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DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1971

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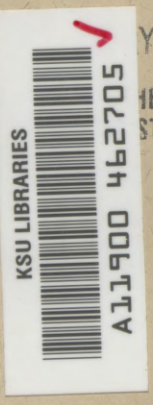

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman*

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
JOHN M. SLACK, West Virginia
NEAL SMITH, Iowa
JOHN J. FLYNT, Jr., Georgia
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
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MARK ANDREWS, North Dakota

JAY B. HOWE and DEMPSEY B. MIZELLE, *Staff Assistants*

PART 2
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1971

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1970.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. ROONEY. The committee will now please come to order.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

We shall now direct our attention to the items contained in the committee print for the Department of State. The total of the requests for fiscal year 1971 is $452,534,000, an increase of $48,401,900 over the total appropriated to date for the current fiscal year, or an increase of $33,430,900, when the proposed Pay Act costs are taken into consideration.

We shall at this point insert in the record pages 1 and 2 of the justifications book.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Comparison of 1971 Estimates With 1970 Appropriations

Appropriation	1970 Appropriations	1971 Estimates	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Regular Appropriations:			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Regular Act	$207,095,600	$220,400,000	+$13,304,400
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	13,400,000	-	- 13,400,000
Total	220,495,600	220,400,000	- 95,600
Representation Allowances	993,000	993,000	-
Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad:			
Regular Act	13,100,000	14,300,000	+ 1,200,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	177,000	-	- 177,000
Total	13,277,000	14,300,000	+ 1,023,000
Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad (Special Foreign Currency Program)	2,186,000	6,690,000	+ 4,504,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1,600,000	2,100,000	+ 500,000
Contributions to International Organizations:			
Regular Act	130,187,000	144,611,000	+ 14,424,000
Transfer to "International Conferences and Contingencies"	-350,000	-	+ 350,000
Total	129,837,000	144,611,000	+ 14,774,000
Missions to International Organizations:			
Regular Act	3,980,000	4,384,000	+ 404,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	340,000	-	- 340,000
Total	4,320,000	4,384,000	+ 64,000
International Conferences and Contingencies:			
Regular Act	1,800,000	1,913,000	+ 113,000
Transfer from "Contributions to International Organizations"	350,000	-	- 350,000
Total	2,150,000	1,913,000	- 237,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Regular Act	900,000	1,005,000	+ 105,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	81,000	-	- 81,000
Total	981,000	1,005,000	+ 24,000
Operation and Maintenance:			
Regular Act	2,300,000	2,485,000	+ 185,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary and Wage Board Increase	175,000	-	- 175,000
Total	2,475,000	2,485,000	+ 10,000

Appropriation	1970 Appropriations	1971 Estimates	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Construction	400,000	4,200,000	+ 3,800,000
American Sections, International Commissions:			
Regular Act	561,000	613,000	+ 52,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	42,000	-	- 42,000
Total	603,000	613,000	+ 10,000
International Fisheries Commissions:			
Regular Act	2,344,500	2,566,000	+ 221,500
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	56,000	-	- 56,000
Total	2,400,500	2,566,000	+ 165,500
Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Activities:			
Regular Act	31,425,000	40,000,000	+ 8,575,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	700,000	-	- 700,000
Total	32,125,000	40,000,000	+ 7,875,000
English Language Teaching Program in Poland (Special Foreign Currency Program)	-	800,000	+ 800,000
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West	5,260,000	5,474,000	+ 214,000
Total Regular Appropriations:			
Regular Act	404,132,100	452,534,000	+ 48,401,900
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary and Wage Board Increase	14,971,000	-	- 14,971,000
Total Regular Appropriations	419,103,100	452,534,000	+ 33,430,900
Permanent Appropriations:			
Educational Exchange Fund, Payments by Finland, World War I Debt	353,000	353,000	-
Payment to the Republic of Panama	1,930,000	1,930,000	-
Total Permanent Appropriations	2,283,000	2,283,000	-

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

WITNESSES

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, JR., DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION
FRANK G. MEYER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION
JOSEPH F. DONELAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR BUDGET AND FINANCE
ALLAN W. WHITE, BUDGET ANALYST

Mr. ROONEY. The first of the items contained in the committee print is entitled "Salaries and expenses" and is to be found at page 3 thereof.

We shall at this point insert in the record pages 3 through 19 of the justifications.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1971

Appropriation, 1970	$207,095,600
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	13,400,000
Adjusted Appropriation, 1970	220,495,600
Transfer to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service", General Services Administration	- 8,700
Total Obligations, 1970	220,486,900

	Positions			Amount			
	Americans	Locals	Total	American Salaries	Post Assignment Travel	Operating Expenses	Total
Total, 1970	8,534	5,161	13,695	$134,165,300	$11,020,200	$75,301,400	$220,486,900
Estimate, 1971	8,399	4,999	13,398	131,305,700	10,111,200	78,983,100	220,400,000
NET PROGRAM DECREASE	- 135	- 162	- 297	-2,859,600	- 909,000	3,681,700	- 86,900
EXPLANATION OF DECREASES:							
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-	-	-2,280,000	-1,005,900	- 905,800	-4,191,700
1971 Employment Reduction	- 164	- 162	- 326	-1,812,100	128,900	- 252,900	-1,936,100
Currency Devaluations	-	-	-	-	-	- 66,300	- 66,300
Non-recurring Costs in Cambodia	-	-	-	-	- 32,000	- 21,400	- 53,400
TOTAL DECREASES	- 164	- 162	- 326	-4,092,100	- 909,000	-1,246,400	-6,247,500
EXPLANATION OF INCREASES:							
Annualization:							
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	-	-	389,300	-	41,500	430,800
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	-	613,500	613,500
1970 Currency Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	29,500	29,500
Communications Facility - Bonn	-	-	-	-	-	278,000	278,000
Total	-	-	-	389,300	-	962,500	1,351,800

	Positions			Amount			
	Americans	Locals	Total	American Salaries	Post Assignment Travel	Operating Expenses	Total
Within-Grade Salary Increases:							
Americans	-	-	-	742,000	-	-	742,000
Locals	-	-	-	-	-	402,100	402,100
Total	-	-	-	742,000	-	402,100	1,144,100
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	-	792,200	792,200
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	-	984,000	984,000
Increased Workload:							
Passport Office	29	-	29	101,200	-	490,000	591,200
Reimbursement to Employees Compensation Fund (Labor)	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	16,000
Total	29	-	29	101,200	-	506,000	607,200
Improved Support:							
Relocation Rental Costs	-	-	-	-	-	238,300	238,300
New Post - Leningrad	-	-	-	-	-	233,000	233,000
Visa Operations	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	70,000
Passport Office	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
External Research Program	-	-	-	-	-	225,000	225,000
Information Systems Development	-	-	-	-	-	415,000	415,000
Total	-	-	-	-	-	1,281,300	1,281,300
TOTAL INCREASES	29	-	29	1,232,500	-	4,928,100	6,160,600
NET PROGRAM DECREASE	- 135	- 162	- 297	-2,859,600	- 909,000	3,681,700	- 86,900
Deduct Transfer to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service", General Services Administration	-	-	-	-	-	- 8,700	- 8,700
DECREASE IN APPROPRIATION	- 135	- 162	- 297	-2,859,600	- 909,000	3,673,000	- 95,600

Summary by Office

Office or Bureau	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Amount	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Amount	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Amount	Decreases No.	Decreases Amount	Increase by Type: Annualization Amount	Within-Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Prices Amount	Increased Workload No.	Increased Workload Amount	Improved Support Amount
Operating Expenses:															
Office of the Secretary	370	$ 1,318,892	344	$ 1,211,400	342	$ 1,214,700	- 2	-	$ 3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Protocol	47	66,683	45	58,500	44	58,700	- 1	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Scientific and Technological Affairs	32	154,944	38	211,800	37	212,100	- 1	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congressional Relations	26	30,700	25	31,400	25	31,600	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Adviser	102	183,000	102	168,800	99	169,900	- 3	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Affairs	224	247,382	219	250,600	213	251,500	- 6	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intelligence and Research	346	416,991	330	450,000	323	676,900	- 7	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	$ 225,000
African Affairs	1,397	9,413,000	1,367	9,564,500	1,332	9,939,400	- 35	-$ 247,500	44,700	$ 68,600	$104,900	$220,900	-	-	183,300
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	1,311	5,653,318	1,251	5,532,100	1,218	5,723,100	- 33	- 175,000	69,200	70,700	122,900	103,200	-	-	-
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	1,675	6,856,215	1,639	7,032,700	1,596	7,365,600	- 43	- 256,000	70,000	60,000	180,900	223,000	-	-	55,000
Inter-American Affairs	1,792	9,325,600	1,721	9,804,800	1,676	10,287,700	- 45	- 243,700	132,900	42,700	248,800	237,200	-	-	65,000
European Affairs	3,189	15,633,298	3,053	15,785,900	2,973	16,476,500	- 80	- 323,900	320,800	155,300	131,300	174,100	-	-	233,000
International Organization Affairs	167	188,130	154	195,800	150	196,700	- 4	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Affairs	127	706,542	117	731,400	114	734,000	- 3	-	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy Under Secretary for Administration:															
Security and Consular Affairs	608	2,753,919	619	3,261,200	647	3,861,000	- 1	-	4,800	-	-	-	29	$490,000	105,000
Office of Security	242	3,635,600	232	3,786,300	224	3,790,700	- 8	-	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Communications	429	8,956,154	415	9,413,700	407	9,708,300	- 8	15,200	279,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Service Institute	348	1,253,645	333	1,458,900	319	1,465,500	- 14	- 8,500	1,100	-	2,700	11,300	-	-	-
Administration	1,070	5,994,145	1,029	6,351,600	997	6,819,200	- 32	- 7,000	23,800	4,800	700	14,300	-	16,000	415,000
Total Operating Expenses	13,502	72,788,158	13,033	75,301,400	12,736	78,983,100	- 326	-1,246,400	962,500	402,100	792,200	984,000	29	506,000	1,281,300
Adjustment for Lapse on Continuing Positions:															
Americans	362		497		497										
Locals	177		165		165										
World-Wide Accounts:															
American Salaries		123,732,700		134,165,300		131,305,700		-4,092,100	389,300	742,000	-	-	-	101,200	-
Post Assignment Travel		10,466,800		11,020,200		10,111,200		- 909,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	14,041	206,987,658	13,695	220,486,900	13,398	220,400,000	- 326	-6,247,500	1,351,800	1,144,100	792,200	984,000	29	607,200	1,281,300
Appropriation Transfer to GSA		+ 9,997		+ 8,700		-		- 8,700	-	-	-	-		-	-
Unobligated Balance		+ 97,945		-		-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses	14,041	207,095,600	13,695	220,495,600	13,398	220,400,000	- 326	-6,256,200	1,351,800	1,144,100	792,200	984,000	29	607,200	1,281,300

Office Distribution of Central American Salary Account
and Consolidated Summary of Operating Expenses

Office or Bureau	1969 Actual			1970 Estimate			1971 Estimate		
	American Salary Account	Office Operating Expenses	Total	American Salary Account	Office Operating Expenses	Total	American Salary Account	Office Operating Expenses	Total
Office of the Secretary	$ 5,565,928	$1,318,892	$ 6,884,820	$ 5,820,000	$1,211,400	$ 7,031,400	$ 5,833,700	$1,214,700	$ 7,048,400
Office of Protocol	612,413	66,683	679,096	659,500	58,500	718,000	658,700	58,700	717,400
International Scientific and Technological Affairs	589,286	154,944	744,230	779,700	211,800	991,500	781,500	212,100	993,600
Congressional Relations	417,119	30,700	447,819	458,500	31,400	489,900	462,700	31,600	494,300
Legal Adviser	1,649,844	183,000	1,832,844	1,867,300	168,800	2,036,100	1,863,400	169,900	2,033,300
Economic Affairs	3,164,504	247,382	3,411,886	3,515,700	250,600	3,766,300	3,474,200	251,500	3,725,700
Intelligence and Research	4,914,802	416,991	5,331,793	5,438,300	450,000	5,888,300	5,428,600	676,900	6,105,500
African Affairs	10,899,763	9,413,000	20,312,763	11,914,700	9,564,500	21,479,200	11,622,000	9,939,400	21,561,400
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	9,525,526	5,653,318	15,178,844	10,302,600	5,532,100	15,834,700	10,003,700	5,723,100	15,726,800
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	12,311,998	6,856,215	19,168,213	13,445,700	7,032,700	20,478,400	12,929,500	7,365,600	20,295,100
Inter-American Affairs	14,317,140	9,325,600	23,642,740	15,276,900	9,804,800	25,081,700	14,764,500	10,287,700	25,052,200
European Affairs	22,026,150	15,633,298	37,659,448	23,678,700	15,785,900	39,464,600	22,824,700	16,476,500	39,301,200
International Organization Affairs	2,566,665	188,130	2,754,795	2,683,400	195,800	2,879,200	2,658,900	196,700	2,855,600
Public Affairs	1,799,906	706,542	2,506,448	1,882,500	731,400	2,613,900	1,856,700	734,000	2,590,700
Deputy Under Secretary for Administration:									
Security and Consular Affairs	6,061,383	2,753,919	8,815,302	6,846,000	3,261,200	10,107,200	7,060,300	3,861,000	10,921,300
Office of Security	3,247,895	3,635,600	6,883,495	3,549,500	3,786,300	7,335,800	3,502,800	3,790,700	7,293,500
Office of Communications	4,285,873	8,956,154	13,242,027	4,672,000	9,413,700	14,085,700	4,676,600	9,708,300	14,384,900
Foreign Service Institute	5,460,284	1,253,645	6,713,929	5,870,400	1,458,900	7,329,300	5,626,200	1,465,500	7,091,700
Administration	14,316,221	5,994,145	20,310,366	15,503,900	6,351,600	21,855,500	15,277,000	6,819,200	22,096,200
Subtotal	123,732,700	72,788,158	196,520,858	134,165,300	75,301,400	209,466,700	131,305,700	78,983,100	210,288,800
World-Wide Account:									
Post Assignment Travel	-	10,466,800	10,466,800	-	11,020,200	11,020,200	-	10,111,200	10,111,200
Total Obligations	123,732,700	83,254,958	206,987,658	134,165,300	86,321,600	220,486,900	131,305,700	89,094,300	220,400,000
Appropriation Transfer to GSA	-	9,997	9,997	-	8,700	8,700	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance	-	97,945	97,945	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses	123,732,700	83,362,900	207,095,600	134,165,300	86,330,300	220,495,600	131,305,700	89,094,300	220,400,000

Summary by Object Class
Total

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	Man-Years	Amount	Man-Years	Amount	Man-Years	Amount	Man-Years	Amount
Personnel Compensation	14,119.8	$136,818,424	13,825.8	$148,534,400	13,379.4	$147,400,100	- 446.4	-$1,134,300
Personnel Benefits		17,248,974		17,846,200		17,665,000		- 181,200
Benefits for Former Personnel		303,681		129,600		238,800		+ 109,200
Travel and Transportation of Persons		9,885,640		10,735,000		10,285,500		- 449,500
Transportation of Things		7,173,609		7,462,000		7,025,600		- 436,400
Rent, Communications, and Utilities		12,956,809		13,397,700		14,158,000		+ 760,300
Printing and Reproduction		1,396,774		1,452,500		1,622,800		+ 170,300
Other Services		12,660,343		13,016,700		13,950,600		+ 933,900
Supplies and Materials		3,147,602		3,189,300		3,241,500		+ 52,200
Equipment		4,514,107		3,874,400		3,963,000		+ 88,600
Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		737,314		689,700		689,700		-
Insurance Claims and Indemnities		144,381		159,400		159,400		-
Total Obligations		206,987,658		220,486,900		220,400,000		- 86,900

Summary by Object Class

American Salaries and Benefits - Full-Time Permanent Positions

Object Class	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Amount	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Amount	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Amount	Decrease No.	Decrease Amount	Increase by Type: Annualization Amount	Increase by Type: Within-Grade Salary Amount	Increase by Type: Increased Workload No.	Increase by Type: Increased Workload Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:												
Permanent American Salaries:												
Budgeted Positions and Annual Rates	8,799	$116,267,391	8,534	$124,466,674	8,399	$123,025,131	- 164	-$2,304,772	-	$676,444	29	$186,785
Deduct Lapse on Continuing Positions	- 362	-4,168,311	- 497	-6,541,212	- 497	-6,541,212	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average Net Permanent Positions and Annual Rates	8,437	112,099,080	8,037	117,925,462	7,902	116,483,919	- 164	-2,304,772	-	676,444	29	186,785
Deduct Lapse for:												
Authorized Positions	- 111.4	-2,091,454	- 0.2	- 2,522	- 0.2	- 2,624	-	+ 72	- $ 117	- 57	-	-
New Positions	-	-	-	-	- 14.5	- 93,385	-	-	-	-	-14.5	-93,385
Pay Act		-1,584,184		- 349,352		-		-	+349,352	-		-
Deduct Positions Filled by Reimbursable Details to State	- 39.5	- 859,320	- 33.3	- 875,788	- 33.3	- 883,610	-	-	- 2,635	- 5,187	-	-
Positions Abolished During Year	167.7	1,996,400	259.0	2,066,400	41.0	576,200	- 218.0	-1,490,200	-	-	-	-
Net Employment	8,453.8	109,560,522	8,262.5	118,764,200	7,895.0	116,080,500	- 382.0	-3,794,900	346,600	671,200	14.5	93,400
Terminal Leave	128.8	1,673,200	125.7	1,855,700	130.2	1,960,700	4.5	89,400	6,500	9,100	-	-
Pay in Excess of 52-Week Base		424,760		453,500		447,900	-	8,800	-	2,500		700
Total Permament American Salaries	8,582.6	111,658,482	8,388.2	121,073,400	8,025.2	118,489,100	- 377.5	-3,714,300	353,100	682,800	14.5	94,100
Miscellaneous American Salaries:												
Reimbursable Details to State		1,203,158		1,411,700		1,421,600		-	4,300	5,600		-
Differentials:												
Hardship Post		2,474,226		2,648,300		2,574,300		- 88,500	7,400	7,100		-
Charge' Pay		163,811		174,900		170,000		- 5,900	500	500		-
Total Miscellaneous American Salaries		3,841,195		4,234,900		4,165,900		- 94,400	12,200	13,200		-
Total Personnel Compensation	8,582.6	115,499,677	8,388.2	125,308,300	8,025.2	122,655,000	- 377.5	-3,808,700	365,300	696,000	14.5	94,100
12 Personnel Benefits:												
Allowances:												
Cost of Living (Non-Foreign Areas)		13,533		15,000		15,100		-	100	-		-
Payments to Other Funds:												
FICA Taxes		42,402		45,900		45,000		- 1,500	200	300		100
Life Insurance		471,189		511,900		500,100		- 16,300	1,400	2,700		400
Health Insurance		628,991		612,400		592,100		- 20,800	-	-		500
Retirement Contributions		7,076,908		7,671,800		7,498,400		- 244,800	22,300	43,000		6,100
Total Payments to Other Funds		8,219,490		8,842,000		8,635,600		- 283,400	23,900	46,000		7,100
Total Personnel Benefits		8,233,023		8,857,000		8,650,700		- 283,400	24,000	46,000		7,100
Total Obligations		123,732,700		134,165,300		131,305,700		-4,092,100	389,300	742,000		101,200

JUSTIFICATION

The salaries and related benefits for the Department's world-wide American full-time permanent staff are managed from a central account in Washington. Accounting information is developed centrally for this entire staff. Therefore, the decreases and increases in the budget for American salaries and benefits are presented in a consolidated table and explained in this introductory section of the budget.

DECREASES:

During 1970 and 1971 the Department is planning a total reduction of 564 in its authorized employment level. Of this total reduction, 429 results directly from Presidential directives to reduce employment both in the U.S. and overseas. The balance, 135, represents a net reduction after reprogramming by the Department to meet essential requirements.

President's Program to Reduce Employment

The budgeted decrease for American salary and benefit requirements results from an employment reduction of 429 authorized positions planned for 1970 and 1971. Explanation of these reductions follows:

	Positions	Amount
1970 Employment Reduction		-$2,280,000

During fiscal year 1970 the Department is planning to effect an employment reduction of 265 overseas American positions which will result in an estimated savings in fiscal year 1971 of $2,280,000. Although the present incumbents of the abolished positions may be returned to the United States or placed in funded overseas vacant positions, employment levels will be reduced as indicated above.

1971 Employment Reductions	- 164	-$1,812,100

An additional reduction of 164 positions is planned during 1971. This reduction will result in decreasing domestic employment by 94 positions and overseas Americans by 70 positions.

Other Employment Reductions - 1970

To provide funding for unbudgeted requirements, the Department is effecting an additional employment reduction of 135 during 1970. The net effect of these additional reductions will reduce domestic employment by 134 and overseas American employment by 1.

Both the 1970 and 1971 employment reductions will be accomplished through curtailment of recruitment and acceleration of employee separations without involuntary reductions in force.

INCREASES:

Annualization:

1970 Federal Salary Increases		389,300

Federal salary increases for fiscal year 1970, as authorized by Section 212 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 and implemented by Executive Order No. 11474, took effect on July 13, 1969, thus increasing salary costs for only a portion of 1970. These salary increases will be in effect for 9 more work days in FY 1971 than in the current year. In addition, Wage Board increases which will be in effect for only half a year in 1970 will be in effect for twice as long in 1971. To cover the costs for the periods not affected during 1970, additional funds for salaries and benefits for full-time permanent American employment, in the amount of $389,300, will be required.

	Positions	Amount
Within-Grade Salary Increases		742,000

In fiscal year 1971, a total of $742,000 will be needed for within-grade salary increases for American personnel. This amount is based on an average increase in annual basic salary costs of approximately $84 for each American position carried forward from the current fiscal year into fiscal year 1971. The amount has been calculated on the basis of criteria prescribed by the Bureau of the Budget, and takes into consideration savings from personnel turnover and grade-to-grade promotions. The increase affects the costs for hardship post differential and personnel benefits as well as for basic compensation.

Increased Workload	+ 29	101,200

New Positions:

In the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs section of this budget, justification is presented for the need for 29 additional American positions for the Passport Office. These new positions have been budgeted on the basis of a 50% lapse. Net salaries and related personnel benefits for fiscal year 1971 amount to $101,200.

Summary by Object Class

Post Assignment Travel

		1969 Actual Amount	1970 Estimate Amount	1971 Estimate Amount	Decreases Amount
12	Personnel Benefits:				
	Allowances: Home Service Transfer	$ 92,576	$ 103,700	$ 88,700	$ - 15,000
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons	5,178,780	5,524,200	5,086,000	-438,200
22	Transportation of Things	5,130,176	5,311,300	4,865,900	-445,400
25	Other Services:				
	Services of Working Capital Fund (Despatch Agencies)	65,268	81,000	70,600	- 10,400
	Total Obligations	10,466,800	11,020,200	10,111,200	-909,000

Post Assignment Travel
By Type of Trip

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decreases	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Post to Post Without Home Leave	256	$ 578,800	247	$ 583,900	198	$ 469,900	- 49	$ -114,000
Post to Post With Home Leave	570	2,742,840	626	3,068,700	564	2,786,200	- 62	-282,500
Post to U.S. With Home Leave	387	1,605,663	448	1,886,100	383	1,622,000	- 65	-264,100
Post to U.S. Without Home Leave	139	486,778	141	495,300	121	425,100	- 20	- 70,200
Separations and Resignations	366	1,012,722	387	1,082,400	354	995,800	- 33	- 86,600
Assignments U.S. to Post	333	1,444,221	325	1,412,800	322	1,400,700	- 3	- 12,100
Initial Assignments - U.S. to Post	255	682,125	208	573,200	191	535,000	- 17	- 38,200
Initial Appointment to Washington	136	32,640	122	30,500	118	30,100	- 4	- 400
Initial Appointment From Overseas	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	-	-
Intra U.S. Transfers	88	132,000	88	133,800	83	127,900	- 5	- 5,900
Home Leave Round Trip	370	1,227,290	352	1,196,400	346	1,195,400	- 6	- 1,000
Advance Travel of Dependents	16	21,728	14	19,000	14	19,000	-	-
Shipment of Remains - Dependents	8	4,000	8	4,000	8	4,000	-	-
Misc. Post Assignment Travel for Personnel on Reimbursable Detail to State	-	65,082	-	75,500	-	75,500	-	-
Storage of Effects	-	272,067	-	272,900	-	264,300	-	- 8,600
Subtotal, Travel	2,925	10,308,956	2,967	10,835,500	2,703	9,951,900	-264	-883,600
Home Service Transfer Allowances		92,576		103,700		88,700		- 15,000
Services of Working Capital Fund (Despatch Agencies)		65,268		81,000		70,600		- 10,400
Total	2,925	10,466,800	2,967	11,020,200	2,703	10,111,200	-264	-909,000

JUSTIFICATION

Post Assignment travel costs; which consist of the normal assignment or reassignment travel of Foreign Service personnel filling positions at overseas posts and in Departmental offices, storage of their effects when required, services of the U.S. Despatch Agencies, and appropriate home service transfer allowances; are managed from a central account in Washington. Therefore, the decreases in the budget for Post Assignment travel costs are presented in a consolidated table and explained in this introductory section of the budget.

	Amount
DECREASES:	
1970 Employment Reduction	-$1,005,900

Non-recurring relocation travel for 265 overseas American positions being reduced in 1970 will result in a savings of $1,005,900 in fiscal year 1971 in Post Assignment travel costs.

1971 Employment Reduction	+ 128,900

During 1971 those Americans located overseas whose positions are being abolished will have to be reassigned to vacant overseas positions or returned to the United States. It is estimated that the relocation travel costs for these employees will be $199,100. This increase will be offset partially by an anticipated decrease of $70,200 in regular annual travel requirements which results from the reduction of overseas positions.

Non-recurring Costs in Cambodia	- 32,000

Non-recurring travel costs in 1970 resulting from the opening of an Embassy in Cambodia will result in a savings of $32,000 in 1971.

Sum_ , by Object Class

Operating Expenses

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type							
									Annualization	Local Within-Grade Salary	Local Employee Wages	Overseas Price	Increased Workload		Improved Support	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:																
Miscellaneous American Salaries:																
WAE Employment	13.8	$ 202,868	17.6	$ 279,700	19.9	$ 320,500	-	-	$ 800	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	$ 40,000
Temporary and Part-Time Employment	257.0	1,405,268	289.3	1,774,200	321.3	1,967,100	-	-	5,400	-	-	-	32.0	$187,500	-	-
Differentials:																
Overtime and Holiday Pay		1,132,054		1,120,000		1,120,500		-$ 2,600	3,100	-	-	-		-		-
Sunday Pay and Nightwork		140,637		154,400		154,700		-	300	-	-	-		-		-
Total Miscellaneous American Salaries	270.8	2,880,827	306.9	3,328,300	341.2	3,562,800		- 2,600	9,600	-	-	-	32.0	187,500	2.3	40,000
Permanent Local Salaries:																
Positions and Annual Rates	5,065	17,830,712	4,996	19,548,645	4,834	20,745,884	- 162	- 614,401	-	$437,600	$1,374,040	-		-		-
Pay in Excess of 52-Week Base		68,746		75,326		80,374		- 1,300	-	1,448	4,900	-		-		-
Deduct: Lapse	- 84.8	- 752,127	- 84.2	- 797,771	- 86.7	- 891,663	- 2.5	- 32,904	+603,000	-51,648	- 612,340	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Terminal Leave	55.5	193,323	39.2	146,400	51.6	197,698	+ 12.4	+ 45,598	2,200	1,300	2,200	-	-	-	-	-
Positions Abolished During the Year	96.4	345,347	43.1	155,300	77.5	273,607	+ 34.4	+ 124,707	-	- 2,300	- 3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Local Salaries	5,132.1	17,686,201	4,994.1	19,127,900	4,876.4	20,405,900	- 117.7	- 478,800	605,200	386,400	765,200	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Local Salaries:																
Temporary Employment	134.3	300,202	136.6	310,700	136.6	315,200	-	- 400	3,400	100	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Differentials:																
Overtime and Holiday Pay		451,517		459,200		461,200		- 9,700	5,200	3,100	3,400	-		-		-
Total Miscellaneous Local Salaries	134.3	751,719	136.6	769,900	136.6	776,400		- 10,100	8,600	3,200	4,800	-	-	-	-	-
Total Local Salaries	5,266.4	18,437,920	5,130.7	19,897,800	5,013.0	21,182,300	- 117.7	- 488,900	613,800	389,600	770,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation	5,537.2	21,318,747	5,437.6	23,226,100	5,354.2	24,745,100	- 117.7	- 491,500	623,400	389,600	770,000	-	32.0	187,500	2.3	40,000
12 Personnel Benefits:																
Allowances:																
Post		1,279,498		1,123,100		1,106,300		- 53,600	1,200	-	-	$23,200		-		12,400
Separate Maintenance		125,768		124,700		115,300		- 9,400	-	-	-	-		-		-
Supplementary Post		36,998		38,300		35,600		- 2,700	-	-	-	-		-		-
Transfer		73,755		71,100		65,400		- 5,700	-	-	-	-		-		-
Education		1,601,044		1,693,000		1,712,300		- 91,900	-	-	-	101,600		-		9,600
Quarters		3,650,868		3,657,400		3,630,600		- 170,500	-	-	-	143,700		-		-
Temporary Lodging		343,479		370,900		358,200		- 17,400	-	-	-	4,700		-		-
Marine Guards		661,308		668,100		690,400		+ 4,000 *	-	-	-	6,800		-		11,500
Total Allowances		7,772,718		7,746,600		7,714,100		- 347,200	1,200	-	-	280,000		-		33,500
Payments to Other Funds:																
Americans		77,608		106,800		126,800		-	500	-	-	-		17,500		2,000
Locals		903,324		902,400		939,000		- 20,100	24,000	11,900	20,800	-		-		-
Reimbursement to Employee Compensation Fund		128,537		82,100		98,100		-	-	-	-	-		16,000		-
Awards		41,188		47,600		47,600		-	-	-	-	-		-		-
Total Personnel Benefits		8,923,375		8,885,500		8,925,600		- 367,300	25,700	11,900	20,800	280,000		33,500		35,500
13 Benefits for Former Personnel:																
Severance Pay, Locals		303,681		129,600		238,800		+ 106,400	800	600	1,400	-		-		-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		30,545,803		32,241,200		33,909,500		- 752,400	649,900	402,100	792,200	280,000		221,000		75,500
Other Obligations																
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons		4,706,860		5,210,800		5,199,500		- 31,000	-	-	-	4,400		-		15,300
22 Transportation of Things		2,043,433		2,150,700		2,159,700		- 45,200	-	-	-	30,800		2,000		21,400
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities		12,956,809		13,397,700		14,158,000		- 262,000	280,200	-	-	375,400		69,000		297,700
24 Printing and Reproduction		1,396,774		1,452,500		1,622,800		- 1,300	-	-	-	4,100		165,000		2,500
25 Other Services		7,457,328		7,581,900		7,903,000		- 64,200	2,200	-	-	194,000		-		189,100
Services of Other Agencies		2,234,890		2,314,200		2,902,500		-	3,300	-	-	-		-		585,000
Services of Working Capital Fund		2,902,857		3,039,600		3,074,500		-	26,900	-	-	-		8,000		-
26 Supplies and Materials		3,147,602		3,189,300		3,241,500		- 55,700	-	-	-	79,700		23,000		5,200
31 Equipment		4,514,107		3,874,400		3,963,000		- 34,600	-	-	-	15,600		18,000		89,600
41 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		737,314		689,700		689,700		-	-	-	-	-		-		-
42 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		144,381		139,400		139,400		-	-	-	-	-		-		-
Total Other Obligations		42,242,355		43,060,200		45,073,600		- 494,000	312,600	-	-	704,000		285,000		1,205,800
Total Obligations		72,788,158		75,301,400		78,983,100		-1,246,400	962,500	402,100	792,200	984,000		506,000		1,281,300

*Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

JUSTIFICATION

Additional funds required for all increases in Operating Expenses for 1971 are reflected in the Summary schedules of the individual bureaus and offices. Since certain of those increases represent annualization of Federal and local employee salary increases occurring during fiscal year 1970, and within-grade salary advancements for all local employees, justification for the increases is presented in this introductory section and is not repeated elsewhere in the documentation.

INCREASES:	Amount
Annualization:	
1970 Federal Salary Increases	$ 41,500

Federal salary increases for fiscal year 1970, as authorized by Section 212 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 and implemented by Executive Order No. 11474 took effect on July 13, 1969, thus increasing salary costs for only a portion of 1970. These salary increases will be in effect for 9 more days in 1971 than in the current year. The effect of this longer period is to require additional funds for salaries and benefits for part-time, temporary, and W.A.E. employees, for overtime and holiday pay, Sunday pay, and nightwork differential, and for reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of State and to other agencies for salaries of personnel rendering services to the various offices funded from this appropriation. Included in the reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund is the cost of Wage Board increases which will be in effect for approximately one-half year in 1970.

1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	613,500

Each year overseas posts are required to grant local wage increases due to issuance of local government decrees increasing all wages, or due to wage surveys conducted by the posts which disclose that the United States Government's wage scales do not provide remuneration equal to the local private community wage scales for corresponding skills and services.

During fiscal year 1970 wage increases will be authorized in various countries to meet commitments to maintain wage comparability. Since these increases will be authorized at different times during the year, normally only a portion of the annual cost occurs during the fiscal year the increases are authorized. The budget proposals for each year request funds for local wage increases to occur during the budget year and to annualize the cost of those increases authorized during the current year. It is for this latter purpose that this $613,500 is requested.

Amount

Bureau distribution of the requested increase follows:

Bureau of African Affairs	$42,500
Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	68,600
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	69,100
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs	131,200
Bureau of European Affairs	289,900
Bureau of Administration	12,200

Within-Grade Salary Increases 402,100

Local employee wage compensation plans provide for periodic within-grade salary increases similar to those provided American employees. This estimate is based upon data provided by each Embassy after reviewing the post wage plans and the required adjustments to reflect offsetting reductions resulting from employee turnover and normal promotions. For 1971 the amount required to cover these salary increases is estimated to be $402,100.

Bureau distribution of the requested increase follows:

Bureau of African Affairs	$68,600
Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	70,700
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	60,000
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs	42,700
Bureau of European Affairs	155,300
Bureau of Administration	4,800

Summary of Permanent Positions and Annual Rates

Office or Bureau	1969 Actual Pos.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate Pos.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate Pos.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Pos.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Annual Rate
Office of the Secretary:								
Americans	363	$ 5,212,276	337	$ 5,322,296	335	$ 5,286,821	- 2	-$ 35,475
Locals	7	23,612	7	23,908	7	23,908	-	-
Total	370	5,235,888	344	5,346,204	342	5,310,729	- 2	- 35,475
Office of Protocol	47	573,893	45	604,134	44	593,983	- 1	- 10,151
International Sceintific and Technological Affairs	32	552,221	38	714,415	37	707,304	- 1	- 7,111
Congressional Relations	26	390,883	25	419,831	25	419,831	-	-
Legal Adviser	102	1,546,071	102	1,711,141	99	1,677,442	- 3	- 33,699
Economic Affairs	224	2,965,460	219	3,221,426	213	3,120,066	- 6	- 101,360
Intelligence and Research	346	4,605,666	330	4,982,854	323	4,894,341	- 7	- 88,513
African Affairs:								
Americans	666	9,287,601	636	9,874,543	625	9,755,134	- 11	- 119,409
Locals	731	2,173,387	731	2,361,200	707	2,495,600	- 24	+ 134,400
Total	1,397	11,460,988	1,367	12,235,743	1,332	12,250,734	- 35	+ 14,991
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs:								
Americans	585	8,287,634	541	8,593,695	531	8,476,877	- 10	- 116,818
Locals	726	2,226,510	710	2,445,700	687	2,616,600	- 23	+ 170,900
Total	1,311	10,514,144	1,251	11,039,395	1,218	11,093,477	- 33	+ 54,082
East Asian and Pacific Affairs:								
Americans	764	10,659,673	723	11,130,622	710	10,936,722	- 13	- 193,900
Locals	911	2,345,123	916	2,611,020	886	2,882,923	- 30	+ 271,903
Total	1,675	13,004,796	1,639	13,741,642	1,596	13,819,645	- 43	+ 78,003

Office or Bureau	1969 Actual Pos.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate Pos.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate Pos.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Pos.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Annual Rate
Inter-American Affairs:								
Americans	919	12,727,378	864	13,103,364	847	12,927,520	- 17	- 175,844
Locals	873	3,397,919	857	3,673,743	829	3,960,445	- 28	+ 286,702
Total	1,792	16,125,297	1,721	16,777,107	1,676	16,887,965	- 45	+ 110,858
European Affairs:								
Americans	1,426	20,059,700	1,332	20,716,807	1,309	20,450,933	- 23	- 265,874
Locals	1,763	7,364,089	1,721	8,145,047	1,664	8,458,451	- 57	+ 313,404
Total	3,189	27,423,789	3,053	28,861,854	2,973	28,909,384	- 80	+ 47,530
International Organization Affairs	167	2,405,225	154	2,458,819	150	2,395,335	- 4	- 63,484
Public Affairs	127	1,686,694	117	1,724,765	114	1,664,186	- 3	- 60,579
Deputy Under Secretary for Administration:								
Security and Consular Affairs	608	5,675,372	619	6,266,617	647	6,444,233	+ 28	+ 177,616
Office of Security	242	3,043,606	232	3,252,428	224	3,139,258	- 8	- 113,170
Office of Communications	429	3,991,844	415	4,274,710	407	4,202,264	- 8	- 72,446
Foreign Service Institute:								
Americans	336	5,052,512	321	5,347,380	307	5,013,909	- 14	- 333,471
Locals	12	41,661	12	42,140	12	44,906	-	+ 2,766
Total	348	5,094,173	333	5,389,520	319	5,058,815	- 14	- 330,705

Office or Bureau	1969 Actual Pos.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate Pos.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate Pos.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Pos.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Annual Rate
Deputy Under Secretary for Administration (cont.):								
Administration:								
Americans	1,028	13,375,371	987	14,205,615	955	13,701,316	- 32	- 504,299
Locals	42	258,411	42	245,887	42	263,051	-	+ 17,164
Total	1,070	13,633,782	1,029	14,451,502	997	13,964,367	- 32	- 487,135
Total:								
Americans	8,437	112,099,080	8,037	117,925,462	7,902	115,807,475	- 135	-2,117,987
Annnual Rate Adjustment for Within-Grade Increases in Budget Year	-	-	-	-	-	676,444	-	+ 676,444
Average Net Permanent Positions	8,437	112,099,080	8,037	117,925,462	7,902	116,483,919	- 135	-1,441,543
Add Lapse	362	4,168,311	497	6,541,212	497	6,541,212	-	-
Budgeted American Positions	8,799	116,267,391	8,534	124,466,674	8,399	123,025,131	- 135	-1,441,543
Locals	5,065	17,830,712	4,996	19,548,645	4,834	20,745,884	- 162	+1,197,239
Add Lapse on Continuing Positions	177	623,040	165	645,645	165	708,180	-	+ 62,535
Budgeted Local Positions	5,242	18,453,752	5,161	20,194,290	4,999	21,454,064	- 162	+1,259,774
Total Budgeted Positions	14,041	134,721,143	13,695	144,660,964	13,398	144,479,195	- 297	- 181,769

Mr. ROONEY. The total of this request is $220,400,000, which would be an increase of $13,304,400 over the amount appropriated to date for the current fiscal year, but a decrease of $95,600 when proposed supplementals are considered.

Is this the fact?

Mr. MEYER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a statement?

Mr. MACOMBER. I do.

Mr. ROONEY. Prepared statement?

Mr. MACOMBER. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Please proceed.

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr .Chairman, I would like to begin by expressing Secretary Rogers' appreciation to you and to the subcommittee for deferring his appearance here so that——

Mr. ROONEY. We all understand that. We have advised the members that he would be here on next Thursday.

Mr. MACOMBER. The Secretary asked me to express his gratitude for that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak briefly to several of the more significant aspects of the State Department fiscal year 1971 budget request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The first item that I would like to speak to is the "Salaries and expenses" request. As you have indicated here, we are asking for about the same amount of money as we asked for last year. Within that request, however, there is reflected a decrease of $6,247,500, of which over $6 million results from employment reductions.

At the same time this request reflects increases of $6,160,600, and of these increases, all but about $1 million are in areas over which we have very little control.

FOREIGN BUILDINGS OPERATIONS

Mr. Chairman, we are requesting an increase in our appropriation for foreign buildings operations. The dollar appropriation request is increased by about $1 million and the local currency request is increased by about $4.5 million.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Our largest increase, Mr. Chairman, is requested for "Contributions to international organizations." That is an increase of $14.7 million. I know how strongly the committee feels about increases in this item and we have tried to hold them down. I regret we have not been more successful.

Mr. ROONEY. How much do you say is the increase in contributions?

Mr. MACOMBER. $14.7 million.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought this administration was economy-minded.

Mr. MACOMBER. It is economy minded, Mr. Chairman, but we have not succeeded in keeping the growth in this particular request down.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have any ambitions in this regard?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes; we certainly do, Mr. Chairman. We have tried very hard——

Mr. ROONEY. What are you going to do about effectuating or achieving the ambitions?

Mr. MACOMBER. We are going to continue to try to slow down and arrest these increases in this international organizations appropriation. As you know, it is a very difficult thing to do but we are going to try very hard to do it. Mr. De Palma will be up here later to talk to you about our specific efforts in this regard.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

Mr. Chairman, I should also mention that in our submission we show our request for international conferences as a decrease of $237,000. That is a bit misleading and I want to clear that up. The only reason we show a decrease is a result of transferring into that account during the current fiscal year $350,000 to cover two one-time expenses for conferences. You really should eliminate that $350,000 when you are considering whether it is an increase or decrease. The result is that we are actually asking for an increase of $113,000.

MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Mr. Chairman, our second largest increase is in the cultural exchange activities. Here we are asking for an increase of nearly $8 million. This is primarily for the exchange of persons part of this program.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING PROGRAM IN POLAND

We are also asking for $800,000 for English language training in Poland. That was not in last year's request.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to mention that we are asking for an increase in the International Boundary and Water Commission request, in the construction part of that request, of $3.8 million.

DIPLOMATIC SCHOOL IN POLAND

Mr. ROONEY. What about the so-called Diplomatic School in Warsaw; is there any money requested in here for that?

Mr. MEYER. No, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MACOMBER. No, sir, there is not.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the status of that?

Mr. MEYER. It is no different than it was before, Mr. Chairman. In the current and next fiscal year an attempt is going to be made to get along with the facilities that they now have.

One possibility is utilizing part of the present apartment building as classrooms. That is about the only relief they will have.

Mr. ROONEY. Whom are we relieving, our fellow French, British, and other diplomats, or whom?

Mr. MEYER. That is true. In fact——

Mr. ROONEY. What is true?

Mr. MEYER. That we would be relieving them to some extent, because if we did put in a new school or even if we utilized part of the apartment space, it will benefit those children from the French and Canadian and——

Mr. ROONEY. Why don't we let the French pay for all of this? They seem to be doing pretty well. They are able to furnish airplanes and arms in the Middle East to cause further trouble for Israel. Why couldn't they carry on the cost of this school?

Mr. MEYER. I think that the reason——

Mr. ROONEY. Rather than the Americans.

Mr. MEYER. I think that is the reason we don't have a request in here this fiscal year, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. ROONEY. Would it be fair to say that you are coming around to our way of thinking?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That is some progress.

Please proceed, Mr. Macomber.

Mr. MACOMBER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

That summarizes the major increases in our overall request and the increase and decrease situation within our salaries and expenses situation.

Mr. Chairman, knowing how familiar you are with this budget, I thought I should stop at this point and attempt to answer any questions that you would like to direct to me.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. ROONEY. You do not refer to the so-called cultural activities, do you?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, I do. That is an $8 million increase that I spoke of.

Mr. ROONEY. $8 million?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How much did they ask of the Secretary in the course of the budget procedure?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, we asked the Bureau of the Budget for $45 million. They cut us $5 million and we are requesting $40 million from the Congress.

Mr. ROONEY. How much additional did you get in the current fiscal year for exchanges as distinguished from cultural presentations, et cetera? To put it another way, did not the Congress give to the Department for the exchange program, the so-called Fulbright program, additional moneys over what they had in fiscal year 1969?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. They so indicated in the committee report that some of the money which had previously been for special cultural projects was available in the succeeding year, 1970——

Mr. ROONEY. As a result of the action of the committee last year, it was to furnish no funds for any further possible obscene plays?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir. It definitely was.

Mr. ROONEY. And add to the amount of money for student exchanges?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir. For the exchange of persons program.

PRESIDENTIAL POSITION REDUCTION ORDERS

Mr. ROONEY. How many positions have you eliminated to date as a result of the Presidential orders?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, we have actually three sets of Presidential orders. By the conclusion of fiscal year 1970 we will have eliminated under the balance-of-payments program, initiated by President Johnson a total of 1,019 positions.

Mr. ROONEY. That is at the end of the current fiscal year?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. Talk about as of today or the nearest available date.

Mr. MACOMBER. All right.

As of the conclusion of fiscal year 1970, it would be 1,019 positions.

Mr. ROONEY. I am trying to get to something that is already a fait accompli.

Mr. MACOMBER. Excuse me. Let me back up. Under BALPA, by the close of 1969 we will have eliminated——

Mr. ROONEY. Don't back away from the table.

Mr. MACOMBER. No, I won't. There were 1,003 positions eliminated under BALPA by the close of fiscal year 1969. Also under BALPA an additional 16 positions (14 American and 2 local) are to be eliminated during the current fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. It might be well at this point, so that the reader of the record will understand the situation, if you were to tell us the details of these three Presidential orders.

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir. Let us start with the oldest one, which is the balance-of-payments reduction program which was inagurated under President Johnson. That is a program referred to as BALPA, which called for the total reduction of 452 Americans. That would be 452 Americans brought home from overseas and a reduction of 452 Americans from the State Department rolls. This program also called for 567 local employees being removed from the rolls abroad. That would be a total of 1,019 American and local-employee positions that will be removed from the rolls.

Of that 1,019, as of the close of fiscal year 1969, 1,003 had been accomplished; that is, 1,003 positions had been removed from the rolls.

Mr. ROONEY. Before I get into how much money was saved as a result of this, tell us about the second Presidential order.

Mr. MACOMBER. The second Presidential order is Operation Reduction. That calls for a reduction in——

Mr. ROONEY. Whose order was that?

Mr. MACOMBER. President Nixon's.

That calls for a reduction in fiscal year 1970 of 251 Americans and 79 locals for a total of 330 positions.

There is a third reduction which is coming up and which will take place in fiscal year 1971. That totals 326 positions and breaks down into 164 Americans and 162 locals. That is a total of 1,675 positions off the rolls.

Mr. ROONEY. Of which how many are Americans?

Mr. MACOMBER. 867 American positions. We are requesting 29 new positions so that would, if they are granted, reduce our total reduction to 838 positions.

Mr. ROONEY. If we were to grant those positions, wouldn't this interfere with this Operation Reduction of President Nixon's?

Mr. MACOMBER. It would reduce the total amount.

Mr. ROONEY. And President Johnson's BALPA program?

Mr. MACOMBER. It would reduce the totals, that is correct. We would however, still be getting 838 Americans off the rolls so there would still be substantial progress being made.

Mr. ROONEY. Those are the positions in the Passport Office, are they?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is correct.

PROCESSING PASSPORT APPLICATIONS

Mr. ROONEY. Have you been reading lately about Federal courts again picking up passport applications, thereby causing a situation where we don't need any more passport offices?

Mr. MACOMBER. I certainly read the language that was produced by this committee last year, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. I am not talking about that. I am talking about the results of the language of the committee.

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, I have.

Mr. ROONEY. Have you read in the Houston Post where Federal court clerks have resumed the processing of passport applications?

Mr. MACOMBER. I have heard of it. I have not read it.

Mr. ROONEY. At this point we shall insert in the record a clipping from the Houston Post of December 30, 1969, with regard to the subject of passports.

(The newspaper article follows:)

PASSPORT BIZ BUZZES AGAIN

(By Bob Cargill)

Federal district clerks were back in the passport business Monday.

They shed that time-consuming task more than a year ago when U.S. District Judge Ben C. Connally told the State Department there weren't enough clerks to handle court records and passports, too.

For 14 months, the State Department dispatched relays of temporary workers to man the dingy passport office in the old Federal building at 201 Fannin.

President Nixon signed a new appropriations bill which included a provision that U.S. District clerk offices which had stopped handling passport applications after October 31, 1968, must again accept them or the clerks won't be paid.

The clerks here stopped taking passport applications on November 1, 1968.

U.S. District Clerk V. Bailey Thomas said the applications will be taken there temporarily until he decides where to place the passport office.

His offices in Galveston, Corpus Christi, Victoria, Laredo, and Brownsville are also accepting applications.

These six offices had been processing up to 16,000 passport applications each year until Judge Connally ordered them to stop.

Frederick Smith, deputy director of the Bureau of Security and Consular affairs in Washington, D.C., said Monday there are still no funds for a permanent passport agency in Houston.

"SEASONS GREETINGS" AND PASSPORT POSITIONS

Mr. ROONEY. On February 10 just past, we wrote a letter to the Honorable Paul G. Rogers, a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Florida, concerning a communication which had the dubious title of "Seasons Greetings" from the Directoress of the Passport Office.

In this we pointed out that during the past 3 years the number of positions in the Passport Office had been increased by 92. Would that be correct?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Don't guess at this. Don't assume that we are right either. Check that.

Mr. MACOMBER. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. That would be a 24-percent increase. We point out that this was done at a time when the permanent positions in the other offices and bureaus of the Department of State were reduced by 650 positions or 10 percent. Would that be correct?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. We state that ". . . the appropriations committees and the Congress did not cut the budget request of the Passport Office, even though such an inference might be drawn from the 'Seasons Greetings . . .' " Is that the fact?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. We said that reductions may very well have been made by the Department of State or the Bureau of the Budget. That is possible, too, is it not?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is possible, Mr. Chairman. But in fact——

Mr. ROONEY. It is the fact; is it not?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, there have not been very many cuts imposed on Passport Office requests by the Department or the Bureau of the Budget in recent fiscal years.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert this letter to Congressman Rogers at this point in the record.

(The letter follows:)

FEBRUARY 10, 1970.

