that the Earth's current food problems—as well as virtually every other economic and social problem facing humankind—are and will continue to be exacerbated by unlimited global population growth. We all know the facts, or at least I hope we do: There are currently about 4 billion people on Earth. In 30 years, there will be twice that number. Developing countries, unable to provide even subsistence standards for their current populations have no chance of providing a decent life for twice or three times as many people.

We in Congress and most of the American public are becoming increasingly aware of these facts. And judging by the cooperative spirit among the delegations from all sizes and types of countries at the recent World Population Conference and World Food Conference, the other nations of the world are aware of them too, and they are eager to seek remedies to the mounting food and population problems we all face.

Global recognition of the interrelatedness of food supplies and population growth is an indication of significant progress. But the real work of seeking and implementing solutions remains. It is because this work will be difficult and because it will require an extraordinary degree of international spirit and cooperation that I ask my colleagues' support for this Senate resolution at this time.

This resolution is intended to express the sense of the Senate that, pursuant to the initial steps taken at the World Food and World Population Conferences, the United States should cooperate fully and energetically with other nations to implement effective national and international policies on food production, storage, and distribution and on population growth.

The resolution states that the United States should contribute to meeting the immediate threat of famine where it exists, should contribute its fair share to helping poor countries increase their food production, should support an international system of food reserves, should cooperate with other developed countries to increase economic development and population planning assistance, should support public and private sector family planning programs in all countries, should encourage efficient and equitable worldwide distribution of food, and should cooperate with other nations to implement agreements reached at the World Food and Population Conferences.

The resolution recognizes that the United States is already playing a leading role in such activities and is worded so as to emphasize that a concerted international attack on the problems of food and population must involve a fair sharing of the economic burden among those nations which are able to contribute.

Mr. President, this resolution is very similar to Senate Concurrent Resolution 113 that Senator HUMPHREY and I and 14 other Senators sponsored in August. At that time we proposed the resolution as a vehicle through which the Congress might express its view that the pending World Population and Food Conferences

were of great importance and value in light of the Earth's rapidly worsening problems of food shortages and population growth.

The two conferences are now past. Both can be considered to have been successful steps toward global cooperative efforts to improve the quality of life for all people. But the critical and extremely complex nature of the international food and population problems requires continuing, concentrated efforts by all members of the international community to implement and enhance the agreements arrived at in the course of those meetings. The ultimate success of those ongoing efforts depends to a great extent upon the faith among nations that each country is seeking earnestly to do its fair share.

The provisions of this resolution are not controversial. The U.S. delegations to the Population and Food Conferences have already affirmed the critical food and population situations cited in this resolution. The operative paragraphs of this measure serve only to reinforce goals and commitments the United States has made at the two conferences and at the United Nations.

Nonetheless, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recognizes the need to approve this resolution at this time. While President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger and U.S. delegations abroad have spoken of our concern for food and population programs, the U.S. Congress has not yet done so. In addition, the United Nations General Assembly, to which I am currently a delegate from the Congress, is now considering reports of both the World Population Conference and the World Food Conference. I believe an expression of support by the U.S. Senate for the implementation of the plans and programs coming out of the conferences will give beneficial impetus to that implementation.

Mr. President, many serious difficulties confront the people of all nations, but none is more serious than that of simple survival. Millions of our fellow humans already suffer the cruel effects of hunger and malnutrition. If strong steps are not taken to increase food production and simultaneously to limit the Earth's burgeoning population, millions of our fellow humans will face death from starvation. We all know that the United States is not willing to allow this fate to come to pass. We must, therefore, pledge ourselves to work in cooperation with our global neighbors to meet these challenges. This resolution can be seen to be an expression by the representatives of the American people of our dedication to avert such a fate. I ask for the unanimous approval of the Senate for this resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I withdraw my reservation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

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S 20415

After having had an opportunity to talk with the distinguished acting chairman, Mr. McGEE, of the bill, the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. McGEE), I have decided that I would not press this amendment provided that we could get certain assurances. I would like to ask the distinguished Senator from Wyoming if the committee consider and make a comprehensive corrective legislation early in 1975?