Hon. PAUL G. ROGERS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR PAUL: I now have for acknowledgment your letter of January 22, 1970, forwarding a communication from the Directoress of the Passport Office with the dubious title of "Seasons Greetings."

First of all, the appropriations committees and the Congress did not cut the budget request of the Passport Office, even though such an inference might be drawn from the "Seasons Greetings." Reductions may very well have been made by the Department of State and/or the Bureau of the Budget. If the Passport officials cannot convince their own Department people that they need additional funds, it would seem that they either do not have a very good case or they were not very convincing in their presentations.

As a matter of record, during the past 3 years, the number of positions in the Passport Office has been increased by 92 positions or 24 percent and this at a time when the permanent positions in the other offices and bureaus of the Department were reduced by 650 positions or 10 percent.

I am sure that the many other "Seasons Greetings" you received were more in keeping with the Christmas spirit.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. ROONEY.

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, in fiscal year 1967 the Passport Office asked for 369 positions and they were granted 369 positions.

Mr. ROONEY. We will get into this detail when we get to the Passport Office.

Mr. MACOMBER. All right, sir.

PRESIDENTIAL REDUCTIONS IN POSITIONS

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a schedule showing, with regard to these three presidential reductions, the grades of those who have already been eliminated?

Mr. MACOMBER. The only table that I have with me, Mr. Chairman, shows the grades of the people who were OPRED'd; that is, brought back from overseas or transferred from posts overseas as a result of the OPRED program. I do not have the complete breakdown.

Mr. ROONEY. We are primarily interested in seeing how many of the high-cost positions were eliminated or whether you dismissed Indians rather than chiefs.

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, I do have the information insofar as it applies to people brought home under BALPA, and also the information with regard to OPRED.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the bureaucratic name for President Nixon's first reduction direction?

Mr. MACOMBER. Its full name is Operation Reduction and it is usually shortened to OPRED.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert this statement with regard to American employees return to the United States due to the President's directive reducing travel and overseas employment, BALPA, by class and grade, as well as the statement with regard to American employment reductions in fiscal year 1970 due to the President's directive, by class and grade. That is the President's directive, OPRED.

(The statements follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AMERICAN EMPLOYEES RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES DUE TO PRESIDENT'S DIRECTIVE REDUCING TRAVEL AND OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT (BALPA) BY CLASS AND GRADE

	AF	NEA	EA	ARA	EUR	FSI	Total
Foreign Service officers:							
Class 1	1	1		1	3		6
Class 2	6	2	2		4		14
Class 3	5	5	1	2	15		28
Class 4	4	7	3	4	11		29
Class 5	3	7	9	4	18		41
Class 6		6	8	3	17		34
Class 7	5	5	10	9	18		47
Class 8	3	5	4	1	5		18
Subtotal	27	38	37	24	91		217
Foreign Service Reserve:							
Class 1							
Class 2				1	4		5
Class 3	1		1		5		7
Class 4			1	1	1	2	5
Class 5	1				1	1	3
Class 6		1			3		4
Class 7							
Class 8							
Subtotal	2	1	2	2	14	3	24
Foreign Service staff:							
Class 1					2		2
Class 2		1	1	1	1		4
Class 3		3	2	1	7		13
Class 4	4	3	1	1	4		13
Class 5	4	6	1	6	11	1	29
Class 6	8	3	6	5	12	1	35
Class 7	3	7	3	10	16		39
Class 8	6	6	7	15	21		55
Class 9		1	2	3	13		19
Class 10		1			1		2
Subtotal	25	31	23	42	88	2	211
Grand total	54	70	62	68	193	5	452

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT REDUCTIONS IN FISCAL YEAR 1970 DUE TO PRESIDENT'S DIRECTIVE BY CLASS AND GRADE

	AF	NEA	EA	ARA	EUR	FSI	Peace Mission	Total
Foreign Service officers:								
Class 1		1		1				2
Class 2					5			5
Class 3	4		3	7	7			21
Class 4		2	1	5	8			16
Class 5	2	2	4	8	4			20
Class 6	2	2	3	4	6	2		19
Class 7		6	5	5	4			20
Class 8			2					2
Subtotal	8	13	18	30	34	2		105
Foreign Service Reserve:								
Class 1								
Class 2					2			2
Class 3			1		3			4
Class 4			2		1			3
Class 5			1					1
Class 6					1			1
Class 7								
Class 8								
Subtotal			4		7			11
Foreign Service staff:								
Class 1			1			1		2
Class 2		1	1		2			4
Class 3			1	1	3			5
Class 4	1	3	1		3			8
Class 5			1	3	6			10
Class 6	5	5	5	2	8		1	26
Class 7	6	5	4	4	6			25
Class 8	8	7	7	4	3			29
Class 9	4		3	2	7			16
Class 10	1	1	1	3	3		1	10
Subtotal	25	22	25	19	41	1	2	135
Grand total	33	35	47	49	82	3	2	251

EFFECT OF POSITION REDUCTION ON THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Mr. ROONEY. It looks to me as though this sort of business is doing a lot of harm to the future of the Foreign Service. Would that be a fair statement?

Mr. MACOMBER. No, sir; I don't believe that is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. What about all these young officers being brought back; you only had in the BALPA chart here six class 1 officers, but in class 6 you had 34 and class 7 you had 47; class 8, 18.

Mr. MACOMBER. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. These are the people we should have in these foreign countries, these young people. They generally know the local language.

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, it is correct that the younger people bore the larger share of the brunt of BALPA.

Mr. ROONEY. Why should that be? Doesn't that bode ill for the future of the Foreign Service?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, we tried to remedy this in OPRED where we did not bring so many of the younger officers back to Washington. I think young officers can get good experience either here or abroad. They were not taken out of the Service. I think in the long run if we continued a ratio of more junior than senior officer reduction, that would not be good for the Service. We attempted to correct that trend in the second reduction.

I don't think any serious demage has been done to the Service.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure that after you are around a while you will find that what I am talking about will come true. We found the same sort of thing come true when Mr. Dulles became Secretary of State. We had the same kind of swashbuckling ill-thought-out reductions all over the world. They all had to be put back in each post a year or two later but we had lost the services of a lot of good people.

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir.

In this case we did not lose the services of these young people. They did not go off the rolls. They are career people that were transferred back to the United States. I think the reductions have brought us down to a low point now, Mr. Chairman, and I would not like to see any further reductions.

TRAVEL COSTS OF RETURNED PERSONNEL

Mr. ROONEY. What about the travel of these 703 people?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, our travel went up slightly in fiscal year 1969 because of bringing people home, but there was a reduction——

Mr. ROONEY. It certainly costs a lot of money to bring these 703 people home. That is the reason I asked the question. That is the question. How much?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is correct. Our travel costs went up $84,000 in fiscal year 1969 but they went down later. The total travel costs by the end of fiscal year 1970, went down——

Mr. ROONEY. I am not asking you that. I am only asking you how much the travel of these 703 people was who are listed here in these two pages.

Mr. MACOMBER. We are spending $961,100 for 251 returns of Americans in the current fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. I am asking you about the 703 people.

Mr. MACOMBER. I will have to supply that for the record. I don't have that with me.

(The information follows:)

TRAVEL COSTS OF RETURNING AMERICAN EMPLOYEES TO THE UNITED STATES DUE TO BALPA AND OPRED—BY FISCAL YEAR

Fiscal year	BALPA		OPRED		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1968	171	$547,200			171	$547,200
1969	267	854,400			267	854,400
1970	14	44,800	251	$961,100	265	1,005,900
Total	452	1,446,400	251	961,100	703	2,407,500

Mr. ROONEY. The 452 under BALPA, President Johnson's directive in regard to the balance-of-payments situation, this is already accomplished, is it not?

Mr. MACOMBER. Except for 14 people, who will be returned in the current fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. That is 452 less 14, is that the idea?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the cost of bringing home the 251 on this other sheet?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is $961,100, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Does that include their luggage, baggage, et cetera, packing and crating?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, it does, Mr. Chairman.

SAVINGS RESULTING FROM PRESIDENTIAL ORDERS

Mr. ROONEY. How much do you claim has been saved to date by the two directives of President Nixon and the one directive of President Johnson?

Mr. MACOMBER. I have to break it down by fiscal years.

By the close of fiscal year 1969, the savings had been $4,441,200. That was the savings realized by the close of fiscal year 1969.

By the close of fiscal year 1970, we would expect an additional $3,684,300 to be saved again under BALPA. In fiscal year——

Mr. ROONEY. That is when?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is by the conclusion of fiscal year 1970. The conclusion of the present fiscal year. By the conclusion of fiscal year 1971——

Mr. ROONEY. I am only interested right now with 1970. The total is how much, $4,441,200?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is right, for 1969. Mr. Chairman, the savings in fiscal year 1969 and 1970 under BALPA totaled $8,125,500. That would be what we saved through fiscal year 1970 under BALPA.

Under the OPRED operation, by the completion of fiscal year 1970 we will have saved $194,900. That totals $8,320,400. That would be the total saving from those two exercises by the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. Will you point out to us where these savings are reflected in this budget before us?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir.

In the budget before us, on page 3 of our justifications you will notice opposite 1970 employment reductions, the figure $4,191,700. These are savings that we are going to realize in 1971, as a result of the 1970 employment reduction, you will see the figures out on the right-hand column, $4,191,700.

That figure is reached as follows: Under BALPA, in fiscal year 1971, we will realize $669,800 worth of savings. Under OPRED, in fiscal year 1971 we will realize $3,521,900.

Mr. ROONEY. What are you reading from?

Mr. MACOMBER. I just made some notes here, Mr. Chairman. If you will take our savings of $669,800 in fiscal year 1971 under BALPA, and add that to the OPRED savings in fiscal year 1971 of $3,521,900, you get a total of $4,191,700. If you look at that column on page 3, the fourth set of figures down on the column, you see $4,191,700.

Mr. ROONEY. What has happened to these claimed savings to date?

Mr. MACOMBER. The 1969 and 1970 savings to date of $8,125,000 have reflected as reductions in those respective budget submissions. In addition, Mr. Chairman, in our current budget, the savings in salaries and expenses total $6,247,500. Over $6 million of that is from employment reductions. The increases in salaries and expenses come to $6,160,600, almost offsetting the decreases. Except for about $1 million of that $6,160,000, these are increases over which we have very little control.

What has happened is that these increases of a mandatory character have been paid for, in effect, by the reductions we have made in the employment ceiling.

Mr. ROONEY. How many people do you now have in the Department receiving over $30,000 a year?

Mr. MACOMBER. 497 officers, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. How many career ministers?

Mr. MACOMBER. I know the career ministers are around 62, but I am trying to get the accurate figure.

LIST AND LOCATION OF CAREER MINISTERS

Mr. ROONEY. We want to know where each of the career ministers is stationed.

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Chairman, could we insert that in the record?

Mr. ROONEY. How many in the United States?

Mr. MACOMBER. We have to insert that in the record, Mr. Chairman, if that is all right.

(The information follows:)

CAREER MINISTERS

Name	*Present assignment*
Adair, Charles W	Ambassador to Uruguay.
Beam, Jacob D	Ambassador to U.S.S.R.
Bennett, W. Tapley	Faculty Adviser, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base.
Berger, Samuel D	Deputy Ambassador to Vietnam.
Bernbaum, Maurice M	Special Assistant to Assistant Secretary for American Republics.
Boonstra, Clarence A	Diplomat-in-Residence, University of Colorado.
Braddock, Daniel M	Consul General, Bombay.
Burdett, William C	Ambassador-Designate to Malawi.
Burns, John H	Director General of the Foreign Service.
Byington, Homer M., Jr	Consul General, Naples.
Byroade, Henry A	Ambassador to Philippines.
Calhoun, John	Ambassador to Tunisia.
Cargo, William I	Director, Policy Planning and Coordination Staff.
Coerr, Wymberley DeR	Deputy Director for Coordination, Bureau of Intelligence and Research.
Crimmins, John Hugh	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.
Davies, Rodger P	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.
Davis, Richard H	Faculty Adviser, Naval War College.
Godley, G. McMurtrie	Ambassador to Laos.
Green, Marshall	Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs.
Hall, William O	Ambassador to Ethiopia.
Hillenbrand, Martin J	Assistant Secretary, Bureau of European Affairs.
Horsey, Outerbridge	Consul General, Palermo.
Jernegan, John D	Political Adviser, CINCLANT, Norfolk, Va.
Jones, G. Lewis	Senior Foreign Service Inspector.
Jones, J. Wesley	Deputy Commandant, National War College.
Knight, Ridgway	Ambassador to Portugal.
Laise, Carol	Ambassador to Nepal.
Leonhart, William K	Ambassador to Yugoslavia.
Lightner, E. Allan, Jr	Diplomat-in-Residence, Miami-Dayton Consortium.

CAREER MINISTERS—continued

Name	*Present assignment*
Martin, Edwin W	Consul General, Hong Kong.
Martin, Graham A	Ambassador to Italy.
Mathews, Elbert G	Coordinator, Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy.
McBride, Robert	Ambassador to Mexico.
McClintock, Robert M	Pending reassignment.
McConaughy, Walter P	Ambassador to China.
McIlvaine, Robinson	Ambassador to the Republic of Kenya.
Meyer, Armin H	Ambassador to Japan.
Moore, C. Robert	Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs.
Morris, Brewster H	Assistant Chief of Mission, Berlin.
Newsom, David D	Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.
Palmer, Joseph II	Ambassador to Libya.
Parsons, J. Graham	State Department Adviser to the Commandant, Industrial College of the Armed Forces.
Penfield, James K	Coordinator for the United Nations 25th Anniversary.
Popper, David H	Ambassador to Cyprus.
Porter, Dwight J	Ambassador to Lebanon.
Porter, William J	Ambassador to Korea.
Rockwell, Stuart W	Ambassador-Designate to Morocco.
Ross, Claude C	Ambassador to Tanzania.
Rountree, William M	Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa.
Sisco, Joseph J	Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.
Stoessel, Walter J	Ambassador to Poland.
Sullivan, William H	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau, of East Asian and Pacific Affairs.
Tasca, Henry J	Ambassador to Greece.
Tibbetts, Margaret Joy	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of European Affairs.
Timberlake, Clare H	Senior Examiner, Board of Examiners.
Torbert, Horace G	Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.
Trezise, Philip H	Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Economic Affairs.
Unger, Leonard	Ambassador to Thailand.
Wallner, Woodruff	Senior Foreign Service Inspector.
Wilkins, Fraser	Inspector General of the Foreign Service.

Of the 60 career ministers listed above, 29 are stationed in the United States.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AT WAR COLLEGE AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN FSI

Mr. ROONEY. How many people do you have at the War College?

How many in educational institutions other than the Foreign Service Institute?

(The information follows:)

At the present time, 38 State Department employees are attending various military colleges both in this country and abroad, 72 are attending educational institutions other than the Foreign Service Institute, and 235 are attending the Foreign Service Institute.

Mr. ROONEY. Just to make sure we understand one another, I had previously asked the question. How many career ministers do you have and, as to them, where is each stationed? Then there was a question, How many in the United States?

CAREER MINISTERS WHO HAVE NEVER SERVED ABROAD

Do you have any career ministers who never served abroad?

Mr. MACOMBER. We have one that I know of.

Mr. ROONEY. I know of one, too. What is his name?

Mr. MACOMBER. Assistant Secretary Sisco, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. He is supposed to be expert on what?

Mr. MACOMBER. He is Assistant Secretary for the Middle East, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. In the Middle East?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir. Near East and South Asia.

Mr. ROONEY. That is not the one I had in mind.

How many of the career ministers have never served as heads of mission? Would you see that that information is inserted at this point?

Mr. MACOMBER. I will, Mr. Chairman.

(The information follows:)

Of the career ministers previously listed, six have not served as heads of missions.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT FSI

Mr. ROONEY. I had also asked how many State Department people are now at the War College and how many State Department employees are in any sort of educational institution at Government expense other than the Foreign Service Institute. How many are now in the Foreign Service Institute?

(See insert on p. 33.)

DIPLOMATS IN RESIDENCE

Mr. ROONEY. What is the definition of a "diplomat in residence"?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, that is a name of a program where we have senior officers assigned to universities around the country.

Mr. ROONEY. How did you ever get that name?

Mr. MACOMBER. I can only speculate that it was derived from the fact that we have sent diplomats out to be in residence at these universities.

Mr. ROONEY. What do they do at these universities besides live there?

Mr. MACOMBER. They are, in all cases, pursuing their own studies and improving their own knowledge.

Mr. ROONEY. At whose expense?

Mr. MACOMBER. At the expense of the Government, Mr. Chairman. In addition, they are talking to students and faculty and attempting to, one, get a much clearer picture of the world, as it really is, across to these communities, and also to——

Mr. ROONEY. They have not been very successful, have they? Would you say that was a fair statement?

Mr. MACOMBER. I would say there is still much work to be done in that effort, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. You are changing the subject. We didn't ask about that. I asked whether or not they have been very successful.

Mr. MACOMBER. I would have to say in this latter connection they have not been.

Mr. ROONEY. I would not think so either.

How many of these diplomats do we have in residence?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, we have in 1970, 10.

Mr. ROONEY. Where are they?

Mr. MACOMBER. They are at the University of West Virginia, California, Kansas State, Colorado——

Mr. ROONEY. One at Kansas State?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Did he see those obscene plays sponsored by the State Department?

Mr. MACOMBER. No, sir. He was not there. I don't think he was there when that problem came up, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Let us not waste any more time on that. You were talking about Kansas State. OK, proceed.

Mr. MACOMBER. Grinnell University, the University of Nebraska, Michigan State University, and then a consortium of universities—Miami Valley, called Miami Valley Consortium of State Universities.

Mr. ROONEY. Please insert at this point in the record the salary of each of these diplomats in residence who are highly paid students.

Mr. MACOMBER. I will.

(The information follows:)

DIPLOMATS IN RESIDENCE

Name and location	Grade	Salary
Ballentine, Douglass K., University of West Virginia	0–1	$33,495
Bell, James D., University of California, Santa Cruz	0–1	33,495
Bennett, Josiah W., Kansas State University, Manhattan	0–2	29,841
Boonstra, Clarence A., University of Colorado, Boulder	CM	36,000
Brown, Benhill, Northwestern University	0–1	33,495
Guthrie, John C., Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa	0–1	33,495
Lightner, E. Allan, Jr., Dayton-Miami Consortium, Ohio	CM	36,000
Miller, William B., University of Nebraska, Lincoln	0–2	24,867
Spivak, Herbert D., Michigan State University, East Lansing	0–1	33,495
Wellman, Harvey, University of Rhode Island, Kingston	0–1	33,495

Mr. ROONEY. Where did you ever get the authority to do anything like this?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, I believe that these assignments are justified under our training authority. They also serve as recruiters.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a statement at this point with regard to the grades of these people which would indicate how much they get?

Mr. MACOMBER. Currently there are two career ministers assigned to this program. Their basic salary is $36,000 a year. Six are class 1 Foreign Service officers who have a base salary of $31,705.

Mr. ROONEY. I think you ought to take them all out and send, whatever it is, 10 or 12 FSO–8's, and we would be far better off.

Mr. MACOMBER. Sir, FSO–8's——

Mr. ROONEY. These birds are too expensive.

Mr. MACOMBER. The FSO–8's, Mr. Chairman, are pretty young fellows. They have not been out of universities very long.

Mr. ROONEY. I will take one bright young FSO–8 to four career ministers anytime. I have seen them abroad. They generally know far more about the foreign language than the Ambassador abroad. Would you say that was a fair statement?

Mr. MACOMBER. Well, I think it is a fair statement that our younger people in the Service are better at languages.

Mr. ROONEY. More linguistically inclined?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes. There has been more emphasis on language training in the Service as we have gone along.

Mr. ROONEY. This is just one aspect of the situation, which leads me to make the statement that I will take one FSO–8 in preference to four career ministers. He is more important to the future of the Foreign Service.

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, I think that our young officers are a very valuable resource in the Foreign Service but they are a potential future resource. Our best resource on any given day are the more senior and experienced officers we have on hand now. So I find that——

Mr. ROONEY. Even though they don't speak the language and are now diplomats in residence and six of them have never headed a mission.

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, a great many of our senior officers speak a great many foreign languages.

Mr. ROONEY. When was this business started? I am just amazed at this diplomat-in-residence business.

Mr. MACOMBER. It started in 1965, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. This had to be so tucked away in your budget that we never came across it.

NUMBER OF POSITIONS IN SALARIES AND EXPENSES

What is the total number of positions that you are requesting in salaries and expenses?

Mr. MACOMBER. 13,398 positions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Of which how many are Americans?

Mr. MACOMBER. 8,399, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. How does this compare with the current fiscal year?

Mr. MACOMBER. By the close of the current fiscal year we will be down to 13,695, Mr. Chairman. Americans will be down to—excuse me. We will be down to a total——

Mr. ROONEY. Take the total.

Mr. MACOMBER. That total is down to 13,695, Mr. Chairman, by the end of this fiscal year. The Americans will be down to 8,534.

Mr. ROONEY. Down? Both of those are up, are they not?

Mr. MACOMBER. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. You told us that you had 13,398 total?

Mr. MACOMBER. That was the total.

Mr. ROONEY. You are correct. You say now that it is going to be 13,600?

Mr. MACOMBER. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That is what I understood you to say.

Mr. MEYER. 13,398 is the level at the end of fiscal year 1971.

Mr. MACOMBER. At the end of this year, 13,695. A year later——

Mr. ROONEY. Start de novo. How many positions are you requesting in salaries and expenses in this budget?

Mr. MACOMBER. 13,398.

Mr. ROONEY. How does this compare with the current fiscal year?

Mr. MACOMBER. It is a reduction of 297 compared to this current fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the figure for this current fiscal year?

Mr. MACOMBER. 13,695.

INCREASE IN PERSONNEL

Mr. ROONEY. Are you requesting an increase in personnel in any area or bureau?

Mr. MACOMBER. We are, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Where?

Mr. MACOMBER. The Passport Office.

Mr. ROONEY. How many?

Mr. MACOMBER. Twenty-nine.

INCREASE IN RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES

Mr. ROONEY. What about this requested increase of $760,300 for rents, communications, and utilities that is shown at page 7 of the justifications?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, that is made up of several items. A very significant one is the Bonn automated switch; that will be $278,000. The overseas price increase comes to $375,000. Improved support comes to $297,000.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the last one you referred to? What kind of support? Improved support?

Mr. MACOMBER. Improved support.

Mr. ROONEY. What do you mean, improved moneywise or what?

Mr. MACOMBER. What we mean here are such items as: relocation rental costs, the visa automation system being instituted in Mexico, the opening of the Leningrad consulate general, some improvement in the visa operation equipment.

INCREASE IN OTHER SERVICES

Mr. ROONEY. What do you have to say about this requested increase of $933,900, entitled "Other Services"?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, this is an increase in contract costs as a result of overseas price increases. That is a significant portion of this increase. Again, this item is under what we call improved support and accounts for a substantial portion of this increase.

Mr. ROONEY. Improved support is in here, too?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Those are two nice words.

INCREASE IN SALARY FOR FOREIGNERS WORKING OVERSEAS

Are you requesting an increase in salary for foreigners working for us overseas?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes; we are, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. How much and for how many?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, increased costs is $792,200.

Mr. ROONEY. We are not talking about increased costs but about pay raises, increases in foreigners' salaries.

Mr. MACOMBER. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. For foreigners working for us abroad.

Mr. MACOMBER. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. What I meant was, the amount we are requesting to cover these increased wages for foreigners

is $792,200. What I don't have, Mr. Chairman, is how many foreign nationals are involved in that.

Mr. ROONEY. Please insert the number at this point in the record.

(The information follows:)

There are 4,834 local employees involved in the 1971 wage increases.

Mr. ROONEY. How can such an increase be justified at a time when President Nixon and the present administration propose to postpone any pay increases for U.S. citizens employed by the Government? How can this be justified?

Mr. MACOMBER. I think, Mr. Chairman, that the justification has to be that if we are going to keep these people on our payroll abroad, not lose them, we are going to have to meet these pay increases.

Mr. ROONEY. That's a great answer.

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, these in all cases reflect the wage levels overseas, and as they go up we try to meet them. If we don't meet them we lose the good people to other——

Mr. ROONEY. Why should we participate in increasing wage levels overseas when the President does not want to give any pay raises to our American citizens here?

Mr. MACOMBER. For the reason, Mr. Chairman, that these people perform vital functions. We will lose then, a good many of them, if we don't go ahead with these increases.

Mr. ROONEY. A great many of them are car drivers, are they not?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes; and chauffeurs are included in this group.

Mr. ROONEY. Don't try to brush off my question. I said, a great many of them are car drivers, are they not?

Mr. MACOMBER. A substantial number are drivers for the embassies.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, they are.

Mr. MACOMBER. I think it is still better than most places abroad, to have the local people drive the cars, than have our own people driving them.

Mr. ROONEY. Who brought that up? Did I intimate anything contrary to that?

Mr. MACOMBER. No, Mr. Chairman. I was just speaking to the point of our drivers abroad.

Mr. ROONEY. Were you opining?

Mr. MACOMBER. I was opining; yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall now recess until 2 o'clock, gentlemen.

AFTERNOON SESSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, UNDER SECRETARIES, AND CERTAIN STAFF OFFICES

Mr. ROONEY. The first of the items under "Salaries and expenses" is Office of the Secretary, at page 21 of the justifications.

We shall at this point insert pages 21 through 24 of the justifications book.

(The pages follow:)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, UNDER SECRETARIES AND CERTAIN STAFF OFFICES

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	363	$5,212,276	337	$5,322,296	335	$5,286,821	-2	-$35,475
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		5,565,928		5,820,000		5,833,700		+ 13,700
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office**		1,318,892		1,211,400		1,214,700		+ 3,300
Total		6,884,820		7,031,400		7,048,400		+ 17,000

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-$10,600	9	-	-	-
1971 Employment Reduction	-2	- 27,500	9	-	-	-
Total Decreases	-2	- 38,100		-	-	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 16,700	9	-	+$3,300	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 35,100	10	-	-	
Total Increases	-	+ 51,800		-	+ 3,300	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-2	+ 13,700		-	+ 3,300	

*In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

**Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 7; 1970 - 7; 1971 - 7
TOTAL POSITIONS (American and Locals): 1969 -370; 1970 -344; 1971 -342

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Decrease No.	Decrease Annual Rate
The Secretary	11	$ 189,233	10	$ 178,694	10	$ 178,694	-	-
Ambassador at Large	12	199,719	4	75,010	2	39,535	-2	-$35,475
Special Assistant to the Secretary and Coordinator of International Labor Affairs	4	76,961	4	85,777	4	85,777	-	-
Special Assistant to the Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife	12	172,229	12	190,125	12	190,125	-	-
Special Assistant to the Secretary for Liaison with Governors	4	82,528	2	46,253	2	46,253	-	-
Special Assistant to the Secretary for Population Matters	3	64,305	3	71,550	3	71,550	-	-
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Press Relations and Special Assistant to the Secretary	13	182,624	13	203,271	13	203,271	-	-
Paris Peace Mission Staff*	31	270,437	29	308,471	29	308,471	-	-
The Under Secretary	25	415,064	18	335,834	18	335,834	-	-
Under Secretary for Political Affairs	9	142,777	8	142,758	8	142,758	-	-
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Politico-Military Affairs	77	1,219,021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs	-	-	75	1,312,332	75	1,312,332	-	-
Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	7	114,482	7	122,307	7	122,307	-	-
Office of Water for Peace	6	95,924	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counselor of the Department	12	198,535	12	218,123	12	218,123	-	-
Policy Planning Council	35	566,496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and Coordination Staff	-	-	38	683,954	38	683,954	-	-
Executive Secretariat	104	1,162,511	104	1,283,918	104	1,283,918	-	-
Educational and Cultural Affairs	5	83,042	5	87,827	5	87,827	-	-
Total, The Secretary, Under Secretaries and Certain Staff Offices	370	5,235,888	344	5,346,204	342	5,310,729	-2	- 35,475

*Includes positions and salary costs for 7 locals

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:									
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate(Non-add)	363	$5,212,276	337	$5,322,296	335	$5,286,821	-2	-$35,475	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
W.A.E. Employment	.9	23,373	1.0	28,000	1.0	28,100	-	-	$ 100
Temporary and Part-Time Employment	3.0	15,155	2.4	12,400	2.4	12,400	-	-	-
Differentials:									
Overtime and Holiday Pay		167,051		173,500		174,000			500
Sunday Pay and Nightwork		25,472		27,800		27,900			100
Terminal Leave		291							
Total Miscellaneous American Salaries	3.9	231,342	3.4	241,700	3.4	242,400	-	-	700
Permanent Local Salaries:									
Positions and Annual Rate	7	23,612	7	23,908	7	23,908	-	-	-
Pay in Excess of 52 week base		91		86		86			-
Deduct Lapse		-711		-994		-994			-
Total Permanent Local Salaries	7	22,992	7	23,000	7	23,000	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Local Salaries:									
Temporary Employment	9.5	43,528	9.9	39,700	9.9	39,700	-	-	-
Overtime and Holiday Pay		37,920		24,600		24,600			-
Total Miscellaneous Local Salaries	9.5	81,448	9.9	64,300	9.9	64,300	-	-	-
Total Local Salaries	16.5	104,440	16.9	87,300	16.9	87,300	-	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation	20.4	335,782	20.3	329,000	20.3	329,700	-	-	700
12 Personnel Benefits:									
Allowances:									
Post		16,850		15,100		15,100	-	-	-
Temporary Lodging		2,250		1,500		1,500	-	-	-
Quarters		28,815		38,000		38,000	-	-	-
Marine Guards		29,960		26,900		26,900	-	-	-
Transfer		75		100		100	-	-	-
Total Allowances		77,950		81,600		81,600	-	-	-
Payments to Other Funds		1,637		2,000		2,000	-	-	-
Awards		500		-		-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Benefits		80,087		83,600		83,600	-	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		415,869		412,600		413,300	-	-	700

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
	Other Obligations									
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons...		235,600		214,800		214,800	-	-	-
22	Transportation of Things.....		5,265		5,200		5,200	-	-	-
23	Rent, Communications, and Utilities....		98,609		101,100		101,100	-	-	-
25	Other Services.....		127,919		78,400		78,400	-	-	-
	Services of Working Capital Fund.....		323,455		325,000		327,600			2,600
26	Supplies and Materials.....		61,918		59,200		59,200	-	-	-
31	Equipment.....		50,257		15,100		15,100	-	-	-
	Total Other Obligations.....		903,023		798,800		801,400	-	-	2,600
	Total Obligations		1,318,892		1,211,400		1,214,700	-	-	3,300

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $7,048,400, which would be an increase of $17,000 over the base amount for the Office of the Secretary, Under Secretaries, and certain staff offices.

No increase in personnel is sought here?

Mr. MACOMBER. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Actually there is a decrease of two?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir.

If there are no questions, we shall proceed to the next item, which is the Office of the Chief of Protocol.

OFFICE OF PROTOCOL

Mr. ROONEY. The request for the Office of Protocol is to be found at page 26 of the justifications, which page together with page 27 we shall insert at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	47	$573,893	45	$604,134	44	$593,983	-1	-$ 10,151
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		612,413		659,500		658,700	-	800
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		66,683		58,500		58,700	+	200
Total		679,096		718,000		717,400	-	600

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	-1	-$ 7,900	9	-	-	-
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 1,900	9	-	+$ 200	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 5,200	10	-	-	-
Total Increases	-	+ 7,100		-	+ 200	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-1	- 800		-	+ 200	

*In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11	Personnel Compensation:									
	Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	47	$573,893	45	$604,134	44	$593,983	-1	-$10,151	-
	Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
	Temporary and Part-Time Employment	0.7	5,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Differentials:									
	Overtime and Holiday Pay		6,621		7,000		7,100		-	$ 100
	Terminal Leave		372		-		-		-	-
	Total Personnel Compensation	0.7	12,176	-	7,000	-	7,100	-	-	100
12	Personnel Benefits:									
	Payments to Other Funds		262		-		-		-	-
	Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		12,438		7,000		7,100		-	-
	Other Obligations									
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons		1,564		1,800		1,800		-	-
22	Transportation of Things		17		100		100		-	-
24	Printing and Reproduction		12,187		9,000		9,000		-	-
25	Other Services		7,437		5,200		5,200		-	-
	Services of Working Capital Fund		28,572		32,000		32,100		-	100
26	Supplies and Materials		3,696		3,400		3,400		-	-
31	Equipment		772		-		-		-	-
	Total Other Obligations		54,245		51,500		51,600		-	100
	Total Obligations		66,683		58,500		58,700		-	200

Mr. ROONEY. The requested amount is $717,400, a decrease of $600 below the base for the current fiscal year.

It would appear that there is no increase in permanent positions here but actually a decrease in one position; is that right?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Mr. ROONEY. You might explain this working capital fund referred to at page 27.

Mr. MEYER. This is a central revolving fund which provides contractual and procurement services for the Department. Most of it is really services, very little is provided in the line of supplies and materials, except some Treasury forms and standard forms used at overseas posts.

Mr. ROONEY. How does it operate?

Mr. MEYER. The cost of a central service for an item is charged administratively to each of the areas and the cost is distributed on the bases of use. It was developed only to provide an equitable distribution of costs between areas. The committee probably remembers that we came up here several years ago and asked for the authority to establish this fund in order to have a means to distribute the cost of services and procurement.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

Mr. ROONEY. Next we have the Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs at page 28 of the justifications, which page together with pages 29 and 30 we shall insert at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	32	$552,221	38	$714,415	37	$707,304	-1	-$7,111
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		589,286		779,700		781,500		+ 1,800
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		154,944		211,800		212,100		+ 300
Total		744,230		991,500		993,600		+ 2,100

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	-1	-$5,500	9	-	-	-
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 2,400	9	-	+$ 300	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 4,900	10	-	-	-
Total Increases	-	+ 7,300		-	+ 300	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-1	+ 1,800		-	+ 300	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; and similar costs.

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Decrease No.	Decrease Annual Rate
Office of the Director	10	$150,051	10	$161,655	10	$161,655	-	-
Office of Atomic Energy Affairs	6	110,511	6	121,667	6	121,667	-	-
Office of Space, Atmospheric and Marine Science Affairs	6	100,757	6	112,157	6	112,157	-	-
Office of General Scientific Affairs ..	10	190,902	10	212,674	9	205,563	-1	-$7,111
Office of Environmental Affairs	-	-	6	106,262	6	106,262	-	-
Total, Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs	32	552,221	38	714,415	37	707,304	-1	- 7,111

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11	Personnel Compensation:									
	Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add) ..	32	$552,221	38	$714,415	37	$707,304	-1	-$7,111	-
	Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
	W.A.E. Employment	.4	10,909	.8	24,300	.8	24,300	-	-	-
	Temporary and Part-Time Employment ..	3.3	26,540	3.3	28,000	3.3	28,100	-	-	$ 100
	Differentials:									
	Overtime and Holiday Pay		2,237		3,200		3,200		-	-
	Total Personnel Compensation	3.7	39,686	4.1	55,500	4.1	55,600	-	-	100
12	Personnel Benefits:									
	Payments to Other Funds		2,100		3,000		3,000		-	-
	Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		41,786		58,500		58,600		-	100
	Other Obligations									
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons ...		47,748		64,000		64,000		-	-
23	Rent, Communications, and Utilities		2,640		2,700		2,700		-	-
25	Other Services:									
	Services of Other Agencies		29,577		45,000		45,000		-	-
	Services of Working Capital Fund		29,041		35,100		35,300		-	200
26	Supplies and Materials		3,024		4,300		4,300		-	-
31	Equipment		1,128		2,200		2,200		-	-
	Total Other Obligations		113,158		153,300		153,500		-	200
	Total Obligations		154,944		211,800		212,100		-	300

Mr. ROONEY. This request is in the amount $993,600, which would be an increase of $2,100 over the current fiscal year. Actually there is a reduction of one permanent position here, is that right?

Mr. MACOMBER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Why couldn't you deduct about 21 of these technological people? Is this Mr. Pollack's area?

Mr. MACOMBER. It is, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. How much did Mr. Pollack ask on the first go around for this?

Mr. WHITE. We don't have it by office.

Mr. ROONEY. You don't go down this low.

Mr. MEYER. When we go to the Bureau of the Budget we ask for funds at the appropriation level.

Mr. ROONEY. But they ask you first?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, they do.

Mr. ROONEY. That is the amount I am trying to find out about.

Mr. MEYER. I don't have it, Mr. Chairman. I will try to get it for you.

Mr. ROONEY. If I can, I want to prove here a point with Mr. Andrews.

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir. I will try to get it in here for you.

(The information follows:)

The Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs originally requested an additional 26 positions.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. ROONEY. The next item is entitled "Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations." This is at page 33 of the justifications, which page together with page 34 we shall insert at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS—SUMMARY, DOMESTIC

	1969 actual		1970 estimate		1971 estimate		Increase	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Average net permanent American positions and annual rate	26	$390,883	25	$419,831	25	$419,831		
Estimated net cost of permanent American employment (Central American salary account)[1]		417,119		458,500		462,700		+$4,200
Operating expense funds managed by this office		30,700		31,400		31,600		+200
Total		447,819		489,900		494,300		+4,400

[1] In addition to salary costs includes retirement, health benefit, and life insurance contributions; terminal leave; and similar costs.

EXPLANATION OF INCREASES

	Centrally managed American salary account		Operating expenses of this office	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Annualization: 1970 Federal salary increases		+$1,100		+$200
Within-grade salary increases		+3,100		
Total increases		+4,200		+200

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS—DOMESTIC

	1969 actual		1970 estimate		1971 estimate		Increase annualization, amount
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
11 Personnel compensation:							
Average net permanent American positions and annual rate (non-add)	26.0	$390,883	25.0	$419,831	25.0	$419,831	
Miscellaneous American salaries: temporary and part-time employment	.8	3,977	.4	2,400	.4	2,400	
Differentials: Overtime and holiday pay		8,068		8,700		8,700	
Total personnel compensation	.8	12,045	.4	11,100	.4	11,100	
12 Personnel benefits: Payments to other funds		208		200		200	
Total personnel compensation and benefits		12,253		11,300		11,300	
Other obligations:							
21 Travel and transportation of persons		2,000		2,400		2,400	
25 Other services		292		300		300	
Services of working capital fund		14,955		15,600		15,800	$200
26 Supplies and materials		1,200		1,800		1,800	
Total other obligations		18,447		20,100		20,300	200
Total obligations		30,700		31,400		31,600	200

Mr. ROONEY. The request is in the amount $494,300, which would be an increase of $4,400 over the base for the current fiscal year. This is all for what?

Mr. MEYER. All for Federal salary increases.

Mr. MACOMBER. And within-grade increases, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. These are mandatory increases, are they?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. If they are not, don't be afraid to say so.

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

Mr. ROONEY. If there are no questions, the next item is that for the Office of the Legal Adviser, at page 35 of the justifications.

We shall insert pages 35 and 36 at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	102	$1,546,071	102	$1,711,141	99	$1,677,442	-3	-$ 33,699
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		1,649,844		1,867,300		1,863,400		- 3,900
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		183,000		168,800		169,900		+ 1,100
Total		1,832,844		2,036,100		2,033,300		- 2,800

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	-3	-$ 26,100	9	-	-	-
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 5,800	9	-	+$ 1,100	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 16,400	10	-	-	-
Total Increases	-	+ 22,200		-	+ 1,100	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-3	- 3,900		-	+ 1,100	

*In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type Annualization
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:									
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	102	$1,546,071	102	$1,711,141	99	$1,677,442	- 3	$-33,699	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
W.A.E. Employment		-	.2	4,200	.2	4,200	-	-	-
Temporary and Part-Time Employment	3.4	18,721	3.5	33,300	3.5	33,600	-	-	$ 300
Differentials:									
Overtime and Holiday Pay		7,981		8,900		8,900		-	-
Total Personnel Compensation	3.4	26,702	3.7	46,400	3.7	46,700	-	-	300
12 Personnel Benefits:									
Payment to Other Funds		851		1,400		1,400		-	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		27,553		47,800		48,100		-	300
Other Obligations									
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons		13,172		14,800		14,800		-	-
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities		6,600		6,600		6,600		-	-
25 Other Services									-
Services of Working Capital Fund		121,105		90,200		91,000		-	800
26 Supplies and Materials		3,562		5,000		5,000		-	-
31 Equipment		11,008		4,400		4,400		-	-
Total Other Obligations		155,447		121,000		121,800		-	800
Total Obligations		183,000		168,800		169,900		-	1,100

Mr. ROONEY. The request for the Office of the Legal Adviser is for $2,033,300, which is $2,800 below the 1970 base. There is a decrease of three positions here, is there?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How long before you think that you will be back for the reinstatement of these three people?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, I know of no plans to come back for them now. I cannot say anything beyond that.

Mr. ROONEY. If you are there, you might remember that they are three people costing less than $11,000 apiece. Don't come back and ask us for three at $16,000 or $18,000 apiece.

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Next is the Bureau of Economic Affairs, at page 37 of the justifications, which page, together with pages 38 and 39, we shall insert at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SUMMARY—DOMESTIC

	1969 actual		1970 estimate		1971 estimate		Increase or decrease	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Average net permanent American positions and annual rate	224	$2,965,460	219	$3,221,426	213	$3,120,066	−6	−$101,360
Estimated net cost of permanent American employment (Central American salary account)[1]		3,164,504		3,515,700		3,474,200		−41,500
Operating expense funds managed by this office		247,382		250,600		251,500		+900
Total		3,411,886		3,766,300		3,725,700		−40,600

[1] In addition to salary costs includes retirement, health benefit, life insurance contributions; terminal leave; and similar costs.

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES

	Centrally managed American salary account		Operating expenses of this office	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Decrease: 1971 employment reduction	−6	−$78,600		
Increases:				
Annualization: 1970 Federal salary increases		+10,600		+$900
Within-grade salary increases		+26,500		
Total increases		+37,100		+900
Net increase/decrease	−6	−41,500		+900

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT—DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 actual		1970 estimate		1971 estimate		Decrease	
	Number	Annual rate	Number	Annual rate	Number	Annual rate	Number	Annual rate
Office of the Assistant Secretary	37	$437,211	37	$503,410	36	$473,356	−1	−$30,054
Office of International Trade Policy	44	569,516	44	629,407	43	613,595	−1	−15,812
Office of Commercial Affairs and Business Activities	34	434,149	30	431,488	29	422,319	−1	−9,169
Office of International Monetary Affairs	22	296,358	21	296,353	20	266,512	−1	−29,841
Office of International Resources and Food Policy	45	630,458	45	699,382	44	688,420	−1	−10,962
Office of Transportation and Telecommunications	42	597,768	42	661,386	41	655,864	−1	−5,522
Total, Bureau of Economic Affairs	224	2,965,460	219	3,221,426	213	3,120,066	−6	−101,360

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS—DOMESTIC

	1969 actual		1970 estimate		1971 estimate		Decrease		Increase annualization amount
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Personnel compensation:									
Average net permanent positions and annual rate (non-add)	224	$2,965,460	219	$3,221,426	213	$3,120,066	—6	—$101,360	
Miscellaneous American salaries:									
W.a.e. employment		99		300		300			
Temporary and part-time employment	1.1	5,643	0.9	4,800	0.9	4,800			
Differentials: overtime and holiday pay		15,275		17,500		17,600			$100
Total personnel compensation	1.1	21,017	0.9	22,600	0.9	22,700			100
Personnel benefits:									
Payments to other funds		269		300		300			
Awards		200		200		200			
Total personnel benefits		469		500		500			
Total personnel compensation and benefits		21,486		23,100		23,200			
Other obligations:									
Travel and transportation of persons		39,399		39,000		39,000			
Printing and reproduction		1,322		600		600			
Other services		93,825		94,000		94,000			
Services of working capital fund		83,089		85,800		86,600			800
Supplies and materials		7,220		7,000		7,000			
Equipment		1,041		1,100		1,100			
Total other obligations		225,896		227,500		228,300			800
Total obligations		247,382		250,600		251,500			900

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. The request is in the amount of $3,725,700, which would be a decrease of $40,600 below the 1970 base.

As I read these figures I wonder why it is that the State Department always gets hit over the head in the management of its affairs, whereas we see in the rest of this bill everything else is being built up. The Justice Department now is at a level it never was. The Commerce Department, everything else, up. This institution, the Department of State, No. 1 in the Government, is being decimated. You think the fact that you have Kissinger over in the White House might have something to do with this, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. MACOMBER. No, I don't think that has any bearing on it.

Mr. ROONEY. Wouldn't it have some kind of a psychological effect on this sort of thing?

Mr. MACOMBER. Well, I think if the State Department is so fragile that that kind of thing would have any psychological effect on it, we are in pretty poor shape. I don't think it has.

Mr. ROONEY. I go through all these items and see how the Bureau of the Budget—that is, the White House—is taking money away from you.

1971 BUDGET BUREAU REQUESTS AND ALLOWANCES

By the way, do we have the figures yet on what was requested of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. DONELAN. We have it on an overall basis, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, I have a chart of the total S. & E. I would like to submit to you. I don't have that broken down by offices, Mr. Chairman. This is the cut that takes out the 326 extra people I spoke of, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert this statement with regard to the Budget Bureau request and allowance by appropriation, fiscal year 1971, at this point in the record.

(The statement follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1971 Budget Bureau Request and Allowance
By Appropriation

Item #2
(Matters of General Interest)
Page 1 of 2
r-1

Appropriation	Request to Budget Bureau		Budget Bureau Action		Budget Bureau Allowance and Congressional Request	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Regular Appropriations:						
Salaries and Expenses	13,724	$221,544,000	326	-$1,144,000	13,398	$220,400,000
Domestic	(4,707)		(- 94)		(4,613)	
Americans	(3,856)		(- 70)		(3,786)	
Locals	(5,161)		(-162)		(4,999)	
Representation Allowances	-	993,000	-	-	-	993,000
Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad	94	14,300,000	-	-	94	14,300,000
Domestic	(62)		(-)		(62)	
Americans	(13)		(-)		(13)	
Locals	(19)		(-)		(19)	
Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad (Special Foreign Currency Program)	-	6,690,000	-	-	-	6,690,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	-	2,100,000	-	-	-	2,100,000
Contributions to International Organizations	-	144,611,000	-	-		144,611,000
Missions to International Organizations	199	4,384,000	-	-	199	4,384,000
Domestic	(119)		(-)		(119)	
Americans	(56)		(-)		(56)	
Locals	(24)		(-)		(24)	
International Conferences and Contingencies	-	1,913,000	-	-	-	1,913,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and Expenses (Domestic)	67	1,012,000	-	- 7,000	67	1,005,000
Operation and Maintenance (Domestic)	255	2,485,000	-	-	255	2,485,000
Construction (Domestic)	57 1/	4,200,000	-	-	57 1/	4,200,000
American Sections, International Commissions (Domestic)	31 2/	613,000	-	-	31 2/	613,000
International Fisheries Commissions	-	2,566,000	-	-	-	2,566,000
Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Activities (Domestic)	322 3/	45,000,000	-	-5,000,000	322 3/	40,000,000
English Language Teaching Program in Poland (Special Foreign Currency Program)	-	800,000	-	-	-	800,000

Appropriation	Request to Budget Bureau		Budget Bureau Action		Budget Bureau Allowance and Congressional Request	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Regular Appropriations (cont.):						
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West	-	5,474,000	-	-	-	5,474,000
Total, Regular Appropriations	14,749	458,685,000	-326	- 6,151,000	14,423*	452,534,000
Domestic	(5,620)		(- 94)		(5,526)	
Americans	(3,925)		(- 70)		(3,855)	
Locals	(5,204)		(-162)		(5,042)	
Permanent Appropriations:						
Educational Exchange Fund, Payments by Finland, World War I Debt	-	353,000	-	-	-	353,000
Payment to the Republic of Panama	-	1,930,000	-	-	-	1,930,000
Total, Permanent Appropriations	-	2,283,000	-	-	-	2,283,000
Grand Total, Department of State	14,749	460,968,000	-326	- 6,151,000	14,423*	454,817,000
Domestic	(5,620)		(- 94)		(5,526)	
Americans	(3,925)		(- 70)		(3,855)	
Locals	(5,204)		(-162)		(5,042)	

1/ Includes 22 positions under allocations to other agencies.
2/ Includes 19 positions under allocations to other agencies.
3/ Includes 39 positions under allocations to other agencies.

* Excludes 3 Domestic positions for IBWC - Chamizal Settlement, no appropriation is being requested.

Bureau of Economic Affairs

AMOUNT REQUIRED

Mr. Rooney. This request for the Bureau of Economic Affairs is in the amount of $3,725,700, which would be a decrease of $40,600 below the 1970 base. This would mean a reduction of six permanent positions; is that correct?

Mr. Macomber. Yes, sir.

Mr. Rooney. How is it that when these reductions are made they are all Indians and no chiefs? I am now thinking of that insertion we have in the record on those career ministers, $30,000-plus a year people.

Mr. Macomber. We have tried in more recent reductions to not have the balance fall so heavily among the younger officers.

Mr. Rooney. That is all we have come across since we started with the Office of the Secretary. Isn't that so?

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL ON RETIREMENT AGE OF CARRIER MINISTERS

Mr. Macomber. We also are going to propose legislation, Mr. Chairman, which will lower the retirment age of carreer ministers from 65 to 60.

Mr. Rooney. Give them an attractive retirement?

Mr. Macomber. It would be the same retirement they are now entitled to.

Mr. Rooney. You are going to repeat the same thing you did before when you lost all the good people?

Mr. Macomber. We will lose some good people because there are some good senior people, but this will help with the problem of senior congestion in the service, Mr. Chairman. If they are career ministers and over 60 they could still stay on active duty if they are ambassadors, or assistant secretaries. In other words, if they are serving in Presidential-appointed positions.

In addition, the Secretary would have authority to waive, occasionally, the 60 retirement age.

Mr. Rooney. These career ministers are not subject to selection out?

Mr. Macomber. No, sir. Not when you get to be career minister.

Bureau of Intelligence and Research

WITNESSES

RAY S. CLINE, DIRECTOR
JOSEPH T. BARTOS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ETHEL P. ATHOS, BUDGET OFFICER
E. RAYMOND PLATIG, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RESEARCH

Mr. Rooney. Next is the Bureau of Intelligence and Resarch, page 42 of the justifications, which page we shall insert together with pages 43 through 46.