Mr. McGEE. As a member of that committee, I am willing to take the initiative with the Senator from Wisconsin. My answer is yes, with no reservations. I think the Senator is precisely on the right track. As we have discussed the matter between the two of us, one of our concerns only is that this proposal, which is a basic and substantive change in what has been a habit in the past and a directive in this body, that more properly belongs on the State Department authorization bill, which will come up when Congress reconvenes. Even so, rather than wait for that length of time, I think we can begin to get the information from the Department at once.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is very helpful and, for that reason, I ask in the interim would the committee require that the State Department release a full list of all gifts given by or received by U.S. officials, given or received, valued at more than \$50 in 1974, and for that period of 1975 not covered by new legislation?

Mr. McGEE. All I can guarantee is that that would be the request. In other words, I cannot force, as the Senator would appreciate, the State Department to say, "That is what we are going to do," but that would be my intention, that would be our request, in the letter seeking that information, that it be released at once.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Would the Senator from Wyoming, as manager of the bill, also do his best to see that the committee determines what other Government officials give or receive gifts?

Mr. McGEE. The only hesitation I would have on that would be whether we were running too far afield in terms of our jurisdiction. I think that there might be more appropriate ways, and I am just a little hesitant to preempt the legislative responsibility of other committees. I will carry this to the State Department.

Mr. PROXMIRE. What this Senator had in mind was, of course, not to preempt the others. But, it would seem to me, that any gifts—that is what this would cover—to foreign heads of state or the receipt of gifts from foreign heads of state, of course, should come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. McGEE. I misunderstood.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Even though it is done, say, by the Secretary of Commerce or some other, some Pentagon, official.

Mr. McGEE. I would be prepared to add that to the letter of request to the Department.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Would the committee release the facts publicly, including the names of donors, recipients, and the costs or would the Senator support that release?

Mr. McGEE. I cannot commit the

committee to that until I make that the subject of a committee decision. In other words, I cannot preempt that decision individually. However, that would be my recommendation to the committee. And, as the Senator would appreciate once more, I would not dare to say this is how the committee would vote on it, but I would make that recommendation with all the force that I could press on them.

Mr. PROXMIRE. May I say to my good friend, the Senator from Wyoming, that I was very anxious to have this amendment enacted. I think the Senator from Wyoming would probably support the amendment, too, and I am sure many other Senators would.

As I say, Senator BROOKS and Senator MCGOVERN are cosponsoring the amendment, and it was accepted the last time by the Senate. But, under the circumstances, I understand that it would really complicate the problem of the Senator from Wyoming if he accepted amendments, because he is anxious to get a bill, which is a clean bill, through.

Once he accepts amendments, it is going to be extremely difficult for him to do his job, in view of the assurances by the Senator from Wyoming that this will be given his support and can be called up early next year when the State Department legislation is before the Senate, not the foreign aid bill, because that would be a year or two from now—

Mr. McGEE. No, the appropriation bill.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I do not press my amendment.

Mr. McGEE. I appreciate the comments of the Senator from Wisconsin. We will proceed on that without delay. I shall likewise keep him informed as to what response we obtain to this request.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum for the purpose of making an inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, there will be no further business on the pending matter tonight. But at this time I would like to call up once again briefly H.R. 15977, the Export-Import Bank conference report.

AMENDMENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15977) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, may we have order? I know this is an important matter.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished Senator from Oregon (Mr. PACKWOOD) I send to the desk a cloture motion and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion, having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair, without objection, directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate upon the adoption of the conference report on H.R. 15977, the Export-Import Bank Act Amendment.

John Tower, Edward W. Brooke, Adlai E. Stevenson, III, Howard H. Baker, Jr., Mike Mansfield, Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Mariow W. Cook, Hugh Scott, Robert T. Stafford, Bob Packwood.

J. Glenn Beall, Jr., Harold E. Hughes, George McGovern, James Abourezk, Daniel K. Inouye, John V. Tunney, John A. Pastore, William D. Hathaway, Walter F. Mondale, Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to Calendar No. 1232, S. 3394, an act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bill will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3394) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, there will be no further consideration of the pending business tonight, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

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

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the

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S 20443

been that for every dollar extended on this program, from \$3 to \$5 in additional tax revenues resulting from the veteran's higher earning capacity have been added to the Treasury.