(The pages follow:)

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

SUMMARY—DOMESTIC

	1969 actual		1970 estimate		1971 estimate		Increase or decrease	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Average net permanent American positions and annual rate	346	$4,605,666	330	$4,982,854	323	$4,894,341	−7	−$88,513
Estimated net cost of permanent American employment (Central American salary account)[1]		4,914,802		5,438,300		5,428,600		−9,700
Operating expense funds managed by this office		416,991		450,000		676,900		+226,900
Total		5,331,793		5,888,300		6,105,500		+217,200

[1] In addition to salary costs includes retirement, health benefit, and life insurance contributions; terminal leave; and similar costs.

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES

	Centrally managed American salary account		Operating expenses of this office	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Decrease: 1971 employment reduction	−7	−$68,600		
Increases:				
Annualization: 1970 Federal salary increases		+16,200		+$1,900
Within-grade salary increases		+42,700		
Improved support				+225,000
Total increases		+58,900		+226,900
Net increasd/decrease	−7	−9,700		+226,900

JUSTIFICATION

Increase requested for 1971

Expanded foreign affairs external research program ..... +$225,000

The Department has substantial and increasingly important research needs which cannot be met by the current in-house capabilities of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR). These research needs come about from accelerating change in the traditional foreign political and economic fields and new trends in science and technology where new conditions require more basic research in depth. The new trends in the more traditional foreign affairs fields include such examples as the change in world trade and investment flows caused by the emergence of multinational corporations and other organizational innovations, the changing sociological conditions in Latin America, the realinement of existing political and economic patterns in the Middle East, and the implications of possible further changes in West European regional institutions.

The growing impact which developments in science and technology is having on international relations in general, and on U.S. foreign policy, requires the availability to the Department of State of professional and technical skills which often can best be obtained by external contract research with acknowledged scientific experts. Developments such as the growing problems in the field of population control, weather modification, environmental contamination, space communications, and the preoccupation of a number of nations with the need to exploit the oceans and the ocean floor, all create critical international political and economic problems, as well as new opportunities for profitable common action.

The great preponderance of INR's present research activity is devoted to producing current intelligence production, longer range intelligence estimates, and specific papers requested by policy officers. Only a small part of INR's time is available for basic political, economic, and sociological research or for analyses not fairly immediately relevant to the Department's policy problems. Moreover, in many important scientific, economic, and other functional specialties, INR's staff is lacking in sufficient resident experts.

INR's experience with its own small contract research program over the past 8 years has demonstrated that the Department can make good use of external research studies carefully prepared within guidelines tailored to the Department's needs. INR's staff has also gained valuable insights and practice in adminstering such funds and in insuring that maximum coordination is achieved within the Department and with other Government agencies interested in similar research. The real value of funds available in recent years, $125,000, has of course been eroded by inflationary pressures. For instance, average academic salaries, which constitute a large part of external research contract and consultant costs, rose about 42 percent between the 1962–63 and 1968–69 academic years. Thus a portion of the requested increase will merely make up for lost purchasing power.

The bulk of the budget increase of $225,000, however, will be supplementary. It is apparent from a review of the interests in additional research expressed this year by the Assistant Secretaries and by the Under Secretary that additional external contract research will be needed to fulfill the currently identified and reasonably anticipated research needs of the Department. In addition, the increased availability of contract funds to the Department will enable it to join other agencies on occasion in the support of projects on topics of mutual concern. Only by such contributions will the Department find it possible to induce other agencies to modify their external research specifications to satisfy the specific foreign policy needs of the Department, as well as the requirements of the other agency. Finally, to the extent that the revitalization of the activity of the National Security Council (NSC) and its staff, and the broadened scope of the NSC's interests have imposed additional responsibilities on the Department, it is evident that external research will have an increasing role in preparing the Department to assist in formulating policies on a variety of questions.

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT—DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 actual		1970 estimate		1971 estimate		Decrease	
	Number	Annual rate	Number	Annual rate	Number	Annual rate	Number	Annual rate
Office of the Director	8	$134,842	8	$147,355	7	$136,480	−1	−$10,875
Office of the Deputy Director for Research	11	166,896	10	178,649	10	178,649		
Office of the Deputy Director for Coordination	31	470,711	29	515,633	27	478,395	−2	−37,238
Executive Staff	28	271,936	26	284,921	25	274,357	−1	−10,564
Special Studies Group	1	25,052	1	27,471	1	27,471		
Office of Current Intelligence Indications	43	462,377	40	486,766	40	486,766		
Office of Research and Analysis for Africa	24	337,770	23	364,901	23	364,901		
Office of Research and Analysis for American Republics	26	337,116	25	361,981	25	361,981		
Office of Research and Analysis for East Asia and Pacific	34	424,876	33	456,554	32	449,760	−1	−6,794
Office of Research and Analysis for Western Europe	24	339,400	24	374,622	24	374,622		
Office of Research and Analysis for Near East and South Asia	28	412,673	27	436,755	27	436,755		
Office of Research and Analysis for U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe	33	476,239	34	541,108	34	541,108		
Office of Strategic and Functional Research	17	270,737	16	284,023	16	284,023		
Office of External Research	38	475,041	34	522,115	32	499,073	−2	−23,042
Total, Bureau of Intelligence and Research	346	4,605,666	330	4,982,854	323	4,894,341	−7	−88,513

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS—DOMESTIC

	1969 actual		1970 estimate		1971 estimate		Decrease		Increase by type		
									Annualization amount	Improved support	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
Personnel compensation:											
Average net permanent American positions and annual rate (non-add)	346	$4,605,666	330	$4,982,854	323	$4,894,341	—7	—$88,513			
Miscellaneous American salaries:											
W.A.E. employment	1.5	20,251	1.3	23,000	3.6	63,000				2.3	$40,000
Temporary and part-time employment	.9	12,496	.7	11,000	.7	11,000					
Differentials:											
Overtime and holiday pay		22,617		26,700		26,800			$100		
Sunday pay and nightwork		11,232		13,300		13,400			100		
Total personnel compensation	2.4	66,596	2.0	74,000	4.3	114,200			200	2.3	40,000
Personnel benefits:											
Payments to other funds		1,483		2,300		4,300					2,000
Awards		500		400		400					
Total personnel benefits		1,983		2,700		4,700					2,000
Total personnel compensation and benefits		68,579		76,700		118,900			200		42,000
Other obligations:											
Travel and transportation of persons		37,584		35,700		47,700					12,000
Rent, communications, and utilities		802		1,900		1,900					
Printing and reproduction		4,673		10,000		10,000					
Other services		82,311		80,100		251,100					171,000
Services of working capital fund		177,053		189,700		191,400			1,700		
Supplies and materials		44,771		45,300		45,300					
Equipment		1,218		10,600		10,600					
Total other obligations		348,412		373,300		558,000			1,700		183,000
Total obligations		416,991		450,000		676,900			1,900		225,000

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. The request is in the amount $6,105,500, which would be an increase of $217,200 over the base figure for 1971.

It is interesting to note that this part of the S. & E. appropriation, which was always represented to us as being about the most important in the Department down there, is being reduced from 346 permanent positions in 1969 to 323 in the coming year. Is that right?

Mr. CLINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is this $225,000 request?

EXTERNAL RESEARCH

Mr. CLINE. This is a request for an increase in our budget for external research. We are responsible in the Department for tapping talent and knowledge and experience outside the Government, in part to make up for lack of staff inside our office to deal with some of these subjects. We feel that——

Mr. ROONEY. What subjects?

Mr. CLINE. A variety of subjects. We have contracted for eight studies in 1969. We are now carrying on seven studies in 1970 and we are projecting a larger number for 1971. If you would like, I can give you the titles or some examples.

Mr. ROONEY. Can you tell us whether or not other agencies are doing the same thing?

Mr. CLINE. Yes, sir. We are quite confident that no other agencies will be conducting these studies. Among our other duties, we are responsible in the Government for coordinating Government-financed research in the social sciences in the foreign affairs field. We keep very close liaison with other departments, and of course we would not project a budget——

Mr. ROONEY. What would happen if we all forgot about this $225,000?

Mr. CLINE. We would not be able to answer some of the questions which the Secretary of State and my colleagues among the Assistant Secretaries ask, and in addition, some questions which are posed by the National Security Council concerning the informational base——

Mr. ROONEY. That is quite a confession. You wouldn't be able to answer the questions?

Mr. CLINE. Some of the questions.

Mr. ROONEY. Some of the questions?

Mr. CLINE. Some of the questions. We answer most of the questions which they put to us for our inside staff, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. I would expect you to.

Mr. CLINE. There are certain types of studies which require such long-term research and often specialized knowledge that we would find it more economical, more profitable to buy the time of outside researchers. We have always done this.

Mr. ROONEY. How much have you had for this purpose in the past?

Mr. CLINE. $125,000 roughly over many years. Since 1962.

Mr. ROONEY. This would give you a total of how much for this purpose?

Mr. CLINE. We are asking for——

ROONEY. If what you said is so, it is $350,000?

Mr. CLINE. Yes, sir. It is 125 plus 225. That is $350,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF REQUESTED INCREASE

Mr. ROONEY. Who would get this $225,000 if we were to have a lapse and not take it out of this budget?

Mr. CLINE. I cannot say. We feel that if we in the State Department carry our load in meeting requirements of the Government for this particular kind of research, it may be possible for the Defense Department or other agencies of the Government to reduce their efforts in similar fields, but if we did not get it we have no way of knowing to what extent the reductions would happen.

Mr. ROONEY. Suppose we were to give it to you; who would get the money?

Mr. CLINE. The money would be spent in three ways, sir: One would be to engage consultants to discuss short-term projects and the general outlines of research. These would be people that would get money when actually employed. We would spend some money on travel.

Mr. ROONEY. How much on consultants?

Mr. CLINE. $40,000 in new money from the increase we are requesting. Then, the second way, about $12,000 would go for travel.

Mr. ROONEY. For the consultants?

Mr. CLINE. Sometimes for consultants and sometimes for our own staff people to see the consultants to guide them.

Mr. ROONEY. How much do you presently have for travel?

Mr. CLINE. In the 1970 budget?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. CLINE. For this purpose, $13,000. The total would be $25,000 in 1971. To complete the answer to your question, sir, the bulk would be in contracts for the universities and other professional people who would undertake specific research projects of continuing interest to the State Department.

Mr. ROONEY. Who, for instance; Arthur D. Little?

Mr. CLINE. No.

Mr. ROONEY. We might learn about catfish feeding.

CONTRACT STUDY PROPOSALS

Mr. CLINE. I have the list of contract proposals here, sir. Of course, this money is not yet in our hands so it is not committed. We have a recommendation——

Mr. ROONEY. This is only a gleam in your eye right now.

Mr. CLINE. What I am giving you is only our thinking about how we would spend it. They are mostly university people. One of the topics which we would like to study is, for instance, the topic of India's relations with Southeast Asia.

This is an economic and political problem and we are very concerned about the attitudes of these Asian countries toward one another. It relates to our study of the total problem of rehabilitation in Southeast Asia. We would like to spend——

Mr. ROONEY. You couldn't get that information from your Indian desk?

Mr. CLINE. We cannot get a depth study comparing the information which we have with the diplomatic problems which we know we will have to deal with when the time comes.

CONTRACT SELECTION PROCEDURE

Mr. CEDERBERG. Would the Chairman yield?

How do you know the person that you pick to make that study is competent to make it and that the information you are getting is correct? How can you evaluate the study?

Mr. CLINE. We use our permanent staff to recommend the people who are outstanding in the field which we are interested in and to evaluate the study after it is finished. Our external research staff of 34 people is in constant contact with the academic community and the research institutes in order to know what they are doing of their own volition without regard to Government financing, and we are constantly trying to tap their knowledge so we have a pretty good idea of who the keyworkers are in the different fields.

Mr. CEDERBERG. There are so many experts that disagree working in the same field that I wonder if you don't run the risk of picking the wrong man and getting a different answer.

Mr. CLINE. All I can say is that we pick our man with great care and have a great deal of knowledge about their previous work and standing in the intellectual community. Really in terms of total research in this field, our program is very small. We can pick and choose for specific projects quite readily.

I have only been in the State Department 4 months and I am amazed at the austerity of this program compared with other programs.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Where were you before you came to the State Department?

Mr. CLINE. I worked for the Central Intelligence Agency for many years.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Don't get any wild ideas that you are going to get that kind of money here.

Mr. CLINE. I was in the Pentagon for a few years before that.

Mr. ROONEY. Is there anything further that you wish to say in an attempted justification of this project of $225,000?

Mr. CLINE. I would like to say that the Department is very strongly impressed with the need which Secretary Rogers has stated to expand our research capabilities and assure increased flows of independent opinion into the Department's informational base for policy decision-making.

I would also like to say that in the world of foreign affairs which we now confront, the situation is so fluid and so complex that there are many topics for study today in which there is no very solid tradition of knowledge and analysis of the kind that we need.

POSSIBLE USE OF UNASSIGNED SENIOR OFFICERS

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Secretary, how many people do you have in the loose pack right now?

Mr. MACOMBER. What is that?

Mr. ROONEY. Unassigned senior officers.

Mr. MACOMBER. I don't think there are many but I don't have that figure.

Mr. ROONEY. Only about 40, 50?

Mr. MACOMBER. I don't think there are that many but I can check for the record.

Mr. ROONEY. Only 39? Why couldn't you get all of these senior officers together and have them make their study?

Mr. MACOMBER. Because the kind of studies Mr. Cline is talking about require specialized knowledge and background. I think most of these officers would not have it, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What are we paying them $36,000 a year for?

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Chairman, maybe I misled you by picking out as the only example that I have given one which comes relatively close to the area of foreign policy on which we would expect Foreign Service officers to be familiar.

One of the other major topics that we want to study, for example, is the effect on international trade and balance of payments of the multinational corporation. These are relatively new phenomena—expanding phenomena—that create legal and political and economic problems that probably very few people in the world understand. We would normally not expect our officers to be able to go into it very deeply, that is, do the very deep research required to tell us what we should do about this in our foreign affairs planning.

Mr. ROONEY. Whom would you pay money to to get a study such as that?

Mr. CLINE. Let me see if we have already picked the person for that. I think that I have the name here. I am sorry. We have not picked a contractor for this study. We would undoubtedly——

Mr. ROONEY. Why wouldn't this money be in the hands of the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations rather than this? This is the outfit, isn't it, Mr. Meyer, that Mr. Park Armstrong, when he was the head of it, used to almost refuse to give us any information about it, it was so highly secret?

Mr. MEYER. He was very careful about that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. It didn't get him anywhere.

Mr. CLINE. We are not very secret, Mr. Chairman. The study I was speaking of, we have listed as "Multinational Enterprise in NATO Production."

Mr. ROONEY. Where is Armstrong now?

Mr. MACOMBER. Retired to Princeton, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Anything further you wish to say about this, Mr. Cline?

Mr. CLINE. The last thing I would like to say is that——

Mr. ROONEY. You would like to have the money?

POSITION REDUCTIONS

Mr. CLINE. Perhaps that is the last thing. The next to the last thing I would like to say is that we have attempted to squeeze more and more work out of our staff, permanent staff, which has over the years been reduced. We have reduced 23 slots in the last 2 years, including this budget, and we feel as we face these requirements for very technical long-term studies that we must increasingly turn to the outside world to supplement our own knowledge and talent.

Therefore, it seems to me very reasonable for the State Department to take a leading role in a modest program of guiding the research community toward those key elements of foreign area research which would truly benefit the U.S. Government.

There is a great deal of research going on and this program would provide the kind of core guidance to the scholars and to the research institutes that would help us get what we want out of their efforts.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any further questions, gentlemen? If not, thank you, Mr. Cline and gentlemen.

Mr. CLINE. Thank you. It is a pleasure to appear before you.

FOREIGN SERVICE TABLES

Mr. ROONEY. Before starting the various geographic bureaus, Mr. Secretary, we should insert at this point in the record a set of tables which affect all of them. Do you have those tables with you?

Mr. DONELAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert all these pages with regard to overseas American differentials, operating expenses, and the like, at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Summary of Overseas American Differentials and Allowances
Fiscal Year 1962 Through 1971

Allowances:	1962 Actual	1963 Actual	1964 Actual	1965 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Actual	1968 Actual	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Post	$ 882,195	$ 1,029,212	$ 1,039,368	$ 1,086,950	$ 1,101,793	$ 1,318,882	$ 1,344,968	$ 1,279,498	$ 1,123,100	$ 1,106,300
Quarters	3,628,220	3,805,054	3,808,156	3,948,217	4,024,417	4,162,745	4,051,294	3,650,868	3,657,400	3,630,600
Temporary Lodging	386,373	520,908	410,782	470,133	487,666	466,420	446,321	343,479	370,900	358,200
Supplementary Post	64,795	90,726	71,478	74,677	63,665	55,475	53,208	36,998	38,300	35,600
Separate Maintenance	58,540	34,194	24,139	39,368	100,067	130,711	121,388	125,768	124,700	115,300
Marine Guard	488,855	449,331	497,156	517,410	555,064	597,694	622,844	661,308	668,100	690,400
Transfer	98,943	89,746	81,327	86,193	93,639	92,924	85,498	73,755	71,100	65,400
Education	651,200	875,263	948,919	1,032,500	1,135,794	1,393,964	1,552,947	1,601,044	1,693,000	1,712,300
Home Service Transfer	57,662	76,665	78,184	71,404	80,372	76,634	84,475	92,576	103,700	88,700
Subtotal, Allowances	6,316,783	6,971,099	6,959,509	7,326,852	7,642,477	8,295,449	8,362,943	7,865,294	7,850,300	7,802,800
Differentials	2,277,915	2,367,757	2,328,774	2,299,124	2,451,360	2,847,635	2,829,978	3,059,517	3,235,600	3,155,100
Representation ...	925,000	949,660	969,944	992,798	992,402	992,996	991,252	992,985	993,000	993,000
Official Residence	695,957	885,751	983,073	1,126,880	1,257,809	1,315,574	1,346,029	1,466,160	1,511,400	1,564,400
Total	10,215,655	11,174,267	11,241,300	11,745,654	12,344,048	13,451,654	13,530,202	13,383,956	13,590,300	13,515,300

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Foreign Service Operating Expenses
Fiscal Years 1962 - 1971

	1962 Actual	1963 Actual	1964 Actual	1965 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Actual	1968 Actual	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Administrative travel	$1,062,854	$ 996,291	$1,154,932	$1,253,516	$1,243,042	$1,232,300	$1,002,457	$1,162,596	$1,132,900	$1,123,100
Official residence expenses .	695,957	885,751	983,073	1,126,880	1,257,809	1,315,574	1,346,029	1,466,160	1,511,400	1,564,400
Building operating expenses .	4,434,908	5,110,354	5,489,946	5,975,246	6,906,386	7,669,519	7,875,938	8,660,686	8,797,100	9,207,700
Communications	5,902,227	7,270,051	6,253,022	10,653,210	8,347,009	8,934,407	9,525,589	9,752,084	9,968,000	10,353,800
Automotive operating expenses	655,644	669,013	694,903	699,409	553,836	638,896	667,556	752,548	774,800	796,000
Contractual and miscellaneous	807,938	751,408	913,043	977,875	844,700	742,351	834,387	1,480,738	1,265,600	1,342,800
Supplies and equipment	3,368,715	3,378,325	2,796,936	3,253,663	3,389,582	3,307,385	2,984,067	3,618,172	3,252,200	3,308,600
Home leave, appointment, transfer, separation and other travel and transportation costs	9,320,563	10,561,676	10,080,375	10,879,229	11,336,024	10,253,366	11,445,525	10,374,224	10,916,500	10,022,500
Medical expenses	569,980	737,376	801,219	759,374	391,087	389,817	332,764	345,182	344,200	346,900
Training expenses	722,870	667,561	661,709	774,854	869,266	875,194	560,163	546,028	570,700	578,600
Rest and recuperation travel	-	52,874	192,423	318,836	262,960	236,093	265,011	249,176	243,800	234,000
Surety bond	4,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	27,546,032	31,080,680	30,021,581	36,672,092	35,401,701	35,594,902	36,839,486	38,407,594	38,777,200	38,878,400

Post Differentials, Fiscal Year 1969, Rates, Obligations and Changes in Rates

Country and Post	Rate Percent	Amount	Change in Rates
BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS			
Algeria:			
Algiers	15	$ 16,231	
Constantine	20	2,327	
Oran	20	2,352	
Angola, Luanda	10	6,958	
Botswana, Gaberones	10	4,916	
Burundi, Bujumbura	25	17,089	
Cameroun:			
Douala	20	3,074	
Yaounde	15	12,889	
Central African Republic, Bangui	25	19,672	
Chad, Fort Lamy	25	16,266	
Congo, Rep. of the:			
Kinshasa	25	63,354	
Lubumbashi	25	15,891	
Dahomey, Cotonou	25	24,967	
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	10	32,986	15 to 10%, 2/9/69
Gabon, Libreville	25	22,050	
Gambia, Bathurst	15	3,732	
Ghana, Accra	15	28,974	
Guinea, Conakry	25	24,563	
Ivory Coast, Abidjan	15	26,824	
Lesotho, Maseru	10	3,268	
Liberia, Monrovia	25	39,138	

Post Differentials, Fiscal Year 1969, Rates, Obligations and Changes in Rates

Country and Post	Rate Percent	Amount	Change in Rates
BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS (cont'd)			
Libya:			
Baida	20	$ 4,282	
Benghazi	10	3,850	
Malawi, Blantyre	10	8,212	
Mali, Bamako	25	19,483	
Niger, Niamey	25	9,984	
Nigeria:			
Ibadan	20	8,537	
Kaduna	15	10,059	
Lagos	15	55,959	
Rwanda, Kigali	25	9,443	
Senegal, Dakar	10	14,738	
Sierra Leone, Freetown	25	20,437	
Somali Republic:			
Hargeisa	25	4,082	
Mogadiscio	20	36,148	
Sudan, Khartoum	20	28,738	
Tanzania:			
Dar es Salaam	15	17,967	
Zanzibar	25	14,866	
Togo, Lome	25	21,215	
Uganda, Kampala	10	10,266	15 to 10%, 11/3/68
Upper Volta, Ouagadougou	25	19,886	
TOTAL, BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS		705,673	

Post Differentials, Fiscal Year 1969, Rates, Obligations and Chages in Rates

Country and Post	Rate Percent	Amount	Change in Rates
BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS			
Afghanistan, Kabul	25	$ 45,702	25 to 20%, 2/9/69
Ceylon, Colombo	15	27,780	
India:			
Bombay	10	11,930	
Calcutta	20	29,037	
Madras	15	13,939	
New Delhi	10	57,453	
Iran:			
Isfahan	15	1,823	Closed 4/1/69
Khorramshahr	15	3,645	
Meshed	15	600	Closed 10/31/68
Tabriz	20	2,718	
Israel:			
Jerusalem	10	12,500	
Jordan, Amman	20	33,201	15 to 20%, 11/3/68
" "			
" "			
Kuwait, Kuwait	10	12,394	
Nepal, Kathmandu	15	28,845	
Pakistan:			
Dacca	25	38,532	
Karachi	15	20,738	
Lahore	15	10,965	
Peshawar	15	5,546	
Rawalpindi	15	41,750	
Saudi Arabia:			
Dhahran	25	24,166	
Jidda	25	59,777	

Post Differentials, Fiscal Year 1969, Rates, Obligations and Changes in Rates

Country and Post	Rate Percent	Amount	Change in Rates
BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS (cont'd)			
Southern Yemen, Aden	25	$ 19,713	
Turkey, Adana	10	3,480	
United Arab Republic:			
Cairo	10	11,564	
TOTAL - BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS		517,798	

Post Differentials, Fiscal Year 1969, Rates, Obligations and Changes in Rates

Country and Post	Rate Percent	Amount	Change in Rates
BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS:			
Burma:			
Mandalay	25	$ 38,514 *	
Rangoon	20	)	
Fiji Islands, Suva	15	6,359	
Indonesia:			
Djakarta	25	127,702 *	
Medan	25	)	
Surabaya	25	)	
Korea, Seoul	10	35,992	
Laos, Vientiane	25	58,001	
Malaysia, Kuching	15	2,170	
Philippines:			
Cebu	15	75,652 *	
Manila	10	)	
Thailand:			
Bangkok	10	103,862 *	
Chiang Mai	15	)	20 to 15%, 5/18/69
Udorn	25	)	
Viet-Nam, Saigon	25	275,261	
TOTAL - BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS		723,513	

* Figure is total for all Posts in the country.

Post Differentials, Fiscal Year 1969, Rates, Obligations and Changes in Rates

Country and Post	Rate Percent	Amount	Change in Rates
BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS			
Bolivia:			
Cochabamba	15	$ 3,982	
La Paz	20	40,758	
Brazil:			
Belem	25	4,036	
Recife	10	3,877	
British Honduras, Belize	15	6,087	
Dominican Republic:			
Santiago de los Caballeros	15	2,716	
Santo Domingo	10	33,502	
Ecuador:			
Guayaquil	20	16,372	
Quito	15	33,542	
Guatemala: Guatemala City	15	31,349	0 to 15%, 9/11/68
Guyana, Georgetown	20	18,261	
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	15	26,479	
Honduras:			
San Pedro Sula	15	3,957	
Mexico:			
Merida	10	2,346	
Tampico	10	2,071	
Vera Cruz	10	1,975	

43-792 O—70—Pt. 2——6

Post Differentials, Fiscal Year 1969, Rates, Obligations and Changes in Rates

Country and Post	Rate Percent	Amount	Change in Rates
BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS (cont'd)			
Nicaragua, Managua	15	$ 21,609	
Panama, David	10	609	
Surinam: Paramaribo	10	4,870	
Venezuela:			
Caracas	10	35,526	
Maracibo	15	3,906	
Puerto la Cruz	20	6,526	
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS		304,356	

Post Differentials, Fiscal Year 1969, Rates, Obligations and Changes in Rates

Country and Post	Rate Percent	Amount	Change in Rates
BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS			
Azores, Ponta Delgada	10	$ 3,342	
Bulgaria, Sofia	20	22,697	
Czechoslovakia, Prague	10	16,485	
French West Indies, Martinique	15	6,591	20 to 15%, 12/1/68
Hungary, Budapest	10	13,220	
Iceland, Reykjavik	10	10,387	
Poland:			
Poznan	10	3,518	
Warsaw	10	31,249	
Romania, Bucharest	15	20,473	
U.S.S.R., Moscow	15	74,261	
Yugoslavia, Zagreb	10	7,756	
TOTAL, BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS		209,979	

Hardship Post Differentials, Fiscal Year 1969 Rates, Obligations and Changes in Rates

Hardship Post Differentials

Country and Post	Rate Percent	Amount	Change in Rates
FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE:			
Thailand, Bangkok	10	$ 1,123	
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS:			
Philippines, Manila (Couriers) 1/	10	2,946	
Thailand, Bangkok (Couriers) 2/	10	8,838	
TOTAL, OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS		11,784	
GRAND TOTAL		2,474,226	

1/ 7/1/68 to 3/31/69
2/ 4/1/69 to 6/30/69

Summary of Changes, Post Differentials, Fiscal Year 1969

Increased 2 Posts	From	To	Post
	0	15	Guatemala City
	15	20	Amman
Decreased 7 Posts	15	10	Addis Ababa
	15	10	Kampala
	15	0	Isfahan
	15	0	Meshed
	25	20	Kabul
	20	15	Chiang Mai
	20	15	Martinique

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES AND CHANGES, FY 1969

COUNTRY AND POST	Post (Cost-of-Living) Allowance, Fiscal Year, 1969	Post Classification, June 30, 1969 1/	Change in Post Classification during Fiscal Year 1969
BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS			
Algeria:			
Algiers	$ 12,940	3	Class 4 to 3
Constantine	1,926	3	Class 4 to 3
Oran	1,581	3	Class 4 to 3
Burundi, Bujumbura	5,248	3	None
Cameroon::			
Douala	4,864	7	Class 8 to 7
Yaounde	22,963	7	Class 8 to 7
Central African Republic, Bangui	27,920	8	Class 9 to 8
Chad, Fort Lamy	22,746	8	Class 9 to 8
Congo, Rep. of the,			
Kinshasa	24,138	2	None
Lubumbashi	2,642	2	Class 1 to 2
Dahomey, Cotonou	11,190	4	Class 6 to 4
Gabon, Libreville	20,938	8	None
Ghana, Accra	15,212	1	None
Guinea, Conakry	28,675	7	None
Ivory Coast, Abidjan	42,483	6	None
Liberia, Monrovia	52,078	4	None
Libya:			
Baida	2,510	3	None
Benghazi	4,226	3	None
Malagasy Republic, Tananarive	12,577	3	Class 2 to 3
Mali, Bamako	12,265	3	None
Morocco, Casablanca	1,333	0	Class 1 to 0
Niger, Niamey	16,705	5	Class 6 to 5

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES AND CHANGES, FY-1969 (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND POST	Post (Cost-of-Living) Allowance, Fiscal Year, 1969	Post Classification, June 30, 1969 1/	Change in Post Classification during Fiscal Year 1969
BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS (cont'd)			
Nigeria:			
Ibadan	$ 7,352	4	None
Kaduna	9,281	4	None
Lagos	44,458	4	None
Rwanda, Kigali	5,159	2	None
Senegal, Dakar	34,695	5	Class 6 to 5
Sierra Leone, Freetown	12,293	2	None
Somali Republic:			
Hargeisa	2,105	2	Class 3 to 2
Mogadiscio	22,669	2	Class 3 to 2
Sudan, Khartoum	25,502	4	None
Tanzania:			
Dar es Salaam	6,539	1	None
Zanzibar	2,668	1	None
Togo, Lome	20,817	5	Class 6 to 5
Upper Volta, Ouagadougou	15,394	6	None
TOTAL - BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS	556,092		

1/ The post classification indicates the relative cost-of-living at the post as compared with that of Washington, D. C., with No. 1 being the lowest classification and indicating the least allowance paid.

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES AND CHANGES, FY 1969

COUNTRY AND POST	Post (Cost-of-Living) Allowance Fiscal Year, 1969	Post Classification, June 30, 1969 1/	Change in Post Classification During Fiscal Year 1969
BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS			
Jordan, Amman	$ 9,984	1	None
Kuwait, Kuwait	22,245	5	Class 6 to 5
Nepal, Kathmandu	10,051	1	None
Saudi Arabia:			
Dhahran	24,724	2	None
Jidda	)	2	None
TOTAL - BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS	67,004		

1/ The post classification indicates the relative cost-of-living at the post as compared with that of Washington, D. C., with No. 1 being the lowest classification and indicating the least allowance paid.

* Figure is total for all Posts in the country.

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES AND CHANGES, FY-1969

COUNTRY AND POST	Post (Cost-of-Living) Allowance, Fiscal Year, 1969	Post Classification, June 30, 1969 1/	Change in Post Classification During Fiscal Year 1969
BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS			
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	$ 2,085	0	Class 1 to 0
Singapore	365	0	Class 1 to 0
TOTAL - BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFIARS	2,450		

1/ The post classification indicates the relative cost-of-living at the post as compared with that of Washington, D.C., with No. 1 being the lowest classification and indicating the least allowance paid.

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES AND CHANGES, FY 1969

COUNTRY AND POST	Post (Cost-of-Living) Allowance Fiscal Year 1969	Post Classification, June 30, 1969 1/	Change in Post Classification During Fiscal Year 1969
BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS			
Bahamas, Nassau	$ 11,083	4	None
Dominican Republic:			
Santiago de los Caballeros	2,090	1	Class 3 to 1
Santo Domingo	38,897	1	Class 3 to 1
Guatemala, Guatemala City	3,795	0	Class 1 to 0
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	5,946	0	Class 1 to 0
Honduras:			
San Pedro Sula	1,096	1	None
Tegucigalpa	8,518	1	None
Netherlands Antilles, Curacao	7,076	2	Class 3 to 2
Nicaragua, Managua	7,337	1	None
Surinam, Paramaribo	3,428	2	Class 1 to 2
Venezuela:			
Caracas	54,000	3	Class 4 to 3
Maracaibo	2,412	2	Class 4 to 2
Puerto la Cruz	2,412	2	Class 4 to 2
TOTAL - BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS	148,090		

1/ The post classification indicates the relative cost-of-living at the post as compared with that of Washington, D.C., with No. 1 being the lowest classification and indicating the least allowance paid.

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES AND CHANGES, FY-1969

COUNTRY AND POST	Post (Cost-of-Living) Allowance, Fiscal Year, 1969	Post Classification, June 30, 1969 1/	Change in Post Classification During Fiscal Year 1969
BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS			
Belgium:			
Antwerp	$ 46,629 *	1	Class 2 to 1
Brussels	)	1	Class 2 to 1
Denmark, Copenhagen	12,600	1	None
France:			
Bordeaux	199,100 *	4	Class 3 to 4
Lyon	)	4	Class 3 to 4
Marseille	)	4	Class 3 to 4
Nice	)	3	None
Paris	)	5	Class 4 to 5
Strasbourg	)	4	Class 3 to 4
French West Indies, Martinique	4,900	4	None
Italy:			
Genoa	56,100 *	1	None
Milan	)	1	None
Palermo	)	0	Class 1 to 0
Rome	)	1	None
Turin	)	1	None
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	4,100	1	None
Norway, Oslo	1,779	0	Class 1 to 0
Romania, Bucharest	10,173	1	Class 3 to 1

* Figure is total for all posts in country.

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES AND CHANGES, FY-1969 (cont'd)

COUNTRY AND POST	Post (Cost-of-Living) Allowance, Fiscal Year, 1969	Post Classification, June 30, 1969 1/	Change in Post Classification During Fiscal Year 1969
BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS (cont'd)			
Sweden:			
Goteborg	$ 40,100 *	3	Class 4 to 3
Stockholm	)	3	Class 4 to 3
Switzerland:			
Bern	38,000 *	3	None
Zurich	)	3	None
U.S.S.R., Moscow	61,309	3	None
TOTAL - BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS	474,790		

1/ The post classification indicates the relative cost-of-living at the post as compared with that of Washington, D.C., with No. 1 being the lowest classification and indicating the least allowance paid.

* Figure is total for all posts in country.

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES AND CHANGES, 1969

COUNTRY AND POST	Post (Cost-of-Living) Allowance Fiscal Year 1969	Post Classification June 30, 1969	Change in Post Classification During Fiscal Year 1969
Office of the Secretary	$ 16,850		
Deputy Under Secretary for Administration	13,042		
Foreign Service Institute	1,180		
TOTAL	31,072		
GRAND TOTAL	1,279,498		

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES AND CHANGES, FY 1969

SUMMARY

No Change: 38 Posts

Increased 8 Posts			Decreased 32 Posts		
From	To	No. of Posts	From	To	No. of Posts
1	2	Two	1	0	Seven
2	3	One	2	1	Two
3	4	Four	3	1	Three
4	5	One	3	2	Three
			4	2	Two
			4	3	Six
			6	4	One
			6	5	Four
			8	7	Two
			9	8	Two

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and Expenses

Specialized Officers and Supporting Staffs - Summary

	1968 Total				1969 Total				1970 Total				1971 Total			
	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Tot.
Labor	59	16	25	100	57	15	24	96	51	12	24	87	49	12	25	86
Science	20	10	5	35	18	10	6	34	17	9	6	32	16	8	6	30
Minerals	9	-	14	23	8	-	12	20	6	-	10	16	6	-	10	16
Civil Aviation	8	3	2	13	6	3	2	11	6	3	2	11	6	3	2	11
Fisheries	4	1	3	8	4	1	3	8	4	-	3	7	4	-	3	7
Geographic	7	-	5	12	6	-	5	11	5	-	5	10	3	-	5	8
Publications Procurement	3	1	9	13	3	1	8	12	3	1	8	12	3	1	8	12
Petroleum	3	-	1	4	3	-	1	4	3	-	1	4	3	-	1	4
Atomic Energy	1	1	4	6	1	1	4	6	1	1	4	6	1	1	4	6
Economic/ Commercial	479	175	633	1,287	425	156	570	1,151	434	149	566	1,149	434	148	563	1,145
Total	593	207	701	1,501	531	187	635	1,353	530	175	629	1,334	525	173	627	1,325

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reimbursements to the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation, Fiscal Year 1969 Summary
(Amounts in thousands of Dollars)

	Agriculture	AID	ACDA	Commerce	Contributed Staffs	DIA	FBO
Positions:							
Domestic	5	280	31	1	-	1	3
Reimbursable Details	-	257	28	19	42	-	-
Overseas Americans	21	246	-	10	-	179	43
Overseas Locals	97	1,276	-	31	-	461	1,172
Total	123	2,059	59	61	42	641	1,218
Funds:							
Domestic Salaries	85	2,680	351	11	-	11	38
Domestic Operating Exp	101	590	440	32	-	38	130
Overseas American Salaries	316	6,890	631	491	902	271	400
Overseas Post Expenses:							
American Republics	144	2,692	-	41	-	417	740
Europe	338	194	-	166	10	1,037	2,693
East Asia	138	4,099	-	77	-	584	811
Near East	143	1,276	-	17	-	515	965
Africa	91	2,381	-	-	-	596	564
Overseas Operating Expenses:							
Foreign Service Institute	20	486	1	12	-	30	-
Communications	28	690	25	2	-	123	-
International Travel	60	1,762	12	28	220	134	25
Medical Expenses	9	248	1	2	-	17	-
Supplies and Equipment	13	132	-	2	-	88	-
Total Reimbursements	1,486	24,120	1,461	881	1,132	3,861	6,366

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Item # 28
(Salaries and Expenses)
Page 2 of 2

Reimbursements to the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation, Fiscal Year 1969 Summary
(Amounts in thousands of Dollars)

	For.Asst. Sec.637b	MAAG	MECEA	Other Military	Peace Corps	USIA	MISC.	Total
Positions:								
Domestic	34	17	77	31	28	123	29	660
Reimbursable Details	-	-	-	8	8	10	42	414
Overseas Americans	91	62	-	67	56	263	108	1,066
Overseas Locals	52	242	-	280	272	1,322	256	5,461
Total	177	321	77	386	364	1,718	435	7,601
Funds:								
Domestic Salaries	488	175	808	335	183	1,103	273	6,541
Domestic Operating Exp.	82	61	264	236	34	344	48	2,400
Overseas American Salaries	1,158	875	-	1,134	943	4,384	1,438	19,833
Overseas Post Expenses:								
American Republics	-	241	-	713	513	1,709	237	7,447
Europe	1,228	738	8	593	84	2,757	1,081	10,927
East Asia	7	197	7	627	171	2,226	884	9,828
Near East	-	436	-	277	358	2,048	677	6,712
Africa	-	582	-	162	949	1,997	641	7,963
Overseas Operating Expenses:								
Foreign Service Institute	-	35	7	102	56	255	14	1,018
Communications	137	108	10	322	215	846	157	2,663
International Travel	208	186	-	188	199	881	174	4,077
Medical Expenses	5	12	-	13	28	107	25	467
Supplies and Equipment	5	15	-	19	74	163	535	1,046
Total Reimbursements	3,319	3,661	1,104	4,721	3,807	18,820	6,184	80,922

Bureau of African Affairs

WITNESSES

C. ROBERT MOORE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WILLIAM G. BRADFORD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
KENNETH D. SEXSON, BUDGET OFFICER

Mr. Rooney. First we have the Bureau of African Affairs, which is at page 47 of the justifications.

We shall at this point insert pages 47 through 63 of the justifications book.

(The pages follows:)

43-792 O—70—pt. 2——7

BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	666	$9,287,601	636	$9,874,543	625	$9,755,134	- 11	- $119,409
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		10,899,763		11,914,700		11,622,000		- 292,700
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		9,413,000		9,564,500		9,939,400		+ 374,900
Total		20,312,763		21,479,200		21,561,400		+ 82,200

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction		-$261,700	9		-$184,100	52
1971 Employment Reduction	- 11	- 102,200	9	- 24	- 63,400	52
Total Decreases	- 11	- 363,900		- 24	- 247,500	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 31,000	9	-	+ 2,200	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 42,500	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 40,200	10	-	+ 68,600	16
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+ 104,900	52
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 220,900	54
Improved Support	-	-	-	-	+ 183,300	55
Total Increases	-	+ 71,200		-	+ 622,400	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	- 11	- 292,700		- 24	+ 374,900	

* In addition to salary costs, includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

** Includes Salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 731; 1970 - 731; 1971 - 707
TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 - 1,397; 1970 - 1,367; 1971 - 1,332

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	146	$1,959,935	140	$2,114,326	136	$2,073,360	- 4	- $40,966
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		2,091,487		2,307,500		2,294,400		- 13,100
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		196,100		165,300		166,300		+ 1,000
Total		2,287,587		2,472,800		2,460,700		- 12,100

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	- 4	- $31,800	9	-		-
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 7,000	9	-	+$1,000	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 11,700	10	-	-	-
Total Increases	-	+ 18,700		-	+ 1,000	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	- 4	- 13,100		-	+ 1,000	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

SUMMARY - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	520	$7,327,666	496	$7,760,217	489	$7,681,774	- 7	- $ 78,443
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		8,808,276		9,607,200		9,327,600		- 279,600
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office**		9,216,900		9,399,200		9,773,100		+ 373,900
Total		18,025,176		19,006,400		19,100,700		+ 94,300

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reductions		- 261,700	9		- 184,100	52
1971 Employment Reductions	- 7	- 70,400	9	- 24	- 63,400	52
Total Decreases	- 7	- 332,100		- 24	- 247,500	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 24,000	9	-	+ 1,200	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 42,500	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 28,500	10	-	+ 68,600	16
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+ 104,900	52
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 220,900	54
Improved Support	-	-	-	-	+ 183,300	55
Total Increases	-	+ 52,500		-	+ 621,400	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	- 7	- 279,600		- 24	+ 373,900	

* In addition to salary costs, includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

** Includes Salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 731; 1970 - 731; 1971 - 707
TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 - 1,251; 1970 - 1,227; 1971 - 1,196

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease	
	No.	Annual Rate	No.	Annual Rate	No.	Annual Rate	No.	Annual Rate
The Assistant Secretary	43	$ 551,865	46	$ 686,799	44	$ 665,725	- 2	-$ 21,074
Inter-African Affairs	19	300,032	18	341,950	18	341,950	-	-
Central African, Malagasy Republic and Mauritius Affairs	10	132,325	10	148,917	9	137,955	- 1	- 10,962
South African Affairs	12	155,246	12	177,363	11	168,433	- 1	- 8,930
East African Affairs	19	247,455	14	187,571	14	187,571	-	-
North African Affairs	15	197,407	14	194,558	14	194,558	-	-
West African Affairs	17	250,642	15	216,851	15	216,851	-	-
Nigerian Affairs	11	124,963	11	160,317	11	160,317	-	-
Total, Bureau of African Affairs	146	1,959,935	140	2,114,326	136	2,073,360	- 4	- 40,966

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11	Personnel Compensation:									
	Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add).....	146	$1,959,935	140	$2,114,326	136	$2,073,360	- 4	-$40,966	-
	Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
	Temporary and Part-Time Employment..	1.9	11,840	1.9	12,200	1.9	12,400	-	-	$200
	Differentials:									
	Overtime and Holiday Pay.....		16,760		17,700		18,100		-	400
	Total Personnel Compensation.....	1.9	28,600	1.9	29,900	1.9	30,500	-	-	600
12	Personnel Benefits:									
	Payments to Other Funds.....		700		700		700		-	
	Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....		29,300		30,600		31,200		-	600
	Other Obligations									
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons....		82,051		47,700		47,700		-	-
23	Rent, Communications and Utilities.....		4,100		4,100		4,100		-	-
25	Other Services.....		11,328		11,300		11,300		-	-
	Services of Working Capital Fund.....		58,512		60,800		61,200		-	400
26	Supplies and Materials.....		8,047		8,000		8,000		-	-
31	Equipment.....		2,762		2,800		2,800		-	-
	Total Other Obligations.....		166,800		134,700		135,100		-	400
	Total Obligations.....		196,100		165,300		166,300		-	1,000

	Amount
DECREASES	$247,500
1970 Employment Reduction	$184,100

As a part of the President's effort to reduce U.S. overseas employment, 33 American and 11 local positions are being abolished at African posts in 1970. Elimination of these positions will result in a total savings of $184,100 in 1971 post operating expenses.

This reduction in number of overseas positions has been offset by 9 American and 11 local positions which have been authorized in 1970 to provide for unbudgeted requirements, resulting in the net decrease of 24 American positions shown in these justifications.

1971 Employment Reduction	63,400

Further reductions of 31 positions in overseas employment is planned for fiscal year 1971. During the year, 7 American and 24 local positions will be abolished and result in an additional savings in post operating expenses.

INCREASES:

Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	104,900
Wage Increases, 1971	$62,000

Local national employee salary scales are based on prevailing wage levels at the post and each country's salary schedules are reviewed periodically, generally once a year. In addition, host country decrees establishing minimum wage rates affect posts' salary schedules. Each post must have a salary schedule which will allow it to compete favorably with private industry and other employers for the best available employees. In order to retain skilled and well-trained employees, each Embassy's salary schedule must equal salaries and benefits available in the local labor market. As long as the emerging countries have a shortage of skilled workers, the upward trend will continue.

Grade-to-Grade Promotions	42,900

The Bureau has a continuing program of training and using local national employees in as many jobs as possible. As they demonstrate their capability, they are granted the personal recognition promotions provide. In some cases, because of on-the-job training and through promotions to deserving local employees, the replacement of Americans by locals has been easier. It is estimated that about 70 employees will be promoted to higher grade positions in FY 1971 at a cost of $42,900.

Local Employee Wage Increases:

To attract and keep good local national employees, posts pay wages at the prevailing rates for comparable jobs. To keep current with the rise in local cost-of-living, posts are encouraged to conduct a review once a year. In FY 1970 nineteen (19) posts will put into effect revised wage schedules. Three of these 19 posts were required by governmental decree to increase wages. In FY 1971 it is estimated that ten posts will find it necessary to increase wages.

	No. of Locals	Annual Salary Cost as of July 1, 1970	Percent Increase	Date of Increase	Estimated Annual Cost	Estimated Cost 1971
Burundi.....	10	$ 29,148	11.7	1/71	$ 3,410	$ 1,705
Chad.....	6	15,320	5.0	1/71	766	383
Congo (K).....	35	156,739	18.5	7/70	28,997	28,997
Gabon.....	8	23,729	6.0	10/70	1,899	1,424
Ivory Coast.....	17	56,572	3.8	9/70	1,955	1,792
Kenya.....	38	115,831	15.0	1/71	17,516	8,758
Libya.....	36	158,805	6.1	2/71	9,679	4,033
Nigeria.....	75	152,409	8.9	10/70	15,029	10,244
Tunisia.....	25	72,403	4.0	7/70	2,896	2,896
Zambia.....	7	24,969	8.5	9/70	1,929	1,768
TOTAL.....	257	805,925	10.4		84,076	62,000

Overseas Price Increases..... $220,900

It is anticipated that post operating expenses of the African posts will continue to rise in 1971. During the past years price increases have been experienced in almost all types of expense incurred for local goods and services. As these developing nations work to improve their economies and standard of living, income and consumer prices rise. The demand for all goods and services is rising steadily and at a rate in excess of their availability. This increased demand and the resultant competition for that which is available is causing a continued increase in post operating costs. In addition to the price increases due to inadequate levels of goods and services, many local governments, to generate additional revenues, have imposed or increased transaction, excise, import, petroleum and sales taxes which affect local costs.

Of the amounts requested for 1971 to cover anticipated price increases, the most significant increases are for rents and utilities and to cover allowances for American employees, particularly for cost-of-living and educational allowances. The limited availability of adequate housing is the primary factor affecting the rental market. Because many local educational facilities cannot provide an adequate level of education for American children at one or more grade levels, school away from post allowances have had to be authorized. Significant increases in tuition and transportation costs are being experienced and increasing the cost of this allowance.

Other increases are forecast for transportation costs, particularly for the land-locked countries and those affected by the Suez Canal closing and for supplies and equipment procured locally. The following table shows the increases requested by type of expenses:

Post Allowance	$ 23,200
Education Allowance	17,400
Quarters Allowance	1,200
Marine Guard Allowance	4,200
Transportation of Things	13,000
Rents, Communications and Utilities	116,300
Other Services	23,500
Supplies and Materials	17,600
Equipment	4,500

Improved Support..... $183,300

Relocation Rental Costs

Office Building, Abidjan, Ivory Coast..... $118,300

The present Embassy office building in Abidjan is a converted 3-story apartment building. The Embassy first occupied this building in 1960 at a time when adequate available space was at a premium and this location was the most suitable space available. Since that time, the city has constructed a limited-access highway near the building and designated the street in front of the Chancery as a one-way spur exit from the expressway. These changes make the present location an undesirable one due to the difficult traffic pattern and the volume of traffic exiting from the expressway.

The present lease can be terminated early in fiscal year 1971 when space in a newly constructed building in a more desirable location will become available. Tentative arrangements have been made with the local builder to make this new building available for U.S. Embassy occupancy. The net additional cost of relocation to and rental of this building is estimated to be $118,300.

Office Building, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania..... 65,000

The Embassy is being forced to relocate from its present rental quarters in September 1970 when the current lease expires. The Embassy has been notified by the landlord that he has other plans for the building and the lease originally executed in 1961, will not be renewed. The Embassy is making arrangements to secure new office space and move at the time the lease expires. The net additional cost of relocation and rental of suitable office space is estimated to be $65,000.

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type				
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Prices Amount	Improved Support Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:													
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	520	$7,327,666	496	$7,760,217	489	$7,681,774	- 7	-$78,443	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:													
Temporary and Part-Time Employment	8	58,100	8	58,200	8	58,300		-	$ 100	-	-	-	-
Differentials:													
Overtime and Holiday Pay		85,900		79,500		79,600		-	100	-	-	-	-
Sunday and Nightwork Differential		1,400		1,400		1,400		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous American Salaries	8	145,400	8	139,100	8	139,300		-	200	-	-	-	-
Permanent Local Salaries:													
Positions and Annual Rates	731	2,173,387	731	2,361,200	707	2,495,600	-24	-77,500	-	$ 83,800	$ 128,100	-	-
Pay in Excess 52-week Base		8,400		9,100		9,700			-	300	300	-	-
Deduct Lapse	-13	-38,000	-21	-64,500	-21	-55,100			42,500	-13,200	-19,900		
Add Terminal Leave	10	27,958	10	28,400	10	28,400			-	-	-	-	-
Positions Abolished During the Year	-	-	+ 4	14,700	12	32,800	+ 8	+24,000	-	- 2,300	- 3,600	-	-
Total Permanent Local Salaries	728	2,171,745	724	2,348,900	708	2,511,400	-16	-53,500	42,500	68,600	104,900		
Miscellaneous Local Salaries:													
Temporary Employment	33	25,600	33	25,600	33	25,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime and Holiday Pay		49,283		48,400		48,400		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous Local Salaries	33	74,883	33	74,000	33	74,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Local Salaries	761	2,246,628	757	2,422,900	741	2,585,400	-16	-53,500	42,500	68,600	104,900	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation	769	2,392,028	765	2,562,000	749	2,724,700	-16	-53,500	42,700	68,600	104,900	-	-
12 Personnel Benefits:													
Allowances:													
Post		556,092		540,900		534,300		-30,800	1,000	-	-	$ 23,200	-
Education		294,464		313,100		306,000		-24,500	-	-	-	17,400	-
Quarters		55,783		51,800		53,000		-	-	-	-	1,200	-
Temporary Lodging		20,181		21,600		21,600		-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Post		2,141		2,000		2,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer		17,095		17,200		17,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Separate Maintenance		9,847		9,600		9,600		-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine Guards		88,353		89,700		93,900		-	-	-	-	4,200	-
Total Allowances		1,043,956		1,045,900		1,037,600		-55,300	1,000	-	-	46,000	-
Payments to Other Funds:													
American Miscellaneous Employment		1,500		1,500		1,500		-	-	-	-	-	-
Locals		51,800		52,200		52,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Awards		4,214		4,200		4,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Benefits		1,101,470		1,103,800		1,095,500		-55,300	1,000	-	-	46,000	-
13 Benefits for Former Personnel:													
Severance Pay, Locals		10,102		5,700		20,100		+14,400	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		3,503,600		3,671,500		3,840,300		-94,400	43,700	68,600	104,900	46,000	-

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type				
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount	Improved Support Amount
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons:													
Consultation Trips to U.S.		36,800		34,800		34,800		-	-	-	-	-	-
Post to Post Details		42,400		42,400		42,400		-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Conferences		23,985		42,000		42,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rest and Recuperation		159,800		160,500		153,000		-7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Medical		40,200		40,200		40,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational		13,000		13,300		13,300		-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Travel		9,100		9,100		9,100		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Travel Within-Area		145,515		137,700		137,700		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		470,800		480,000		472,500		-7,500	-	-	-	-	-
22 Transportation of Things:													
Unaccompanied Pouches		84,400		88,200		91,100		-	-	-	-	2,900	-
Other Transportation		290,500		301,700		311,800		-	-	-	-	10,100	-
Total		374,900		389,900		402,900		-	-	-	-	13,000	-
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities:													
Rents		2,273,000		2,248,500		2,324,400		-90,700	-	-	-	79,600	$ 87,000
Utilities		693,400		684,200		696,200		-39,700	-	-	-	24,300	27,400
Telegrams		204,600		208,800		215,900		-	-	-	-	7,100	-
Telephone		129,800		133,100		137,600		-	-	-	-	4,500	-
All Other		23,500		24,500		25,300		-	-	-	-	800	-
Total		3,324,300		3,299,100		3,399,400		-130,400	-	-	-	116,300	114,400
25 Other Services:													
Realty Repairs and Maintenance		194,100		195,000		221,900		- 8,000	-	-	-	8,600	26,300
Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance		34,272		33,400		34,500		-	-	-	-	1,100	-
Official Residence		169,028		172,000		177,800		-	-	-	-	5,800	-
All Other		238,800		240,900		262,100		- 2,200	-	-	-	8,000	15,400
Total		636,200		641,300		696,300		- 10,200	-	-	-	23,500	41,700
26 Supplies and Materials:													
Automotive Supplies		120,900		124,200		128,400		-	-	-	-	4,200	-
Administrative Supplies		154,500		154,100		159,300		-	-	-	-	5,200	-
Medical Supplies		25,900		24,100		24,100		-	-	-	-	-	-
Maint., Operating & Custodial Supplies		155,600		152,100		153,300		- 3,900	-	-	-	5,100	-
All Other		95,200		92,000		94,000		- 1,100	-	-	-	3,100	-
Total		552,100		546,500		559,100		- 5,000	-	-	-	17,600	-
31 Equipment:													
Office Machines & Furnishings		56,600		74,300		75,200		-	-	-	-	900	-
Household Furnishings		218,400		210,000		212,700		-	-	-	-	2,700	-
All Other		80,000		86,600		114,700		-	-	-	-	900	27,200
Total		355,000		370,900		402,600		-	-	-	-	4,500	27,200
Total Other Obligations		5,713,300		5,727,700		5,932,800		-153,100	-	-	-	174,900	183,300
Total Obligations		9,216,900		9,399,200		9,773,100		-247,500	43,700	68,600	104,900	220,900	183,300

POST INVENTORY

Type of Post	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Embassies:			
Class 1	1	1	1
Class 2	8	8	8
Class 3	12	12	12
Class 4	17	19	19
Total	38*	40*	40*
Embassy Branch Offices	3	2	2
Consulates General	9	9	9
Consulates	10*	10*	10*
Total Posts	60	61	61

*Includes the following closed or limited staff posts due to 1967 Middle East crisis or internal crises:

Embassy	Consulate
Algiers, Algeria	Enugu, Nigeria
Khartoum, Sudan	

STAFFING SUMMARY BY POST

POST	1969 Off.	1969 Clk.	1969 FSL	1969 Total	1970 Off.	1970 Clk.	1970 FSL	1970 Total	1971 Off.	1971 Clk.	1971 FSL	1971 Total
Central Africa, Malagasy Republic and Mauritius												
Burundi, Bujumbura	4	2	10	16	4	2	10	16	4	2	10	16
Cameroon												
Yaounde	6	5	10	21	7	4	10	21	7	4	10	21
Douala	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
Total Cameroon	7	5	13	25	8	4	13	25	8	4	13	25
Central African Republic, Bangui	4	3	4	11	4	3	4	11	4	3	3	10
Chad, Fort Lamy	4	2	6	12	4	2	6	12	4	2	6	12
Congo												
Kinshasa	16	10	29	55	15	9	29	53	14	9	29	52
Bukavu	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Lubumbashi	3	2	3	8	3	2	3	8	3	2	3	8
Kisangani	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Total Congo	21	13	35	69	20	12	35	67	19	12	35	66
Gabon, Libreville	5	3	9	17	4	3	9	16	4	3	8	15
Malagasy Republic, Tananarive	5	4	14	23	5	4	14	23	5	4	14	23
Mauritius, Port Louis	2	1	6	9	2	1	6	9	2	1	6	9
Rwanda, Kigali	4	2	5	11	4	2	5	11	4	2	5	11
Total, Central Africa, Malagasy Republic and Mauritius	56	35	102	193	55	33	102	190	54	33	100	187

	1969				1970				1971			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total
South Africa												
Angola, Luanda	4	2	9	15	4	2	9	15	3	2	9	14
Botswana, Gaborone	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6
Lesotho, Maseru	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5
Mozambique, Lourenco Marques	4	2	10	16	4	2	10	16	4	2	9	15
South Africa												
Pretoria	15	12	28	55	15	11	28	54	15	11	27	53
Cape Town	3	2	6	11	3	2	6	11	3	2	6	11
Durban	3	3	5	11	3	2	5	10	3	2	5	10
Johannesburg	4	3	13	20	4	3	13	20	4	2	13	19
Total South Africa	25	20	52	97	25	18	52	95	25	17	51	93
Southern Rhodesia, Salisbury	2	2	17	21	2	2	17	21	2	2	16	20
Swaziland, Mbabane	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6
Total South Africa	41	29	96	166	41	27	96	164	40	26	93	159

	1969				1970				1971			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total
East Africa												
Ethiopia,												
Addis Ababa	12	9	15	36	12	7	15	34	11	6	11	28
Asmara	3	1	7	11	3	1	7	11	3	1	7	11
Total Ethiopia	15	10	22	47	15	8	22	45	14	7	18	39
Kenya, Nairobi	14	8	40	62	14	8	40	62	14	8	38	60
Malawi, Blantyre	4	2	10	16	4	2	10	16	4	2	10	16
Somali Republic,												
Mogadiscio	8	6	23	37	8	5	23	36	8	5	23	36
Hargeisa	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
Total Somali Republic	9	6	26	41	9	5	26	40	9	5	26	40
Tanzania												
Dar-es-Salaam	5	4	14	23	5	4	14	23	5	4	14	23
Zanzibar	2	2	4	8	2	1	4	7	2	1	4	7
Total Tanzania	7	6	18	31	7	5	18	30	7	5	18	30
Uganda, Kampala	4	3	10	17	4	3	10	17	4	3	9	16
Zambia, Lusaka	5	3	8	16	5	3	8	16	5	3	7	15
Total East Africa	58	38	134	230	58	34	134	226	57	33	126	216

	1969				1970				1971			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total
North Africa												
Algeria												
Algiers	5	5	22	32	5	4	22	31	5	4	22	31
Constantine	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	-	2	3
Oran	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Total Algeria	7	7	26	40	7	6	26	39	7	5	26	38
Libya												
Tripoli	11	8	24	43	11	7	24	42	11	7	24	42
Baida	1	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benghazi	2	2	7	11	2	2	7	11	2	2	7	11
Total Libya	14	12	33	59	13	9	31	53	13	9	31	53
Mauritania, Nouakchott	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	10	3	2	5	10
Morocco												
Rabat	10	7	29	46	9	5	29	43	9	5	27	41
Casablanca	4	2	14	20	4	2	14	20	4	2	14	20
Tangier	3	1	11	15	3	1	11	15	3	1	11	15
Total Morocco	17	10	54	81	16	8	54	78	16	8	52	76
Sudan, Khartoum	5	3	27	35	4	3	27	34	3	3	27	33
Tunisia, Tunis	8	5	27	40	8	5	27	40	9	5	25	39
Total North Africa	51	37	167	255	51	33	170	254	51	32	166	249

	1969				1970				1971			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Total
West Africa												
Dahomey, Cotonou	4	2	6	12	4	2	6	12	4	2	6	12
Equatorial Guinea, Santa Isabel	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	2	-	2	4
Gambia, Bathurst	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Ghana, Accra	10	10	14	34	10	7	14	31	10	7	14	31
Guinea, Conakry	5	4	8	17	5	4	8	17	6	4	8	18
Ivory Coast, Abidjan	10	7	17	34	9	6	17	32	8	6	17	31
Liberia, Monrovia	11	9	39	59	11	8	39	58	11	8	37	56
Mali, Bamako	5	4	17	26	5	4	17	26	5	4	17	26
Niger, Niamey	3	3	4	10	3	3	4	10	3	3	4	10
Senegal, Dakar	8	7	10	25	8	5	10	23	8	5	9	22
Sierra Leone, Freetown	4	3	14	21	4	3	14	21	4	3	13	20
Togo, Lome	4	2	14	20	4	2	14	20	4	2	13	19
Upper Volta, Ouagadougou	5	3	6	14	5	3	6	14	5	3	6	14
Total West Africa	71	56	152	279	70	49	152	271	71	48	147	266
Nigeria												
Nigeria												
Lagos	19	15	32	66	18	14	32	64	18	13	32	63
Enugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ibadan	2	2	4	8	2	2	4	8	2	2	4	8
Kaduna	5	2	4	11	4	2	4	10	4	2	4	10
WACASC	2	1	40	43	2	1	37	40	2	1	35	38
Total Nigeria	28	20	80	128	26	19	77	122	26	18	75	119
TOTAL, African Affairs	305	215	731	1,251	301	195	731	1,227	299	190	707	1,196

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $21,561,400, which would be an increase of $82,200 over the fiscal year 1970 base.

The increases are set forth at page 47 of the justifications book. The fact is that there is a decrease to the extent of 11 permanent American positions. Is that right?

Mr. MOORE. That is right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the alleged necessity of these six increases shown at page 47?

Mr. MOORE. The principal increases are the salary increases.

Mr. ROONEY. I guess the first three are mandatory?

Mr. MOORE. Those are mandatory. They put the 1970 increases on an annual basis. The other is the within-grade mandatory salary increases.

LOCAL EMPLOYEE WAGE INCREASES

Mr. ROONEY. The President has said that he does not want our American citizen employees of the U.S. Government to get a pay raise this year. Here you propose to spend $104,900 of American citizens' money to give well-paid foreigners a pay raise. How can you rationalize this?

Mr. MOORE. We think there are very good reasons for this. Our local employees' salaries are based on wage surveys that we make on a periodic basis in each of these countries.

Mr. ROONEY. These raises never result in a downward revision of their salaries, do they?

Mr. MOORE. I believe they seldom do.

Mr. ROONEY. Have you ever seen one?

Mr. MOORE. I am afraid I have not. I also know in most of these countries the cost of living is rising. The general level of wages is going up and we want to be able to keep the good local employees that we have.

Mr. ROONEY. Isn't that the same situation we have here in this country due to the rampant inflation?

Mr. MOORE. We think it makes good monetary sense to employ local employees to the extent that we can reduce the need for American employees.

Mr. ROONEY. It is better to have, as Mr. Macomber said earlier today—he offered the weighty contribution that it is better to have a foreign local driving the American Foreign Service officer's car. We agree with that.

How can you rationalize giving these foreigners a wage increase at a time when the American citizen employee of the Government is denied one?

Mr. MOORE. Our great desire is to be able to keep the employees we have.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought you were going to say you withdraw this.

Mr. MOORE. No, sir. I want to keep the good employees that we have in these countries.

Mr. ROONEY. You mean they are so good that they——

Mr. MOORE. To keep them we have to pay them.

Mr. ROONEY. They wouldn't heed the President's request? What about the many good American employees we have in the Federal Government?

Mr. MOORE. I suppose that as a good American citizen you are prepared to take and make certain sacrifices. As a foreign national with other alternative job offers, you look at the dollar and cents aspect of it.

Mr. ROONEY. Would you agree with me—and I am only taking a guess—that you would lose very few of these foreign employees if we didn't give them a pay raise in fiscal year 1971? That is pretty near accurate, isn't it?

Mr. MOORE. I think it depends very much on the individual cases. I think your better employees will have opportunities for other employment and they will look to see what the alternatives are. If they see that employment with the U.S. Government does not——

Mr. ROONEY. What is the total in this budget? I guess we had the figure this morning for local employees' wage increases, 1971? 700-some thousand dollars, was it? $792,200, right?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes.

IMPROVED SUPPORT

Mr. ROONEY. What is this $183,300 entitled "Improved support"? What is the alleged necessity for that?

RENTED PROPERTIES IN ABIDJAN AND DAR ES SALAAM

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, this involves two separate office buildings, one in Abidjan in the Ivory Coast and the other in Tanzania. Both the problems come about because of the expiration of our leases in these two countries, leases that were concluded in the very early days of independence.

In the Abidjan case, the building we are now occupying is a converted apartment house. Within the last several years there has been a limited access highway built with an exit coming right in front of the embassy. That means that there is no access to the embassy from one direction and a very hazardous access to it from the other direction. Our short-term lease expires in a few months and we have been looking around for several years for quarters that would be more satisfactory.

We have approached a number of different people, including an American concern that professed to be interested in building in Africa and wanted to see what kind of a proposal it might be prepared to make, but it didn't materialize. We then dealt with three other firms who were in a position to put up a building that would meet our needs. We accepted the one that made the best offer.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN ABIDJAN

Mr. ROONEY. How many Americans do we have working in Abidjan?

Mr. MOORE. On the State side——

Mr. ROONEY. I am only concerned with that.

Mr. MOORE. We have a total of 14 officers and clerks, 17 local staff.

ANNUAL RENT—ABIDJAN

Mr. ROONEY. What would be the total annual rent of this new proposed building?

Mr. MOORE. The total rent will be $118,400.

Mr. ROONEY. That would be for how long?

Mr. MOORE. That is an annual rental figure. We have a 9-year lease, 2 years fixed with 7 options.

ANNUAL RENT—DAR ES SALAAM

Mr. ROONEY. The total annual rent at Dar es Salaam?

Mr. MOORE. That will be $48,000 a year.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the difference between the $48,000 and the $65,000 at page 55 of these justifications?

Mr. MOORE. The $48,000 is only the rental figure. In addition to that, there are certain repairs and maintenance, repairs on the building that we are having to give up. Certain new equipment will have to go into the new building.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT DAR ES SALAAM

Mr. ROONEY. How many people do you have at Dar es Salaam?

Mr. MOORE. We have a total of 9 officers and clerks; 14 local employees.

CONSEQUENCE OF DISALLOWANCE OF REQUESTED INCREASE

Mr. ROONEY. What would happen if we forgot about this until you come back a year from now.

Mr. MOORE. I guess our embassies would be out on the streets, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Would that be good?

Mr. MOORE. It would be very inconvenient. I think in both countries it would be very regrettable.

Mr. ROONEY. Why would you be out on the streets?

Mr. MOORE. Our leases will be expiring.

Mr. ROONEY. Both places?

Mr. MOORE. In both places. These were leases concluded about 9 years ago. As I said, just about the time of independence for both of these countries.

RENT—ABIDJAN

Mr. ROONEY. You said the total annual rental at Abidjan was $118,400?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the present annual rent?

Mr. MOORE. The present annual rent is $68,300.

Mr. ROONEY. What happens with that?

Mr. MOORE. This $118,300 is the net increase. There are other expenditures of putting the previous building back in shape. It is an apartment house converted into an office building. There will have to be a reconversion back into apartments to meet the landlord's requirements under the lease and certain amounts of equip-

ment. There will be less square footage in the new building than in the previous building.

Mr. ROONEY. This gets kind of expensive, does it not?

Mr. MOORE. It is expensive.

Mr. ROONEY. $118,400 for a place to keep how many people?

Mr. MOORE. I think 31 in the——

Mr. ROONEY. How many Americans?

Mr. MOORE. In the case of Abidjan, 14, and in the case of Dar es Salaam, 9.

POSSIBLE DONATION OF PROPERTY

Mr. ROONEY. Has anybody asked the Government there to give us a place? Or is that below our dignity?

Mr. MOORE. Knowing the practice in both of those countries, we know we would not be given a property.

Mr. ROONEY. You wouldn't know until you asked, would you? Maybe it would be worth their while to give us a building to house these few people. It is like the apartment for our Ambassador to the U.N. at the Waldorf. That is worth something to the Waldorf. That is why we are paying $30,000 a year for that. I don't understand why you don't have an answer to it that this has been already explored and it was turned down.

Mr. MOORE. We will explore every practical way.

Mr. ROONEY. There are many places in the world where we have embassies and residences given to us by the local country.

Mr. MOORE. I think in these cases we would be also confronted with the problems of reciprocity here. Abidjan is a boom city; it has developed tremendously in the last 9 or 10 years.

Mr. ROONEY. Did we give any reciprocity to the Turks here in Washington? I never heard of any.

Mr. MOORE. That goes back a long, long time, sir. Although this is getting out of my area, I lived in Turkey at the time we were buying some of the property for both the chancery and for the residence right after the war. I know those particular properties we paid for. There may have been other properties that were a gift. I am not the expert on that.

Mr. ROONEY. Have you at all figured out how we are going to save this money?

EXPIRATION OF LEASES

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am wondering if we shouldn't explore these leases a little bit more. Have they expired?

Mr. MOORE. They will be expiring in the coming months.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I would like to have something developed in the record regarding these leases a little bit to indicate the conditions under which we are required to relinquish these leases, whether or not there is going to be an increase if the leases are renewed and the cost of renovating the building as a result of our removal of the Embassy from there. I know that you have got some of that in there somewhere, figures on that.

POSSIBLE PURCHASING OF PROPERTY

Another thing that disturbed me a little bit is when you start talking about leases in the amount of $100,000-plus a year for so few people as this, whether or not we should not explore the possibility of

just purchasing and owning the property. To lease for 9 years at $100,000-plus is about a million dollars in a 9-year period. Couldn't we work out some kind of an arrangement whereby we could have someone build a building and pay it off over a period of 9 or 10 years?

Mr. MOORE. In this particular case we have an option to buy but we don't have a lease purchase.

Mr. CEDERBERG. For how much?

Mr. MOORE. The price is to be determined at the time.

Mr. CEDERBERG. At the time of the end of the lease?

Mr. MOORE. At the time we decide we are prepared to buy it.

I suspect, although this falls out of my department, there may have been problems of funds available to make these purchases.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I wonder if we have looked into many areas of the world on this. I realize this should be explored with FBO, whereby we could get some kind of arrangement to purchase these or pay for them as we do under the lease arrangement. As a matter of fact, when I was in Lebanon I talked to Dwight Porter, our Ambassador there, and he is very interested in getting us out of that place we are in now. I think we ought to get out. He told me he has a possible arrangement where financing can be arranged. We own the property. Somebody will build it and we will pay it off. We own it at the end of the lease. I don't think we have explored that enough. I realize it is not easy.

Have you done it anywhere at all?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, we have; and in Africa especially over the past 10 years when Africa started to develop the most. We have a good many leases with option to purchase where the rental cost or at least some part of it is applied against the purchase price. We have acquired considerable property that way. It is not quite as easy to do now as it was 10 years ago back in 1961, when we first began these things. In most instance, I think we look at this very hard because it gives us quite an advantage where we are able to apply part of the rent to the purchase. We cannot lease purchase per se because that is against the law. We can lease with option to purchase and if they will agree to apply part of the rent to the purchase price the GAO says we can do so.

LEASES FOR NEW BUILDINGS

Mr. CEDERBERG. My concern is that it should be explored wherever it can possibly be done because I think it is quite important. In this lease, does this include all the utilities, and so forth?

Mr. MOORE. Utilities are extra.

Mr. CEDERBERG. All you are getting is just the right to move in the building?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir. It has a good location and well placed.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The location you are talking about here, are you going to have to spend a considerable amount of money to remodel?

Mr. MOORE. No. This is being built.

Mr. CEDERBERG. It is being built?

Mr. MOORE Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERGERG. Being built for whom?

Mr. MOORE. For us.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Under construction now?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. CEDERBERG. We have tentatively agreed to go in? Who is building it?

Mr. MOORE. It is a local Abidjan firm.

Mr. CEDERBERG. We have agreed to take a 9-year lease?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. We will get less floor space than we did last time for the location?

Mr. MOORE. Yes. It is not much less.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Who is it that you are doing business with in this particular instance?

Mr. MOORE. I don't think that I have his name but we can certainly find the name of the organization, the company that is being negotiated with.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Done by FBO?

Mr. ROONEY. An American company?

Mr. MOORE. No; we tried to work out something with the American company. This just didn't work out.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Do we have a written or verbal agreement now to accept this lease?

Mr. MOORE. We have a written lease.

Mr. CEDERBERG. On this property?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. BRADFORD. Contingent on the availability of funds.

Mr. Cederberg. We are pretty well down this road. How much is this building going to cost us to construct?

Mr. MOORE. No, I don't think we know that. We just negotiated the best lease we could negotiate after consulting four different people who we felt were the ones that would have the means of doing something of this kind.

LEASES SAVE INFLATION COSTS

Mr. CEDERBERG. I just have an idea many places around the world Uncle Sam gets taken real badly on some of these leases.

Mr. MEYER. I think this is one case, Mr. Cederberg, where it is evident from the cost of the rent that we have to pay for this new one versus what we have to pay when we first leased the current one 9 years ago, that over that period of time the rent has gone up terrifically. What we have saved is the inflation figure from the time we took a 9-year lease on this originally. Maybe the same thing will happen now if we take a 9-year lease on this new one. This will peg the rent at the current level. That is about the only advantage we get when we have to lease for any period of time. We don't gain much after that. If it is in a place like Abidjan, where prices are booming all the time, these rents keep going up every year.

Mr. CEDERBERG. It seems wherever we can we ought to own the property if it is at all possible.

Mr. MEYER. I agree.

Mr. CEDERBERG. We wind up at the end of the lease with a tremendous amount of money having been spent and nothing to show for it.

Mr. MEYER. I agree with that. It has been a long time since we have been able to get permission to even present to the committee any request for new construction.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is all I have.

NONRECURRING EXPENSES

Mr. ROONEY. We must have had an item similar to this one previously. Where in this 1971 budget do we find them listed as nonrecurring?

Mr. MEYER. This sort of thing would not be really nonrecurring, I wouldn't think, with a rental item.

Mr. ROONEY. I would think it will be. If you are going to put an apartment back in shape I hope you don't do that 2 years in succession.

Mr. MEYER. No, sir. But this wouldn't show up until a subsequent year.

Mr. ROONEY. How many do we have in this budget shown as nonrecurring throughout the budget?

Mr. MEYER. I don't think there are any shown in 1971. I don't recall if there are any other than the nonrecurring costs for Cambodia. That is the only one that I see. I believe that is the only one reflected.

Mr. ROONEY. We saw that at the beginning of this budget, $50,000 or something like that?

Mr. MEYER. $30,000 or so.

Mr. ROONEY. That is close enough.

We have to figure out some way to save this money. I don't know whether you are going to be the victim, Mr. Moore, or not, but we are going to do our best.

RISING COSTS

Mr. MOORE. We have to recall, as Mr. Meyer pointed out, there are very substantial increases in costs in these countries. Now in a place like Abidjan, and booming, it is very hard.

Mr. ROONEY. Dar es Salaam is one of the cities where safaris originate; is that right?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. They are getting unprecedented amounts of money for safaris.

Mr. MOORE. That is more in Nairobi than Dar es Salaam. Nairobi is getting the tourists.

COSTS OF ABIDJAN BUILDING

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Secretary, this situation is spotlighted temporarily. All too often they slide into the background and are forgotten. Could you supply for the record the cost of this building?

Mr. MOORE. To the extent that we have ever been informed of what the cost is, we will supply it if we have it.

(The information follows:)

The building is being constructed by Mr. Elias Salim Charbine at a total cost of $800,000. The annual rent is $160,000 of which this appropriation will pay $118,400.

Mr. ANDREWS. Another thing that concerns me is the information we have indicates that these 14 people are moving into all too large suites. Break this down into a cost per year per person and you have got a cost of roughly $8,450 per American per year for rental of offices. I can not imagine what kind of a pleasure palace this must be, but it looks like you might possibly be gilding the lily.

Mr. MOORE. To begin with, I mentioned the square footage is less than our previous building.

Mr. ANDREWS. I know that.

Mr. MOORE. Abidjan is one of the most expensive countries, cities, capitals in west Africa.

Mr. ANDREWS. How many square feet are in this building?

Mr. MOORE. 15,340 square feet.

Mr. ANDREWS. Is this usable or gross square feet?

Mr. MOORE. This is the office building. Usable. I suppose it includes the corridors.

Mr. ANDREWS. That is then, a rental cost of how much per square foot?

Mr. MOORE. $6.93 per square foot.

Mr. ANDREWS. Is this about par for what your rental charges are per square foot in Africa?

Mr. MOORE. This is high for Africa. Everything in Abidjan is high.

Mr. ANDREWS. Did you make any inquiry about purchasing a building or were you limited by the lack of funds?

Mr. MOORE. We certainly were not able to.

Mr. ANDREWS. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you, Mr. Moore and Mr. Bradford.

Mr. MOORE. Thank you, sir.

BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESSES

JOSEPH J. SISCO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
PAUL W. HALLMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CHARLES M. GAGE, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Mr. ROONEY. The next item is entitled "Bureau of Near East and South Asian Affairs." It is to be found beginning at page 67 of the justifications, which page we shall insert at this point in the record together with pages 68 through 81.

(The pages follow:)

BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	585	$8,287,634	541	$8,593,695	531	$8,476,877	-10	-$116,818
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		9,525,526		10,302,600		10,003,700		- 298,900
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office**		5,653,318		5,532,100		5,723,100		+ 191,000
Total		15,178,844		15,834,700		15,726,800		- 107,900

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-$265,500	9	-	-$133,000	72
1971 Employment Reduction	-10	- 96,900	9	-23	- 42,000	72
Total Decreases	-10	- 362,400		-23	- 175,000	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 28,600	9	-	+ 600	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 68,600	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 34,900	10	-	+ 70,700	16
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+ 122,900	72, 73
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 103,200	74
Total Increases	-	+ 63,500		-	+ 366,000	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-10	- 298,900		-23	+ 191,000	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

** Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 726 1970 - 710 1971 - 687
TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 - 1,311 1970 - 1,251 1971 - 1,218

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	119	$1,730,366	116	$1,866,935	113	$1,830,965	- 3	-$ 35,970
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		1,846,509		2,037,600		2,025,300		- 12,300
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		101,200		105,200		105,500		+ 300
Total		1,947,709		2,142,800		2,130,800		- 12,000

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-	9	-	-	-
1971 Employment Reduction	- 3	-$27,900	9	-	-	-
Total Decreases	- 3	- 27,900		-	-	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 6,000	9	-	+$ 300	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 9,600	10	-	-	-
Total Increases	-	+ 15,600		-	+ 300	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	- 3	- 12,300		-	+ 300	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

SUMMARY - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	466	$6,557,268	425	$6,726,760	418	$6,645,912	- 7	-$ 80,848
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		7,679,017		8,265,000		7,978,400		- 286,600
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office**		5,552,118		5,426,900		5,617,600		+ 190,700
Total		13,231,135		13,691,900		13,596,000		- 95,900

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-$265,500	9	-	-$133,000	72
1971 Employment Reduction	- 7	- 69,000	9	-23	- 42,000	72
Total Decreases	- 7	- 334,500		-23	- 175,000	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 22,600	9	-	+ 300	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 68,600	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 25,300	10	-	+ 70,700	16
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+ 122,900	72, 73
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 103,200	74
Total Increases	-	+ 47,900		-	+ 365,700	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	- 7	- 286,600		-23	+ 190,700	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

**Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 726 1970 - 710 1971 - 687
TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 -1,192 1970 - 1,135 1971 - 1,105

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Decrease No.	Decrease Annual Rate
Office of the Assistant Secretary	37	$ 529,146	36	$ 565,440	35	$ 552,164	- 1	-$ 13,276
Lebanon, Jordan, SAR, Iraq Directorate	7	91,750	7	101,279	7	101,279	-	-
Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen, Southern Yemen, Muscat-Oman, Bahrain, Qutar and the Trucial States Directorate	7	100,226	7	110,515	7	110,515	-	-
Cyprus Directorate	3	53,598	3	59,481	3	59,481	-	-
Greek Directorate	5	94,777	5	104,913	5	104,913	-	-
Israel and Arab-Israel Directorate	9	122,348	9	135,658	9	135,658	-	-
India, Ceylon, Nepal, Maldive Islands Directorate	13	172,655	12	177,369	11	161,557	- 1	- 15,812
Iran Directorate	5	76,403	5	84,835	5	84,835	-	-
Pakistan-Afghanistan Directorate	10	134,488	10	148,325	9	141,443	- 1	- 6,882
Turkish Directorate	5	78,706	5	87,599	5	87,599	-	-
United Arab Republic Directorate	5	83,006	5	92,041	5	92,041	-	-
Regional Affairs Directorate	13	193,263	12	199,480	12	199,480	-	-
Total, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	119	1,730,366	116	1,866,935	113	1,830,965	- 3	- 35,970

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11 **Personnel Compensation**:									
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	119.0	$1,730,366	116.0	$1,866,935	113.0	$1,830,965	- 3	-$35,970	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
WAE Employment	.1	988	.1	1,000	.1	1,000	-	-	-
Temporary and Part-Time Employment	1.8	9,584	1.8	10,500	1.8	10,500	-	-	-
Differentials:									
Overtime and Holiday Pay	-	19,302	-	21,000	-	21,100	-	-	$ 100
Total Miscellaneous American **Salaries**	1.9	29,874	1.9	32,500	1.9	32,600	-	-	100
Total Personnel Compensation	1.9	29,874	1.9	32,500	1.9	32,600	-	-	100
12 **Personnel Benefits**:									
Payments to Other Funds		506		500		500		-	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		30,380		33,000		33,100	-	-	100
Other Obligations									
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons		28,723		28,700		28,700		-	-
25 **Other Services**:									
Services of Other Agencies		1,495		1,500		1,500		-	-
Services of Working Capital Fund		35,456		36,800		37,000		-	200
26 **Supplies and Materials**		4,587		4,600		4,600		-	-
31 Equipment		559		600		600		-	-
Total Other Obligations		70,820		72,200		72,400		-	200
Total Obligations		101,200		105,200		105,500		-	300

	Amount
DECREASES	$ 175,000

1970 Employment Reduction ..... $ 133,000

As a part of the President's effort to reduce U.S. overseas employment, 41 American and 13 local positions are being abolished at Near Eastern and South Asian posts in 1970. Of these, 6 American and 1 local position were reflected as being abolished in the 1970 column of the 1970 Budget. Elimination of these positions will result in a total savings of $133,000 in 1971 post operating expenses.

In addition, 3 local positions are being abolished in 1970 to partially offset unbudgeted requirements in other areas. The total of these reductions result in the net decrease of 41 American and 16 local positions as shown in these justifications.

1971 Employment Reduction 42,000

Further reductions of 30 in overseas employment is planned for fiscal year 1971. During the year 7 American and 23 local positions will be abolished and result in an additional savings in post operating expenses.

INCREASES:

According to economic trend reports, the uninterrupted price increase trend of the past in the Near Eastern and South Asian area will continue at approximately the same level through fiscal years 1970 and 1971. As standards of living in the area improve, however, pressures for increased wages become more severe, and local employee wages are expected to increase at a faster rate than prices. The net additional cost in fiscal year 1971 of local wage scale increases already granted or to be granted in fiscal year 1970 will be $68,900 including the affect on federal benefits, overtime, holiday pay, terminal leave, and severance pay costs. Mandatory within-grade salary costs will be $70,700. The effect of local employee wage scale increases and promotions expected in fiscal year 1971 is outlined below:

Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971 122,900

Wage Scale Increases, 1971 ..... $ 100,300

Local wage scale increases are anticipated in fiscal year 1971 as outlined in the following schedule at a net salary cost of $100,300 including the cost of federal benefits and other related expenses:

Schedule of Wage Scale Increases - FY 1971

Country	Number Locals	Annual Salary Cost As of July 1, 1970	Percent Increase	Date of Increase	Estimate Annual Cost	Estimate Cost FY 1971
Afghanistan	20	$ 28,800	10.0%	7/1/70	$ 2,900	$ 2,900
Cyprus	13	47,600	10.0%	1/1/71	4,800	2,400
Greece	93	526,300	7.5%	10/1/70	39,500	28,900
India:						
New Delhi	67	195,500	10.0%	3/1/71	19,600	6,000
Bombay	23	70,900	10.0%	1/1/71	7,100	3,600
Calcutta	24	78,700	10.0%	5/1/71	7,900	1,200
Madras	14	46,300	10.0%	4/1/71	4,600	1,100
Israel	55	230,300	5.0%	1/1/71	11,500	5,800
Jordan	16	54,300	7.0%	12/1/70	3,800	2,200
Kuwait	15	63,200	5.0%	7/1/70	3,200	3,200
Lebanon	42	126,900	5.0%	1/1/71	6,400	3,200
Pakistan	77	263,300	10.0%	8/10/70	26,300	23,100
Saudi Arabia:						
Jidda	43	124,500	10.0%	8/10/70	12,500	11,000
Total					150,100	94,600
Deduct Lapse on 23 Positions eliminated in FY 1971						- 1,100
Deduct Normal Lapse						- 1,900
Add: Terminal Leave						+ 400
Temporary Employment						+ 200
Overtime and Holiday Pay						+ 1,700
Civil Service Retirement						+ 5,200
Severance Pay						+ 1,200
Total Local Salary Increase						+ 100,300
Grade to Grade Promotions					$ 22,600	

As a result of reduced American employment overseas, local employees are assuming greater responsibilities. Since it is Departmental policy to establish wage rates comparable to positions of equal responsibility on the local scene, this has resulted in greater costs for grade to grade promotions than had been previously estimated for fiscal year 1970.

	Amount
OVERSEAS PRICE INCREASES	$ 103,200

Inflationary trends continue almost throughout the Near Eastern and South Asian area and have resulted in a steady increase in the cost of allowances, rents, utilities, goods and services. Based on past experience and estimates provided by the posts, supported by United Nations, International Monetary Fund and other statistical analyses, it is estimated that the increase in general operating costs will be $103,200 as follows:

Item of Expense	Price Increase	Percent Increase
Education Allowance	$ 9,400	4.5%
Quarters Allowance	8,200	2.7%
Temporary Lodging Allowance	800	3.1%
Marine Guard Allowance	2,600	3.0%
Transportation of Things	3,100	4.5%
Rents	16,500	4.9%
Utilities	32,800	10.6%
Other Services	11,600	4.1%
Supplies and Materials	13,500	3.7%
Equipment	4,700	3.7%
Total	103,200	3.8%

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type			
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within-Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:												
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	466	$6,557,268	425	$6,726,760	418	$6,645,912	- 7	-$80,848	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:												
Temporary Employment	2.0	11,865	2.0	13,000	2.0	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Differentials:												
Overtime and Holiday Pay	-	19,677	-	21,500	-	21,600	-	-	$ 100	-	-	-
Sunday Pay and Nightwork	-	13,610	-	14,800	-	14,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous American Salaries	2.0	45,152	2.0	49,300	2.0	49,400	-	-	100	-	-	-
Permanent Local Salaries:												
Positions and Annual Rate	726	2,226,510	710	2,445,700	687	2,616,600	- 23	- 75,200	-	$68,700	$177,400	-
Pay in Excess of 52-Week Base	-	8,563	-	9,400	-	10,200	-	-	-	300	500	-
Deduct Lapse	- 14.5	- 128,841	- 14.1	- 152,500	- 14.1	- 159,100	-	-	+63,200	- 4,200	- 65,600	-
Add Terminal Leave	5.9	18,100	3.7	12,800	4.3	14,800	+ .6	+ 1,100	200	200	500	-
Positions Abolished during the Year	+ 20.1	+ 61,700	+ 7.6	+ 26,300	+ 11.5	+ 40,200	+ 3.9	+ 13,900	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Local Salaries	737.5	2,186,032	707.2	2,341,700	688.7	2,522,700	-18.5	- 60,200	63,400	65,000	112,800	-
Miscellaneous Local Salaries:												
Temporary Employment	.6	1,873	.6	2,100	.6	2,500	-	-	100	100	200	-
Overtime and Holiday Pay	-	39,285	-	43,400	-	47,700	-	-	1,000	1,200	2,100	-
Total Miscellaneous Local Salaries	.6	41,158	.6	45,500	.6	50,200	-	-	1,100	1,300	2,300	-
Total Local Salaries	738.1	2,227,190	707.8	2,387,200	689.3	2,572,900	-18.5	- 60,200	64,500	66,300	115,100	-
Total Personnel Compensation	740.1	2,272,342	709.8	2,436,500	691.3	2,622,300	-18.5	- 60,200	64,600	66,300	115,100	-
12 Personnel Benefits:												
Allowances:												
Post		67,004		62,900		59,800		- 3,300	200	-	-	-
Separate Maintenance		7,496		7,500		7,500		-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Post		3,047		2,700		2,700		-	-	-	-	-
Transfer		13,857		13,200		13,200		-	-	-	-	-
Education		225,400		227,500		219,300		- 17,600	-	-	-	$ 9,400
Quarters		345,642		325,400		311,600		- 22,000	-	-	-	8,200
Temporary Lodging		34,406		30,200		27,000		- 4,000	-	-	-	800
Marine Guards		91,204		85,400		88,000		-	-	-	-	2,600
Total Allowances		788,056		754,800		729,100		- 46,900	200	-	-	21,000

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type			
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within-Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount
Payments to Other Funds:												
American Miscellaneous Employment		515		500		500		-	-	-	-	-
Locals		126,417		136,900		146,600		- 3,800	3,300	3,800	6,400	-
Awards		3,968		4,000		4,000		-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Benefits		918,956		896,200		880,200		- 50,700	3,500	3,800	6,400	21,000
13 Benefits for Former Personnel:												
Severance Pay, Locals		45,839		29,900		35,300		+ 2,600	800	600	1,400	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		3,237,137		3,362,600		3,537,800		-108,300	68,900	70,700	122,900	21,000
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons:												
Consultation Trips to U.S.		19,641		19,600		19,600		-	-	-	-	-
Post to Post Details		24,524		24,500		24,500		-	-	-	-	-
Rest and Recuperation		41,561		38,400		36,100		- 2,300	-	-	-	-
Medical		33,808		32,800		30,800		- 2,000	-	-	-	-
Education		17,931		17,700		17,700		-	-	-	-	-
P.L. 90-221		25,549		25,000		23,400		- 1,600	-	-	-	-
Other Travel Within Area		100,226		98,600		98,600		-	-	-	-	-
Total		263,240		256,600		250,700		- 5,900	-	-	-	-
22 Transportation of Things:												
Unaccompanied Pouch		138,244		137,700		137,700		-	-	-	-	-
All Other		72,105		72,200		71,900		- 3,400	-	-	-	3,100
Total		210,349		209,900		209,600		- 3,400	-	-	-	3,100
23 Rent, Communications and Utilities:												
Rent		360,458		352,200		350,300		- 18,400	-	-	-	16,500
Utilities		304,125		318,200		338,900		- 12,100	-	-	-	32,800
Telegrams		1,428		1,400		1,400		-	-	-	-	-
Telephone, Teletype, Postage		102,525		100,100		97,900		- 2,200	-	-	-	-
Total		768,536		771,900		788,500		- 32,700	-	-	-	49,300
24 Printing and Reproduction		3,815		3,800		3,800		-	-	-	-	-

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type			
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within-Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount
25	Other Services:												
	Realty Repairs and Maintenance		47,266		45,400		44,400		- 2,700	-	-	-	1,700
	Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance		19,401		20,100		20,900		-	-	-	-	800
	Official Residence Expenses		158,265		164,700		171,400		-	-	-	-	6,700
	Medical		6,742		6,600		6,500		- 400	-	-	-	300
	All Other		57,344		55,200		54,100		- 3,200	-	-	-	2,100
	Total		289,018		292,000		297,300		- 6,300	-	-	-	11,600
	Services of Other Agencies		19,500		19,500		19,500		-	-	-	-	-
26	Supplies and Materials:												
	Automotive		111,025		107,400		111,400		-	-	-	-	4,000
	Administrative		119,783		108,500		106,300		- 6,100	-	-	-	3,900
	Medical		31,842		29,400		29,100		- 1,300	-	-	-	1,000
	Maintenance, Operating and Custodial		97,423		90,400		93,800		-	-	-	-	3,400
	All Other		37,546		34,000		33,700		- 1,500	-	-	-	1,200
	Total		397,619		369,700		374,300		- 8,900	-	-	-	13,500
31	Equipment:												
	Office Machines and Furnishings		87,596		49,300		45,400		- 5,600	-	-	-	1,700
	Household Furnishings		238,612		56,500		56,600		- 1,900	-	-	-	2,000
	All Other		29,842		28,200		27,200		- 2,000	-	-	-	1,000
	Total		356,050		134,000		129,200		- 9,500	-	-	-	4,700
41	Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		6,854		6,900		6,900		-	-	-	-	-
	Total Other Obligations		2,314,981		2,064,300		2,079,800		- 66,700	-	-	-	82,200
	Total Obligations		5,552,118		5,426,900		5,617,600		-175,000	68,900	70,700	122,900	103,200

POST INVENTORY

Type of Post	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Embassies:			
Class 1	6	6	6
Class 2	3	3	3
Class 3	5	5	5
Class 4	5	5	5
Total	19*	19*	19*
Consulates General	13	13	13
Consulates	6	6	6
Embassy Branch Office	1	1	1
Consular Agency	1	1	1
Total	40*	40*	40*

* Includes the following Closed or Limited Staff Posts due to 1967 Middle East Crisis.

Embassy	Consulates General	Consulates	Embassy Branch Office
Cairo	Alexandria	Basra	Taiz
Baghdad	Aleppo	Port Said	
Damascus			
Sana'a			

STAFFING SUMMARY BY POST

POST	1969 Off.	1969 Clk.	1969 Loc.	1969 Total	1970 Off.	1970 Clk.	1970 Loc.	1970 Total	1971 Off.	1971 Clk.	1971 Loc.	1971 Total
Near Eastern Affairs:												
Southern Yemen, Aden	5	3	9	17	5	3	9	17	5	3	9	17
Iraq, Baghdad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel, Tel Aviv	21	9	42	72	21	9	42	72	21	9	42	72
Jerusalem	9	2	13	24	8	2	13	23	8	2	13	23
Total Israel	30	11	55	96	29	11	55	95	29	11	55	95
Jordan, Amman	10	6	16	32	10	6	16	32	10	6	16	32
Kuwait, Kuwait	7	3	15	25	6	3	15	24	6	3	15	24
Lebanon, Beirut	24	9	42	75	22	8	42	72	22	8	42	72
Saudi Arabia, Jidda	13	7	43	63	12	6	43	61	12	6	43	61
Dhahran	7	3	8	18	6	3	8	17	6	3	8	17
Total Saudi Arabia	20	10	51	81	18	9	51	78	18	9	51	78
SAR, Damascus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleppo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total SAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UAR, Cairo	7	3	45	55	7	3	45	55	7	3	45	55
Alexandria	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4
Port Said	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total UAR	7	3	49	59	7	3	49	59	7	3	49	59
Yemen, Sana'a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Near Eastern Affairs	103	45	237	385	97	43	237	377	97	43	237	377

	1969				1970				1971			
	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Total	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Total	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Total
Greek, Turkish, Iranian and Cypriot Affairs:												
Cyprus, Nicosia	7	3	13	23	7	2	13	22	7	2	13	22
Greece, Athens	24	16	89	129	24	12	82	118	23	12	77	112
Thessaloniki	3	1	11	15	2	1	11	14	2	1	11	14
Total Greece	27	17	100	144	26	13	93	132	25	13	88	126
Iran, Tehran	23	14	47	84	23	11	47	81	22	11	47	80
Khorramshahr	1	1	4	6	1	1	4	6	1	1	4	6
Tabriz	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
Total Iran	25	15	54	94	25	12	54	91	24	12	54	90
Turkey, Ankara	24	11	33	68	21	9	33	63	20	9	31	60
Adana	2	1	5	8	2	1	5	8	2	1	5	8
Istanbul	8	3	17	28	7	3	17	27	7	3	15	25
Izmir	4	2	7	13	4	1	7	12	4	1	7	12
Total Turkey	38	17	62	117	34	14	62	110	33	14	58	105
Total, Greek, Turkish, Iranian and Cypriot Affairs	97	52	229	378	92	41	222	355	89	41	213	343
South Asian Affairs:												
Afghanistan, Kabul	10	5	20	35	10	4	20	34	10	4	20	34
Ceylon, Colombo	10	5	16	31	9	5	16	30	9	5	16	30
India, New Delhi	29	16	73	118	25	12	67	104	25	11	58	94
Bombay	7	1	23	31	7	1	23	31	7	1	23	31
Calcutta	8	2	24	34	8	2	24	34	8	2	24	34
Madras	5	2	14	21	4	2	14	20	3	2	14	19
Total India	49	21	134	204	44	17	128	189	43	16	119	178

	1969				1970				1971			
	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Total	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Total	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Total
Nepal, Kathmandu	10	4	10	24	9	4	10	23	8	4	10	22
Pakistan, Rawalpindi	14	8	32	54	13	7	29	49	12	7	26	45
Dacca	8	4	14	26	8	4	14	26	8	4	14	26
Karachi	8	4	17	29	7	3	17	27	7	3	15	25
Lahore	4	2	11	17	4	2	11	17	4	2	11	17
Peshawar	2	1	6	9	1	1	6	8	1	1	6	8
Total Pakistan	36	19	80	135	33	17	77	127	32	17	72	121
Total, South Asian Affairs	115	54	260	429	105	47	251	403	102	46	237	385
TOTAL, Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	315	151	726	1,192	294	131	710	1,135	288	130	687	1,105

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. The request is in the amount $15,726,800, which would be a decrease of $107,900 below the fiscal year 1970 base.

DECREASE IN PERMANENT POSITIONS

It would appear that there has been a decrease in permanent positions in this area in the coming fiscal year as compared with the present fiscal year, from 541 to 531. Is that correct?

Mr. SISCO. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. A decrease in how many locals?

Mr. SISCO. Twenty-three, Mr. Chairman.

LOCAL EMPLOYEE WAGE INCREASES

Mr. ROONEY. You have $122,900 in here for local employee wage increases. I will ask you the same question I have asked the others.

How do you rationalize a situation where President Nixon says he does not want to give any American citizen who is employed by the U.S. Government any wage increase at this time, but here you would like to spend $122,900 of those same American citizens' tax moneys to give raises to foreign employees.

Mr. SISCO. Mr. Chairman, I can only address myself to that part of the problem that relates to local employees in various of these posts. I think the reasons are pretty familiar to you:

One, it is a question of increase in local wages generally in a number of these posts abroad as well as——

Mr. ROONEY. The question is, why should they get an increase as compared with the denial of an increase to American citizens?

Mr. SISCO. Insofar as these local employees are concerned, it is a question of our having to compete in the local context and you have a case here where as a result of general increases in a number of these places in wages as well as prices, in order to maintain your employment level we have to give them increases. I realize that I don't answer your question entirely.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course you don't. You are saying that it is mandatory, practically mandatory, that we give these foreigners a wage increase. It looks to me as though the situation might very well soon occur where you won't give them a wage increase and they can make up their minds as to whether they want to work for us. They are no better than American citizens.

Mr. SISCO. I would agree there.

Mr. ROONEY. But you very much disagree with my statement. You say that you agree but you disagree?

Mr. SISCO. I agreed with your statement that they are not better than American employees.

Mr. ROONEY. They shouldn't be treated any better. Do you agree with that?

Mr. SISCO. I would agree that they shouldn't be treated any better, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Then I have made the case, all right.

Overseas price increases—that leaves me cold with all the inflation we have rampant here.

If there are no further questions, we thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. Sisco. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

WITNESSES

WINTHROP G. BROWN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
DONALD B. McCUE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WALKER W. SMITH, DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Rooney. Next is the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs. It begins at page 87 of the justifications book, which page we shall insert at this point in the record together with pages 88 through 99.