Mr. President does not understand the impact of unemployment among Vietnam Era veterans. It continues to be substantially higher than for nonveteran counterparts. Unemployment among young veterans is approximately 10 percent, with minority veterans ranging up to 20 percent.

Further, young veterans tend to be the last hired and the first fired and the downturn in the economy is having an impact on the already aggravated employment situation for Vietnam-era veterans. Many of these veterans lack skills and need additional education or training through apprentice on-the-job programs.

Thus, Mr. President, it becomes our responsibility in the Congress to insure that the commitment of this Nation to its veterans is carried through. Provisions will not suffice. There must be adequate programs of opportunity and assistance to achieve this objective. The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 is a significant and vital effort toward this end. The Senate must vote—and I know it will—to override the President and bring into law this essential legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 4 p.m. has arrived.

The question is, Shall the bill (H.R. 12628) pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding? The yeas and nays are mandatory under the Constitution. The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY), the Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON), the Senator from Utah (Mr. MOSS), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TALMADGE) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), the Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN) would each vote "yea."

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK) would vote "yea."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 90, nays 1, as follows:

[No. 513 Leg.]
YEAS—90

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|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Abouzack | Brooks | Cotton |
| Allen | Buckley | Cranston |
| Baker | Burdick | Curtis |
| Bartlett | Byrd | Dole |
| Bayh | Harry F., Jr. | Domenici |
| Beall | Byrd, Robert C. | Eagleton |
| Benning | Cannon | Fannin |
| Beutner | Case | Fong |
| Bible | Chiles | Goldwater |
| Biden | Church | Gravel |
| Brock | Clark | Gurney |
| | Cook | Hansen |

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|------------|------------|-------------|
| Hart | McCure | Roth |
| Hartke | McGuire | Schweiker |
| Haskell | McGovern | Scott, Hugh |
| Hathfield | McGuire | Scott, |
| Hathaway | McGuire | William L. |
| Helms | Metzenbaum | Sparkman |
| Hollings | Montale | Stafford |
| Hruska | Montoya | Stennis |
| Huddleston | Muskie | Stevens |
| Hughes | Nelson | Stevenson |
| Inouye | Nunamaker | Symington |
| Jackson | Packwood | Taft |
| Javits | Parsons | Thurmond |
| Johnston | Perkins | Tower |
| Kennedy | Pell | Tunney |
| Long | Perot | Weicker |
| Mansfield | Proxmire | Williams |
| Mathias | Radin | Young |
| McClellan | Roth | |

YEAS—1

Griffin

NOT VOTING—9

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| Bellmon | Ervin | Magnuson |
| Dominick | Fulbright | Moss |
| Eastland | Humphrey | Talmadge |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 90 and the nays 1. Two-thirds of the Senators present and voting having voted in the affirmative, the bill, on reconsideration, is passed, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, on behalf of the veterans of America, I wish to express their gratitude to the entire Senate for the affirmative action which was taken today.

I thank the Chair.
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOLDWATER). What is the will of the Senate?

Mr. BIBLE. Will the majority leader yield his time so I may ask for appointment of conferees?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZ.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1296.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1296) to further protect the outstanding scenic, natural, and scientific values of the Grand Canyon by enlarging the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes, which were:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "Navajo Bridge" and insert: the mouth of the Paria River.

Page 2, line 13, strike out all after "approximately" down to and including "acres," in line 14, and insert: one million four hundred and six thousand five hundred acres.

Page 2, line 17, strike out "113-91,005 and dated June 1973," and insert: 113-20,021 and dated July 1973.

Page 2, line 23, after "study," insert: (1)

Page 3, line 1, after "arcas," insert: (i) the area commonly known as the Parashant Allotment formerly located primarily within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and (ii) those lands within Kanab Canyon formerly under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management,

Page 3, line 22, after "donation," insert: or exchange

Page 5, strike out lines 7 through 9, inclusive.