(The pages follow:)

BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	764	$10,659,673	723	$11,130,622	710	$10,936,722	-13	-$193,900
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		12,311,998		13,445,700		12,929,500		- 516,200
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office **		6,856,215		7,032,700		7,365,600		+ 332,900
Total		19,168,213		20,478,400		20,295,100		- 183,300

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-$440,700	9	-	-$174,700	92
1971 Employment Reduction	-13	- 159,100	9	-30	- 44,700	92
Non-recurring Costs in Cambodia	-	-	-	-	- 36,600	92
Total Decreases	-13	- 599,800		-30	- 256,000	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 37,000	9	-	+ 900	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 69,100	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 46,600	10	-	+ 60,000	16
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+ 180,900	92
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 223,000	93
Improved Support	-	-	-	-	+ 55,000	94
Total Increases	-	+ 83,600		-	+ 588,900	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-13	- 516,200		-30	+ 332,900	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

** Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 911 1970 - 916 1971 - 886
TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 - 1,675 1970 - 1,639 1971 - 1,596

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	152	$ 2,159,538	150	$ 2,325,591	146	$ 2,267,661	- 4	-$ 57,930
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		2,312,945		2,547,500		2,522,700		- 24,800
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		216,700		221,700		222,400		+ 700
Total		2,529,645		2,769,200		2,745,100		- 24,100

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	- 4	-$ 44,900	9	-	-	-
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 7,700	9	-	+ $ 700	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 12,400	10	-	-	-
Total Increases	-	+ 20,100		-	+ 700	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	- 4	- 24,800		-	+ 700	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; and similar costs.

SUMMARY - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	612	$ 8,500,135	573	$ 8,805,031	564	$ 8,669,061	- 9	-$135,970
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		9,999,053		10,898,200		10,406,800		- 491,400
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office **		6,639,515		6,811,000		7,143,200		+ 332,200
Total		16,638,568		17,709,200		17,550,000		- 159,200

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-$440,700	9	-	-$174,700	92
1971 Employment Reduction	- 9	- 114,200	9	-30	- 44,700	92
Non-recurring Costs in Cambodia	-	-	-	-	- 36,600	92
Total Decreases	- 9	- 554,900		-30	- 256,000	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 29,300	9	-	+ 200	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 69,100	-
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 34,200	10	-	+ 60,000	16
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+ 180,900	92
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 223,000	93
Improved Support	-	-	-	-	+ 55,000	94
Total Increases	-	+ 63,500		-	+ 588,200	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	- 9	- 491,400		- 30	+ 332,200	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

** Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 911 1970 - 916 1971 - 886
TOTAL POSITIONS (American and Locals): 1969 - 1,523 1970 - 1,489 1971 - 1,450

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Decrease No.	Decrease Annual Rate
Office of the Assistant Secretary	57	$ 826,981	55	$ 852,581	54	$ 841,162	- 1	-$ 11,419
Office of Regional Affairs	14	202,002	14	222,818	13	206,479	- 1	- 16,339
Office of Asian Communist Affairs	11	141,492	11	156,197	10	145,729	- 1	- 10,468
Viet-Nam Working Group	13	177,055	13	195,570	13	195,570	-	-
Country Director for Australia/New Zealand	4	66,641	4	74,390	4	74,390	-	-
Country Director for Indonesia	5	70,131	5	77,625	5	77,625	-	-
Country Director for Japan	9	127,720	9	140,973	9	140,973	-	-
Country Director for Korea	7	103,015	7	113,890	7	113,890	-	-
Country Director for Laos/Cambodia	8	109,378	8	120,840	7	101,136	- 1	- 19,704
Country Director for Malaysia/Singapore	4	52,503	4	58,218	4	58,218	-	-
Country Director for Philippines	6	78,962	6	87,286	6	87,286	-	-
Country Director for Republic of China	6	89,617	6	99,222	6	99,222	-	-
Country Director for Thailand/Burma	8	114,041	8	125,981	8	125,981	-	-
Total, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	152	2,159,538	150	2,325,591	146	2,267,661	- 4	- 57,930

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annaulization
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11	Personnel Compensation:									
	Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	152	$2,159,538	150	$2,325,591	146	$2,267,661	-4	-$57,930	-
	Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
	WAE Employment		239		300		300	-	-	-
	Temporary and Part-Time Employment	1.4	6,564	1.4	6,900	1.4	6,900		-	-
	Differentials:									
	Overtime and Holiday Pay		49,106		51,400		51,500		-	$ 100
	Total Personnel Compensation	1.4	55,909	1.4	58,600	1.4	58,700		-	100
12	Personnel Benefits:									
	Payments to Other Funds		393		400		400		-	-
	Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		56,302		59,000		59,100		-	100
	Other Obligations									
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons		78,701		78,700		78,700			
23	Rents, Communications, and Utilities		12,055		12,100		12,100			
25	Other Services									
	Services of Other Agencies		5,142		5,100		5,100			
	Services of Working Capital Fund		51,429		53,800		54,400			600
	All Other		1,594		1,600		1,600			
26	Supplies and Materials		9,238		9,200		9,200			
31	Equipment		2,239		2,200		2,200			
	Total Other Obligations		160,398		162,700		163,300			600
	Total Obligations		216,700		221,700		222,400			700

DECREASES: Amount

1970 Employment Reduction $174,700

As a part of the President's effort to reduct U.S. overseas employment, 47 American and 5 local positions are being abolished at East Asian and Pacific posts in 1970. Elimination of these positions will result in a total savings of $174,700 in 1971 post operating expenses.

This reduction in number of overseas positions has been offset by 8 American and 10 local positions which have been authorized in 1970 to provide for unbudgeted requirements, resulting in the net decrease of 39 American positions and the net increase of 5 local positions as shown in these justifications.

1971 Employment Reduction ..... $ 44,700

Further reductions of 39 in overseas employment are planned for fiscal year 1971. During the year 9 American and 30 local positions will be abolished and result in an additional savings in post operating expenses of $44,700.

Non-recurring Costs in Cambodia ..... $ 36,600

With the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cambodia the Embassy in Phnom Penh, Cambodia was reestablished in August 1969. Initial costs incurred for furniture, equipment and facilities will not recur in 1971. These costs, offset by increases necessary to place the Embassy on a full year basis in 1971, will result in a net decrease of $36,600.

INCREASES:

Local Wage Increases, 1971 ..... $180,900

Operating our overseas establishments at maximum efficiency and economy demands that we attract and hold the highest calibre local personnel available in each country. Inasmuch as salaries of local employees are based on locally prevailing wage levels for comparable types of work at each post, a number of wage scale revisions are necessitated each year by increases in living costs and fluctuating exchange rates. In 1969 it was necessary to implement wage scale revisions in 10 countries and in 1970 in 9 countries. On the basis of present indications it will be necessary to increase local wage scales in 12 countries in 1971 as indicated below, at a total cost of $180,900, to assure retention of capable employees at our missions:

43-792 O—70—pt. 2——10

Country	No. Locals	Annual Salary Cost as of July 1, 1970	Per Cent Increase	Date of Increase	Estimated Annual Cost	Estimated Cost 1971
Australia	54	$224,656	7%	10-1-70	$15,726	$ 11,795
Hong Kong	103	332,900	10%	1-1-71	33,290	16,645
Indonesia	42	39,514	25%	10-1-70	9,879	7,409
Japan	187	812,886	9%	9-1-70	73,160	61,114
Korea	44	119,833	25%	2-1-71	29,958	12,485
Laos	38	109,280	10%	10-1-70	10,928	8,196
Malaysia	20	43,556	6%	10-1-70	2,613	1,960
New Zealand	16	51,184	4%	10-1-70	2,047	1,536
Philippines	72	140,323	15%	12-1-70	21,048	12,278
Singapore	16	40,110	6%	10-1-70	2,407	1,805
Taiwan	45	101.209	15%	1-1-71	15,181	7,590
Viet-Nam	115	253,911	30%	1-1-71	76,173	38,087
						180,900

Overseas Price Increases.....$223,000

For several years missions in the East Asian area have been faced with constant increases in living costs as well as costs of items and services procurred locally. Generally these increases have equated to 5 to 6 per cent of the posts' operating costs. During fiscal year 1970 Viet-Nam has reported increases of 55 per cent in rents, 25 per cent in contractual services and 40 per cent in supplies and materials. Japan has reported increases of 10 per cent in contractual services and 4 per cent in utilities. Hong Kong has reported increases of 15 per cent in rents and 12 per cent in utilities. Other countries have reported similar increases. **To enable our posts to continue essential operations in 1971 an increase of $223,000 is requested to meet the rising prices anticipated. The requirement for these funds is shown below by type of expense:**

Allowances	$ 32,300
Travel	4,400
Transportation of Things	1,600
Rents, Communications and Utilities	102,700
Printing and Reproduction	700
Other Services	48,500
Supplies and Materials	28,100
Equipment	4,700
	223,000

Improved Support

New Office Building - Melbourne ..... $ 40,000

The building presently housing the Consulate General in Melbourne is dilapidated and is a fire hazard. It is of flimsy construction and is located near a park which makes it impossible to protect it effectively from demonstrators in Melbourne who have chosen it as a target of protest. In 1968, an arson attempt against the building failed because winds extinguished the flame. The Premier of the State of Victoria has officially informed the Embassy that because of the location of the building and the poor security features, the safety of the premises and personnel cannot be guaranteed. Negotiations are in process to have a local construction company erect a building for the exclusive use of the Consulate General and incorporate required safeguards to make the property secure. Target date for occupancy is July 1970. Rent of the new building will cost approximately $20,000 more than the present location. Relocation costs including moving, partitions and installation of a vault are estimated to be $20,000.

Replacing Kingston Compound, Canberra, Australia
with Government Leased Quarters ..... $ 15,000

The Kingston Compound, originally constructed in 1952 consists of 6 wooden framed units. These houses are small and have reached the point where it is not profitable to renovate them. The Foreign Service Inspectors have termed the houses sub-standard and urged that the occupants be relocated as soon as possible. At least one employee has resigned rather than occupy these quarters. These houses are occupied by Marine Guards and staff employees. On several occasions the Marine Corps has urged the Department to provide better quarters for the Marine Guards. It is proposed to lease five housing units on a short-term basis during fiscal year 1971, into which the Marine Guards and staff employees could be relocated. It is anticipated that rental costs for these houses would amount to approximately $15,000.

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type				
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within-Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount	Improved Support Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:													
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	612	$8,500,135	573	$8,805,031	564	$8,669,061	-9	-$135,970	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:													
Temporary Employment	1.0	7,500	1.0	7,800	1.0	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Differentials:													
Overtime and Holiday Pay	-	131,000		138,700		136,900	-	-2,000	$200	-	-	-	-
Sunday Pay and Nightwork	-	3,900		4,000		4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous American Salaries	1.0	142,400	1.0	150,500	1.0	148,700		-2,000	200	-	-	-	-
Permanent Local Salaries:													
Positions and Annual Rate	911	2,345,123	916	2,611,020	886	2,882,923	-30.0	-82,507	-	$62,000	$292,410	-	-
Pay in Excess of 52-Week Base	-	9,016	-	10,040	-	11,088	-	-	-	48	1,000	-	-
Deduct Lapse	-8.7	-152,552	-10.2	-128,460	-10.2	-173,918	-	-	69,100	-2,048	-112,510	-	-
Add Terminal Leave	10.9	28,000	4.2	12,000	8.6	24,000	+4.4	+12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Positions Abolished During the Year	20.0	+43,834	-	-	+15.0	+41,007	+15.0	+41,007	-	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Local Salaries	930.2	2,273,421	910.0	2,504,600	899.4	2,785,100	-10.6	-29,500	69,100	60,000	180,900	-	-
Miscellaneous Local Salaries:													
Temporary Employment	52.9	70,100	52.9	70,000	52.9	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime and Holiday Pay	-	95,400	-	95,400	-	95,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous Local Salaries	52.9	165,500	52.9	165,400	52.9	165,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Local Salaries	989.1	2,438,921	962.9	2,670,000	952.3	2,950,500	-10.6	-29,500	69,100	60,000	180,900	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation	990.1	2,581,321	963.9	2,820,500	953.3	3,099,200	-10.6	-31,500	69,300	60,000	180,900	-	-
12 Personnel Benefits:													
Allowances:													
Post		2,450		2,500		3,700		+1,200*	-	-	-	-	-
Separate Maintenance		100,691		99,800		90,400		-9,400	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Post		10,560		13,300		10,600		-2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer		14,200		14,200		9,200		-5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Education		140,692		158,900		160,700		-15,200	-	-	-	$17,000	-
Quarters		373,540		364,200		356,400		-23,100	-	-	-	15,300	-
Temporary Lodging		45,840		57,800		45,800		-12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Marine Guards		110,045		112,000		116,000		+4,000*	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allowances		798,018		822,700		792,800		-62,200				32,300	
Payments to Other Funds:													
Locals		103,704		105,000		105,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Awards		4,224		4,300		4,300		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Benefits		905,946		932,000		902,100		-62,200	-	-	-	32,300	-
13 Benefits for Former Personnel:													
Severance Pay, Locals		30,212		10,000		35,000		+25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		3,517,479		3,762,500		4,036,300		-68,700	69,300	60,000	180,900	32,300	-

*Phnom Penh, Cambodia

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type				
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local within-Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount	Improved Support Amount
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons:													
Consultation Trips to U.S.		27,265		27,300		27,300		-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-to-Post Details		4,210		4,200		4,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Conferences		-		6,000		6,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rest and Recuperation		20,842		18,800		18,800		-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical		16,053		17,000		17,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational		10,236		11,600		9,200		-2,400	-	-	-	-	-
PL.90-221		60,287		61,700		55,900		-5,800	-	-	-	-	-
Other Travel Within Area		100,017		98,700		100,100		-3,000	-	-	-	4,400	-
Total		238,910		245,300		238,500		-11,200	-	-	-	4,400	-
22 Transportation of Things:													
Unaccompanied Porch		88,114		86,000		81,300		-5,400	-	-	-	700	-
All Other		85,312		99,800		77,200		-25,500	-	-	-	900	$ 2,000
Total		173,426		185,800		158,500		-30,900	-	-	-	1,600	2,000
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities:													
Rents		839,529		939,300		988,300		-51,000	-	-	-	65,000	35,000
Utilities		354,943		373,900		390,300		-15,600	-	-	-	32,000	-
Telegrams		3,962		4,200		4,000		-500	-	-	-	300	-
Telephone, Teletype and Postage		107,183		113,800		106,500		-12,700	-	-	-	5,400	-
Total		1,305,617		1,431,200		1,489,100		-79,800				102,700	35,000
24 Printing and Reproduction		24,445		22,000		21,800		-900	-	-	-	700	-
25 Other Services:													
Realty Repairs and Maintenance		227,069		230,100		241,400		-19,200	-	-	-	15,000	15,500
Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance		30,608		32,300		32,600		-1,900	-	-	-	2,200	-
Official Residence Expenses		138,148		145,800		153,300		-500*	-	-	-	7,000	-
All Other		210,073		147,000		166,900		-4,400	-	-	-	24,300	-
Total		605,898		555,200		594,200		-25,000	-	-	-	48,500	15,500
26 Supplies and Materials:													
Automotive		116,231		118,400		118,400		-3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-
Administrative		137,019		133,000		137,900		-10,100	-	-	-	15,000	-
Medical		12,997		14,700		14,400		-1,300	-	-	-	1,000	-
Maintenance, Operating and Custodial		116,652		93,400		94,900		-6,600	-	-	-	8,100	-
All Other		25,043		19,300		18,700		-1,600	-	-	-	1,000	-
Total		407,942		378,800		384,300		-22,600	-	-	-	28,100	-
31 Equipment:													
Office Machines and Furnishings		59,310		50,400		49,900		-1,500	-	-	-	1,000	-
Household Furnishings		176,001		140,200		135,300		-6,900	-	-	-	2,000	-
All Other		123,947		33,000		28,700		-8,500	-	-	-	1,700	2,500
Total		359,258		223,600		213,900		-16,900	-	-	-	4,700	2,500
41 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		5,630		5,700		5,700		-	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		910		900		900		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Obligations		3,122,036		3,048,500		3,106,900		-187,300	-	-	-	190,700	55,000
Total Obligations		6,639,515		6,811,000		7,143,200		-256,000	69,300	60,000	180,900	223,000	55,000

*Phnom Penh, Cambodia

POST INVENTORY

Type of Post	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Embassies:			
Class 1	4	4	4
Class 2	6	6	6
Class 3	3	3	3
Class 4	0	1	1
Total	13	14	14
Consulates General	4	4	4
Consulates	16	16	16
Consular Agencies	1	2	2
Political Adviser (Naha)...	1	1	1
Total	35	37	37

STAFFING SUMMARY BY POST

POST	1969 Off.	1969 Clk.	1969 Loc.	1969 Tot.	1970 Off.	1970 Clk.	1970 Loc.	1970 Tot.	1971 Off.	1971 Clk.	1971 Loc.	1971 Tot.
East Asia												
Taiwan, Taipei	19	12	45	76	19	10	45	74	19	10	45	74
Hong Kong	38	10	106	154	34	10	106	150	33	10	103	146
Japan, Tokyo	52	27	142	221	47	24	146	217	45	24	141	210
Fukuoka	2	1	11	14	2	1	11	14	2	1	11	14
Kobe	7	1	21	29	8	1	21	30	8	1	21	30
Nagoya	2	1	8	11	2	1	8	11	2	1	8	11
Sapporo	2	1	6	9	1	1	6	8	1	1	6	8
Total Japan	65	31	188	284	60	28	192	280	58	28	187	273
POLAD (Naha)	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2
Korea, Seoul	22	10	46	78	20	9	46	75	20	9	44	73
Total East Asia	145	64	385	594	134	58	389	581	131	58	379	568
Southeast Asia												
Burma, Rangoon	10	5	27	42	10	5	27	42	10	5	23	38
Mandalay	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
Total Burma	11	5	30	46	11	5	30	46	11	5	26	42
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	13	3	5	5	13
Laos, Vientiane	13	6	38	57	12	6	38	56	12	6	38	56
Viet-Nam, Saigon	63	24	130	217	54	19	121	194	52	18	111	181
Danang	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	9	3	2	4	9
Total Viet-Nam	63	24	130	217	57	21	125	203	55	20	115	190
Thailand, Bangkok	48	25	98	171	41	21	98	160	39	21	92	152
Chiengmai	3	-	3	6	3	-	3	6	3	-	3	6
Songkhla	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Udorn	2	1	3	6	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5
Total Thailand	54	26	106	186	46	22	106	174	44	22	100	166
Total Southeast Asia	141	61	304	506	129	59	304	492	125	58	284	467

	1969				1970				1971			
	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	Loc.	Tot.
South Pacific												
Australia, Canberra	14	7	13	34	13	7	16	36	13	7	16	36
Sydney	6	3	16	25	7	3	17	27	7	3	17	27
Melbourne	4	2	14	20	5	2	14	21	5	2	14	21
Perth	2	-	3	5	3	-	3	6	3	-	3	6
Adelaide	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brisbane	2	-	4	6	2	-	4	6	2	-	4	6
Total Australia	29	12	53	94	30	12	54	96	30	12	54	96
New Zealand, Wellington	9	4	11	24	9	4	11	24	9	4	11	24
Aukland	2	-	5	7	2	-	5	7	2	-	5	7
Total New Zealand	11	4	16	31	11	4	16	31	11	4	16	31
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	15	6	18	39	13	6	18	37	13	6	18	37
Kuching	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Total Malaysia	16	6	20	42	14	6	20	40	14	6	20	40
Singapore	11	5	16	32	11	5	16	32	11	5	16	32
Indonesia, Djakarta	23	13	34	70	23	12	34	69	23	12	34	69
Medan	3	-	4	7	3	-	4	7	3	-	4	7
Surabaya	2	1	4	7	2	1	4	7	2	1	4	7
Total Indonesia	28	14	42	84	28	13	42	83	28	13	42	83
Philippines, Manila	39	20	68	127	36	18	68	122	35	18	68	121
Cebu	2	-	4	6	2	-	4	6	2	-	4	6
Total Philippines	41	20	72	133	38	18	72	128	37	18	72	127
Fiji Islands, Suva	3	1	3	7	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6
Total South Pacific	139	62	222	423	134	59	223	416	133	59	223	415
TOTAL, East Asian and Pacific Affairs	425	187	911	1523	397	176	916	1489	389	175	886	1450

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount of $20,295,100, which would be a decrease of $183,300 below the fiscal year 1970 base. It further appears that you in your new budget will have a reduction of 13 permanent positions. Is that correct.

Mr. MCCUE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. American positions. Now how many locals?

Mr. MCCUE. Thirty.

LOCAL EMPLOYEE WAGE INCREASES

Mr. ROONEY. You are going to also distribute wage increases to the foreigners that work for us?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. $180,900 worth of them, at a time when the President says that he does not want any American citizen employee of this Federal Government to get the slightest wage increase?

Mr. BROWN. Sir, we are dependent on the local market for qualified local employees.

Mr. ROONEY. You think that is good?

Mr. BROWN. No, sir. But I think it is necessary if we are to get the kind of service that we need to do the job.

Mr. ROONEY. Why don't we just not give it to them and tell them that they can do as they please?

Mr. BROWN. They will just leave our——

Mr. ROONEY. I bet you wouldn't lose one out of 100.

Mr. BROWN. There is pretty severe competition in the market for qualified people.

Mr. ROONEY. I have heard that for years. How many of them quit during the course of a year for purposes other than to come to this country as immigrants for permanent residence?

Mr. BROWN. One of the reasons, I presume, is that we have been able to meet the labor market costs.

Mr. ROONEY. You would think that is the reason we have so many of these people who work for us 20, 25 years?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; I think that is one of the reasons.

Mr. ROONEY. I don't. I might have thought it was one in the past but they might have to face a test this time. I cannot see why the letter carrier that delivers mail to my house can't get a pay raise and why we should employ some alien that never had it so good in some foreign country seated behind the wheel of a nice new American automobile. He ought to have him pay for the privilege of driving it.

OFFICE SPACE—MELBOURNE

What other kind of abracadabra do you have in here? Price increases? What is the improved support, $55,000?

Mr. BROWN. That consists of two items. One of them is the office space in Melbourne which is now in an old building which is a fire trap and which is a very insecure place.

LIVING QUARTERS—CANBERRA

The other one is to permit five families to move out of some substandard quarters put up on a temporary basis in Canberra some years ago—$40,000 for Melbourne and $15,000 for Canberra.

BUILDINGS IN AUSTRALIA

Mr. ROONEY. We find that we now have to worry about our buildings in a place like Melbourne, Australia, do we?

Mr. BROWN. It is wise, I think, sir, to be prepared.

Mr. ROONEY. You say here that demonstrators have chosen it as a target of protest.

Mr. BROWN. The demonstrations have not been very extensive, but nevertheless they have taken place.

Mr. ROONEY. Who is the company that would erect a building? We are going to erect a building?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. Is this going to be a lease-purchase affair?

Mr. MCCUE. Not purchase, only lease.

Mr. ROONEY. At how much?

Mr. MCCUE. The total rental will be approximately $40,000—no, $27,734, of which approximately $21,000 is our share.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the present rent?

Mr. MCCUE. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. I misinformed you. The present building we are in is $27,734. The rental for the new building will be $50,000, of which——

Mr. ROONEY. No, it couldn't be.

Mr. MCCUE. Our share is $40,000.

Mr. ROONEY. For the record, what do you mean "our share"?

Mr. MCCUE. There are other people in the building. Other U.S. Government agencies.

Mr. ROONEY. How much is it costing the taxpayer for that building, $50,000 a year?

Mr. MCCUE. The whole building will be $50,000. I am sorry. I have confused the issue.

Mr. ROONEY. You sure have. You got me now so I don't know whether it is 20, 30, 40, 50, or 60.

Mr. MCCUE. You are quite right. Reading too hastily.

Mr. ROONEY. It could be 77, couldn't it?

Mr. MCCUE. I am sorry. The correct figure is $50,000 annually, of which $40,000 will be our share.

Mr. ROONEY. If I understand this correctly, the present rent is paid out of what appropriation?

Mr. MCCUE. S. & E., sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That comes to how much?

Mr. MCCUE. Our share of it is $21,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you get reimbursed from the other agencies in the building? Of course you do.

Mr. MCCUE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Tell us what the rent is, not your share, but what is the rent?

Mr. MCCUE. The total rent, $27,734 of the present building.

Mr. ROONEY. Now you are going into a——

Mr. MCCUE. A much larger building.

Mr. ROONEY. Where the rent will be below how much?

Mr. MCCUE. $50,000. That is the total rent of the building. What it boils down to for S. & E., if I may say so, is that we have a total cost for 1 fiscal year of $40,000 extra. We have a continuing cost for subsequent fiscal years of an additional $20,000. The $40,000 we are asking for here is half for an increase in rent and half to take care of the things that we have to do to the building in order to——

Mr. ROONEY. How much of it will be nonrecurring?

Mr. MCCUE. $20,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Here is an interesting sentence: "The Foreign Service inspectors have termed the houses at Canberra as substandard and urge that the occupants be relocated as soon as possible."

Is that part of the functions of Foreign Service inspectors?

ELIMINATION OF FBO REGIONAL OFFICES

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, Mr. Chairman. If they find any situation that they think should be improved, they report it.

Mr. ROONEY. Isn't that something. We hardly need FBO, do we? Or a regional office for FBO?

Mr. MEYER. We don't have regional offices anymore, Mr. Chairman, in FBO. We operate all of it here now.

Mr. ROONEY. Where is Mr. Reardon?

Mr. MEYER. He is in Paris but he is acting as the construction supervisor for the Rothchild residence.

Mr. ROONEY. He is not the regional director there?

Mr. MEYER. No, sir. We took away part of the staff when we closed the regional offices and converted Reardon into a construction supervisor.

ROTHCHILD PROPERTY IN PARIS

Mr. ROONEY. When is that Rothchild mansion going to be completed?

Mr. MEYER. We think in about a year, Mr. Chairman. I believe that is the target. The contracts have been let on the plumbing, heating, and other major items in the rehabilitation. I think Mr. Warlow has also at this point contacted——

Mr. ROONEY. Will you tell Mr. Warlow to bring up all the facts with regard to the expenditure of moneys so far which would show how ridiculous that newspaper article was? Who wrote that article?

Mr. MEYER. It was in the New York Times. I forget the name of the man, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Typical New York Times front page news article.

Mr. MEYER. I will have him bring the information up.

Mr. ROONEY. The guy must have dreamed it up in bed, like Jimmy Reston.

LEASED QUARTERS IN CANBERRA

This $15,000 for the leased quarters in Canberra would be the annual rent?

Mr. MCCUE. Yes, sir; it would.

Mr. ROONEY. How much is being paid now for the cost of the Kingston compound?

Mr. MCCUE. You mean what does it cost us to maintain it?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. MCCUE. $4,400 for maintenance and $6,500 for utilities and other operating expenses.

Mr. ROONEY. Then the present expenses of $10,900 would go up to how much if we were to go along with this replacement?

Mr. MCCUE. $15,000, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What happens to the $10,900?

Mr. MCCUE. That does not belong to us. That is FBO money.

Mr. MEYER. These are Government-owned and FBO pays the operation and maintenance at the present time out of FBO funds. We are talking now about renting a place for the Marine guards rather than having them living in these that have been Governmet-owned because they are 18 years old and in poor shape.

MOBILE HOMES

Mr. ROONEY. Have you ever considered using mobile homes?

Mr. MEYER. At one time we talked about something very similar, not mobile homes as such, as I recall, but several years ago we did talk about prefab houses, of a quality similar to a mobile home, for use in Africa. We were never able to find anything which really seemed to work out pricewise and accommodationwise to use.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Andrews?

REESTABLISHMENT OF CAMBODIA

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Secretary, you have an item in Cambodia for $36,600 to refurnish, equip, reestablish your embassy there. What happened to the furnishings and equipment that you had there before you cut off the embassy?

Mr. MCCUE. Mr. Congressman, the $36,000, of which you speak, that is a reduction actually. That is a decrease in the total amount for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. ANDREWS. Perhaps, but what happened; don't you as a normal matter of course save this furniture or do you put in new furniture for an embassy when you reestablish one?

Mr. MCCUE. The embassy was closed in 1965 and all the furniture and equipment was redistributed at that time. Quite a bit of it went to Bangkok where it was put to use. Four years or 5 years have gone by since then and most of that equipment is worn out or used in some other mission. That is why we have to do this.

OFFICE BUILDING—MELBOURNE

Mr. ANDREWS. The office building in Melbourne, do you have a cost per square foot on the lease there?

Mr. MCCUE. We do. I don't know whether I have it with me. Five dollars a square foot.

Mr. ANDREWS. What is the total annual rent on that?

Mr. MCCUE. $50,000, sir.

Mr. ANDREWS. How many people will be occupying that building?

Mr. MCCUE. Our staff consists of five officers, two clerks, and 14 local employees. Those are the State Department people. In addition to this, there will be a large consular waiting room and a commercial reading room. The other people on the staff, I am not sure that I have that.

Nine personnel of other agencies.

Mr. ANDREWS. Could you give me a rental cost per person on that for the record?

Mr. MCCUE. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

There will be a total of 30 people in this building—21 State, and nine personnel of other agencies. The building will have a total of approximately 10,000 square feet of floor space including corridors, restrooms, stairways, lobby, consular waiting room, commercial reading room, USIS library and exhibit space, utilities, and service area. The nonoffice space requirements for Melbourne are greater than most of our posts due to the unusual conditions. The total annual rental cost for the building will be $50,000. This will average out to an annual cost of $1,667 per person on a gross basis.

Mr. ANDREWS. That seems quite a little lower than the setup in Africa, doesn't it?

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well.

Thank you, gentlemen. We shall recess to 10:30 tomorrow morning.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970.

BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

WITNESSES

CHARLES A. MEYER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JAMES T. WALDEN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EARL L. LIVINGSTONE, DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. ROONEY. The committee will please come to order.

The next matter to which we shall direct our attention is entitled "Bureau of Inter-American Affairs." It is to be found at page 102 of the justifications.

We shall at this point insert in the record pages 102 through 117 of the justification book.

(The pages follow:)

BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	919	$12,727,378	864	$13,103,364	847	$12,927,520	-17	-$175,844
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*.		14,317,140		15,276,900		14,764,500		-512,400
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office**		9,325,600		9,804,800		10,287,700		+482,900
Total		23,642,740		25,081,700		25,052,200		-29,500

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-$472,800	9	-	-$133,900	107
1971 Employment Reduction	-17	- 138,900	9	-28	- 67,500	107
1970 Currency Devaluation	-	-	-	-	- 42,300	107
Total Decreases	-17	- 611,700		-28	- 243,700	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 42,000	9	-	+ 1,700	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 131,200	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 57,300	10	-	+ 42,700	16
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+ 248,800	107
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 237,200	110
Improved Support	-	-	-	-	+ 65,000	110
Total Increases	-	+ 99,300		-	+ 726,600	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-17	- 512,400		-28	+ 482,900	

1/ * In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

2/ ** Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 873; 1970 - 857; 1971 - 829

TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 - 1,792; 1970 - 1,721; 1971 - 1,676

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	174	$2,405,968	168	$2,492,534	163	$2,450,121	-5	-$42,413
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*..		2,567,458		2,720,400		2,713,100		-7,300
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		302,345		313,000		314,500		+1,500
Total		2,869,803		3,033,400		3,027,600		-5,800

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	-5	-$32,900	9	-	-	-
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 8,200	9	-	+$1,500	15
Within-Grade Increases	-	+ 17,400	10	-	-	-
Total Increases	-	+ 25,600		-	+ 1,500	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-5	- 7,300		-	+ 1,500	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

SUMMARY - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	745	$10,321,410	696	$10,610,830	684	$10,477,399	-12	-$133,431
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*.		11,749,682		12,556,500		12,051,400		-505,100
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office**.		9,023,255		9,491,800		9,973,200		+481,400
Total		20,772,937		22,048,300		22,024,600		-23,700

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-$472,800	9	-	-$133,900	107
1971 Employment Reduction	-12	- 106,000	9	-28	- 67,500	107
Other	-	-	-	-	- 42,300	107
Total Decreases	-12	- 578,800		-28	- 243,700	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 33,800	9	-	+ 200	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 131,200	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 39,900	10	-	+ 42,700	16
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+ 248,800	107
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 237,200	110
Improved Support	-	-	-	-	+ 65,000	110
Total Increases	-	+ 73,700		-	+ 725,100	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-12	- 505,100		-28	+ 481,400	

1/ * In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

2/** Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 873; 1970 - 857; 1971 - 829

TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 - 1,618; 1970 - 1,553; 1971 - 1,513

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Decrease No.	Decrease Annual Rate
Office of the Assistant Secretary	30	$ 483,198	28	$ 485,833	27	$ 478,178	-1	-$ 7,655
Coordinator of Cuban Affairs	15	211,370	15	233,638	14	226,069	-1	- 7,569
Argentine, Paraguayan, Uruguayan Affairs	6	83,002	6	91,776	6	91,776	-	-
Bolivian, Chilean Affairs	4	58,155	4	64,546	4	64,546	-	-
Brazilian Affairs	7	103,164	6	101,875	6	101,875	-	-
Caribbean Affairs	13	168,953	14	184,322	13	173,714	-1	- 10,608
Central American Affairs	9	117,716	8	108,438	8	108,438	-	-
Ecuadorean, Peruvian Affairs	6	71,117	6	78,693	6	78,693	-	-
Mexican Affairs	6	75,118	6	83,097	6	83,097	-	-
North Coast Affairs	8	103,607	6	91,941	5	81,518	-1	- 10,423
Panamanian Affairs	5	71,930	9	148,198	9	148,198	-	-
Regional Economic Policy	8	120,952	8	133,738	8	133,738	-	-
Inter-American Political Affairs	11	173,260	11	189,704	11	189,704	-	-
Inter-American Security Affairs	4	69,521	3	47,101	3	47,101	-	-
Office of Management	34	377,497	32	381,663	31	375,505	-1	- 6,158
Public Affairs	8	117,408	6	67,971	6	67,971	-	-
Total, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs	174	2,405,968	168	2,492,534	163	2,450,121	-5	- 42,413

ESTIMATED BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11	Personnel Compensation:									
	Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (non add)..	174	$2,405,968	168	$2,492,534	163	$2,450,121	-5	-$42,413	-
	Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
	WAE Employment	.4	9,900	.4	10,800	.4	10,800	-	-	
	Temporary and Part-Time Employment	3.1	19,409	3.1	20,800	3.1	20,900	-	-	$ 100
	Differentials:									
	Overtime and Holiday Pay		30,517		33,300		33,400		-	100
	Total Personnel Compensation.....	3.5	59,826	3.5	64,900	3.5	65,100		-	200
12	Personnel Benefits:									
	Payments to Other Funds.....		1,741		1,700		1,700		-	-
	Total Personnel Benefits.....		1,741		1,700		1,700		-	-
	Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....		61,567		66,600		66,800		-	200
	Other Obligations									
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons...		69,357		69,300		69,300		-	-
22	Transportation of Things.....		379		-		-		-	-
23	Rent, Communications and Utilities.....		5,496		5,900		5,900		-	-
25	Other Services.....		13,550		13,600		13,600		-	-
	Services of Working Capital Fund.....		131,651		137,300		138,600		-	1,300
26	Supplies and Materials.....		14,800		14,800		14,800		-	-
31	Equipment.....		5,545		5,500		5,500		-	-
	Total Other Obligations.....		240,778		246,400		247,700		-	1,300
	Total Obligations.....		302,345		313,000		314,500		-	1,500

DECREASES:

	Amount
1970 Employment Reduction	$ 133,900

As part of the President's effort to reduce U.S. overseas employment, 49 American and 16 local positions are being abolished at Inter-American posts in 1970. Of these, 1 local position was reflected as being abolished in the 1970 column of the 1970 Budget. Elimination of these positions will result in a total savings of $133,900 in 1971 post operating expenses.

1971 Employment Reduction	67,500

Further reductions of 40 in overseas employment are planned for Fiscal Year 1971. During the year 12 American and 28 local positions will be abolished and result in an additional savings in post operating expenses.

Currency Devaluations	42,300

Brazil and Chile both have a policy of progressive devaluation whereby the Cruzeiro and the Escudo are devalued periodically, but in small increments. The net savings in these countries for Fiscal Year 1971 are estimated to be approximately $42,300.

INCREASES:

Despite efforts in some countries toward economic stabilization, overseas operating expenses of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs are being increased by steadily rising prices and wages in many countries and a rapid inflationary price rise in others, only partially offset by favorable fluctuations of the exchange rate in some countries. The uninterrupted wage and price increases of the past several years in Latin America are expected to continue into Fiscal Year 1971.

Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971 (Wage Increases $207,300; Payment to Other Funds $8,700; and Promotions $32,800)	$ 248,800
Wage Increases, 1971	$ 216,000

Under the provisions of Section 444, Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, the Department is required to base its salaries for local employees on the prevailing wage rates and compensation for corresponding positions in the locality. Inflationary pressures being experienced in most countries within the area are requiring review and upward adjustment in local wage scales to meet the wage levels of the local government and business community.

Local wage increases were authorized during Fiscal Year 1969 in thirteen countries and Argentina, Brazil, and Chile each had two increases. The second increase in Chile was by Presidential decree. The countries were as follows:

Country	Date	% Increase	Country	Date	% Increase
Argentina	1/1/69	8.0	Colombia	3/23/69	36.3
	5/18/69	6.5	Dominican Republic	9/22/68	8.0
Bahamas	4/6/69	28.1	El Salvador	3/9/69	4.0
Barbados	2/9/69	6.9	Panama	1/12/69	5.0
Bolivia	4/6/69	18.2	Paraguay	5/18/69	10.5
Brazil	7/28/68	23.0	Trinidad	1/12/69	17.0
	3/9/69	25.0	Uruguay	4/6/69	16.0
Chile	12/1/68	10.7			
	1/1/69	23.3*	* Presidential Decree		

In the period July 1, 1969 through January 15, 1970 (Fiscal Year 1970) wage increases were authorized for seven countries:

Netherlands Antilles	7/13/69	6.0	British Honduras	9/12/69	12.0
Surinam	7/13/69	15.7	Jamaica	10/5/69	16.7
Ecuador	8/10/69	16.4	Peru	1/11/70	17.3
			Uruguay	1/11/70	15.9

It is anticipated that there will be increases in eight countries during the remainder of the Fiscal Year.

In regions which are experiencing continuing inflationary spirals, such as Latin America, local wages change rapidly. It is estimated that the cost of wage increases during Fiscal Year 1971 will be $216,000, which is consistent with actual increases during the last three Fiscal Years. Included in this increase is an increase of $8,700 for the U.S. Government's contribution to the Civil Service Retirement Fund.

The wage increases shown below for fourteen countries are estimates of what the Bureau believes will take place. Prevailing wage rates in each country will, of course, be the basis for any increases authorized.

Country	No. Locals	Estimated Annual Salary Cost As of July 1, 1970	Estimated Percent Increase	Estimated Date of Increase	Estimated Annual Cost	Estimated Cost 1971
Argentina	36	$176,300	15	4/71	$27,700	$6,900
Bahamas	9	55,100	15	1/71	8,300	4,200
Brazil	88	613,700	20	11/70	128,800	85,600
Chile	29	112,400	30	1/71	34,900	17,500
Colombia	33	135,900	10	12/70	14,300	8,300
Dominican Republic	66	264,500	10	9/70	26,800	22,400
El Salvador	17	66,100	5	10/70	3,500	2,600
Haiti	24	47,800	5	7/70	2,500	2,500
Jamaica	30	102,900	8	10/70	8,500	6,400
Mexico	223	874,400	6	8/70	53,900	49,400
Nicaragua	17	77,100	6	9/70	4,800	4,000
Panama	18	66,100	5	2/71	3,400	1,400
Paraguay	15	69,800	3	3/71	2,200	700
Uruguay	15	58,800	10	11/70	6,200	4,100
Total	620	2,720,900			325,800	216,000

Grade to Grade Promotions..... $ 32,800

As local employees acquire greater skills through training and experience, they become eligible for promotion to positions commensurate with their skills and abilities. Also, the level of responsibility of some locals is being raised because their job responsibilities have been increased due to the reductions in the number of American positions overseas. The $32,800 is based upon promotions for about 6% of the local employees. The average grade-to-grade increase throughout the region is $630.

Overseas Price Increases..... $ 237,200

Overseas operating expenses for the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs have continued to increase because of steadily rising prices. The Bureau's analysis of pertinent economic and experience data on each country indicates a continuation of the upward price trend. U.S. Government expenses are significantly affected by the local prices, not only in purchase of goods and services locally, but also by resulting increases in allowances for American personnel. Some examples of goods and services bought on the local market which increased operating costs last Fiscal Year are: electricity - up 35% in Brazil and 60% in Uruguay; air fares - up 22% in Brazil; contractual services - up 20% in Argentina, 7% in Panama and 9.4% in Venezuela; gasoline - up 18% in Argentina; telephone costs - up 8.4% in Argentina, 12% in Brazil and 91.7% in Colombia.

As a result of increased prices, quarters allowances were increased in eighteen of the twenty-seven countries in Fiscal Year 1969 while there was a decrease in only one country. Education allowances at post increased in fifteen countries and there were no decreases.

During the first four months of this Fiscal Year, electricity has increased 14% in Colombia and 36% in Ecuador; contractual services - up 15% in Argentina and 5% in Mexico. Also in Brazil telephone service has increased 45%, transportation 10% and rents 20 to 25%. In the same period, quarters allowances have increased in two countries and education allowances in twelve countries.

It is anticipated that costs of substantially all supplies, services, rents and utilities obtained locally by posts in Latin America will increase during Fiscal Year 1971, and allowances will increase concomitantly. The estimated increase is $237,200. Although different items are affected in varying amounts, and differ with countries, these higher prices are estimated to increase overall operating costs 4.5% in Fiscal Year 1971.

Improved Support (Automated Visa Name Checks - Mexico)..... 65,000

The Bureau of European Affairs has installed an automated visa name check process in some countries utilizing data maintained in the Department's computer. This process has proved effective in expediting issuance of non-immigrant visas. It is planned to install a similar system for three of the larger posts in Mexico where the visa workload exceeds available resources. The posts are Mexico City, Monterrey, and Guadalajara. The amount requested will provide for rental of telecommunications equipment and the circuits ($64,400) and installation costs ($600).

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type				
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within-Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount	Improved Support Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:													
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (non-add)	745	$10,321,410	696	$10,610,830	684	$10,477,399	-12	$-133,431	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:													
Temporary Employment	2.0	30,518	2.0	33,300	2.0	33,400	-	-	$ 100	-	-	-	-
Differentials:													
Overtime and Holiday Pay		30,602		33,400		33,500	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous American Salaries	2.0	61,120	2.0	66,700	2.0	66,900	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Permanent Local Salaries:													
Positions and Annual Rate	873	3,397,919	857	3,673,743	829	3,960,445	-28	-123,398	-	$60,200	$349,900	-	-
Pay in Excess of 52-Week Base		13,200		14,300		15,600		-300	-	200	1,400	-	-
Deduct Lapse	-13.5	-48,707	-6.5	-28,143	-9.0	-47,243	-2.5	-16,500	127,300	-17,700	-112,200	-	-
Add Terminal Leave	10.9	41,979	7.0	30,900	8.0	35,398	+1.0	+3,498	-	-	1,000	-	-
Positions Abolished During the Year	+4.5	+17,500	+11.5	+28,400	+14.0	+44,900	+2.5	+16,500	-	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Local Salaries	874.9	3,421,891	869.0	3,719,200	842.0	4,009,100	-27.0	-120,200	127,300	42,700	240,100	-	-
Miscellaneous Local Salaries:													
Temporary Employment	16.0	63,109	16.0	69,400	16.0	69,100	-	-300	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime and Holiday Pay		115,901		128,500		127,200	-	-1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous Local Salaries	16.0	179,010	16.0	197,900	16.0	196,300	-	-1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Total Local Salaries	890.9	3,600,901	885.0	3,917,100	858.0	4,205,400	-27.0	-121,800	127,300	42,700	240,100	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation	892.9	3,662,021	887.0	3,983,800	860.0	4,272,300	-27.0	-121,800	127,500	42,700	240,100	-	-
12 Personnel Benefits:													
Allowances:													
Post		148,090		148,100		146,300		-1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Separate Maintenance		6,811		6,800		6,800		-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Post		12,266		12,700		12,700		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer		14,497		14,500		13,800		-700	-	-	-	-	-
Education		351,577		375,800		394,600		-8,300	-	-	-	$27,100	-
Quarters		1,451,494		1,551,200		1,574,000		-64,600	-	-	-	87,400	-
Temporary Lodging		137,695		151,100		153,600		-1,400	-	-	-	3,900	-
Marine Guards		119,634		120,000		120,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allowances		2,242,064		2,380,200		2,421,800		-76,800	-	-	-	118,400	-
Payments to Other Funds:													
American Miscellaneous Employment		1,386		1,400		1,400		-	-	-	-	-	-
Locals		127,264		137,100		144,100		-5,600	3,900	-	8,700	-	-
Awards		4,710		4,700		4,700		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Benefits		2,375,424		2,523,400		2,572,000		-82,400	3,900	-	8,700	118,400	-
13 Benefits for Former Personnel:													
Severance Pay, Locals		60,596		30,300		26,700		-3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation and and Benefits		6,098,041		6,537,500		6,871,000		-207,800	131,400	42,700	248,800	118,400	-

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type				
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within-Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount	Improved Support Amount
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons:													
Consultation Trips to U.S.		11,192		11,200		11,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Post to Post Details		17,865		17,900		17,900		-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Conferences		-		4,200		4,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rest and Recuperation		18,820		18,000		18,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical		27,905		26,900		26,900		-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational		8,449		8,400		8,400		-	-	-	-	-	-
P.L. 90-221		14,356		12,400		12,400		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Travel Within Area		34,943		33,800		32,000		-1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Total		133,530		132,800		131,000		-1,800	-	-	-	-	-
22 Transportation of Things:													
Unaccompanied Pouch		41,829		42,000		44,000		-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Transportation of Motor Vehicles		1,736		1,800		1,800		-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other		139,383		140,000		144,400		-	-	-	-	4,400	-
Total		182,948		183,800		190,200		-	-	-	-	6,400	-
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities:													
Rents		699,558		757,100		781,800		-14,600	-	-	-	39,300	-
Utilities		332,878		362,300		381,500		-	-	-	-	19,200	-
Telegrams		21,925		24,100		24,100		-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone, Teletype and Postage		127,153		133,200		205,700		-	-	-	-	7,500	65,000
Total		1,181,514		1,276,700		1,393,100		-14,600	-	-	-	66,000	65,000
24 Printing and Reproduction		18,775		18,800		19,700		-	-	-	-	900	-
25 Other Services:													
Realty Repairs and Maintenance		53,458		57,400		60,800		-	-	-	-	3,400	-
Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance		19,724		21,200		22,200		-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Official Residence Expense		304,774		318,800		323,000		-9,800	-	-	-	14,000	-
All Other		422,894		333,500		350,200		-	-	-	-	16,700	-
Total		800,850		730,900		756,200		-9,800	-	-	-	35,100	-
26 Supplies and Materials:													
Automotive		52,033		55,100		57,100		-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Administrative		166,678		172,100		162,900		-9,700	-	-	-	500	-
Medical		22,745		23,800		23,800		-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance, Operating and Custodial		97,498		103,300		108,800		-	-	-	-	5,500	-
All Other		45,596		48,200		50,600		-	-	-	-	2,400	-
Total		384,550		402,500		403,200		-9,700	-	-	-	10,400	-
31 Equipment:													
Office Machines and Furnishings		75,215		70,200		70,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Furnishings		93,000		86,800		86,800		-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other		46,073		43,000		43,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		214,288		200,000		200,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
41 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		8,759		8,800		8,800		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Obligations		2,925,214		2,954,300		3,102,200		-35,900	-	-	-	118,800	65,000
Total Obligations		9,023,255		9,491,800		9,973,200		-243,700	131,400	42,700	248,800	237,200	65,000

POST INVENTORY

Type of Post	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Embassies:			
Class 1.	4*	4*	4*
Class 2.	5	5	5
Class 3.	5	5	5
Class 4.	9	9	9
Total.	23	23	23
Consulates General.	10	10	10
Consulates.	27	21	21
Consular Agencies.	11	3	3
Political Advisers.	1	1	1
Total	49	35	35
Total Posts. . .	72	58	58

* Post at Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia counted as one Embassy.

STAFFING SUMMARY BY POST

POST	1969 Off.	1969 Clk.	1969 FSL	1969 Tot.	1970 Off.	1970 Clk.	1970 FSL	1970 Tot.	1971 Off.	1971 Clk.	1971 FSL	1971 Tot.
Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay												
Argentina, Buenos Aires	31	9	40	80	29	9	40	78	29	9	36	74
Paraguay, Asuncion	11	4	15	30	10	3	15	28	10	3	15	28
Uruguay, Montevideo	15	8	16	39	14	6	16	36	14	6	15	35
Total, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay	57	21	71	149	53	18	71	142	53	18	66	137
Bolivia and Chile												
Bolivia, La Paz	14	5	16	35	13	5	17	35	13	5	17	35
Cochabamba	2	1	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bolivia	16	6	21	43	13	5	17	35	13	5	17	35
Chile, Santiago	21	6	32	59	20	6	31	57	20	6	29	55
Total, Bolivia and Chile	37	12	53	102	33	11	48	92	33	11	46	90
Brazil												
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	33	12	59	104	31	12	61	104	29	11	56	96
Brasilia	4	2	7	13	4	2	5	11	4	2	5	11
Belem	3	-	2	5	2	-	2	4	2	-	2	4
Belo Horizonte	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porto Alegre	3	-	4	7	3	-	3	6	2	-	3	5
Recife	4	2	4	10	3	2	5	10	3	2	5	10
Salvador	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Sao Paulo	11	6	17	34	10	5	16	31	10	5	16	31
Total, Brazil	60	22	94	176	54	21	93	168	51	20	88	159

	1969				1970				1971			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.
Caribbean Countries												
Bahamas, Nassau	6	1	8	15	7	1	9	17	7	1	9	17
Barbados, Bridgetown	7	3	16	26	7	3	16	26	7	3	15	25
Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo	25	9	67	101	23	8	67	98	23	8	66	97
Santiago de los Caballeros	2	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Dominican Republic	27	9	72	108	23	8	67	98	23	8	66	97
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	13	5	24	42	13	5	24	42	13	5	24	42
Jamaica, Kingston	14	6	30	50	14	5	30	49	14	5	30	49
Trinidad, Port-of-Spain	8	4	14	26	8	4	14	26	8	4	14	26
Total, Caribbean Countries	75	28	164	267	72	26	160	258	72	26	158	256
Central America												
British Honduras, Belize	3	2	7	12	3	2	7	12	3	2	7	12
Costa Rica, San Jose	12	6	18	36	11	5	18	34	10	5	17	32
El Salvador, San Salvador	11	6	18	35	11	5	18	34	10	5	17	32
Guatemala, Guatemala City	14	8	16	38	14	6	16	36	13	6	15	34
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	11	6	17	34	10	5	17	32	10	4	16	30
San Pedro Sula	3	-	5	8	3	-	5	8	3	-	5	8
Total Honduras	14	6	22	42	13	5	22	40	13	4	21	38
Nicaragua, Managua	10	5	17	32	9	5	17	31	9	5	17	31
Total, Central America	64	33	98	195	61	28	98	187	58	27	94	179

	1969				1970				1971			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.
North Coast												
Colombia, Bogota	18	9	20	47	17	9	23	49	17	9	23	49
Barranquilla	2	1	6	9	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6
Cali	2	1	4	7	2	1	4	7	2	1	4	7
Medellin	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6
Total Colombia	24	12	33	69	23	12	33	68	23	12	33	68
Guyana, Georgetown	6	2	9	17	6	2	9	17	6	2	9	17
Curacao, Netherlands Antilles	5	1	7	13	5	1	7	13	5	1	7	13
Surinam, Paramaribo	5	-	5	10	5	-	5	10	5	-	5	10
Venezuela, Caracas	25	9	34	68	23	9	34	66	23	9	32	64
Maracaibo	3	-	4	7	3	-	4	7	3	-	4	7
Puerto la Cruz	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Venezuela	30	9	41	80	26	9	38	73	26	9	36	71
Total, North Coast	70	24	95	189	65	24	92	181	65	24	90	179
Ecuador and Peru												
Ecuador, Quito	16	8	15	39	15	8	15	38	15	8	15	38
Guayaquil	8	1	9	18	7	1	9	17	7	1	9	17
Total Ecuador	24	9	24	57	22	9	24	55	22	9	24	55
Peru, Lima	24	7	24	55	23	7	24	54	23	7	22	52
Total, Ecuador and Peru	48	16	48	112	45	16	48	109	45	16	46	107

	1969				1970				1971			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.
Mexico												
Mexico, Mexico City	60	17	93	170	56	17	93	166	54	17	87	158
Ciudad Juarez	9	1	18	28	9	1	18	28	9	1	18	28
Guadalajara	10	1	18	29	10	1	18	29	10	1	18	29
Hermosillo	6	2	7	15	6	2	7	15	6	2	7	15
Matamoros	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
Mazatlan	2	-	4	6	2	-	4	6	2	-	4	6
Merida	2	-	6	8	2	-	6	8	2	-	6	8
Mexicali	2	-	5	7	2	-	5	7	2	-	5	7
Monterrey	11	-	27	38	11	-	27	38	11	-	27	38
Morelia	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Nogales	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuevo Laredo	3	-	7	10	3	-	7	10	3	-	7	10
Piedras Negras	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Potosi	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Tampico	2	-	5	7	2	-	5	7	2	-	5	7
Tijuana	11	1	27	39	10	1	27	38	10	1	27	38
Veracruz	2	-	6	8	2	-	6	8	2	-	6	8
Chihuahua	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2
Total, Mexico	126	22	232	380	119	22	229	370	117	22	223	362
Panama												
Panama, Panama City	20	9	16	45	19	8	16	43	17	8	16	41
David	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Total, Panama	21	9	18	48	20	8	18	46	18	8	18	44
TOTAL, Inter-American Affairs	558	187	873	1,618	522	174	857	1,553	512	172	829	1,513

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $25,052,200, which would be a decrease of $29,500 below the base.

With the way these budgets are set up, Mr. Secretary, we are a little boxed in this year. We cannot ask too many questions so I am going to start a new approach with you. Can you suggest where we can further cut this item?

Mr. MEYER. The total budget?

Mr. ROONEY. The budget for the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

Mr. MEYER. May I say with honesty and with total respect, for fiscal 1971 I don't see a chance of cutting it further.

Mr. ROONEY. I was afraid you were going to say that.

Mr. MEYER. I will also say, in honesty, that I think there are efficiencies that we can continue to develop in the visa operation field, for example.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the visa situation in your area?

Mr. MEYER. We processed about 750,000 visa applications a year, a third of them in Mexico. You may have noticed that we have a $65,000 item in here for that.

Mr. ROONEY. Please go ahead.

Mr. MEYER. I am sure that you have noticed that we have a $65,000-plus item in improved support.

Mr. ROONEY. That is on page 110?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir.

LOCAL EMPLOYEE WAGE INCREASES

Mr. ROONEY. You don't have any money in here to give locals pay raises at a time when President Nixon says that any American citizen employee of the Government can't get a pay raise?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir; we do.

Mr. ROONEY. I was afraid of that—$248,800?

Mr. MEYER. It is net new money of $216,000. The difference between the figure you mentioned and the figure I mentioned being within-grade promotions.

Mr. ROONEY. Within-grade promotions are $57,000?

Mr. MEYER. Excuse me. The difference is——

Mr. ROONEY. No, the figure I gave is correct for local employee wage increases, 1971, $248,800; is that not so?

Mr. MEYER. That is correct; $216,000 is new and $32,800 is promotion grade to grade.

Mr. ROONEY. No. Within-grade promotions are a separate item ahead of that. They come to $57,300; is that right?

Mr. LIVINGSTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. You are the fellow that should be answering these questions, not the Secretary.

Mr. LIVINGSTONE. For the local employee within-grades we are planning on $42,700, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. How much for local employee wage increases at a time when U.S. citizen employees at a post office or another Government agency cannot get any pay raise? How much?

Mr. LIVINGSTONE. There will be a planned wage increase in 1971 of $207,300.

Mr. ROONEY. What is this figure of $248,800?

Mr. LIVINGTONE. That is composed of $207,300 plus $8,700 which we would pay the civil service retirement for this increase, plus promotions of $32,800.

Mr. ROONEY. That is all a part of what these foreign employees overseas of ours would get, isn't it?

Mr. LIVINGSTONE. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. Then the figure is, as I said at the outset, $248,800, isn't it?

Mr. LIVINGSTONE. The total is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Don't shake your head. Say, "Yes." That is the fact?

Mr. LIVINGSTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That is all we wanted to know.

We thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. MEYER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970.

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

WITNESSES

MARTIN HILLENBRAND, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
STANLEY S. CARPENTER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
VERNE L. LARSON, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. ROONEY. The next item is the Bureau of European Affairs, which is to be found beginning at page 122 of the justifications.

We shall at this point in the record insert pages 122 through 139.

(The pages follow:)

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	1,426	$20,059,700	1,332	$20,716,807	1,309	$20,450,933	-23	-$265,874
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		22,026,150		23,678,700		22,824,700		-854,000
Operating Expense Funds Managed by this Office**		15,633,298		15,785,900		16,476,500		+690,600
Total		37,659,448		39,464,600		39,301,200		-163,400

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-$796,000	9	-	-$271,600	127
1971 Employment Reduction	-23	- 207,400	9	-57	-35,300	127
1970 Currency Devaluation	-	-	-	-	-17,000	127
Total Decreases	-23	-1,003,400		-57	-323,900	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+66,900	9	-	+1,400	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	+289,900	15
1970 Currency Revaluation	-	-	-	-	+29,500	127
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+82,500	10	-	+155,300	16
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+131,300	127
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+174,100	129
Improved Support	-	-	-	-	+233,000	130
Total Increases	-	+149,400		-	+1,014,500	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-23	-854,000		-57	+690,600	

*In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

** Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 1,763 1970 - 1,721 1971 - 1,664
TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 - 3,189 1970 - 3,053 1971 - 2,973

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	225	$3,084,595	219	$3,323,464	213	$3,272,375	-6	-$51,089
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		3,291,635		3,627,100		3,618,500		-8,600
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		273,625		283,100		284,300		+1,200
Total		3,565,260		3,910,200		3,902,800		-7,400

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	-6	-$39,600	9	-	-	-
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 11,000	9	-	+$1,200	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 20,000	10	-	-	-
Total Increases	-	+ 31,000		-	+ 1,200	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-6	- 8,600		-	+ 1,200	

*In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

SUMMARY - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	1,201	$16,975,105	1,113	$17,393,343	1,096	$17,178,558	-17	-$214,785
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		18,734,515		20,051,600		19,206,200		-845,400
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office**		15,359,673		15,502,800		16,192,200		+689,400
Total		34,094,188		35,554,400		35,398,400		-156,000

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-$796,000	9	-	-$271,600	127
1971 Employment Reduction	-17	-167,800	9	-57	-35,300	127
1970 Currency Devaluations	-	-	-	-	-17,000	127
Total Decreases	-17	-963,800		-57	-323,900	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+55,900	9	-	+200	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases	-	-	-	-	+289,900	15
1970 Currency Revaluations	-	-	-	-	+29,500	127
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+62,500	10	-	+155,300	16
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+131,300	127
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+174,100	129
Improved Support	-	-	-	-	+233,000	130
Total Increases	-	+118,400		-	+1,013,300	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-17	-845,400		-57	+689,400	

*In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

**Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 1,763 1970 - 1,721 1971 - 1,664
TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 - 2,964 1970 - 2,834 1971 - 2,760

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Decrease No.	Decrease Annual Rate
Office of Assistant Secretary	59	783,583	59	872,676	59	872,676	-	-
Country Director - Italy, Austria and Switzerland	8	118,916	8	132,203	7	124,173	-1	-8,030
Country Director - United Kingdom, Ireland and Malta	8	111,536	8	123,897	8	123,897	-	-
Country Director - Canada	8	125,338	7	119,830	6	112,736	-1	-7,094
Country Director - Eastern Europe	19	295,666	18	311,607	18	311,607	-	-
Country Director - France and Benelux	11	155,445	10	148,794	9	137,375	-1	11,419
Country Director - Germany	16	216,430	16	239,858	16	239,858	-	-
Country Director - Scandinavia, Iceland and Finland	8	113,962	8	126,181	7	116,996	-1	-9,185
Country Director - Soviet Union	21	274,424	21	303,640	21	303,640	-	-
Country Director - Spain and Portugal	7	100,186	7	111,631	6	102,446	-1	-9,185
Director - OECD, European Community and Atlantic Political-Economic Affairs	22	273,787	21	303,122	21	303,122	-	-
Director - NATO and Atlantic Political - Military Affairs	20	283,931	20	315,415	20	315,415	-	-
Soviet and Eastern European Exchanges Staff	18	231,391	16	214,610	15	208,434	-1	-6,176
Total, Bureau of European Affairs	225	3,084,595	219	3,323,464	213	3,272,375	-6	-51,089

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:									
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	225	$3,084,595	219	$3,323,464	213	$3,272,375	-6	-$51,089	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
W.A.E. Employment	-	606	0.3	4,900	0.3	4,900	-	-	-
Temporary and Part-Time Employment	1.1	8,916	1.9	11,300	1.9	11,300	-	-	-
Differentials:									
Overtime and Holiday Pay		39,352		39,000		39,100		-	$ 100
Total Personnel Compensation	1.1	48,874	2.2	55,200	2.2	55,300	-	-	100
12 Personnel Benefits:									
Payments to Other Funds		1,350		1,300		1,300		-	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		50,224		56,500		56,600		-	100
Other Obligations									
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons		47,021		46,700		46,700		-	-
22 Transportation of Things		100		100		100		-	-
25 Other Services		22,588		22,600		22,600		-	-
Services of Working Capital Fund		137,838		142,900		144,000		-	1,100
26 Supplies and Materials		10,877		10,500		10,500		-	-
31 Equipment		4,977		3,800		3,800		-	-
Total Other Obligations		223,401		226,600		227,700		-	1,100
Total Obligations		273,625		283,100		284,300		-	1,200

		Amount
DECREASES		$323,900
1970 Employment Reduction	$271,600	

As a part of the President's effort to reduce U.S. overseas employment, 90 American and 36 local positions are being abolished at European posts in 1970. Of these, 8 American positions were reflected as being abolished in the 1970 column of the 1970 Budget. Elimination of these positions, and the closing of three posts - Saint John, and Windsor, Canada, and Goteborg, Sweden, will result in a total savings of $271,600 in 1971 post operating expenses.

In addition, 12 local positions are being abolished in 1970 to partially offset unbudgeted requirements in other areas. These reductions in overseas positions have been offset by 2 unbudgeted American positions and 6 local positions, which were reflected in the 1969 and 1970 column of the 1970 Budget, but which were not authorized until 1970. All of these changes result in the net decrease of 88 American and 42 local positions as shown in these justifications.

1971 Employment Reduction	35,300

Further reduction of 74 in overseas employment is planned for fiscal year 1971. During the year 17 American and 57 local positions will be abolished and result in an additional savings in post operating expenses of $35,300.

1970 Currency Devaluation	17,000

Savings in fiscal year 1970 resulting from the devaluation of the French franc of 11.11% on August 8, 1969 will result in an annualized savings of $17,000.

INCREASES:

1970 Currency Revaluation	29,500

The German Deutsche mark was revalued on October 27, 1969. This action resulted in increasing the cost of operating expenses for posts located in Germany. The estimated FY-1971 increase in operating costs due to this revaluation is $29,500.

Wage and Price	$305,400

The Bureau of European Affairs has requested an increase of $305,400 in its operating expenses (wage and price) for fiscal year 1971. These increases are divided into two categories: (a) Local employees wages and (b) Overseas price increases. A brief explanation and justification of these two categories follows:

1971 Local Employee Wage Increases	$ 131,300

Local wages at each post are based upon the prevailing wage rates paid in each country. Each post establishes adjusted wage scales based on periodic surveys of prevailing local wages to assure retention of competent, trained employees and to attract the caliber of employees required for effective operations. As in preceding years, during 1969 local wage increases were authorized to equate

to increases in prevailing local wage rates approved for employees of private industry and other local employees. In 1969 local wage scales were adjusted upward in 17 countries as follows:

Country	Date	% Increase	Country	Date	% Increase
Austria	11/3/68	15.3	Ireland	4/6/69	9.5
Belgium **	12/1/68	10.0	Italy	3/23/69	12.9
Bermuda	12/1/68	12.0	Luxembourg	4/6/69	7.0
Canada	3/1/69*	6.9*	Malta	5/4/69	6.0
Denmark	12/29/68	8.2	Netherlands	10/20/68	5.0
Finland	1/12/69	1.9		1/12/69	5.0
France	6/29/69	5.0	Norway	4/6/69	4.2
French West Indies	12/29/68	25.0	Spain	12/29/68	5.9
			Sweden	4/6/69	5.0
			United Kingdom	12/29/68	4.7

*Average percent and effective dates for countries
**Includes U.S.Mission, European Communities

During the current fiscal year continuing inflationary pressures have forced approval of wage scale increases for Foreign Service local employees in 8 countries as of December 31, 1969. Increases have been approved in:

Country	Date	% Increase	Country	Date	% Increase
Belgium **	7/13/69	2.5	Germany	10/5/69	7.0
Bermuda	10/5/69	9.9	Iceland	11/30/69	18.3
Canada	11/16/69	18.3*	Sweden	8/10/69	10.0
Denmark	12/28/69	26.5	United Kingdom	1/11/70	11.0

*Average percent for country
**Includes U.S.Mission, European Communities

Additional increases during fiscal year 1970 are anticipated in 13 more countries.

The inflationary pressures causing increases in local wage costs are expected to continue in 1971. Based on review and analysis of the estimated requirements for each post during 1971, the Bureau of European Affairs anticipates that wage adjustments will be required in 18 countries during the fiscal year. The economic forecasts of the Bureau which indicate wage increases will occur in these countries are supported by analyses published by the United Nations Consumers Price Index and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The eighteen countries in which wage adjustments are anticipated during 1971 are shown below:

Schedule of Estimated Wage Scale Increases - FY-1971

Country	Number Locals	Annual Salary Cost As of July 1, 1970	Percent Increase	Date of Increase	Estimate Annual Cost	Estimate Cost FY-1971
Austria	60	$311,600	7.0	12/27/70	$21,800	$12,100
Belgium	59	309,700	5.0	7/12/70;12/27/70	15,500	12,300
Belgium*	4	20,600	5.0	7/12/70;12/27/70	1,000	700
Bermuda	6	23,600	7.5	11/1/70	1,800	1,300
Canada	122	640,100	7.0	10/4/70	44,800	34,500
Denmark	31	176,500	5.0	12/27/70	8,800	4,900
Finland	22	89,500	6.0	12/27/70	5,400	3,000
France	151	748,100	5.0	6/13/71	37,400	2,000
Germany	281	1,555,400	6.0	6/13/71	93,300	9,100
Ireland	22	78,800	5.0	4/4/71	3,900	1,000
Italy	271	1,361,000	5.0	6/13/71	68,000	6,500
Luxembourg	8	48,000	6.0	4/4/71	2,900	700
Malta	8	19,600	5.0	7/12/70	1,000	1,000
Netherlands	59	295,500	5.0	2/7/71	14,800	7,700
Norway	32	170,600	5.0	4/4/71	8,500	2,200
Spain	65	190,400	8.0	12/27/70	15,200	8,500
Sweden	38	190,800	5.0	2/21/71	9,500	3,700
Switzerland	34	193,800	5.0	5/30/71	9,700	1,000
United Kingdom	181	672,400	5.0	4/4/71	33,600	19,100
Total	1,454	7,096,000			396,900	131,300

*U.S. Mission, European Communities

1971 Overseas Price Increases $174,100

Inflationary trends continue throughout the European area and have resulted in a steady increase in the cost of allowances, rents, utilities, goods and services. Based on past experience and estimates provided by the posts, supported by Regional Bureau analyses and analyses prepared by the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, confirmed by United Nations statistics, it is estimated that the increase in general operating costs will be $174,100 as follows:

Items of Expense	Price Increases
Education allowance	$30,700
Quarters allowance	31,600
Transportation of things	6,700
Rents	10,300
Utilities	10,500
Communications	9,500
Printing	1,000
ORE	29,400
All Other Services	33,700
Supplies & materials	9,200
Equipment	1,500
Total	174,100

Because of the devaluation of the French franc on August 8, 1969 and the October 27, 1969 revaluation of the German mark which will have a significant impact on the economic trend for other European countries, special consideration has been given to the effect of these actions on post operating costs and their impact on the economies of those countries which could affect our future operating costs. Analysis of the situation in these countries by the posts and the Regional Bureau indicate that wages and prices will continue to rise in both countries and that budget estimates must anticipate a continuation of an increase in post operating expenses during fiscal year 1971. These analyses are supported by those prepared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and published in its December 1969 annual publication, Economic Outlook.

1971 Opening of New Posts - Leningrad $233,000

Leningrad, U.S.S.R. - The consular convention between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which came into force July 13, 1968, provides a basis for establishing consulates in each country. The Department would like to open a post at Leningrad in exchange for allowing the Soviets to open a post at San Francisco. In these estimates the Department accordingly requests an increase of $233,000 to fund post expenses for a Consulate General at Leningrad, which will be staffed by 10 Americans and 14 contractual locals. The 10 American positions (4 officers and 6 staff) will be absorbed within the Department's current authorized ceiling.

The fact that the United States has not had a post in Leningrad since diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. were established thirty-seven years ago has not been for lack of American interest. The need for a consular office in that city has long been recognized. In April 1934, Ambassador Bullitt went to Leningrad to pick out the site for a consulate. At that time ten European countries had consulates there. Shortly thereafter, however, pressures mounted which forced the closing of foreign consulates throughout the U.S.S.R. After World War II a few consulates were opened including an American consulate in Vladivostock and American consular representation was established in Odessa. Plans were again made for an American consulate in Leningrad. However, in Stalin's last years virtually all foreign consulates outside Moscow were closed. At present the only non-Communist consular representatives in the U.S.S.R. outside Moscow are a Finnish Consulate General in Leningrad, a Turkish consulate in Batumi, an Indian consulate and a Japanese Consulate General in Nakhadha. The establishment of an American consulate general at Leningrad would constitute another step toward more normal international relations and may encourage other countries to establish consulates in various cities throughout the U.S.S.R.

Leningrad with a population approaching four million is the logical choice for the site of a post. It has a significance going beyond its position as the second largest city in the U.S.S.R. It is the largest port in the U.S.S.R., the second most important industrial complex, next to Moscow the city most visited by American tourists and exchange visitors, a center for consular matters, and an area of particular political significance.

The interests of the United States would be furthered by the opening of a consulate general in Leningrad in three major respects: 1. Consular Activities: Leningrad is a junction point with western Europe. Most of the 25-30,000 American tourists who visit the U.S.S.R. each year go to Leningrad. The northwest portion of the Soviet Union contains a large number of close relatives of American citizens. If Soviet-American trade increases, U.S. vessels arriving at the ports of Leningrad (Riga and Tallinn) would require the services of a consulate. 2. Cultural: Next to Moscow, Leningrad is a focal point for resident American students, American professors, visiting American delegations, exhibits, and cultural attractions. A post in Leningrad would improve servicing the existing exchange program activities in this area and would provide an important area of the Soviet Union with more accessible information about the United States. 3. Political: As the former capital of Tsarist Russia, Leningrad has retained a distinct political, cultural and economic tradition, on occasion in rivalry with Moscow. Personnel posted in Leningrad, by being on the scene and through acquaintance with local leaders in these spheres, would be able to obtain greater depth of information and increase our understanding of the Leningrad area and of the U.S.S.R. as a whole.

COST OF OPENING NEW POST - LENINGRAD
July 1, 1970

Object Classification:

12	Personnel Benefits	$ 33,500
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons	3,300
22	Transportation of Things	19,400
23	Rents, Communications, and Utilities	50,800
25	Other Services	60,900
26	Supplies and Materials	5,200
31	Equipment	59,900
	Total Post Expenses	233,000

EUR-11

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type				
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within-Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount	Improved Support Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:													
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	1,201	$16,975,105	1,113	$17,393,343	1,096	$17,178,558	-17	-$214,785	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:													
Temporary Employment	4.9	30,856	4.9	32,100	4.9	32,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Differentials:													
Overtime and Holiday Pay	-	100,122	-	82,200	-	81,800	-	-600	$ 200	-	-	-	
Total Miscellaneous American Salaries	4.9	130,978	4.9	114,300	4.9	113,900	-	-600	200	-	-	-	
Permanent Local Salaries:													
Positions and Annual Rate	1,763	7,364,089	1,721	8,145,047	1,664	8,458,451	-57	-255,796	-	$ 158,300	$ 410,900	-	-
Pay in Excess of 52-Week Base		28,322		31,300		32,500		-1,000	-	600	1,600	-	-
Deduct Lapse	-35.1	-356,596	-32.2	-413,847	-32.2	-442,051	-	-13,304	289,600	-14,500	-290,000	-	-
Add Terminal Leave	17.8	76,640	14.3	61,600	20.7	94,400	6.4	29,000	2,000	1,100	700	-	-
Positions Abolished During the Year	+51.8	+222,513	+20.0	+85,900	+25.0	+114,700	+5.0	+28,800	-	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Local Salaries	1,797.5	7,334,968	1,723.1	7,910,000	1,677.5	8,258,000	-45.6	-212,300	291,600	145,500	123,200	-	-
Miscellaneous Local Salaries:													
Temporary Employment	21.8	93,805	23.2	100,000	23.2	104,400	-	-100	3,300	-	1,200	-	-
Overtime and Holiday Pay	-	103,884	-	109,600	-	108,400	-	-8,200	3,800	1,900	1,300	-	-
Total Miscellanoues Local Salaries	21.8	197,689	23.2	209,600	23.2	212,800	-	-8,300	7,100	1,900	2,500	-	-
Total Local Salaries	1,819.3	7,532,657	1,746.3	8,119,600	1,700.7	8,470,800	-45.6	-220,600	298,700	147,400	125,700	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation	1,824.2	7,663,635	1,751.2	8,233,900	1,705.6	8,584,700	-45.6	-221,200	298,900	147,400	125,700	-	
12 Personnel Benefits:													
Allowances:													
Post		474,790		344,300		337,800		-18,900	-	-	-	-	12,400
Separate Maintenance		923		1,000		1,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Post		8,235		7,000		7,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer		13,176		11,200		11,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Education		569,300		598,800		612,800		-26,300	-	-	-	$30,700	9,600
Quarters		1,315,500		1,246,100		1,222,000		-55,700	-	-	-	31,600	-
Temporary Lodging		94,248		96,100		96,100		-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine Guards		222,112		234,100		245,600		-	-	-	-	-	11,500
Total Allowances		2,698,284		2,538,600		2,533,500		-100,900	-	-	-	62,300	33,500
Payments to Other Funds:													
Locals		481,992		459,400		478,600		-10,600	16,300	7,900	5,600	-	-
Awards		9,360		11,400		11,400		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Benefits		3,189,636		3,009,400		3,023,500		-111,500	16,300	7,900	5,600	62,300	33,500
13 Benefits for Former Personnel:													
Severance Pay, Locals		152,535		53,700		121,700		+68,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		11,005,806		11,297,000		11,729,900		-264,700	315,200	155,300	131,300	62,300	33,500

EUR-12

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type				
									Annualization	Local Within-Grade Salary	Local Employee Wages	Overseas Price	Improved Support
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons:													
Consulation Trips to U.S.		28,400		28,400		28,400		-	-	-	-	-	-
Post to Post Details		29,200		29,200		29,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Conferences		-		10,200		10,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rest and Recuperation		8,153		8,100		8,100		-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical		23,192		23,200		23,200		-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational		26,117		26,100		26,100		-	-	-	-	-	-
PL 90 - 221		25,541		25,500		25,500		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Travel Within Area		130,573		104,800		105,200		-2,900	-	-	-	-	3,300
Total		271,176		255,500		255,900		-2,900	-	-	-	-	3,300
22 Transportation of Things:													
Unaccompanied Pouch		189,234		190,100		195,600		-	-	-	-	5,500	-
All Other		35,280		39,200		48,900		-10,900	-	-	-	1,200	19,400
Total		224,514		229,300		244,500		-10,900	-	-	-	6,700	19,400
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities:													
Rents		533,750		513,800		551,000		-10,600	100	-	-	10,300	37,400
Utilities		510,081		525,000		544,100		-1,700	1,300	-	-	10,500	9,000
Telegrams		99,750		99,200		103,900		-200	100	-	-	2,000	2,800
Telephone, Teletype and Postage		462,065		324,400		329,700		-4,500	700	-	-	7,500	1,600
Total		1,605,646		1,462,400		1,528,700		-17,000	2,200	-	-	30,300	50,800
24 Printing and Reproduction		33,699		34,000		35,000		-	-	-	-	1,000	-
25 Other Services:													
Realty Repairs and Maintenance		82,855		84,900		115,000		-1,500	-	-	-	3,600	28,000
Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance		24,647		25,400		26,500		-	-	-	-	1,100	-
Official Residence Expense		695,945		710,100		738,900		-3,800	700	-	-	29,400	2,500
Medical		26,313		26,900		28,100		-	-	-	-	1,200	-
All Other		773,409		766,800		820,800		-5,700	1,500	-	-	27,800	30,400
Total		1,603,169		1,614,100		1,729,300		-11,000	2,200	-	-	63,100	60,900

EUR-13

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase by Type				
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within-Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount	Improved Support Amount
26 Supplies and Materials:													
Automotive		43,976		44,900		48,000		-	-	-	-	1,000	2,100
Administrative		128,262		119,100		113,800		-9,200	-	-	-	2,900	1,000
Medical		7,266		7,600		7,800		-	-	-	-	200	-
Maintenance, Operating and Custodial		118,534		122,300		126,300		-	-	-	-	2,800	1,200
All Other		94,409		95,400		98,600		-	-	-	-	2,300	900
Total		392,447		389,300		394,500		-9,200	-	-	-	9,200	5,200
31 Equipment:													
Office Machines and Furnishings		106,818		103,600		104,500		-8,200	-	-	-	900	8,200
Household Furnishings		76,874		77,300		129,500		-	-	-	-	500	51,700
All Other		13,430		14,200		14,300		-	-	-	-	100	-
Total		197,122		195,100		248,300		-8,200	-	-	-	1,500	59,900
41 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		25,867		25,800		25,800		-	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		227		300		300		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Obligations		4,353,867		4,205,800		4,462,300		-59,200	4,400	-	-	111,800	199,500
Total Obligations		15,359,673		15,502,800		16,192,200		-323,900	319,600	155,300	131,300	174,100	233,000

POST INVENTORY

Type of Post	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Embassies:			
Class 1	8	8	8
Class 2	6	6	6
Class 3	9	9	9
Class 4	3	3	3
Total	26	26	26
Missions	2	2	2
Consulates General	34	33	34
Consulates	12	10	10
Consular Agencies	3	3	3
Total	77	74	75

STAFFING SUMMARY BY POST

POST	1969				1970				1971				Decrease			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.
Austria, Vienna	20	13	60	93	18	13	60	91	18	13	57	88	-	-	-3	-3
Belgium, Brussels	29	19	54	102	26	18	54	98	24	17	51	92	-2	-1	-3	-6
Antwerp	3	-	5	8	3	-	5	8	3	-	5	8	-	-	-	-
Total Belgium	32	19	59	110	29	18	59	106	27	17	56	100	-2	-1	-3	-6
Bulgaria, Sofia	6	5	16	27	6	5	16	27	6	5	16	27	-	-	-	-
Canada, Ottawa	21	14	18	53	20	13	18	51	20	13	15	48	-	-	-3	-3
Calgary	3	1	6	10	3	1	6	10	3	1	6	10	-	-	-	-
Halifax	2	-	5	7	3	-	6	9	3	-	6	9	-	-	-	-
Montreal	10	2	30	42	10	2	30	42	10	2	30	42	-	-	-	-
Quebec	4	1	4	9	3	1	4	8	3	1	4	8	-	-	-	-
Saint John	2	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. John's	2	-	4	6	2	-	4	6	2	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
Toronto	12	2	31	45	13	2	33	48	13	2	33	48	-	-	-	-
Vancouver	5	2	14	21	5	2	14	21	5	2	14	21	-	-	-	-
Windsor	3	1	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winnipeg	4	-	7	11	4	-	7	11	4	-	7	11	-	-	-	-
Total Canada	68	23	133	224	63	21	122	206	63	21	119	203	-	-	-3	-3
Czechoslovakia, Prague	10	4	20	34	10	4	20	34	10	4	20	34	-	-	-	-
Denmark, Copenhagen	13	9	31	53	12	8	31	51	12	8	30	50	-	-	-1	-1
Finland, Helsinki	10	8	22	40	10	8	22	40	10	8	22	40	-	-	-	-
France, Paris	62	46	108	216	56	41	112	209	54	40	105	199	-2	-1	-7	-10
Bordeaux	2	-	8	10	2	-	8	10	2	-	8	10	-	-	-	-
Lyon	3	-	7	10	3	-	7	10	3	-	7	10	-	-	-	-
Marseille	3	2	11	16	2	2	11	15	2	2	11	15	-	-	-	-
Nice	2	-	7	9	2	-	7	9	2	-	7	9	-	-	-	-
Strasbourg	2	1	6	9	2	-	6	8	2	-	6	8	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	74	49	147	270	67	43	151	261	65	42	144	251	-2	-1	-7	-10
Martinique	2	1	5	8	2	1	5	8	2	1	5	8	-	-	-	-
Total France (Incl. Caribbean Possession	76	50	152	278	69	44	156	269	67	43	149	259	-2	-1	-7	-10

	1969				1970				1971				Decrease			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.
Germany, Bonn	51	34	95	180	40	33	77	150	37	33	64	134	-3	-	-13	-16
Berlin	34	13	11	58	31	12	11	54	31	12	11	54	-	-	-	-
Bremen	5	-	12	17	4	-	12	16	4	-	12	16	-	-	-	-
Dusseldorf	7	2	22	31	7	2	22	31	7	2	22	31	-	-	-	-
Frankfurt	31	9	70	110	29	8	68	105	29	8	68	105	-	-	-	-
Hamburg	6	3	27	36	6	2	27	35	6	2	27	35	-	-	-	-
Munich	12	3	43	58	11	3	42	56	11	3	42	56	-	-	-	-
Stuttgart	6	1	23	30	6	1	22	29	6	1	22	29	-	-	-	-
Total Germany	152	65	303	520	134	61	281	476	131	61	268	460	-3	-	-13	-16
Hungary, Budapest	10	2	28	40	10	2	28	40	10	2	28	40	-	-	-	-
Iceland, Reykjavik	6	3	8	17	6	3	8	17	6	3	8	17	-	-	-	-
Ireland, Dublin	9	4	22	35	9	3	22	34	9	3	22	34	-	-	-	-
Italy, Rome	37	26	107	170	34	26	110	170	32	25	99	156	-2	-1	-11	-14
Florence	3	1	13	17	3	1	13	17	3	1	13	17	-	-	-	-
Genoa	5	-	23	28	4	-	23	27	4	-	23	27	-	-	-	-
Milan	13	-	24	37	12	-	24	36	12	-	24	36	-	-	-	-
Naples	14	3	61	78	13	3	61	77	13	3	61	77	-	-	-	-
Palermo	7	1	33	41	6	1	33	40	6	1	33	40	-	-	-	-
Trieste	1	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turin	3	-	7	10	2	-	7	9	2	-	7	9	-	-	-	-
Total Italy	83	31	275	389	74	31	271	376	72	30	260	362	-2	-1	-11	-14
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	5	3	8	16	5	3	8	16	5	3	8	16	-	-	-	-
Malta, Valletta	5	3	8	16	5	3	8	16	5	3	8	16	-	-	-	-
Netherlands, The Hague	14	12	36	62	13	11	35	59	13	11	34	58	-	-	-1	-1
Amsterdam	4	2	6	12	4	2	6	12	4	2	6	12	-	-	-	-
Rotterdam	5	2	18	25	5	2	18	25	5	2	18	25	-	-	-	-
Total Netherlands	23	16	60	99	22	15	59	96	22	15	58	95	-	-	-1	-1
Norway, Oslo	20	5	32	57	19	4	32	55	19	4	31	54	-	-	-1	-1
Poland, Warsaw	19	10	60	89	18	10	60	88	18	10	59	87	-	-	-1	-1
Poznan	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	-	-		
Total Poland	21	11	62	94	20	11	62	93	20	11	61	92	-	-	-1	-1

	1969				1970				1971				Decrease			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.
Portugal, Lisbon	19	6	33	58	19	6	33	58	19	6	32	57	-	-	-1	-1
Oporto	2	1	11	14	1	1	11	13	1	1	11	13	-	-		
Subtotal	21	7	44	72	20	7	44	71	20	7	43	70	-	-	-1	-1
Ponta Delgada	3	-	14	17	3	-	14	17	3	-	14	17	-	-	-	-
Total Portugal	24	7	58	89	23	7	58	88	23	7	57	87	-	-	-1	-1
Romania, Bucharest	9	3	15	27	9	3	15	27	9	3	15	27	-	-	-	-
Spain, Madrid	26	10	42	78	26	9	42	77	26	7	40	73	-	-2	-2	-4
Barcelona	6	2	9	17	5	2	9	16	5	2	9	16	-	-	-	-
Bilbao	2	-	3	5	2	-	3	5	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	-
Seville	3	1	7	11	3	-	7	10	3	-	7	10	-	-	-	-
Valencia	2	-	4	6	2	-	4	6	2	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
Total Spain	39	13	65	117	38	11	65	114	38	9	63	110	-	-2	-2	-4
Sweden, Stockholm	18	9	32	59	18	7	38	63	18	7	37	62	-	-	-1	-1
Goteborg	2	-	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Sweden	20	9	44	73	18	7	38	63	18	7	37	62	-	-	-1	-1
Switzerland, Bern	14	6	19	39	14	6	19	39	14	6	18	38	-	-	-1	-1
Zurich	4	-	15	19	4	-	15	19	4	-	15	19	-	-		
Total Switzerland	18	6	34	58	18	6	34	58	18	6	33	57	-	-	-1	-1
United Kingdom, London	60	36	154	250	51	33	152	236	49	32	146	227	-2	-1	-6	-9
Belfast	2	-	7	9	2	-	7	9	2	-	7	9	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh	3	-	11	14	3	-	11	14	3	-	11	14	-	-	-	-
Liverpool	3	-	11	14	3	-	11	14	3	-	11	14	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	68	36	183	287	59	33	181	273	57	32	175	264	-2	-1	-6	-9
Hamilton	3	1	6	10	3	1	6	10	3	1	6	10	-	-	-	-
Total United Kingdom (Incl. Caribbean Possession)	71	37	189	297	62	34	187	283	60	33	181	274	-2	-1	-6	-9
U.S.S.R., Moscow*	26	18	-	44	26	18	-	44	26	18	-	44	-	-	-	-
Leningrad **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total U.S.S.R.	26	18	-	44	26	18	-	44	26	18	-	44	-	-	-	-

*Local employees are contracted from Soviet Government (UPDK) hence not shown as authorized positions. The number of such contract employees in Moscow is as follows: 1969 - 60; 1970 - 60; 1971 - 60

**Contract employees in Leningrad are as follows: 1969 - 0; 1970 - 0; 1971 - 14; In FY-1971, 10 American positions (4 officer and 6 clerks) will be absorbed within the Department's current authorized ceiling.

	1969				1970				1971				Decrease			
	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.	Off.	Clk.	FSL	Tot.
Yugoslavia, Belgrade	17	12	40	69	17	12	40	69	17	12	38	67			-2	-2
Zagreb	5	1	15	21	4	1	15	20	4	1	15	20				
Total Yugoslavia	22	13	55	90	21	13	55	89	21	13	53	87			-2	-2
U.S.Mission, European Communities (USEC)	13	10	4	27	12	9	4	25	12	9	4	25				
TOTAL European Affairs	811	390	1,763	2,964	748	365	1,721	2,834	737	359	1,664	2,760	-11	-6	-57	-74

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $39,301,200, which would be a decrease of $163,400 below the fiscal year 1970 base.

What do you have to say about this, Mr. Hillenbrand?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. As you have just pointed out, Mr. Chairman, we are having an overall decrease of $163,400, which is made up of a decrease of $854,000 in American salaries and a net increase of $690,600 in operating expenses. This figure represents an increase of $1,014,500 offset by decreases of $323,900.

During fiscal year 1970 we, under the various reduction programs, reduced 94 American positions and 42 local positions. During fiscal year 1971 we anticipate reduction of 23 additional American positions and 57 local positions. In addition, we are closing three posts: St. John, New Brunswick, Windsor, Canada, and Goteborg, Sweden.

This budget is projected against a continuing phenomenon in Europe of rising pay costs in practically every country. Inflationary pressures continue. We also had one devaluation and one revaluation.

Mr. ROONEY. We have the same thing here, don't we?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. That is right, Mr. Chairman.

LOCAL EMPLOYEE WAGE INCREASES

Mr. ROONEY. You don't have any money in here to give foreign employees who work for us a pay raise at a time when American citizen employees of the Federal Government can't get one according to President Nixon?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Well, we are anticipating some local wage increases to——

Mr. ROONEY. Don't you think that you ought to wholly dispense with your anticipation inasmuch as the President says he does not want any pay raises?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Well, in a very tight labor market, such as we have in practically every European country——

Mr. ROONEY. Not too tight. Everybody that I have seen, local employees, love to work for us. They are treated better than anywhere else by anyone else. They love to spend their whole lifetimes working for us. Isn't that the fact?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. To some degree——

Mr. ROONEY. Country after country, you find the same thing. They have all been with us a long number of years. They can put up with going a year without a pay raise, can't they?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Well, we have, as you know, discharged quite a few locals over recent years. I think their feelings of insecurity as a result of these decreases in local employment levels have made them more responsive to temptations from other possible employers. If you cannot——

Mr. ROONEY. I would think that it would keep them on their toes. Wouldn't that be just as fair a conclusion from that?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Well, we have lost some very good employees in recent years who have been enticed away by better pay offers elsewhere in the economy.

Mr. ROONEY. Where was that fellow?

LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN GERMANY

Mr. HILLENBRAND. There were quite a few. In Germany, for example.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that right?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How many?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. I cannot give you the exact figure at this time.

Mr. ROONEY. About how many?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. I would say half a dozen.

Mr. ROONEY. As many as that?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. Out of how many local employees in Europe?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. In all of Europe, let me see.

Mr. ROONEY. How many do you presently have in all of Europe? You shouldn't be looking for that, Mr. Hillenbrand; this distinguished gentleman alongside of you is the fellow that should have that, boom, boom, bam.

Mr. HILLENBRAND. 1,171 on reimbursable account, and 1,721 on direct S. & E.

Mr. ROONEY. Half a dozen out of that number?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Well, half a dozen, Mr. Chairman, was in Germany, one country.

Mr. ROONEY. What other country?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. I couldn't at this point give you specific examples but at the meeting of our Ambassadors in Rome which we held last fall, a number of them expressed their concern that we were having a hard time hanging on to our best locals because of the competition of local business and other Government agencies.

Mr. ROONEY. To put this in another perspective, you are talking about a half-dozen in Germany out of how many?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. In Germany we have——

Mr. ROONEY. 281?

Mr. HILLENBRAND (continuing). 460 for fiscal year 1971; 476 for the current fiscal year. Excuse me. The total is 268 for fiscal year——

Mr. ROONEY. 281, isn't it?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. That is for the current fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. That is what I asked you, 281; and you are talking about half a dozen out of 281 local employees in Germany; correct?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. That is correct, yes.

NEW CONSULATE AT LENINGRAD

Mr. ROONEY. What about this anticipated expenditure of almost a quarter of a million dollars to set up a consulate in Leningrad? That is on page 130 of the justifications, gentlemen.

Mr. HILLENBRAND. As you know, Mr. Chairman, this has been a post we have been trying to open for many, many years. In the justifications here it points out that the first effort was in 1934.

Mr. ROONEY. When you say that you have been trying to open it you are not referring to the Congress, are you? To whom are you referring?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. I am referring to the executive. The question has never come up to the question of asking for money because we have never been able to make the——

Mr. ROONEY. You never asked for money before?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Not for this particular post.

Mr. ROONEY. This is sort of an immodest start to open a new consulate in Leningrad, $233,000. Would you agree with me?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Well, it obviously is a new item. We feel that the amount we are asking for is a reasonable amount to meet the operating costs of a new installation which will be opened under rather difficult conditions.

Mr. ROONEY. If I understand this correctly, this $233,000 is practically all for travel, transportation of persons, transportation of things, rents, communications and utilities, other services, supplies and materials and equipment. Isn't it?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. A considerable portion of it is in these categories Some of these are nonrecurring costs. They are connected with the opening.

Mr. ROONEY. We understand that.

Where are you going to get the money to pay the 10 American positions—and how many locals?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Fourteen.

Mr. ROONEY. Where are you going to get that money?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. By reprograming.

Mr. ROONEY. Where have we given you too much money?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. You have not given us too much money. That is why we are asking for this additional amount here.

Mr. ROONEY. Where are you going to get it?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. By reprograming.

Mr. ROONEY. It is not part of the $233,000, is it?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Not the salaries, no. We will by reprograming within our overall personnel ceiling——

Mr. ROONEY. Where are you going to get the money?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. We hope that you will give it to us. We hope you will——

Mr. ROONEY. Give it to you? You say that you don't need the money, according to these justifications. You want $233,000, practically all of which is for nonpersonnel items, all of which, with the exception of $33,000, is for nonpersonnel items. How are you going to pay these people?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. The Americans are already on our rolls. We will on a very austere basis——

Mr. ROONEY. You mean that you are going to send half a dozen career ministers or diplomats in residence over there at $36,000 or what?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. We won't be sending half a dozen career ministers. In fact, we contemplate that the man in charge of the post will be a class 1——

Mr. ROONEY. Maybe I have the figure wrong. What does a career minister get, $36,000?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. $36,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that more productive, to send a career minister there rather than to have them down in the loose pack here in Washington doing nothing?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Well, our table of organization has the Consul General, an FSO–1, whose salary rate would be $31,705. Then we have one FSO–3, FSO–4, one FSO–5.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the total of all these personnel costs?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. The total annual rate of Americans would be $125,582.

Mr. ROONEY. Locals?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. The locals would be $30,400.

Mr. ROONEY. Total of how much?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. $155,982.

Mr. ROONEY. This item would come to about $400,000 to open a consulate in Leningrad; wouldn't it?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. If you include the $125,582 for Americans; yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Why wouldn't we include it? Do you have any idea why we shouldn't?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Well, this is the way the budget has been presented since the Americans will be paid out of central complement funds, but if you include them, then the figure goes up to about——

Mr. ROONEY. $400,000?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. $390,000-some.

Mr. ROONEY. Does that sound better than 400?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Perhaps so.

RUSSIAN CONSULATE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. ROONEY. I don't know. How many Russians are going to come here? Where is the post that the Russians are going to open here?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. San Francisco is what they have in mind.

Mr. ROONEY. How many people are they going to have in mind?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. We don't know exactly.

Mr. ROONEY. Don't you have an agreement as to this?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Not as to precise staffing patterns.

Mr. ROONEY. Why not?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. They will be roughly equivalent.

Mr. ROONEY. Why not? We know that they load up places all over the world they get in.

Mr. HILLENBRAND. I think that we can exercise controls over inordinate staffing on their part.

Mr. ROONEY. Don't you think that you ought to exercise the controls before you let them in?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Mr. Chairman, generally speaking, in Eastern Europe we try to avoid being frozen in the size of our own staffs. We generally, as a matter of policy, oppose formal agreements that limit the size of our establishments. We have been trying to fight against this——

Mr. ROONEY. We have been losing this kind of a cold war for a long time, haven't we?

Everywhere you go the Communists have more people than we have, and I don't care whether you pick the Russians, Poles, or Czechs, or whomever. Isn't that the fact?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Well, we actually, when we have specific ceilings set in a foreign country on the size of our staffs, we exercise exactly the same restraints on the other country staffs here. For example, the Hungarians and we, until very recently, have maintained very rigid ceilings on the size of our two staffs here and in Budapest.

Generally we try to get away from that.

NEW CONSULATE AT LENINGRAD

Mr. ROONEY. This has not been given too much thought, this business of opening a new post in Leningrad?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. I think it has been given very much thought, Mr. Chairman. We think it is a justifiable opening, one which will be to our national advantage if we can do it.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?

OTHER SERVICES

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Chairman, I don't want to nit-pick, but I notice on page 133, item No. 25, lists "Other services, $60,900." Half of that $60,900, or $30,400, is "All other" of "Other services." How did you arrive at that figure and what is that for?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. That is for renovation, official residence expenses, and realty repairs and maintenance.

Fourteen contractual locals. The locals will be paid on a contractual basis as is necessary in the Soviet Union. That is the figure of $30,400.

Mr. SLACK. In other words, the $30,400 does not include official residence expenses; is that correct?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. That is right. Yes.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

Mr. SLACK. I note that the increase for household furnishings is $51,700. Is that correct?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. That is correct. This is an installation cost.

Mr. SLACK. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN LENINGRAD

Mr. ROONEY. Who is going to select the Russian local employees in the Soviet Union?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Well, presumably they will be obtained on the same basis as they are in Moscow; that is, they are provided essentially by the Soviet authorities. We can accept them or not accept them. That is the only way that you can hire local employees in the Soviet Union.

Mr. ROONEY. So they in effect pick their people. The same thing happens in other countries behind the Iron Curtain; is that right?

Mr. HILLENBRAND. To a greater or lesser degree; yes.

Mr. ROONEY. I remember our ambassador in Prague had to have a maid who was a lawyer, who was listening to everything that went on around the place, observing everything that went on.

Mr. HILLENBRAND. That is part of the hazards of operating behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. ROONEY. I want the record to show that I think this should be started on a far more modest basis, and if they're going to select our employees we should select theirs.

If there are no further questions, we thank you, Mr. Hillenbrand and gentlemen.

Mr. HILLENBRAND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970.

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

WITNESSES

SAMUEL De PALMA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OSCAR H. NIELSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FRANCIS J. DONNELLY, BUDGET OFFICER

Mr. ROONEY. The next item is entitled "Bureau of International Organization Affairs" and appears at page 147 of the justifications. We shall at this point insert in the record pages 147 through 149. (The pages follow:)

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	167	$2,405,225	154	$2,458,819	150	$2,395,335	-4	-$63,484
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		2,566,665		2,683,400		2,658,900		- 24,500
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		188,130		195,800		196,700		+ 900
Total		2,754,795		2,879,200		2,855,600		- 23,600

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	-4	-$49,200		-	-	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 8,200	9	-	+$900	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 16,500	10	-	-	-
Total Increases	-	+ 24,700		-	+ 900	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-4	- 24,500			+ 900	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATION UNIT - DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Decrease No.	Decrease Annual Rate
Office of the Assistant Secretary	39	$583,959	36	$612,921	34	$569,173	-2	-$43,748
Office of United Nations Political Affairs	24	337,487	21	317,282	21	317,282	-	-
Office of International Economic and Social Affairs	34	496,295	31	505,514	31	505,514	-	-
Office of International Administration	20	315,836	18	326,266	18	326,266	-	-
Office of International Organization Recruitment	9	131,693	9	145,378	7	125,642	-2	- 19,736
Office of International Conferences	41	539,955	39	551,458	39	551,458	-	-
Total, Bureau of International Organization Affairs	167	2,403,225	154	2,458,819	150	2,395,335	-4	- 63,484

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:									
Average New Permanent American positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	167	$2,405,225	154	$2,458,819	150	$2,395,335	-4	-$63,484	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
W.A.E. Employment	.6	11,538	.6	12,700	.6	12,800	-	-	$100
Temporary and Part-Time Employment	.3	5,467	.3	6,100	.3	6,100	-	-	-
Differentials:									
Overtime and Holiday Pay		15,468		18,300		18,300		-	-
Sunday Pay and Nightwork		183		200		200		-	-
Total Personnel Compensation	.9	32,656	.9	37,300	.9	37,400	-	-	100
12 Personnel Benefits:									
Payments to Other Funds		606		700		700		-	
Awards		1,000		1,000		1,000		-	
Total Personnel Benefits		1,606		1,700		1,700		-	
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		34,262		39,000		39,100		-	100
Other Obligations									
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons		23,969		23,600		23,600		-	-
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities		16,659		15,300		15,300		-	-
24 Printing and Reproduction		6,300		6,800		6,800		-	-
25 Other Services		14,361		14,400		14,400		-	-
Services of Working Capital Fund		83,740		87,000		87,800		-	800
26 Supplies and Materials		7,024		7,200		7,200		-	-
31 Equipment		1,815		2,500		2,500		-	-
Total Other Obligations		153,868		156,800		157,600		-	-
Total Obligations		188,130		195,800		196,700		-	900

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $2,855,600, which would be a decrease of $23,600 below the base for the current fiscal year.

What about this, Mr. Nielson; can you point out where we can reduce this any further?