Page 6, strike out all after line 21 over to and including line 25 on page 7, and insert:

Sec. 10. (a) For the purpose of enabling the tribe of Indians known as the Havasupai Indians of Arizona (hereinafter referred to as the "tribe") to improve the social, cultural, and economic life of its members, the lands generally depicted as the "Havasupai Reservation Addition" on the map described in section 3 of this Act, and consisting of approximately one hundred and eighty-five thousand acres of land and any improvements thereon, are hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for the Havasupai Tribe. Such map, which shall delineate a boundary line generally one-fourth of a mile from the rim of the outer gorge of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River and shall traverse Havasu Creek from a point on the rim at Yumtheska Point to Beaver Falls to a point on the rim at Ukwalla Point, shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Offices of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia.

(b) The lands held in trust pursuant to this section shall be included in the Havasupai Reservation, and shall be administered under the laws and regulations applicable to other trust Indian lands: *Provided*, That—

(1) the lands may be used for traditional purposes, including religious purposes and the gathering of, or hunting for, wild or native foods, materials for paints and medicines;

(2) the lands shall be available for use by the Havasupai Tribe for agricultural and grazing purposes, subject to the ability of such lands to sustain such use as determined by the Secretary;

(3) any areas historically used as burial grounds may continue to be so used;

(4) following a study to be done by the Secretary, he shall, in consultation with the Havasupai Tribal Council, develop and implement a plan for the use of this land by the tribe. Such plan shall include the selection of areas which may be used for residential, educational, and other community purposes;

(5) no commercial timber production, and no commercial mining or mineral production shall be permitted on such lands;

(6) nonmembers of the tribe shall be permitted to have access across such lands at locations established by the Secretary in consultation with the Tribal Council in order to visit adjacent parklands, and may, with the consent of the tribe, be permitted to enter and temporarily utilize lands within the reservation (or this addition thereto) for recreation purposes;

(7) except for the uses permitted in paragraphs 1 through 6 of this section, the lands hereby transferred to the tribe shall remain forever wild and no uses shall be permitted under the plan which detract from the existing scenic and natural values of such lands.

(c) The Secretary shall be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of conservation measures for these lands, including, without limitation, protection from fire, disease, insects, or trespass and reasonable prevention or elimination of erosion, damaging land use, overgrazing, or pollution. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to contract with the Secretary of Agriculture for any services or materials deemed necessary to institute or carry out any such measures. Any authorized Federal programs available to any other Indian tribes to enhance their social, cultural, and economic well-being shall be deemed available to the tribe on these lands so long as such programs or projects are consistent with the purposes of this Act. For these purposes, and for the purpose of managing and preserving the resources of the Grand Canyon National Park, the Secretary shall have the right of access to any lands hereby included in the Havasupai Reservation. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit access by any members of the tribe to any sacred or religious places or burial grounds, native foods, paints, mate-

rials, and medicines located on public lands not otherwise covered in this Act.

(d) The Secretary shall permit any person presently exercising grazing privileges pursuant to Federal permit or lease in that part of the Kaibab National Forest designated as the "Raintank Allotment", and which is included in the Havasupai Reservation by this section, to continue in the exercise thereof, but no permit or renewal shall be extended beyond the period ending ten years from the date of enactment of this Act, at which time all rights of use and occupancy of the lands will be transferred to the tribe subject to the same terms and conditions as the other lands included in the reservation in paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) The Secretary, subject to such reasonable regulations as he may prescribe to protect the scenic, natural, and wildlife values thereof, shall permit the tribe to use lands within the Grand Canyon National Park which are designated as "Havasupai Use Lands" on the Grand Canyon National Park boundary map described in section 3 of this Act, and consisting of approximately ninety-five thousand three hundred acres of land, for grazing and other traditional purposes.

(f) By the enactment of this Act, the Congress recognizes and declares that all right, title, and interest in any lands not otherwise declared to be held in trust for the Havasupai Tribe or otherwise covered by this Act is extinguished. Section 3 of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1177; 16 U.S.C. 223), is hereby repealed.

WILDERNESS STUDY

SEC. 11. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (7 Stat. 90; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the national park for preservation as wilderness and any designation of any such area as a wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with aid subsections of the Wilderness Act.

Page 7, line 17, strike out "Sec. 11." and insert: Sec. 12.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House to S. 1296, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. FANNIN, and Mr. HANSEN conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I yield the floor to the majority leader.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOLDWATER). The Chair lays before the Senate the pending business, which the Clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3394) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and ask unanimous consent that the time for the quorum call be charged to neither side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WEICKER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin 10 minutes on the bill.