Mr. NIELSON. Mr. Chairman, as you have indicated, we do have a decrease in the amount of $23,600. I don't believe there are any other items that show a decrease.

REDUCTION OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

Mr. ROONEY. You also have a reduction of four permanent positions as compared with the current fiscal year; is that right?

Mr. NIELSON. That is right, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. What are the grades of those positions and how much money is involved?

Mr. NIELSON. Mr. Chairman, of those particular positions, one is an R–1, $33,495. One is a GS–9, $11,497. One is a GS–11 at $11,233. FSS–8 at $8,239.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any further questions on this Bureau of International Organization Affairs?

Mr. BOW. Did he answer you satisfactorily where he could make further cuts?

Mr. ROONEY. No, he didn't. He changed the subject on me. I am used to this sort of thing.

Mr. BOW. I was anxiously awaiting the answer. I didn't hear it. I thought maybe I had missed it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I prefer to find that in the next appearance.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you, Mr. Nielson.

Mr. NIELSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WITNESSES

MICHAEL COLLINS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FRANCIS T. MURPHY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ELEANOR G. JACOBSON, BUDGET OFFICER

Mr. ROONEY. Next is the Bureau of Public Affairs, which is to be found beginning at page 150 of the justifications.

We shall at this point in the record insert pages 150 through 153–4.

(The pages follow:)

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	127	$1,686,694	117	$1,724,765	114	$1 664,186	-3	-$ 60,579
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		1,799,906		1,882,500		1,856,700		- 25,800
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		706,542		731,400		734,000		+ 2,600
Total		2,506,448		2,613,900		2,590,700		- 23,200

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	-3	-$ 47,000	9	-	-	-
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 5,600	9	-	+$ 2,600	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 15,600	10	-	-	-
Total Increases	-	+ 21,200		-	+ 2,600	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-3	- 25,800		-	+ 2,600	

*In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT

The basic purpose of the Bureau of Public Affairs is to provide the public with all information possible consistent with national security requirements. In Fiscal Year 1971, the Bureau of Public Affairs will continue its efforts to improve existing public information programs. An ever-growing number of Americans are asking the State Department to explain United States foreign policy decisions, actions and commitments in various parts of the world.

We seek to facilitate two-way communication between the public and the Department of State. Through speeches, pamphlets, motion pictures, conferences, documentary volumes, the broadcasting industry and periodicals, our Government is able to speak to its citizens. In questions following speeches, meetings and conferences, and through letters from the general public, Department officials learn about the concerns, hopes, criticisms and suggestions of Americans in every state of the Union.

The programs conducted by the Bureau of Public Affairs serve to:

(1) Explain the functions, purposes, commitments, and objectives of United States diplomacy and foreign policy.
(2) Encourage full and open discussion of policies and issues, giving officials who shape and execute policy the obligation and opportunity to appear before the public to explain foreign policy and to hear what the public has to say.
(3) Provide prompt, responsive replies to inquiries or requests for information.
(4) Assist the media (radio, TV, magazines, etc.) in their efforts to ascertain and present the facts to the public.
(5) Document the record of our country's diplomacy.

We intend to improve two-way communication and provide the public with foreign policy information by:

(1) Filling speaking engagements and conducting major Foreign Policy Conferences in metropolitan centers and meetings on foreign policy in communities throughout the country.
(2) Developing better channels for exchanging views with the academic community--faculty and students.
(3) Producing informative pamphlets, leaflets and periodicals about foreign affairs.
(4) Encouraging wider and more effective use of radio-TV in offering information on foreign affairs, including arranging for participation by Department officials in public affairs broadcasts in all parts of the country.
(5) Producing and distributing within the United States informational-educational films, audio tapes and filmstrips about foreign policy and United States programs and operations abroad.
(6) Encouraging greater attention to the teaching of international relations in secondary schools.
(7) Providing prompt, responsive replies to letters from the public.
(8) Publishing the official diplomatic history of the United States.

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Decrease No.	Decrease Annual Rate
Office of Assistant Secretary	24	$ 344,043	21	$ 333,090	18	$ 272,511	-3	-$60,579
Office of Policy Guidance	7	122,599	7	135,254	7	135,254	-	-
Historical Office	37	531,051	35	570,033	35	570,033	-	-
Office of Media Services	25	286,044	23	284,589	23	284,589	-	-
Office of Public Services	34	402,957	31	401,799	31	401,799	-	-
Total, Bureau of Public Affairs	127	1,686,694	117	1,724,765	114	1,664,186	-3	- 60,579

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11	Personnel Compensation:									
	Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rates (Non-add)	127	$1,686,694	117	$1,724,765	114	$1,664,186	-3	-$60,579	-
	Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
	W.A.E. Employment	-	-	0.3	7,000	0.3	7,000		-	-
	Temporary and Part-time Employment	2.0	12,903	2.1	14,600	2.1	14,700		-	$ 100
	Differentials:									
	Overtime and Holiday Pay		10,456		11,500		11,500		-	-
	Total Personnel Compensation	2.0	23,359	2.4	33,100	2.4	33,200		-	100
12	Personnel Benefits:									
	Payments to Other Funds		849		1,000		1,000		-	-
	Awards		-		500		500		-	-
	Total Personnel Benefits		849		1,500		1,500		-	-
	Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		24,208		34,600		34,700		-	100
	Other Obligations									
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons		35,695		56,000		56,000		-	-
22	Transportation of Things		410		600		600		-	-
23	Rent, Communications, and Utilities		2,388		2,400		2,400		-	-
24	Printing and Reproduction		324,900		284,100		284,100		-	-
25	Other Services		98,569		100,400		100,400		-	-
	Services of Working Capital Fund		212,011		243,800		246,300		-	2,500
26	Supplies and Materials		6,204		6,500		6,500		-	-
31	Equipment		2,157		3,000		3,000		-	-
	Total Other Obligations		682,334		696,800		699,300		-	-
	Total Obligations		706,542		731,400		734,000		-	2,600

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $2,590,700, which is a decrease of $23,200 below the fiscal year 1970 base.

BACKGROUND OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY COLLINS

Mr. COLLINS. I believe this is the first time that you have appeared here?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, Mr. Chairman, it is.

Mr. ROONEY. What is your background?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, sir, I came to my present position from the space program. I was educated here——

Mr. ROONEY. You were one of the fellows who went up to the moon?

Mr. COLLINS. No, sir, close to it. I didn't quite make the full trip.

I started out here in high school in the District, went to college in New York State and went into the Air Force as a career——

Mr. ROONEY. Where did you go in New York?

Mr. COLLINS. West Point. Went into the Air Force as a career and after a number of flying and administrative jobs——

Mr. ROONEY. This is the place that was left unfilled for how long? How many years?

Mr. COLLINS. Less than a year, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Pretty near a year, wasn't it?

SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. Collins, do you have for the committee a list of the speaking engagements which we usually ask for?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, Mr. Chairman, indeed I have.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall at this point in the record insert this list of speaking engagements arranged by the Bureau of Public Affairs involving appropriated funds and some payment of expenses by the requesting organization, fiscal year 1969, and the list of speaking engagements arranged by the Bureau of Public Affairs for which no appropriated funds were spent, fiscal year 1969, followed by a schedule of speeches made in the United States and funded by areas other than the Bureau of Public Affairs, fiscal year 1969.

(The lists follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Speaking Engagements Arranged by the Bureau of Public Affairs
Involving Appropriated Funds and Some Payment of Expenses by the Requesting Organization

Fiscal Year 1969

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST TO BUREAU *	EST. AMOUNT SPENT OR REIMBURSED BY ORGANIZATION *
7/18-21/68	Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.	Hudson Institute	James Bullington;FSI	Viet-Nam	$ 75.40	$ 45.60
7/29-31/68	Warrensburg, Mo.	Central Missouri State College	Richard H. Donald;EA	China	35.55	173.05
9/11-13/68	Redlands, Calif.	University of Redlands; Editorial Board of the Los Angeles Times; World Affairs Council of Inland Calif. (6 speeches)	Richard I. Phillips;P	Public Opinion & Foreign Policy	324.28	91.00
9/16-19/68	Chadron, Nebraska; Sioux City and Ames, Iowa	Chadron State College; Morningside College; Iowa State Univ.; (5 speeches; 2 media)	David Shinn;AF	Africa-U.S. Policy	47.20	66.80
9/19-20/68	New York, N.Y.	Overseas Press Club	Barry Zorthian;USIA	Viet-Nam	34.28	
10/15/68	Centreville, Md.	Lions Club	Abraham Hirsch;AA/VN	Viet-Nam	18.32	18.32
11/9-10/68	Memphis, Tenn.	Federal Union Convocation	Woodruff Wallner;EUR	Partnership Balance	119.65	132.45

* The sum of the amounts shown in these columns does not always equal the actual cost of the trip. The right-hand column reflects (a) reimbursements received in the form of checks which often include compensation for appropriated funds expended (e.g., transportation tickets and traveler's expenses) as shown in the left hand column, and/or (b) the estimated value of lodging, transportation tickets, meals, etc., paid by the organization.

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST TO BUREAU	EST. AMOUNT SPENT OR REIMBURSED BY ORGANIZATION *
11/10-16/68	Wayne, Columbus, Lincoln, Peru, and Kearney, Nebraska	Wayne State College; Platte County Jr. College;Nebraska Wesleyan Univ.; Peru State College;Kearney State Col. (15 speeches; 1 media)	Maurice Bean; EA	Southeast Asia	$ 232.20	$ 232.20
11/10-17/68	Abingdon, Va.	Patrick Henry High School; Business & Prof. Women's Club; Holston High School Junior Chamber of Commerce; Virginia High School Assembly; Emory & Henry College; John Battle High School. (18 speeches)	Thomas Tracy; EUR/EX	Europe	111.50	52.80
11/10-17/68	Abingdon, Va.	Business & Prof. Women's Club; Emory & Henry College; Kiwanis Club; Jr. Chamber of Commerce; Abingdon H.S.; John Battle H.S.; (16 speeches; 1 media)	Joseph Romanelli; ARA/LA	Latin America	111.40	52.80
11/11-13/68	Louisville, Ky.	University of Louisville	Robert B. Wright; E/EWT	East-West Trade	85.25	85.25
11/11-13/68	Canton, New York	St. Lawrence University	Moncrieff Spear; EA/T	Southeast Asia	124.94	132.14
11/11-12/68	Greenville, S.C.	Furman University (2 speeches; 1 media)	William M. Kerrigan; IO	The Technological Gap- Is it Technical and How Big is the Gap?	86.35	86.35
11/11-13/68	San Francisco, Calif.	World Affairs Council (2 speeches; 2 media)	Anthony Solomon; E	International Trade	274.00	137.00
11/12-13/68	Philadelphia, Pa.	University of Pennsylvania	Walter E. Stadtler;PER	Foreign Service Careers	31.40	37.00
11/13/68	Boston, Mass.	Boston Council on Foreign Relations; The Fletcher School (2 speeches)	Amb. Marshall Green; EA	Southeast Asia	51.42	51.42
11/14-16/68	Huntingdon, Pa. Chambersburg, Pa.	Juniata College Letterkenny Ordnance Depot (4 speeches)	Keith C. Smith; INR/RAR	Guerrilla Warfare in Latin America	65.60	70.80
11/15/68	Rensselaerville, N.Y.	Institute on Man & Science	Rodger P. Davies; NEA	Middle East	79.65	102.25
11/16/68	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	Gwynedd-Mercy College	Nicholas Platt; EA/ACA	China	14.70	30.60

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST TO BUREAU	EST. AMOUNT SPENT OR REIMBURSED BY ORGANIZATION *
11/17-22/68	Colby, McCook, Kansas; North Platte, Chadron, Nebraska	Colby Community Jr. Col.; McCook Platte Col.; Chadron State Col.; (20 speeches; 5 media)	Francis Carpenter; VN/PAF	Viet-Nam	$ 267.20	$ 308.80
11/17-23/68	Los Angeles, Claremont, Stanford & Pasadena, Calif.	Naval Reserve Group; Pomona Col.; Stanford Univ.; Pasadena City Col.; Pasadena Col.; (9 speeches)	Paul Kreisberg; EA/ACA	China	444.02	481.60
11/19-21/68	Columbus, Ohio	Ohio State Univ. (3 speeches)	Alfred Puhan; EUR	Czechoslovakia & NATO	77.80	91.40
11/20-28/68	Huntsville, Abilene, and Marshall, Texas	Sam Houston State Col.; Hardin-Simmons Univ.; Abilene Christian Col.; Wiley College(9 speeches)	Rush Taylor; EUR/AIS	Europe	391.00	325.00
11/21-22/68	Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.	Ohio Farm Bureau; Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (2 speeches)	Eugene V. Rostow; M	U.S. - Europe	112.00	99.00
11/21/68	Boston, Mass.	Harvard University, East Asian Research Center (2 speeches)	Nicholas Platt;EA/ACA	China	84.05	96.85
11/21-27/68	Boone, N.C.; Knoxville, Morristown & Maryville, Tenn.	Appalachian State Univ.; Knoxville Col.; Morristown, Col.; Maryville, Col. (12 speeches)	Girvan Griffith; O/FSI	Viet-Nam	285.96	301.20
11/21-23/68	Clinton, S.C.	Presbyterian Col.; Erskine College. (2 speeches)	Arthur Byrnes;ARA/LA	U.S.-Latin American Relations	129.60	145.60
11/22-23/68	Jackson, Michigan	Women's Club of Jackson	Alfred Reifman; S/P	Foreign Trade	104.70	110.30
11/22-24/68	Madison, Wisconsin	American Friends Service Committee; Institute of World Affairs (2 speeches)	Waldemar B. Campbell;AFS	Southern Africa	127.25	137.55
11/24-27/68	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State Univ. (2 speeches; 2 media)	Harry E. Thayer; EA/ACA	China	98.40	98.40
11/25-27/68	Salisbury, N.C.	Catawba Col.; Livingstone Col.;Pfeiffer Col.; Rotary Club (5 speeches;1 media)	Dale Povenmire; S/S	Latin America	81.20	20.80

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST TO BUREAU	EST. AMOUNT SPENT OR REIMBURSED BY ORGANIZATION *
12/4-7/68	College Station, Texas	Student Conference on National Affairs, Texas A & M (4 speeches)	James Boren; LA/PALP	Alliance for Progress	$ 183.25	$ 234.45
12/4-7/68	College Station, Texas	Student Conference on National Affairs, Texas A & M (4 speeches)	Thomas J. Barnes;EA/LC	Southeast Asia	110.20	253.20
12/4-6/68	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations; Chicago Comm. on Foreign & Domestic Aff. (3 speeches)	Joseph Palmer II; AF	U.S. Relations with African Countries	96.80	96.80
12/4-6/68	Kansas City, Mo.	William Jewell Col.; Northeast High School; Kansas City Jr. Col. (5 speeches)	Charlotte M. Hubbard; P	"Into All the Worlds"	142.75	153.20
12/5-6/68	Plattsburgh, N.Y.	State University College of Arts and Science (2 speeches)	James F. Green; IO/HRY	Human Rights	101.48	103.88
12/6/68	Boston, Mass.	Boston World Affairs Council (2 speeches)	William Turpin;(Assigned to Treas.Dept.)	East-West Trade	67.15	69.55
12/7/68	New York, N.Y.	American Society of International Law	George C. Denney, Jr.;INR	Panel on Self-Determination	42.75	42.75
12/8-14/68	Tacoma & Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon	Pacific Lutheran Univ.; Committee of Foreign Relations; Mt. Hood Comm. Col.; Sandy Chamber of Commerce; Portland Foreign Relations Committee (7 speeches; 1 media)	David Mark; INR/REU	Eastern Europe & U.S. Soviet Affairs	416.70	390.00
12/8-13/68	Fremont, Chico, Coalinga, Sacramento and Merced, California	Ohlone Col.; Chico Col.; Coalinga Col.; Sacramento City Col.; Merced College (28 speeches; 3 media)	John Kimball; P/MS	General Foreign Policy	454.30	456.80
12/9/68	New York, N.Y.	Manhattan Community College	Steven Ledogar: EA	Viet-Nam	58.45	58.45
12/9-13/68	Birmingham, Ala.; Tulsa, Okla.; Wichita, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.	Committee on Foreign Relations (4 speeches; 2 media)	Joseph N. Greene;SCA	India: Problems and Opportunities for the U.S.	236.64	273.44

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST TO BUREAU	EST. AMOUNT SPENT OR REIMBURSED BY ORGANIZATION *
12/10-11/68	Chapel Hill, N.C.	University of North Carolina	George T. Lister;ARA/LA	U.S. Policy Toward Latin America	$ 59.90	$ 67.50
12/10-11/68	Kansas City, Mo.	American Farm Bureau Fed.	Howard L. Worthington;EA	The Outlook for Farm Experts	128.80	134.40
12/10-12/68	Macomb and Dekalb, Ill.	Western Ill. Univ.; Notre Dame H.S.; Northern Ill. Univ. (3 speeches;1 media)	Nicholas Platt;EA/ACA	Cultural Revolution in Mainland China	178.11	186.10
12/11-18/68	Pasadena, La Verne, Monterey and San Pablo, California	Pasadena City Col.; LaVerne Col.; Monterey Peninsula Col.; Contra Costa Col.; (8 speeches; 5 media)	Helene A. Batjer;EUR/EE	Eastern Europe	299.60	364.80
12/11-13/68	Oxford, Miss.	Mississippi State College for Women	Gray Bream;IO/OES	U.S. & NATO	122.00	122.00
12/13-14/68	Fayetteville, Ark.	Northwest Ark. Foreign Affairs Council	John F. Root; AFN	Middle East	169.55	179.95
12/14/68	New York, N.Y.	American Society of International Law	George Denney; INR	Panel on Self-Determination	42.50	42.50
12/16-18/68	Commerce, Texas	East Texas State Univ. (2 speeches)	John Howison; M/HP	U.S.-U.S.S.R. Interests in Eastern Mediteranean Areas	74.00	50.00
12/16-17/68	Syracuse, N.Y.	Syracuse Univ. Radio & TV Department	Robert J. McCloskey;P	General Foreign Policy	71.75	79.75
1/8/69	New York, N.Y.	Overseas Press Club	Amb. George McGhee;S/AL	Foreign Policy	34.28	
4/21-24/69	Kearney, Neb.	Kearney State College	Oscar J. Olson; INR	International Affairs	208.10	59.40
4/29-30/69	New York, N.Y.	Columbia University	Talcott W. Seelye;NEA	Arab-Israeli Question	34.15	
5/20-21/69	New York, N.Y.	Jewish War Veterans	Oscar Olson;INR	NATO	64.15	64.15
5/21/69	Watertown, Mass.	Watertown Senior H.S.	John M. Yates; FSI	Careers in the Foreign Service	7.20	
5/24-25/69	Cincinnati, Ohio	Indian Hill Church (2 speeches)	Murray C. Smith ; ARA	American Image Abroad	60.00	65.00
5/27/69	Boston, Mass.	Mass. State Fed. of Women's Clubs	Charlotte M. Hubbard; P	State Department and Women	64.70	64.70

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST TO BUREAU	EST. AMOUNT SPENT OR REIMBURSED BY ORGANIZATION *
5/28-29/69	New York, N.Y.	Columbia University	Nicholas Platt;INR/REA	Mainland China	$ 54.50	$ 54.50
5/30-31/69	Tamiment, Pa.	American Trade Union (2 speeches)	Michael Sterner;NEA	The American Position in the Middle East	77.05	77.05
6/1/69	Miami, Fla.	Zionist Organization of America	Robert E. Culbertson;ARA	U.S.-Latin America Affairs	151.10	156.70
6/5-6/69	New York, N.Y.	Asia Society	Ronald Myers; EA/RA	Korea	72.40	78.00
6/12-13/69	New York, N.Y.	Council on Foreign Relations	Amb. Francis Galbraith;EA	Indonesia	39.00	38.00
6/15-17/69	San Francisco, Calif.	San Francisco College For Women	Donald B. Easum;O/FSI	American Embassy in Africa	307.80	221.00
6/19-21/69	Bloomington, Ind.	Indiana University	John D. Stempel; U	Foreign Policy Decision-Making Process	128.32	128.32
				TOTAL: (65 trips, 271 speeches)	8,485.70	8,180.67

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Speaking Engagements Arranged by the Bureau of Public Affairs
For Which No Appropriated Funds Were Spent

FY 1969

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
7/1/68	Asheville, North Carolina	Asheville Methodist Church	Girvan Griffith;FSI	Viet-Nam	$ 70.00	$ 2.40
7/3-5/68	Bolivar, Missouri	Simon Bolivar Memorial Foundation	Hoyt Ware; ARA	U.S. & Latin America	176.00	8.00
7/7-10/68	Grand Forks, N.D.; Bemidji, Minn.	Univ. of North Dakota; Bemidji State Col. (7 speeches)	Jim Stromayer;EA	U.S. Foreign Policy	170.00	
7/7-12/68	Charlotte, Wake Forest, Durham, and Elon College, North Carolina	Univ. of North Carolina; Wake Forest Univ.; North Carolina College; Elon College (11 speeches;1 media)	Girvan Griffith;FSI	Viet-Nam	195.00	4.80
7/8-13/68	Huntington, W. Va.; Richmond, Berea and Lexington, Ky.	Marshall University; Eastern Kentucky Univ.; Berea Col.; Transylvania College (14 speeches)	James Teague;FSI	Viet-Nam	200.00	33.60
7/10-12/68	Richmond, Kentucky	Geographic Institute; Eastern Kentucky Univ.	Walter Stoneman;AF	Africa		140.00
7/9-10/68	Terre Haute, Indiana	Indiana State University	Peter Roberts; CU	U.S. Foreign Policy	113.40	29.60
7/10/68	New York, N.Y.	Westinghouse Electric International Co.	Arthur J. Olsen;EUR	U.S. Foreign Policy	57.28	2.40
7/11-12/68	Newport, R.I.	Univ. of Rhode Island	David Popper;IO	Mineral Resources of the World Ocean		71.20
7/11-19/68	Sioux City & LeMars, Iowa; Mitchell & Aberdeen, S.D.; Minot, N.D.	Briarcliff Col.; Westmar Col.; Kiwanis Club; Northern State Col.; Minot State Col. (16 speeches; 3 media)	James Katzen;AF	U.S. Foreign Policy	300.00	42.40
7/15-17/68	Grambling, La.	Grambling Col. (1 speech;1 media)	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	International Affairs	164.90	24.80
7/15-17/68	Greensboro, N.C.	Univ. of North Carolina	Richard H. Donald;EA	Education in China	50.00	12.80

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
7/16/68	Dillon, Montana	Western Montana College	Francis W. Carpenter;AID	Viet-Nam	$ 16.00	
7/17-18/68	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Southeast Missouri State Col. (3 speeches)	David Dawson;IO	General Foreign Policy		125.60
7/18-19/68	St. Paul, Minn.	College of St. Catherine	Kent Herath;ARA	Latin America	140.00	8.00
7/21-22/68	Seattle, Wash.	6th Army Division, Fort Lawson	Moncrieff J. Spear;EA	Thailand		319.25
7/21-22/68	Seattle, Wash.	6th Army Division, Fort Lawson	Frederick Simmions;EA	Thailand		319.25
7/21-30/68	Lamoni, Des Moines, Decorah, Waverly, Iowa; Morehead, Minn.	Graceland Col.; Drake Univ.; Luther Col.; Wartburg, Col.; Morehead State College. (7 speeches; 2 media)	Thomas Donovan;INR	General Foreign Policy (Western Europe)	330.00	42.40
7/21-26/68	Ruston, La.; Austin, College Station, Prairie View, Texas	Louisiana Polytechnic; St. Edward Univ.; Texas A&M; Prairie View A&M Univ. (7 speeches; 4 media)	James Teague;FSI	Viet-Nam	275.00	44.00
7/22-25/68	Madison, Wisc.	Univ. of Wisconsin	Irving Salert;INR	Latin America		125.60
7/22-25/68	Commerce, San Antonio, Texas	East Texas State Univ.; Our Lady-of-the-Lake Col. (2 speeches)	Robert German;INR	U.S.-Soviet Relations	150.00	2.40
7/22-23/68	Woodbridge, Conn.	Council of Jewish Women	James Frederick Green;IO	Human Rights	51.72	
7/22-24/68	Eau Claire & Menomonie, Wisconsin	Wisconsin State Univ.; Stout State Univ. (2 speeches)	John Lacey;SCI	U.S. Policy in Asia	153.40	17.60
7/22-25/68	Canton, N.Y.	St. Lawrence University	Francis Carpenter;AID	U.S. Foreign Policy	58.82	20.80
7/28-8/2/68	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Middle Tenn. State Univ.; NDEA Institute;Rotary Club (11 speeches)	Waldemar Campbell;AF	The U.S. and Africa	98.60	51.20
7/30-31/68	Milwaukee, Wisc.	University of Wisconsin (1 speech; 1 media)	Edward T. Purcell;CU	The U.S. & Latin America	110.60	
8/2/68	Fredericksburg, Va.	Mary Washington College; (3 speeches)	James Teague;FSI	Viet-Nam	12.24	
8/4-6/68	Tempe, Arizona	Arizona State University (1 speech; 1 media)	James May; FSI	Viet-Nam	102.20	18.40
8/6-11/68	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Kalamazoo Col. (1 speech;1media)	Woodward Romine;EUR	The U.S. and Europe	91.00	16.00
8/9-11/68	Tampa, Fla.	Univ. of South Fla.	James F. Farber;EUR	Changing Europe	108.00	36.00

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
8/11-13/68	San Diego, Calif.	World Affairs Institute	Walter Stoessel;EUR	The U.S. and the New Europe	$ 304.00	
8/12-15/68	Los Angeles, Calif.; Corvallis, Oregon	U.S. Naval Reserve; Occidental College; Oregon State College (3 speeches; 1 media)	James May;PSI	Viet-Nam	205.00	10.40
8/12-13/68	Potsdam, N.Y.	The State Univ. College at Potsdam	Paul Kreisburg;EA	Southeast Asia	145.45	23.20
8/14/68	Chicago, Ill.	Mid-America Committee (3 speeches)	Amb. George C. McGhee	U.S. Policy in Europe	81.00	
8/14-17/68	Chatauqua, N.Y.	Chatauqua Institution (6 speeches)	David J. Fischer;INR	Eastern Europe	120.15	11.20
8/14/68	San Diego, Calif.	World Affairs Institute	Marshall Wiley;NEA	Arab Nationalism and U.S. Policy in Near East	316.75	
8/14/68	Chatauqua, N.Y.	Chautauqua Institution	Helmut Sonnenfeldt;INR	Eastern Europe	76.80	
8/14/68	Medford, Mass.	Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy; Tufts Univ.	Helmut Sonnenfeldt;INR	U.S. Foreign Policy	64.00	
8/18-20/68	Bloomington, Ind.	Indiana Univ. (3 speeches)	William Turpin;EUR	Eastern Europe	99.50	16.00
8/24-26/68	Jacksonville, Fla.	Univ. of Jacksonville (1 speech; 1 media)	John Steeves;O/DG	U.S. Foreign Policy	110.00	10.40
8/24-26/68	Wenatchee, Wash.	Wenatchee Valley Comm. College (2speeches)	James May; O/PSI	Viet-Nam	155.06	22.40
8/29-9/1/68	White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia	West Va. Bar Association (1 speech 1 media)	Richard H. Donald;EA	U.S.-China Policy	87.28	40.80
8/28-29/68	Ojai, Calif.	United Synagogue Youth	Abram Manell;S/GDV	International Ethics & Morality	150.00	
9/1-2/68	Huntington, W.Va.	36th Annual Reunion of Descendents from Lebanon & Syria (1 speech; 1 media)	Camille Nowfel;OPR/LS	Lebanon	95.25	
9/1-2/68	Old Chatham, N.Y.	Religious Society of Friends	Robert I. Randolph;INR	China		
9/8-9/68	Charlottesville, Va.	Judge Advocate's School, Univ. of Virginia	Jack Friedman;EA	Southeast Asia in Perspective	46.65	2.40
9/11-13/68	Sheridan, Wyoming	Wyoming Bar Association	George Aldrich;L/EA	Legal Aspects of Viet-Nam	291.56	

DATE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT		PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
9/12-16/ 68	Aspen, Colorado	Aspen Seminar of Council on Religion and International Affairs (4 speeches)	E. Raymond Platig;INR	"Rocking the Ship of State: Foreign Policy and Its Publics"	$ 148.72	$ 98.80
9/16-17/68	Moorhead, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.	Concordia College; Univ.of Omaha; Creighton Univ. Committee on Foreign Relations (6 speeches 1 media)	Paul Kreisburg;EA	China	150.00	28.00
9/16-17/68	Minneapolis, Minn.	World Affairs Center (1 speech; 2 media)	Amb. George McGhee;S/AL	The New Europe	134.00	
9/17-19/68	Detroit, Michigan; Pleasantville, N.Y.	Michigan State Univ.; & Detroit World Affairs Council; League of Women Voters (7 speeches)	Richard H. Donald;EA	U.S. Policy in South Asia	112.00	20.80
9/24-25/68	Oxford, Ohio	Miami University (2 speeches)	James Farber;EUR	U.S.-NATO Affairs	76.65	8.00
9/25/68	Birmingham, Ala.	Sanford College (1 speech; 3 media)	Girvan Griffith;O/FSI	The Path to Viet-Nam	92.00	
9/27-10/12/68	Miami, Fla.; New York, New York; Chicago,Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Denver, Col.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Santa Barbara, Stanford, San Francisco, Calif.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Princeton, N.J.; Williamsburg, Va.	Univ. of Miami; Business Council for International Understanding; Mid-America Committee; Univ of Wisc.; Milwaukee Journal; World Affairs Council; Univ. of Denver; Denver Committee of Foreign Relations; Channel City Club, Santa Barbara Comm. on Foreign Relations; Univ. of Utah; Salt Lake Committee on Foreign Relations; Woodrow Wilson School; William and Mary College. (28 speeches; 5 media)	Amb. John Tuthill	Brazil-U.S. Relations	660.00	52.00
9/29-10/3/68	St. Paul, Minn.	Macalester College; St. Thomas College; Hamline College (11 speeches)	Martin Wenick; S/S	Eastern Europe	156.00	20.00
10/2-4/68	Wooster, Ohio	Wooster College (3 speeches)	Freeman Matthews;EA/VN	Viet-Nam	43.00	
10/3-4/68	Alamosa, Col.	Adams State College	Paul Luebke;O/OS	Overseas Schools	228.85	21.40
10/4-9/68	Jefferson City, Tenn.; Carrollton & Rome, Ga.	Carson Newman College; West Georgia State Col.; Shorter Col.; (7 speeches)	William Turpin (Assigned to Treas. Depart).	Soviet Economic Foreign Aid	185.00	33.60
10/7/68	Hartford, Conn.	Connecticut Bar Association	Howard Robinson;EA	U.S. Foreign Policy		60.00
10/7/68	Hartford, Conn.	Connecticut Bar Association	John B. Thompson;EUR	U.S. Foreign Policy	70.30	

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other*
10/7-10/68	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Univ. of Michigan (5 speeches)	Amb. Philip H. Trezise	Economic Policy	68.60	11.20
10/7-15/68	Mitchell, S.D.; Yankton, S.D.; Brookings S.D.; Marshall, Minn.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Oakland, Calif.	Dakota Wesleyan Univ.; Mount Mary College; South Dak. State Univ.; S.W. Minn. State College; Westminster College; Mills College (17 speeches)	Raymond Perkins;AF/P	Africa	525.00	36.80
10/10-11/68	Salisbury, Md.	Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs (4 speeches; 1 media)	Moncrieff Spear;EA	Our Image in Southeast Asia	25.00	
10/10-12/68	LeMars, Iowa	Westmar College (5 speeches)	Girvan Griffith;O/FSI	Viet-Nam	160.00	
10/11-12/68	Greensboro, N.C.	Bennett College	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	The College Woman in Today's World	65.70	10.40
10/13-23/68	Canyon,Texas; Pomona, Calif.; Redlands, Calif.; Eugene, Oregon; Salem, Oregon	Westmar College; West Texas St. University; Pomona Col.; Pitzer College; Univ. of Redlands; Univ. of Oregon; Willamette Univ. (17 speeches)	Frederick Hadsel;AF	Africa	425.00	33.60
10/12/68	New York, N.Y.	American Society of Inter-National Law	George Denney;INR	Self Determination	37.85	
10/13-24/68	San Fernando, Fresno, San Francisco, Calif.; Gary, Indiana	San Fernando State College; Fresno State College; San Francisco State College; United Nations Association (10 speeches)	James F. Green; IO	Human Rights	290.64	
10/14-15/68	Detroit, Michigan	Women's Economic Club	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	Responsible Citizens	77.90	5.60
10/15-16/68	Iowa City, Iowa	Univ. of Iowa	Stephen C. Schott;IO	Human Rights		137.80
10/15-18/68	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Poconos Foreign Policy Conf. (15 speeches)	Robert Lamb;S/S	Foreign Policy	34.00	38.40
10/15-18/68	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Poconos Foreign Policy Conf. (8 speeches)	Carsten D. Muller;EUR	Foreign Policy	37.00	25.60
10/16-18/68	Cincinnati, Oxford & Dayton, Ohio	Miami Univ.; Western College for Women; Dayton Council on World Affairs (3 speeches)	Carl J. Nelson;EA	Burma and Thailand	81.65	15.20
10/16-18/68	Arlington, Texas	Univ. of Texas (1 speech;1 media)	David Mark;INR	Formulation of Foreign Policy	165.00	
10/17-18/68	Madison, S. Dakota	General Beadle State Col.	William Macomber;O	Formulation of Foreign Policy	156.30	

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
10/17-18/68	Indianapolis, Ind.; Evansville, Ind.	Univ. of Indianapolis, Ind.; Univ. of Evansville (2 speeches)	Abraham Hirsch;O/FSI	Viet-Nam	131.25	12.80
10/17-19/68	Ottawa, Kansas	Ottawa University (2 speeches; 1 media)	David J. Carpenter;EA	Viet-Nam	114.00	
10/18-23/68	Madison, Platteville, Beloit, Whitewater, Wisc.; Chicago, Ill.	A.A.U.W.; League of Women Voters; Wisconsin State Univ.; Beloit College; Univ. of Chicago (13 speeches)	John F. Root;AF	Africa Foreign Policy Making	214.97	
10/20-25/68	Madison, S. Dakota; Sioux Falls, S.D.; Vermillion and Springfield, S.D.	General Beadle State College; Augustana College; Univ. of S.D.; Southern State College (15 speeches)	Robert Frowick;INR	Eastern Europe	190.00	51.20
10/20-25/68	Madison, Ind.; Lexington, Ky.; St. Petersburg, Fla.	Hanover College; Univ. of Kentucky; American Association for U.N.; Fla. Presbyterian College and St. Petersburg Col. (8 speeches)	Francis Carpenter;AID	United Nations & Foreign Policy	162.00	20.80
10/21-23/68	Loretto, Wash., Latrobe, & Johnston, Pa.	St. Francis College, Washington and Jefferson College; St. Vincent College; Westmont-Hilltop High School District (4 speeches)	Joseph Kecskemethy;EUR	Eastern Europe	88.00	30.40
10/21-22/68	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	Marist College	Milan Jerabek;EUR	American-Soviet Relations	48.98	
10/22-29/68	Charlotte, N.C.; Tampa, Fla.	Univ. of North Carolina; Queens College; Univ. of South Fla. (7 speeches)	Amb. Findley Burns, Jr.	Middle East	186.00	11.20
10/23/68	Cherry Hill, N.J.	Zonta International	Rachel Nason; IO	Human Rights	21.95	8.00
10/23-25/68	Princeton, N.J.	Princeton Univ.	Herbert J. Liebesny;INR	Middle East	45.22	12.80
10/23-25/68	Princeton, N.J.	Princeton Univ.	Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.	Middle East	28.00	12.80
10/23-25/68	Princeton, N.J.	Princeton Univ.	Talcott W. Seelye;NEA	Middle East	59.24	12.80
10/23-25/68	Princeton, N.J.	Princeton Univ.	William D. Brewer ;NEA	Middle East		12.80
10/23-25/68	Princeton, N.J.	Princeton Univ.	John N. Gatch;NEA	Middle East	52.90	12.80
10/24-29/68	Vero Beach, Jensen Beach, North Palm Beach, Coral Gables, Fla.	Rotary Club; St. Joseph's College; B.F. Goodrich Management Personnel; Univ. of Miami (6 speeches)	John Kimball;P	Viet-Nam & U.S. Foreign Policy	275.00	16.80

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION	
					Checks	Other *
10/27-11/1/69	Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and Edmond, Okla.	Univ. of Tulsa; Oklahoma Christian College; Central State College (9 speeches; 7 media)	William D. Blair; P	Formulation of Foreign Policy	300.00	20.80
10/27/69	Johnson, Vt.	Johnson State College (3 speeches;1 media)	Milan Jerabek;EUR	Czech. Crisis	101.25	20.80
10/27/68	Johnson, Vt.	Johnson State College (3 speeches; 1 media)	James Bahti; NEA	Arab-Israeli Crisis	101.25	20.80
10/27/68	Mount Vernon, N.Y.	U.N. Day Committee	Rachael C. Nason;OES	Human Rights	40.19	
10/28-29/68	Corning, New York	Corning Glass Foundation	Elizabeth Thurston;P	Careers in Foreign Service	80.35	10.40
10/28-29/68	Chapel Hill, N.C.	University of North Carolina (2 speeches)	John Ausland;G/PM	Role of the Military in Foreign Policy	72.50	
10/30/68	Baltimore, Md.	Morgan State College	Robert P. Myers;O/FSI	Pacification Program in Viet-Nam	10.00	
10/31-11/1/68	Reading, Pa.	Albright College	Helmut Sonnenfeldt;INR	Eastern Europe & the Soviet Union	59.00	
10/31-11/1/68	Newark, N.J.	Newark UN Celebration Comm.	David H. Popper;IO	Relevance of UN's Work to the Lives of Local Americans	50.28	
10/31-11/2/68	Plainview, Texas	Statesman Club, Wayland Baptist Church	Donald Dumont;INR	Foreign Policy	228.00	18.40
11/3-7/68	Manchester, Bedford, Milford, Dover and Berlin, New Hampshire	New Hampshire Council on World Affairs (10 speeches)	Edward Mainland;INR	Eastern Europe	77.75	40.80
11/4/68	Painesville, Ohio	Lake Erie College (2 speeches)	Peter Suchman;EUR	American Image in Eur.	59.20	8.00
11/8-9/68	Laurinburg, N.C.	N.C. National Merit Scholarship Finalists	Abram Manell;S/GOV	International Affairs	82.75	
11/18/68	Ann Arbor, Michigan	Univ. of Michigan Law Sch.	Joseph Sisco;IO	Middle East		60.00
12/6/68	Storrs, Conn.	Univ. of Connecticut	William M. Franklin;P	Problems of Archival Research		60.00
1/4-6/68	Michigan City, Ind.	Sinai Temple	John C. Kimball;P/MS	Power Politics in 21-Mile World		98.00

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
1/10-11/68	Conway, Ark.	Ark. State Depart. of Education; Council for Social Studies and State College of Ark. (1 speech 3 media)	Frederick Flott;EA	American Foreign Policy in Asia	$127.40	$ 12.80
1/15-18/68	Bloomington and Kokomo, Ind.	Indiana Univ. (3 speeches)	David J. Fischer;INR	Political Implications of Cultural Revolution in Eastern Europe	125.00	
1/16-17/69	Salisbury, Md.	Rotary Club	Joseph Romanelli;ARA	Basic Factors in Foreign Policy	30.43	
1/18-1/20/69	Raleigh, N.C.	Kennedy-King Memorial (2 speeches)	Waldemar Campbell;AF	South Africa	63.75	10.40
1/19-22/69	Columbus and Wilmington, Ohio	Capitol Univ.; Wilmington College (4 speeches)	Carl J. Nelson;EA	Southeast Asia	96.50	
1/29-22/69	Youngstown, Akron and Cleveland, Ohio	Youngstown State Univ.; Akron Univ.; Cleveland World Affairs Council (12 speeches; 2 media)	Richard H. Donald;EA	Asia on the Move; U.S. Policy Toward China	86.55	28.80
1/20-21/69	San Francisco and Berkeley, Calif.	World Affairs Council; Univ. of Calif. (2 speeches; 3 media)	Leon Sloss;J/PM	NATO After Czech.	54.00	11.20
1/21/69	Spartanburg, S.C.	Converse College	Wade Matthews;PER/CAM	How Foreign Policy is Made	85.00	8.00
1/21-22/69	Old Saybrook, Conn.	Project Learn, Univ. of Conn.	Edward L. Kilham;INR	U.S.-Soviet Relations	65.35	
1/23-24/69	Harrisburg, Pa.	Harrisburg Foreign Policy Assn.	Joseph W. Scott;EUR	Prospects of U.S.-Canadian Relations in the Future	48.71	
1/27-28/69	Raleigh, N.C.	North Carolina State Univ.	Howard Worthington;E	International Trade Policies	43.50	
1/27-28/69	Birmingham, Ala.	Jefferson State Junior Col. (2 speeches;2 media)	Robert P. Meyers;O/FSI	Viet-Nam Pacification	111.90	8.00
1/28-30/69	Chicago, Ill.	American Friends of Hebrew Univ.	Parker T. Hart;NEA	Middle East		103.60
1/31/69	New York, N.Y.	New York State Bar Association	Raymond Lisle;EUR	Czechoslovakia	43.98	
1/31/69	New York, N.Y.	New York State Bar Association	Jared Carter;L/SPA	"Deep Ocean"	56.14	
1/31-2/1	New York, N.Y.	New Bar Association	Mark Feldman;L	Center for Inter-American Relations	36.55	

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
1/31-2/1/69	Roanoke, Va.	International Municipal Cooperation Committee	James Leonard;EA	General Foreign Policy	$ 51.59	$ 8.00
2/2-3/69	Raleigh, N.C.	Presbyterian Church (1 speech; 1 media)	John M. Farrior;INR	Situation in Southeast Asia	63.30	
2/4-5/69	Springfield, Mass.	Women's Club	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	Women in the Department of State	70.00	12.80
2/5-6/69	Birmingham, Mich.	Detroit World Affairs Council (3 speeches)	Moncrieff J. Spear;EA	Thailand Today	74.00	
2/5-7/69	Rocky Mount, N.C.	N.C. Wesleyan College	Capt. James Gammon;EA	Southeast Asia Security Past and Future	42.75	
2/7-8/69	Gainesville, Fla.	Univ. of Florida (1 speech; 3 media)	Frederick Flott; EA	Dimensions on Freedom in Asia	117.25	8.00
2/7- 8/69	Nashville, Tenn.	Vanderbilt Univ.	Leo Reddy;EUR	NATO After Czechoslovakia	90.00	12.80
2/7-9/69	Chicago, Ill.	Federation of State Medical Boards	George H. Owen;SCA	Visa Program & Foreign Medical Students	173.00	
2/9-10/69	Milwaukee, Wisc.	Zionist Organization of America	James H. Bahti;NEA	American Involvement in Israel-Why?	28.80	99.95
2/9-14/69	Kansas City, Shawnee Mission, Baldwin, Parkville and Independence, Kansas	Kansas City Jr. College; Sunset Hill H.S.; International Relations Council; League of Women Voters; Shawnee Mission H.S.; Baker Univ.; Lincoln Jr. High School; Old Mission Jr. High School; William Jewell College; Kiwanis Club; Park College (14 speeches)	Curtis W. Kamman;INR	U.S.-China Relations and Current View of Sino-Soviet Relations	140.55	52.80
2/9-13/69	Kent,Ohio; Grove City, New Castle, Ellwood and Clarion, Pa.	Kent State Univ.; Grove City, College; New Castle High School; Ellwood City H.S.; Clarion State College (12 speeches)	John B. Thompson;EUR	Soviet Union	86.20	49.60
2/11-12/69	Columbus, Ohio	League of Women Voters (1 speech; 2 media)	Jack Friedman;EA	U.S.-China Policy	80.20	
2/11-12/69	Concord, N.C.	Barber Scotia College	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	The Plight of the Negro in National Affairs	77.15	15.20
2/12-13/69	Knoxville, Tenn.	Univ. of Tenn. and Pan Am Association	Robert E. Culbertson; ARA	Social and Civil Development in Latin America	86.00	

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
2/11-12/69	Hackensack, N.J.	Bergen County Medical Society	Hoyt Ware;ARA	Latin America	$ 39.20	$ 5.60
2/12-14/69	Cleveland & Berea, Ohio	Cuyahoga Community College; Baldwin Wallace College; (5 speeches)	Irene Jaffe;INR	Africa	78.00	16.00
2/13-14/69	Norfolk, Va.	Old Dominion College; World Affairs Council (2 speeches)	Hoyt Ware;ARA	Latin America Today	44.96	10.40
2/14/69	Philadelphia, Pa.	Americans for Democratic Action on Africa	Harvey T. Clew;AF	Africa	13.50	
2/14-15/69	St. Louis, Mo.	Council on World Affairs (2 speeches; 2 media)	William Brewer;NEA	The Basis of U.S. Policy in the Middle East		17.60
2/14-15/69	Cambridge & Andover, Mass.	Harvard International Law Club and Andover Asia Society (2 speeches)	James Leonard;EA	The Pueblo	80.42	
2/16-22/69	Racine, Kenosha, Wisc.; Marquette, Detroit, Livonia, Troy, Birmingham, Michigan	Dominican College; Carthage College; Northern Michigan Univ.; Schoolcraft Community College; Madonna College; Troy H.S.; Baldwin Public Library (18 speeches; 1 media)	Abraham Hirsch;AID	Foreign Aid & Viet-Nam	160.00	67.20
2/16-17/69	Ithaca, New York	Cornell University	John Williams;E	Foreign Policy	99.84	4.80
2/17-18/69	Athens, Ohio	Ohio University	William M. Franklin;P	The Origins of the Cold War		66.00
2/18-20/69	New Haven, Conn.	Zionist Organization of America (2 speeches)	Alfred Atherton;NEA	Arab-Israeli Crisis	41.38	
2/18-19/69	Detroit, Michigan	Detroit World Affairs Council (2 speeches; 1 media)	Robert Fluker;FSI	Communist China; Southeast Asia	37.80	20.80
2/18-19/69	Ft. Knox, Ky.	U.S. Army Armor	Thomas Barnes;EA	U.S. Policy in Southeast Asia	85.00	8.00
2/19-20/69	York, Pa.	Industrial Management Club	Joseph Neubert;S/P	U.S. Policy in Eastern Europe	17.60	
2/20-22/69	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cincinnati World Affairs Council (2 speeches; 1 media)	Nicholas Platt;INR	Communist China	18.60	72.80
2/21-22/69	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (4 speeches)	Thomas W. Fina;FSI	NATO	91.40	

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
2/21-22/69	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (4 speeches)	John N. Gatch, Jr.;NEA	Middle East	$ 86.70	
2/21-22/69	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (4 speeches)	Frederick W. Flott;EA	Viet-Nam	104.30	16.00
2/22-23/69	Covington, Ky. & Wise, Va.	Thomas Moore College; Clinch Valley College (2 speeches)	Francis Carpenter;VN/PAF	Current Issues Facing the U.N.	121.00	13.60
2/23-28/69	Missoula, Helena, Bozeman, Casper, Montana	Univ. of Montana; Carroll College; Montana State Univ.; Casper College (13 speeches; 1 media)	Parker Wyman;FSI	African Policy	302.50	23.20
2/26/69	Chestertown, Pa.	Washington College	John C. Kimball;P	Viet-Nam	No Cost	
2/26-27/69	Toledo & Youngstown, Ohio	Toledo Univ.; Youngstown State Univ.; (5 speeches)	Fred L. Hadsel;AF	Africa: Challenge and Opportunity	86.10	12.80
2/26-3/1/69	Ithaca, N.Y.	Cornell University	Waldemar Campbell;AF	Southern Africa	87.00	33.60
2/27-28/69	Biloxi, Miss.	U.S. Feed & Grain Council	Howard Worthington;OT	Current Trade Policy Issues	185.50	11.20
2/27-28/69	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Brookings Inst.	David Mark;INR	Great Issues in Foreign Policy	58.05	8.00
3/2/69	Baltimore, Md.	Zionist Organization of America	Henry Precht;NEA	Middle East	15.24	
3/2-4/69	Battle Creek, Michigan	Farmer & World Affairs, Inc. (2 speeches)	Arthur P. Allen;E/OT	European Common Market	85.60	23.20
3/3-4/69	Chester and Philadelphia, Pa.	Penn. Military College; Univ. of Penn. (2 speeches)	Alfred Atherton;NEA	Middle East	51.65	5.60
3/3-7/69	Madison, Marianna, and Panama City, Fla.	North Florida Junior College; Chipola Jr. College; Gulf Coast Jr. College (14 speeches)	James Relph	Status Report of Europe; Crisis Mgt. in State; Aspects of the Washington Scene	190.00	
3/4-6/69	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cincinnati World Affairs Council (4 speeches)	Edward L. Killham;INR	Soviet Union & Eastern Europe	43.80	75.20
3/5/69	Richmond, Va.	Va. Commonwealth Univ.	George Lister;ARA	Non-Communist Left in Latin America	30.50	
3/5/69	New York, N.Y.	Fund for Education in World Order	Michael Sterner;NEA	Middle East	52.25	