FOREIGN GIFTS AMENDMENT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, continuing reports of extravagant gift-giving among officials of the U.S. Government and foreign heads of State are distressing. It is high time the Congress put an end to this nonessential ingredient of our foreign policy. At a time when President Ford is asking the American people to make financial sacrifices in their daily lives to combat inflation, how can the Federal Government continue the snowballing trend of "Santa Claus diplomacy."

My amendment to S. 3394, which is called the foreign gifts amendment, would prohibit the expenditure of Federal taxpayer funds for the giving of gifts costing more than \$50 to foreign heads of state or other foreign dignitaries with the understanding that the receipt of gifts from these foreign officials would also be eliminated.

EXAMPLES OF GIFT-GIVING

It is not the intention of this amendment to interfere with normal diplomatic activity nor to hamper the efforts of our top foreign policy officials to generate a mood of goodwill abroad. But when Presidential "tokens of détente" reach the \$3 million mark—as in the case of the VH3A Sikorsky helicopter to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat—it is time to reassess the propriety of these expenditures. The executive branch has rarely, if ever, been held accountable as to where these gifts are going, where the funds come from, and how they are justified. Subsequent attempts by the GAO and congressional staffs to look into the sources of funding for these gifts and their costs have been met with resistance at both the State Department and the White House.

International gift-giving has quadrupled over the last 25 years. Surely we must ask "What are we buying with these exorbitant gestures of détente?"

I believe that my amendment will help to reassure the American taxpayer that his hard-earned dollar is not being used to maintain a Federal "Spiegel catalog" for foreign heads of State.

Let me give you a brief rundown of how the momentum of international gift-giving has snowballed in the past year.

THE SADAT HELICOPTER

The most obvious recent example was with the unprecedented gift of the VIP Navy Sikorsky helicopter from former President Nixon to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during Mr. Nixon's June 1974 visit to Egypt. The General Ac-

counting Office, in response to my request of June 27, confirmed that the helicopter was given under section 451 of the 1973 Foreign Assistance Act that is primarily reserved for disaster relief contingencies. The GAO reported that—

Although not strictly illegal, the gift of a \$3 million helicopter to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt was contrary to the intent of Congress.

Back in February of this year, President Nixon, under the authority of that all-purpose contingency act of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, permitted the granting of \$10 million in excess Egyptian pounds to the Wafaa wa'l Amal—Royal and Hope Society—an Egyptian charitable organization headed by the wife of President Sadat. In order to make the grant legal, the President had to waive restrictions contained under section 620 of the act and fulfill two conditional waiver rights.

Then on October 7, 1974, it was reported that the United States was transferring a highly coveted \$1 million tract of Government land to President Sadat so that the Egyptian President could build a mansion beside the Nile River in Cairo. This is even more suspicious when considering that the Egyptian President already has a palatial residence in Giza near the lavish hotel district in Cairo.

These examples of diplomatic extravagance and waste, coupled with the Secretary of State's habit of visiting foreign nations laden with gifts, must be incredibly frustrating and discouraging to the farmer in Wyoming or the factory worker in Milwaukee who may not be able to afford Christmas gifts for their children this month.

Mr. President, I have talked with many of my constituents in the last several months, and believe me, they are disturbed about this. They have brought up this helicopter gift a number of times. It has become a symbol of waste and extravagance in the Federal Government, and they wonder about the gift that came back, about which we do not have information.

Mr. President, the point I wish to make is this. It is not the legality nor illegality of these gifts that causes concern. Nor do I wish to inhibit the progress of détente with Egypt or any other nation. But at a time when inflation is at a record high and the Nation is crying out for decreased Federal spending, the Senate should see that the taxpayer is not saddled with the financial burden of supplying our top Government officials with free diplomatic "toys."

We are not a European monarchy. Nor are we an oil rich Middle East nation accustomed to lavish gift-giving. Foreign policy should be based on mutual self-interest—not the giving of gifts.

Mr. President, the Senate accepted a similar amendment of the preceding foreign aid bill. I hope that the committee will once again favorably look upon this amendment. It is the same \$50 limitation for both gift giving and receiving. And the same authors of the original amendments, Senators BROOKE and MCGOVERN, are again cosponsoring this effort.