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3/7-8/69	Reading, Pa.	Albright College (3 speeches)	Richard Castrodale;INR	U.S. Relations With South Africa	57.60	8.00
3/9-14/69	Springfield, Sioux Falls, Vermillion, S. Dakota	Southern State College; Augustana College; Univ. of S. Dakota (12 speeches)	Howard Walker;AF	U.S.-African Policy	200.80	46.40
3/9-11/69	Bluefield, W.Va.	Bluefield College	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	Students Today	66.65	
3/9-12/69	Austin, Texas and New York, N.Y.	Univ. of Texas; Council on Foreign Relations (2 speeches)	Amb. Parker T. Hart	Middle East	51.00	176.00
3/10-12/69	Hartford, Conn.	World Affairs Council	Rodger Davies;NEA	Arab-Israel	61.75	5.60
3/11-13/69	Hanover, Ind.	Hanover College (3 speeches)	Talcott Seelye;NEA	Arab-Israeli Relations	82.40	31.20
3/11-12/69	Lexington, Va.	Washington& Lee Univ.	Ambler Moss;ARA	O.A.S	65.15	
3/12/69	Bethlehem, Pa.	Foreign Policy Assn. of Lehigh Valley	Thomas Scotes;FSI	Arab-Israeli Conflict	14.40	
3/12-15/69	Las Cruces,N.M.; Wichita Falls & Austin, Texas	New Mexico State College; Midwestern Univ.; St. Edwards Univ.; Univ. of Texas (10 speeches; 1 media)	William Hallman;NEA	Latin America	332.00	7.20
3/14-15/69	Hartford, Conn.	Amherst College	Richard Parker;NEA	Middle East	75.70	8.00
3/14-15/69	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (2 speeches)	John H. Holdridge;INR	Communist China	99.15	
3/17/69	Raleigh, N.C.	N.C. State Univ. (2 speeches)	Eric Anschutz;ACDA	Non-Proliferation Treaty	50.00	
3/17-18/69	Atlantic City, N.J.	AAUW of Atlantic City	Arthur Byrnes;ARA	Latin America	45.20	
3/18-19/69	Greenboro, N.C.	North Carolina A & T State Univ.	James Bahti;NEA	Middle East	82.00	
3/18-20/69	Platteville, Wisc.	Univ. of Wisconsin (3 speeches)	Helene A. Batjer;EUR	Czechoslovakia	100.00	
3/19-22/69	Racine, Wisconsin	Midwest Seminar on Foreign Policy	Ruth H. Phillips;EUR	U.S. and Europe	140.00	
3/19-20/69	Elizabeth City, N.C.	Elizabeth City State College	Bernard Coleman;AF	Africa	48.85	5.60
3/19-20/69	Philadelphia, Pa.	Beth Emeth Congregation	Robert P. Meyers;EA	Korea	34.30	10.40
3/12-15/69	Deland, Fla.	Stetson University	Leighton Van Nort;IO	Foreign Policy	108.90	

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3/20/69	Buffalo, N.Y.	Chamber of Commerce	George Kaplan;EUR	Eastern Europe	56.00	
3/20-21/69	Williamsburg, Va.	Civil Service Commission, Custom House	James Bostain;FSI	Cross Cultural Communication	68.90	2.40
3/20-23/69	Hamilton, N.Y.	Colgate Univ.-CIRUNA (2 speeches)	William Barraclough;EUR	Eastern Europe	69.00	
3/23-4/3/69	Cleveland, McKenzie, and Jackson, Tenn.	Cleveland State Comm. College; Lee College; Bethel College; Lambuth College (7 speeches 3 media)	Francis Carpenter;AID	AID in Viet-Nam	240.00	54.40
3/24-29/69	Santa Fe, N.M.; Cypress, LaVerne & Pomona, Calif.	College of Santa Fe; Cypress College; LaVerne College; California Polytechnic Col.; (7 speeches; 1 media)	William Turpin (Assigned to Treas. Dept.)	Eastern Europe	320.64	36.80
3/25-26/69	Minneapolis, Minn.	Grain & Feed Dealers	Howard L. Worthington;OT	Current International Trade Issues	136.50	
3/25-26/69	Greensboro, N.C.	N.C. A&T State Univ.	John Kimball;P	Dissent, Democracy & Foreign Policy	70.85	
3/25-29/69	West Chester, Kutztown, Pa.; Blackwood & Glassboro, N.J.	West Chester State College; Kutztown State College; Camden County State College; Glassboro State College (20 speeches)	W. Kennedy Cromwell;AFI	African Youth	110.56	26.40
3/26-27/69	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Adult Education Council	Edward Padelford;NEA	Middle East		150.00
3/26-27/69	Medford, Mass.	Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy	Douglas Henderson;S/P	Latin American Development	94.50	
3/27-28/69	Columbia, S.C.	A.C. Flora High School (1 speech; 1 media)	Amb. Donald Dumont;INR	Anatomy of Peace	88.45	12.80
3/28-30/69	Iowa City, Iowa	Univ. of Iowa	Nathan C. Pelcovits;IO	Toward a More Effective UN: Prospects for Peace Keeping	82.50	25.60
3/29-30/69	Philadelphia, Pa.	National B'Nai B'rith Cabinet on Israel Affairs	Alfred Atherton;NEA	U.S. and the Middle East	49.60	
4/2-3/69	Princeton, N.J.	Princeton University	Thomas Thornton;INR	Non-Revolutionary Change in the 3rd World	45.00	
4/2-3/69	Boston, Mass.	Boston University	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	Foreign Policy	76.30	

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
4/6-8/69	Williamstown, Mass.	Williams College (2 speeches)	John Holdridge;INR	China	$ 88.00	
4/7-8/69	Fort Gordon, Ga.	Army Civil Affairs School	Thomas Barnes;EA	Experiences as a Provincial Advisor		116.70
4/8/69	Philadelphia, Pa.	Federal Executive Board (1 speech;3 media)	Frederick Flott;EA	U.S. Policy in Asia	35.70	
4/8-10/69	Muncie, Ind.	Ball State University (3 speeches; 2 media)	William Witt;AF	U.S. Policy in Asia	110.00	
4/9-11/69	Kent, Ohio	Kent State University	Thomas P. Shoesmith;EA	U.S. Policy in Africa	10.85	8.00
4/10-11/69	Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard University	Johannes Imhof;EUR	West German Politics	67.50	
4/11-12/69	New York, N.Y.	American Society of International Law	George Denney;INR	Self-Determination	66.40	
4/11-12/69	Macomb, Ill.	Western Ill. Univ.(2 speeches)	Leslie H. Brown;J/PM	Prospects for Foreign Policy	168.46	
4/11-12/69	Morgantown, W.Va.	Rotary Club	Thomas Carolan;IO	Middle East	47.00	11.20
4/12-14/69	Atlanta, Ga.	Zionist Org. of America (2 speeches)	Henry Precht;NEA	Middle East	121.20	18.40
4/13/69	Camden, N.J.	Tenth Street Baptist Church	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	Foreign Policy	38.70	
4/13-14/69	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Zionist Organization of America	Hume Horan;AFN	U.S. in Middle East	60.75	
4/13-15/69	Warrensburg, Mo.	Central Missouri College; (5 speeches)	Lindsey Grant; INR	Communist China	122.80	23.20
4/13-15/69	El Paso, Texas	University of Texas (2 speeches)	Leonard J. Horwitz;ARA	Latin America	132.20	16.80
4/13-20/69	Manhattan, Kansas; Lincoln, Neb.; Austin Texas	Kansas State Univ.; Univ. of Nebraska; Univ. of Texas (3 speeches)	Etzel Pearcy;INR	International Boundries	230.00	
4/13-18/69	Topeka and Atchison, Kansas; Kansas City, Mo.; Iowa City, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.	Washburn College; St. Benedict College; Mt. St. Scholastica College; International Affairs Council; West H.S.; Clayton Missouri H.S. (17 speeches; 2 media)	Francis Carpenter;VN/PAF	Viet-Nam; United Nations	230.00	43.20
4/14/69	New York, N.Y.	American Jewish Committee	Alfred Atherton;NEA	Middle East	48.55	

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					Checks	Other *
4/14-15/69	Elmira, N.Y.	Elmira Heights School	John Kimball;P	Viet-Nam	95.00	
4/14-18/69	Ada, Bluffton, Tiffin, Youngstown & Kent, Ohio	Ohio Northern Univ.; Bluffton College; Heidelberg College; Youngstown State Univ.; Kent State Univ.; (12 speeches)	Richard W. Murphy;NEA	U.S. in Middle East	194.68	22.40
4/14-18/69	Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Chula Vista, San Francisco & Berkeley, California	Santa Barbara City College; World Affairs Council; Southwestern College; World Affairs Council of Northern Calif.; Commonwealth Club (10 speeches 3 media)	Moncrieff Spear;EA	Thailand	335.00	84.00
4/14/69	Lexington, Ky.	University of Kentucky	Douglas Henderson;S/P	Latin America	77.65	
4/14-16/69	El Paso, Texas	Texas Intercollegiate Student Association (2 speeches)	George Lister;ARA	Latin America	252.25	
4/15-16/69	Lexington, Ky.	University of Kentucky	Pio D. Uliassi;INR	Social Research & Foreign Policy	114.00	
4/15-16/69	Cleveland, Ohio	Cleveland Council on World Affairs (6 speeches)	Amb. Clare H. Timberlake	Arms Control		
4/15-17/69	Manchester, N.H.	Colby Junior College	Christopher Van Hollen; NEA	India & Pakistan	87.49	
4/17-18/69	Blacksburg, Va.	A.A.U.W.	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	Factors Affecting Foreign Policy	59.30	12.80
4/17/69	Louisville, Ky.	University of Louisville (2 speeches)	Amb. Douglas Henderson; S/P	Latin America	88.10	
4/17-18/69	New York, N.Y.	American Academic Assn.for Peace in Middle East	Alfred Atherton;NEA	Middle East	60.70	2.40
4/18-19/69	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Indiana Univ.	Doyle W. Martin;EUR	Prospects for Foreign Policy	87.80	
4/19/69	Indianapolis, Ind.	Indiana Government Leadership Conference	Robert J. McCloskey:P	Foreign Policy		86.00
4/18-19/69	Millburn, N.J.	East Coast Model U.N.	Jay H. Long;IO	U.S. Policy in UN	71.16	2.40
4/18-20/69	Boston, Mass.	Tufts University (2 speeches)	Robert W. Caldwell;P	General Foreign Policy		80.00
4/19/69	Toledo, Ohio	Ohio National Guard	James C. Bostain;FSI	Cross Cultural Communications	96.70	8.00

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4/19/69	Buffalo, N.Y.	State Univ. of New York	William Schaufele;AF	U.S. Policy Toward Nigeria	105.10	16.00
4/21-22/69	Johnson City, Tenn.	East Tenn. State Univ.	George Jones;ARA	U.S. Latin American Relations	77.30	12.80
4/22-23/69	Gambier, Ohio	Kenyon College (3 speeches)	Helene A. Batjer;EUR	Czechoslovakia	52.00	
4/22-25/69	Minneapolis and Bemidji, Minn.	Foreign Policy Association; Bemidji State College (8 speeches)	David Fischer;INR	Eastern Europe	187.70	20.80
4/22-24/69	Waltham, Mass.	Brandeis University	Amb. Douglas Henderson	Latin America	88.25	
4/23-24/69	Fayette, Iowa	Upper Iowa College (2 speeches)	Girvan Griffith;FSI	Viet-Nam	122.00	
4/22-23/69	Danville, Va.	Averett College	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	General Foreign Policy	49.35	
4/25-26/69	Harrisonburg, Va.	Madison College	Thomas H. Shugart;IO	The Middle East and the Role of the UN Security Council	44.80	2.40
4/25-26/69	New York, N.Y.	Middle States Council for Social Studies	Martin Wenick;EUR	Eastern Europe in the 60's	79.50	
4/25-26/69	Putney, Brattleboro, Killington, Vt.	Windham College; Windham World Affairs Council; Vermont World Affairs Council (3 speeches)	Leo J. Reddy;EUR	U.S. Participation in NATO	116.00	
4/27-28/69	Cleveland, Ohio	Zionist Organization of America (2 speeches)	John N. Gatch;NEA	U.S. in Middle East	69.00	23.20
4/28-5/2/69	Los Angeles, Costa Mesa, Palm Desert, Calif.; Phoenix, Arizona	Naval Reserve Unit; Orange Coast College; College of the Desert; State Bar of Arizona (6 speeches)	Arthur J. Olsen;EUR	Foreign Policy and European Affairs	366.45	33.60
4/29-5/1/69	Centralia, Washington; Arcata, Calif.	Centralia College; Humboldt State College (12 speeches)	Ellis O. Jones;FSI	Middle East	102.70	24.00
4/30-5/1/69	Morehead, Ky.	Morehead State Univ.	Robert Goold;EUR	NATO	86.25	
4/30-5/1/69	Morehead, Ky.	Morehead State Univ.	Warren Blumberg;EUR	European Affairs	81.20	
4/30-5/1/69	Morehead, Ky.	Morehead State Univ.	Robert Paganelli;NEA	Middle East	86.50	
4/30-5/1/69	Jekyll Island, Ga.	Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs	David Popper;IO	American Foreign Policy	92.60	

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4/30-5/2/69	Tucson & Phoenix, Ariz.	Arizona Bar Assn.	Nicholas Platt;INR	Communist China	286.50	22.40
4/30-5/2/69	Stillwater, Minn.	Minnesota World Affairs Center (21 speeches)	David Mark;INR	Military Factors in Foreign Policy		132.80
4/30-5/2/69	Phoenix, Arizona	State Bar of Arizona (4 speeches)	Stuart W. Rockwell;NEA	The Middle East Crisis	204.20	13.60
4/30-5/3/69	Norman, Okla.	University of Oklahoma (5 speeches)	G. Etzel Pearcy;INR	Symbolism of Global Authority	146.00	
5/1-2/69	Virginia Beach, Va.	U.N. Association of United States	Anthony Merrill;CU	UNESCO in Latin Am.	32.60	
5/1-2/69	Charlottesville, Va.	English Speaking Union (1 speech; 1 media)	John Holdridge;INR	China	35.60	10.40
5/1-3/69	Stillwater, Minn.	Minnesota World Affairs Center	Phillip Farley;J/PM	National Security Policy Making		124.80
5/1-2/69	Carlisle, Pa.	Dickinson College	C. Van Hollen;NEA	U.S. Foreign Policy		46.00
5/5/69	Charlottesville, Va.	Judge Advocate General's School	Paul J. Hare;EA	Southeast Asia	31.60	8.00
5/2-5/69	San Francisco, Calif.	World Affairs Council (3 speeches)	Joseph Greenwald;E	Foreign Trade		295.00
5/4-5/69	Charlottesville, Va.	Judge Advocate General's School	Jack Friedman;EA	Southeast Asia	48.76	
5/4-5/69	Boston, Mass.	Zionist Organization of Am.	Alfred Atherton;NEA	Middle East	35.40	66.00
5/6/69	Raleigh, N.C.	Shaw University	Bernard Coleman;AF	Careers and Life in the Foreign Service	30.00	5.60
5/6-8/69	Terre Haute, Ind.	Indiana State University (3 speeches; 1 media)	J.H. Bahti;NEA	Arab-Israeli Conflict	135.80	16.00
5/6-7/69	New Brunswick, N.J.	Rutgers Univ.	Abraham Hirsch;VN/PEP	Viet-Nam	26.90	
5/7/69	Richmond, Va.	Medical College of Va.	Stephen Boyd;L	UN Peacekeeping Past, Present & Future	43.00	
5/8-9/69	Myrtle Beach, S.C.	S.C. State Bar Assn.	Richard Parker;NEA	Middle East	82.10	
5/8-9/69	Myrtle Beach, S.C.	S.C. State Bar Assn.	David Carpenter;EA	Viet-Nam	85.00	
5/8-9/69	Myrtle Beach, S.C.	S.C. State Bar Assn.	John Hemenway;EUR	Europe	89.90	

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5/8-9/69	Charlottesville, Va.	Judge Advocate General's School	James Rosenthal ;EA	Southeast Asia	$ 44.00	
5/11/69	Stone Mountain, Ga.	Council on Religion & International Affairs	Ed Doherty; S/P	Religious and Ethical Response to Revolution, Violence, & Reform		125.00
5/9-10/69	Greenvale, N.Y.	C.W. Post College	Helene Batjer;EUR	The Making of Foreign Policy as it Relates to Western Europe	50.00	
5/11-12/69	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (3 speeches)	James H. Bahti;NEA	Middle East	98.45	10.40
5/12/69	Swampscott, Mass.	Mass. State Fed. of Women's Clubs	Charlotte M. Hubbard;P	State Department and Women	56.70	
5/12-14/69	Denver, Col	University of Denver	Arthur Byrnes;LA	U.S. Foreign Policy in Latin America	213.00	12.80
5/13-14/69	Athens, Ga.	University of Ga. (3 speeches)	Alan Logan;AF	Africa	132.20	
5/13-15/69	Hyannis, Mass.	Cape Cod Community (3 speeches)	Parker T. Hart;FSI	U.S. and the Near East	15.00	82.00
5/13-15/69	Hanover, Indiana	Hanover College (4 speeches; 1 media)	Gifford D. Malone;EUR	U.S.-USSR Relations	97.60	18.40
5/14-18/69	Grand Forks, N.D.	North Dakota Bankers	John Kimball;P	Future Foreign Policy Problems	23.70	160.00
5/16/69	Montclair, N.J.	Montclair Academy	William Brewer;NEA	Arab-Israeli	44.00	
5/15-16/69	Staunton, Va.	Va. State Bar Assn.	Jack Friedman;EA	China	48.75	
5/15-16/69	Staunton, Va.	Va. State Bar Assn.	Glenn L. Smith;NEA	Middle East	59.50	
5/16-17/69	Atlantic City, N.J	N.J. State Bar Assn. Convention (1 speech;1 media)	Carl Nelson;NEA	China	50.85	10.40
5/16-17/69	Atlantic City, N.J.	N.J. State Bar Assn. Convention (1 speech; 1 media)	Alfred Atherton;NEA	Middle East	63.00	
5/18/69	New York, N. Y.	American Jewish Committee	Joseph J. Sisco;NEA	Topics of the Near East	38.00	
5/18/69	Long Island, N.Y.	United Synagogue of America	Michael Sterner;NEA	Middle East	40.70	
5/18-20/69	Worcester, Mass.	Mass. Council on Foreign Relations	Douglas Henderson;S/P	Nationalism and Militarism in Latin America	96.39	2.40

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5/21-22/69	Rochester, N.Y.	Rochester Institute of Tech. Chamber of Commerce	Howard Worthington;E	Trade Policy in the Nixon Admin.	$ 83.00	$ 4.80
5/21-22/69	New York, N.Y.	Grace & Company	Amb. Douglas Henderson;S	Nationalism and Militarism in Latin America	70.15	2.40
5/28/69	Charlottesville, Va.	Federal Exec. Inst.	C. Van Hollen;NEA	The Great Powers in South Asia		55.00
5/28-29/69	Houston, Texas	Rotary Club	Paul Kreisberg;EA	China	38.20	176.00
5/28-31/69	Hollywood, Fla.	Fla. State Bar Assn.	Richard Donald:EA	East Asia	138.70	25.60
5/28-31/69	Hollywood, Fla.	Fla. State Bar Assn.	Alfred Atherton;NEA	Middle East	150.10	10.40
5/28-31/69	Hollywood, Fla.	Fla. State Bar Assn.	Richard I. Phillips;P	General Foreign Policy	156.40	10.40
5/28-31/69	Hollywood, Fla.	Fla. State Bar Assn.	William Gehron;EUR	Europe; NATO	168.80	
6/1/69	Paul Smith, N.Y.	Paul Smith College	Howard Robinson;EA	Challenge to Education	62.20	
6/6-7/69	Westminster, Md.	Westminster High School	Abraham Hirsch;VN/PEP	Today's Youth in Tomorrow's World	16.92	
6/10-11/69	Gatlinburg, Tenn.	Tennessee Bar Assn. (4 speeches; 1 media)	Robert Levine;EA	East Asia Affairs	73.10	20.80
6/10-11/69	Catlinburg, Tenn.	Tennessee Bar Assn. (4 speeches; 1 media)	James Bahti;NEA	Middle East	86.50	20.80
6/10-11/69	Gatlinburg, Tenn.	Tennessee Bar Assn. (4 speeches; 1 media)	George Kaplan;EUR	European Affairs	64.00	20.80
6/10-11/69	Gatlinburg, Tenn.	Tennessee Bar Assn. (4 speeches; 1 media)	Arthur Byrnes;ARA	Latin America	96.20	5.60
6/15-17/69	Minneapolis, Minn.	Minnesota World Affairs Center (7 speeches; 3 media)	Ulrich Straus;EA	Japan	168.40	
6/17-18/69	East Brunswick, N.J.	East Brunswick Jewish Center	Mark Lissfelt;NEA	Middle East	77.00	
6/18-21/69	Denver, Col.	Army Reserve Civilian Affairs Unit	Paul Storing;EUR	Iceland		120.00
6/19-20/69	East Stroudsburg, Pa.	East Stroudsburg State College	Edward W. Burgess;EUR	U.S.-Europe Relations	60.00	8.00
6/23-24/69	Minneapolis, Minn.	Minnesota World Affairs Center (4 speeches; 3 media)	William E. Schaufele;AF	Central West Africa	175.90	

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	PAID BY ORGANIZATION Checks	Other *
6/23-24/69	Boston, Mass.	International Center of New England	David Mark;INR	Western Europe	$ 76.00	$ 8.00
6/25-26/69	Bristol, Va.	Virginia Intermont College	George Kinter;AF	Africa	67.55	
6/25-27/69	San Francisco, Calif.	Brookings Insitiution (3 speeches)	Thomas L. Hughes;INR	Central Issues of Foreign Policy	324.60	11.20
6/29-30/69	New Haven, Conn.	Southern Connecticut State University	Oscar Olson;INR	NATO	71.55	2.40
6/29-30/69	Minneapolis, Minn.	Minnesota World Affairs Center (4 speeches; 3 media)	Robert P. Goold;EUR	NATO	178.10	
				TOTAL: (312 trips; 1,024 speeches)	30,310.10	6,778.55

* The amounts shown in this column are the estimated value of expenses borne by the requesting organization in pre-paid transportation, lodging and meals, etc.

Schedule of Speeches Made in the United States and Funded by Areas Other Than the Bureau of Public Affairs
Fiscal Year 1969
S&E

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST
7/14/68	Stamford, Conn.	Torah Congregation Aquadath Shalom	Eugene Rostow	Foreign Relations	$ 60.00
8/8-9/68	Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.	World Affairs Council Commonwealth Club	Nicholas Katzenbach	U.S. Foreign Policy	327.50
9/17/68	Philadelphia, Pa.	Committee on Foreign Relations	Charles E. Bohlen	The Development of the Communist World in Europe	14.50
9/20-21/68	Hot Springs, Va.	National Association of Manufacturers	Charles E. Bohlen	U. S. Relations With Eastern Europe	24.00
10/7-8/68	New York, N.Y.; Newport, Rhode Island	Calvin Bullock Forum Naval War College	Charles E. Bohlen	U.S. and Eastern Europe Coordination of Politico-Military matters between the State and Defense Department	64.19
10/18-20/68	Hot Springs, Va.	Business Council	Charles E. Bohlen	The United States and the Communist World in Europe	24.00
12/5-7/68	Princeton, N.J.; West Point, N.Y.	Princeton University West Point	Nicholas Katzenbach	U.S. Foreign Policy	78.00
1/7/69	Chicago, Illinois	Council on Foreign Relations	Charles E. Bohlen	The Evolution of U.S. Foreign Policy	15.00
6/7/69	Plymouth, Mass.	Almouth College	Elliot Richardson	U.S. Foreign Policy	130.00
				Total	737.19

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST
1/3/69	Palo Alto, Cal.	Stanford University	David T. Schneider	U.S. Interests and Policies Regarding the Seabeds	$ 76.13
2/20/69	San Diego, Cal.	American Assembly Conference	Herman Pollack	The Uses of the Sea	389.00
5/14/69	Newport, Rhode Island	Naval War College	Robert F. Packard	The Oceans and International Relations	91.00
9/13/68	New York, New York	Director of Industrial Corporation Research Luncheon Meeting	Herman Pollack	The Relations between Science and Foreign Affairs	70.20
				Total -	626.33

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

11/3-4/68	Charlottesville, Va.	University of Virginia	Leonard Meeker	International Law	48.80
5/26/69	Annapolis, Md.	National Association of Extradition Officials	H. Rowan Gaither	Extradition	8.40
				Total	57.20

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

7/5/68	Houston, Texas	Patent, Trademark, Copyright Law Section of the State Bar of Texas	Eugene Braderman	International Patent Cooperation -- What it Means for the U.S.	8.00
8/13/68	Lubbock, Texas	Export Committee of National Cotton Council and Cotton Textile International	Henry Hopp	U.S. Trade Policy and Cotton Exports	218.00
8/4/68	Philadelphia, Pa.	Patent, Copyright and Trademark Section of the U.S. Bar	Eugene Braderman	Stockholm Revision of the Paris Convention; the Establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organization -- Their meaning to the U.S.	111.00
10/3/68	Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard Law School	Frank Loy	International Telecommunications Problems	8.00
10/25/68	New York, New York	Far East America Council and Philippine American Chamber of Commerce	Eugene Braderman	Recent Philippine Trade Talks	13.00

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (Cont'd)

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST
11/24/68	New York, New York	American Metal Market's International Metal Trading Forum	Marion Worthing	State Department's Relationships with Foreign Governments on problems of interest to the metals industry.	$ 73.00
4/9/69	New York, New York	American Management Association	Eugene Braderman	"East-West Trade" -- the position of the Department of State	37.00
6/12/69	San Francisco, Cal.	Sixth Japanese-U.S. Businessmen's Conference Sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce	Philip Trezise	U.S.-Japanese Trade Relations	28.00
				Total	496.00

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

10/8/68	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Thomas L. Hughes	To participate in Seminars	65.00
10/9/68	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Helmut Sonnenfeldt	To participate with Study Group on "Development and Control of Arms."	43.00
10/14/68	Princeton, New Jersey	Princeton University	Thomas L. Hughes	Lecture at Woodrow Wilson School and at Center for Foreign Policy Research for Advanced Studies.	146.00
	Philadelphia, Pa.	University of Pennsylvania	"	Lecture to the Political Science Department and at the Center for Foreign Policy Research	
10/22-23/68	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Thomas L. Hughes	To participate in Seminars	81.00
12/4-5/68	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Thomas L. Hughes	To participate in Seminars on the Politics of Alliance: the U.S. and Western Europe	100.00
12/16/68	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Thomas L. Hughes	To participate in discussions on "The Uncommitted Youth in American Society-Young Radicals."	60.00
1/27/69	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Thomas L. Hughes	To participate in a group meeting on "East-West Relations: A European View."	56.00

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH (Cont'd)

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST
3/12/69	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Thomas L. Hughes	To participate in a discussion group on "A Vietnam Reappraisal: The Personal History of One Man's View and How it Evolved."	$ 60.00
4/14-15/69	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Thomas L. Hughes	To participate in seminar on "NATO and the Alliance: Problems and Prospects."	86.00
4/14/69	New York, New York	Columbia University	Edward Mainland	To participate in Columbia Seminar on Soviet Nationality Problems.	56.00
4/24/69	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Thomas L. Hughes	To participate in meetings on Anglo-American Relations.	61.00
5/6-7/69	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Thomas L. Hughes	To participate in discussions on Czechoslovakian Relations with the West.	94.00
6/6/69	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Thomas L. Hughes	To participate in discussion meeting and and seminar on Strategic Arms Talks with the Soviet Union.	61.00
				Total	969.00

BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS

1/21/69	Newport, R. I.	Naval Command	William D. Brewer	Political and Strategic importance of the Middle East	59.00
				Total	59.00

BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST
/31/68	Medford, Mass.	Fletcher Sch. of Law and Diplomacy	Paul H. Kreisberg	China Policy	$ 15.00
10/23-25/68	New York, New York	Political Science Academy of Japan	Richard L. Sneider	Japan	76.00
11/16-17/68	Tarrytown, New York	Columbia University East Asian Inst.	Paul H. Kreisberg	Address at Seminar on East Asia	31.00
12/4-7/68	West Point, New York	U.S. Military Academy	James D. Rosenthal	Advisor at 20th Annual Student Conference on U.S. Affairs	77.00
1/15-16/69	Newport, Rhode Island	Naval War College	Richard H. Donald	Foreign Policy Problems	25.00
2/19-20/69	Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	Army War College	Edward Masters	Southeast Asia	24.00
5/31-6/1/69	Lincoln, Illinois	Lincoln College	Armin H. Meyer	Commencement Address	144.00
5/29/69	New York, New York	Korea-American Commerce & Industry Assn.	Henry Bardach	Korea	52.00
6/23/69	New York, New York	Japan Society	Richard B. Finn	Japanese-American Relations	40.00
				Total	484.00

BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

8/22/68	New York, New York	Time Magazine	Sol T. Linowitz	The Challenge of the Americas	24.00
8/27/68	New Orleans, La.	Loyola University	George T. Lister	American Foreign Policy and Ideology	141.00
8/29/68	New Orleans, La.	Loyola University	J. Manuel Espinosa	The Promise of Inter-American Educational and Cultural Interchange	27.00
10/4/68	New York, New York	T.V. Appearance	Sol T. Linowitz	The Challenge of the Americas	66.00
10/14/68	New York, New York	Foreign Policy Association	Sol T. Linowitz	The Challenge of the Americas	18.00
10/16/68	New York, New York	T.V. Appearance	Sol T. Linowitz	The Challenge of the Americas	18.00
10/17/68	Norfolk, Virginia	U.S. Navy Base	L. R. Greenup	U.S. Policy Toward the Caribbean	32.00
10/17/68	Des Moines, Iowa	Drake University	R. E. Culbertson	Foreign Relations and Civil Rights	173.00
10/18/68	New York, New York	Pratt Institute	Sol T. Linowitz	The Challenge of the Americas	8.00

BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS (Cont'd)

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST
11/6/68	Norfolk, Virginia	Armed Forces Staff	R. E. Culbertson	Economic and Political Development	$ 73.00
11/12/68	San Diego, Calif.	National Conference of Editorial Writers	Covey T. Oliver	Inter-American Relations	342.00
11/25/68	New York, New York	Center for Inter-American Relations	William T. Dentzer	Latin America	46.00
12/2/68	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Covey T. Oliver	Inter-American Relations	35.00
12/4/68	Chicago, Ill.	T.V. Stations	Sol T. Linowitz	The Challenge of the Americas	20.00
12/6/68	Boston, Mass.	New England Assn. of Colleges	Sol T. Linowitz	The Challenge of the Americas	16.00
12/9/68	Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.	World Affairs Council of Phila. Johns Hopkins University	Sol T. Linowitz " "	The Challenge of the Americas " " "	66.00
12/13/68	Miami, Florida	University of Miami	George T. Lister	American Foreign Policy and Ideology	137.00
12/18/68	New Orleans, La.	American Assn. of Law Schools	Covey T. Oliver	Development: What More?	150.00
12/19/68	New York, New York	News Front, T.V.	Sol T. Linowitz	The Challenge of the Americas	24.00
1/8/69	New York, New York	News Front, T.V.	" "	" " "	26.00
1/9/69	Indianapolis, Ind.	University of Indiana	R. E. Culbertson	Human Resources Development	127.00
1/11/69	Austin, Texas	Texas Partners of Alliance	R. E. Culbertson	" " "	127.00
1/13/69	New York, New York	Dick Cavett, T.V. Show	Sol T. Linowitz	The Challenge of the Americas	24.00
2/16/69	Atlantic City, N.J.	American Assn. of School Administrators	" "	" " "	20.00
3/6/69	Lubbock, Texas	Texas Tecanical College	R. E. Culbertson	Latin America	267.00
4/22/69	New Orleans, La.	Loyola University	George T. Lister	American Foreign Policy and Ideology	143.00
6/16/69	New Orleans, La.	Loyola University	" "	" " "	154.00
				Total	2,304.00

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

DATE	PLACE	ORGANIZATION	SPEAKER	SUBJECT	COST
11/18-19/68	Carlisle, Pa.	Army War College	Adolph Dubs	U.S. Relations with the U.S.S.R.	$ 15.00
3/6-7/69	Cambridge, Mass.	J.F.Kennedy School, Harvard University	Joseph W. Scott	U.S. and Canadian Foreign Policy Problems	103.03
3/22/69	New York, New York	East Side Foreign Policy Group	Ralph McGuire	The Future of NATO	60.20
4/23/69	Canton, Ohio	Canton Rotary International	Martin Hillenbrand	The European Scene	10.40
5/1/69	New York, New York	Council on Foreign Relations	Martin Hillenbrand	The European Scene	53.45
				Total	242.08

BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS

4/12-13/69	New York, New York	American Committee of Italian Migration	Barbara M. Watson	The Texture of Immigration	70.00
5/1-5/69	New York, New York	American Immigration and Citizenship Conference	Barbara M. Watson	Changing Patterns of Immigration	125.00
				Total	195.00

OFFICE OF OVERSEAS SCHOOLS

9/29-30/68	Cleveland, Ohio	The Polish American Congress	Michael Cieplinski	The Contributions of the Polish-American Congress in Fostering the Cause of Freedom	88.00

OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

2/21-23/69	Boston, Mass.	Simmons College	Idris Rossell	Career Opportunities in the Foreign Service	156.00
4/22/69	Baltimore, Md.	Morgan State College	Frederick Pollard	Career Opportunities in the Foreign Service	14.00
				Total	258.00

GRAND TOTAL: (83 trips; 90 speeches) ..... $ 6,427.80

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have any information with regard to fiscal year 1970 of the same sort, the first 6 months?

Mr. MURPHY. We have not prepared that.

REDUCTION OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

Mr. ROONEY. There is a reduction of three permanent positions in this area, is there?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. What are the grades and salaries of the three reductions?

Mr. COLLINS. We are not entirely sure, Mr. Chairman. The $60,579 for the total of the three is our best estimate of what they will be. We are in the process of deciding right now what the best reorganization of the Bureau should be to reflect a loss of these three positions. We think that we have several good plans and our best estimate is that the three will total $60,579.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any further questions?

If not, thank you very much, Mr. Collins and gentlemen.

Mr. COLLINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970.

BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS

WITNESSES

BARBARA M. WATSON, ADMINISTRATOR
HUGH M. ADAMSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LAURENCE E. LYMAN, BUDGET OFFICER
ROBERT D. JOHNSON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PASSPORT OFFICE
EMIL KONTAK, CHIEF, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, PASSPORT OFFICE
ELEANOR L. SCHWARTZ, BUDGET OFFICER, PASSPORT OFFICE
GEORGE H. OWEN, DIRECTOR, VISA OFFICE
HELEN J. MULHEARN, CHIEF, IMMIGRANT VISA CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Mr. ROONEY. The next item is for the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, which is to be found beginning at page 155 of the justifications book.

We shall insert that page together with pages 156 through 162 at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	608	$5,675,372	619	$6,266,617	647	$6,444,233	+28	+$177,616
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		6,061,383		6,846,000		7,060,300		+ 214,300
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		2,753,919		3,261,200		3,861,000		+ 599,800
Total		8,815,302		10,107,200		10,921,300		+ 814,100

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	- 1	-$ 7,100	9	-	-	-
INCREASES:						
Annualization						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 19,500	9	-	+$ 4,800	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+100,700	10	-	-	-
Increased Workload	+29	+101,200	157	-	+490,000	157
Improved Support	-	-	-	-	+105,000	160
Total Increases	+29	+221,400		-	+599,800	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	+28	+214,300		-	+599,800	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Increase or Decrease No.	Increase or Decrease Annual Rate
Office of the Administrator	19	$ 292,581	17	$ 288,590	17	$ 288,590	-	-
Passport Office	435	3,661,430	457	4,172,894	486	4,359,679	+29	+$186,785
Visa Office	119	1,288,343	110	1,326,374	110	1,326,374		
Office of Special Consular Services	35	433,018	35	478,759	34	469,590	- 1	- 9,169
Total, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs	608	5,675,372	619	6,266,617	647	6,444,233	+28	+ 177,616

JUSTIFICATION

INCREASES:

	Amount
Annualization	$ 4,800

This increase provides for the annualization in FY-1971 of the 1969 Pay Act Costs pursuant to P.L. 90-206 which was effective July 13, 1969.

Increased Workload	490,000

This request is based on an anticipated 13% increase over F.Y. 1970 in passport volume and a 4% increase in productivity. A total of 667 man-years of employment are required to process the estimated volume of 2,200,000 passports.

The Passport Office requests an increase in its permanent staff of 29 positions (Annual Rate $186,875; Net Salary F.Y. 1971 $101,200). The 29 additional positions are composed of 14-GS-3's; 13-GS-7's and 2 GS-9's. In addition 32 man-years of temporary employment are requested at an average rate of $5,860 a year. These personnel increases are required to accomplish the anticipated increase in workload.

The increased permanent staff will reduce the need to keep temporary employees on a year-round basis to process the off-season workload when the majority of earned annual leave is taken. This is the period also when annual training of our regular and new permanent staff is accomplished. With this increase the permanent staff will be at a level where temporary recruitment is within reasonable limits of attainment and where it is possible to keep overtime to a minimum. The increased permanent staff will provide sufficient trained employees to properly train and supervise the temporary staff.

Since the passage of Public Law 90-428 effective August 26, 1968, eliminating the two-year renewal of a passport after an initial validity period of three years, there have been changes in workload in the Passport Office. Two factors contributed primarily to these changes: (1) Although renewals were supposedly eliminated after August 26, 1968, unexpected workload continues. After the effective date of the law early in FY-1969, renewals, which normally comprised 12 to 14 percent of total volume, were still being requested by applicants at about 77% of the previous year's rate. Applicants continue to come into our Passport Agencies in large numbers to request their passports be renewed though informed this is unnecessary. About 12% of this non-productive but very real workload involves requests for renewals by mail with money enclosed. The funds must be returned, which requires special handling and adds to the processing time. In summary, our original FY-1970 workload projections made in September 1968 excluded renewals as a measurable workload. Since a renewal is estimated to take 1/3 the total processing time on the average as a regular passport and since renewals are still being processed as discussed above, this must be taken into account. In FY-1971 we estimate renewals

will be processed at about 50% of the rate experienced in FY-1968.

(2) The second factor affecting workload since the new law became effective results from the passport-by-mail provision. Any individual who had possessed a valid passport within the past eight years can request issuance of a new passport by mailing in an application rather than appearing in person as had previously been required. As a result, five to six percent of total passport issuances by the Passport Office and its Field Agencies are by mail. This has caused an increase in paper work. Our records show approximately 12% of this number must be returned because of missing or erroneous data. Examples are unsigned applications, unsigned and unacceptable photographs, etc. There are 15 common errors which can be handled by form letter, but there are many others which do not fit a standard pattern and require special handling. Each error requires the preparation of a letter. Frequently, a cash remittance fee must be returned, which is a time-consuming technical process. Cash must be deposited in a deposit fund and a Treasury check returned to the individual. Considering this and other additional processing requirements associated with a passport-by-mail, we estimate a passport-by-mail averages 1.5 times as long to process as a regular or tourist passport.

Because of the foregoing, the Passport Office instituted a more definitive method of computing passport productivity rates utilizing passport equivalents. This method establishes a regular or tourist passport as the common denominator against which all others are factored. Therefore, a regular passport is given a factor of 1.0, a renewal is assigned a factor of 1/3 and a passport-by-mail a factor of 1.5. There is another major workload which did not change as a result of the above mentioned law but which must be taken into consideration in the passport equivalence computation. This involves official or "no-fee" passports. For a great many reasons the processing time of a "no-fee" passport is estimated to take at least twice as long as a regular passport. Therefore, a factor of 2.0 is assigned to official or "no-fee" passports because of the varied and specialized treatment required for this category.

The actual and estimated number of passport applications, issuances and passport equivalents are as follows:

	1969	1970	1971	Increase Over 1970	
	Actual	Estimated	Estimated	%	Number
Application Receipts.....	1,763,604	1,960,000	2,210,000	12.8	250,000
Passports and Renewals....	1,759,286	-	-	-	-
Passports.....	1,716,818	1,950,000	2,200,000	12.8	250,000
Passport Equivalents.....	2,005,121	2,264,000	2,531,000	11.8	267,000

Personnel Services.....$ 187,500

This amount requested will provide an average of 32 additional man-years of temporary employment at a rate of $5,860 a year to supplement the permanent staff required to process the increased workload.

Benefits ..... $ 17,500

This increase is related to the benefits given to temporary employees who will be granted a career conditional seasonal appointment. It also provides benefits for the additional temporary employees.

Transportation 2,000

This increase provides for employee relocation assignments.

Rent, Communications, and Utilities 69,000

This increase results from:

a.	Conversion of the Agencies to automatic writing machines equipped with ASCII code which requires additional telecommunication equipment.	$15,000
b.	Rental charges for IBM 1054 to be installed in each Agency converted to ASCII for proper communication with the State Department.	20,000
c.	Provide automatic answering service in all the Agencies; of this amount, $12,000 is non-recurring.	34,000
		$69,000

Printing and Reproduction 165,000

The proposed increase for printing passports and instructional material is based on an informally announced price increase of 6% by the Government Printing Office and estimated increase in volume.

	FY-1970	FY-1971	Increase Over FY-1970
Passports and Instructional Material	$834,600	$ 996,000	$ 161,400
Related Forms	25,400	29,000	3,600
Total	$860,000	$1,025,000	$ 165,000

Services of Working Capital Fund 8,000

The increase is related to the increased workload and increase in reimbursable services resulting from the pay raise.

Supplies 23,000

The increase is related to the increased workload and increased cost of supplies.

Equipment ..... $ 18,000

The increase is related to the increased workload.

Improved Support..... $ 105,000

a. Research, Development and Study for the Modernization of the Passport Office Filing System for Applications..... 75,000

Our current filing system is capable of accommodating a volume of three year's accumulation of passport applications and associated documents. Older documents are retired to inactive files at the Federal Records Center (FRC), in Suitland, Maryland. Based on predictable annual rates of increase in the volume of these current records, by the mid 1970's it will be impossible for us to maintain this number in the Passport Office; we would have to fall back to maintaining only two year's or even one year's accumulation. This would be unacceptable in terms of providing adequate services to the public. Several hundred thousand requests are received each year for copies of information from the data filed in the Passport Office. Once records have been retired to the FRC their retrieval becomes far more difficult than if our most active current records are on hand in the Passport Office.

At the same time, because of legislation which took effect August 26, 1968, increasing the period of validity of a passport from three to five years, it is believed necessary to be able to store at least a five year accumulation of current records in our files area so they could be readily available for rapid retrieval. One way to accomplish this would be to increase our utilization of floor space in FB-7 where the Passport Office is housed. This approach is obviously impossible. A more logical solution lies in some means of miniaturizing our files which would enable us to stay within the limits of existing occupied space or even to reduce this utilization in order to make storage space in this office building available for other urgent requirements.

Funds in the amount of $75,000 are requested for use in improving the Passport Office filing system to achieve the above objective. The funds will be used for contractual studies to research and test various types of files information and retrieval equipment with the view to selection of a system most adaptable to the requirements of the Passport Office.

b. Training Film..... 25,000

Funds in the amount of $25,000 are requested to produce a 20 minute training film. Reliable estimates by producers of such films indicate their cost as between $1,000 and $1,500 a minute. The film is required to provide indoctrination and training for the

several hundred temporary and permanent personnel newly employed each year by the Passport Office and its ten Agencies. Another major use for the film will be by Passport Office officials who are called upon frequently to brief the officials of foreign governments on passport procedures.

c. Rental of Communications Equipment..... $ 2,500

Funds are needed for the rental of equipment (IBM 1050) for a Data Communications System. The recent installation of equipment in Western Europe has provided direct access to the computer name check system (Lookout Book) by posts (Montreal, Toronto, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Edinburg, Liverpool, Hamburg, and Munich) issuing 47% of the visas in EUR. In order to make maximum use of these facilities it is necessary that the input time for the addition and deletion of names to the system be reduced. The installation of a "remote terminal" in the Visa Office is the only feasible method of providing access to the computerized name check system which would allow the input of additions, deletions and corrections on a daily basis.

d. Printing and Reproduction..... 2,500

Funds are needed for an increase in the costs of the printing and reproduction of the Lookout Book, the Annual Report and additional materials relative to the visa function.

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increases by Type				
										Annualization	Increased Workload		Improved Support	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount	
11	Personnel Compensation:													
	Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	608	$5,675,372	619	$6,266,617	647	$6,444,233	-1	-$9,169	-	+29	+$186,785	-	
	Miscellaneous American Salaries:													
	Temporary and Part-Time Employment	142.1	716,123	176.6	1,049,700	208.6	1,240,700	-	-	$3,500	32	187,500	-	
	Differentials:													
	Overtime and Holiday Pay		92,923		43,300		43,300		-	-		-	-	
	Total Personnel Compensation	142.1	809,046	176.6	1,093,000	208.6	1,284,000	-	-	3,500	32	187,500	-	
12	Personnel Benefits:													
	Payments to Other Funds		37,095		59,800		77,800		-	500		17,500	-	
	Awards		375		2,000		2,000		-	-		-	-	
	Total Personnel Benefits		37,470		61,800		79,800		-	500		17,500	-	
	Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		846,516		1,154,800		1,363,800		-	4,000		205,000	-	
	Other Obligations													
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons		22,711		27,200		27,200		-	-		-	-	
22	Transportation of Things		3,987		6,100		8,100		-			2,000	-	
23	Rent, Communications, and Utilities		-51,196		63,800		135,300		-	-		69,000	$ 2,500	
24	Printing and Reproduction		787,454		876,300		1,043,800		-	-		165,000	2,500	
25	Other Services		665,473		727,100		827,100		-	-		-	100,000	
	Services of Working Capital Fund		84,202		89,100		97,900		-	800		8,000	-	
26	Supplies and Materials		105,313		120,300		143,300		-	-		23,000	-	
31	Equipment		289,459		196,500		214,500		-	-		18,000	-	
	Total Other Obligations		1,907,403		2,106,400		2,497,200		-	800		285,000	105,000	
	Total Obligations		2,753,919		3,261,200		3,861,000		-	4,800		490,000	105,000	

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. This request is in the amount $10,921,300, which would be an increase of $814,100 over the fiscal year 1970 base.

The requested increases are set forth at page 155.

INCREASE OF EMPLOYEES

This would entail the addition of how many employees to the payroll?

Miss WATSON. Sir, we have requested——

Mr. ROONEY. That calls for a number.

Miss WATSON. We have requested a net total increase of 28 positions.

ABSENCE OF DIRECTOR OF PASSPORT OFFICE

Mr. ROONEY. By the way, where is Mrs. Knight?

Miss WATSON. She is not here.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder if she thinks that she can continue to make her appropriation presentation to the newspapers rather than to the Congress, and particularly the House of Representatives, such as her Christmas greeting, or whatever she called it.

HISTORY OF ADDITIONAL POSITIONS FOR PASSPORT OFFICE

Did this committee or the Congress deny any additional positions requested by the Department of State for the Passport Office for the current fiscal year?

Miss WATSON. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Did they deny any for last fiscal year?

Miss WATSON. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Did they deny any for the year before that?

Miss WATSON. Nor, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How many positions did the Passport Office request for fiscal year 1967?

Miss WATSON. 369.

Mr. ROONEY. How many were authorized?

Miss WATSON. 369.

Mr. ROONEY. How many positions did the Passport Office request for fiscal year 1968?

Miss WATSON. 439.

Mr. ROONEY. How many were authorized?

Miss WATSON. 439.

Mr. ROONEY. How many positions did the Passport Office request for fiscal year 1969?

Miss WATSON. 457.

Mr. ROONEY. How many were authorized by this committee and the Congress?

Miss WATSON. She had——

Mr. ROONEY. No, I am only concerned with the relationship with the Congress. Do you understand?

Miss WATSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Whatever happened down at the Department? If she thinks some of these people at the Department are Johnnie-come-lately's she is entitled to make that observation, however wrong it is. I am interested in her usually absent relationship with this committee and the Congress.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, the Passport Office requested 435 positions for 1969.

Mr. ROONEY. How many were authorized?

Miss WATSON. 435 positions were authorized.

Mr. ROONEY. By the Congress?

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes, sir.

Miss WATSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How many positions did the Passport Office request for fiscal year 1970?

Miss WATSON. Fiscal year 1970 they requested 481.

Mr. ROONEY. That is the answer.

How many are presently authorized?

Miss WATSON. Presently, at this moment in time there are 481.

Mr. ROONEY. The same number as requested, isn't that so?

Miss WATSON. Yes, sir.

PERCENTAGE OF POSITION INCREASE

Mr. ROONEY. During this 4-year period to which we have made reference, what is the percentage of increase in permanent positions requested and allowed?

Miss WATSON. 30.5 percent.

Mr. ROONEY. Over 30 percent?

Miss WATSON. Yes, sir.

PERCENTAGE OF PASSPORT ISSUANCE INCREASE

Mr. ROONEY. How many passports were issued in fiscal year 1967?

Miss WATSON. 1,624,900

Mr. ROONEY. What is the estimate for fiscal year 1970, current fiscal year?

Miss WATSON. Estimate for fiscal year 1970 is 1,950,000.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the percentage of increase in the number of passports during this 4-year period?

Miss WATSON. Approximately 20 percent, sir.

NOTICE OF PASSPORT ISSUANCE DELAY

Mr. ROONEY. I have here a slip or notice, or whatever you might want to call it, which has been furnished to me which it is alleged has been distributed by the Passport Office. Have you seen this, or these?

Miss WATSON. Yes, sir, I have.
Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert this slip at this point in the record.
(The information follows:)

PASSPORT OFFICE - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

We regret the delay you are experiencing in getting your passport, however, we have been denied funds for additional personnel and facilities necessary to provide the type of services to which you are entitled as an American taxpayer.

Frances Knight
Frances G. Knight
Director, Passport Office

Mr. ROONEY. This slip, or whatever you want to call it, which has been inserted in the record and which is over the signature of the Directoress of the Passport Office, states:

We regret the delay you are experiencing in getting your passport, however, we have been denied funds for additional personnel and facilities necessary to provide the type of services to which you are entitled as an American taxpayer.

Does anyone here know if this is the fact?
Miss WATSON. This is not the fact, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. It is not the fact?
Miss WATSON. That is right.
Mr. ROONEY. Could you tell us by whose authority such information has been distributed?
Miss WATSON. This was by the authority of the Director of the Passport Office.
Mr. ROONEY. Was anyone else in the State Department consulted?
Miss WATSON. No, sir, not to my knowledge.

PASSPORT OFFICE'S "SEASONS GREETINGS"

Mr. ROONEY. Is anyone here acquainted with the so-called Seasons Greetings sent out by the Directoress of the Passport Office, which carried a return address of the Department of State stamped on the back of the envelope?
Miss WATSON. Yes, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. Were these "Seasons Greetings" prepared by State Department officials?
Miss WATSON. No, sir, not that I know of.
Mr. ROONEY. Were they prepared on Government time?

Miss WATSON. Not to the best of my knowledge, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. These questions are directed to everybody in the room. Do you understand that?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, can I speak to this?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am Bob Johnson. I am Deputy Director of the Passport Office. I think, as long as we are making the record straight as far as our personnel is concerned, our requests for additional personnel, sir, were knocked off in the State Department. They did not reach this committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Just a minute, Mr. Johnson. We are on the subject of a Christmas greeting.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. You have been here all the while and you have said nothing.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, sir, I have not had the opportunity to speak. If you would give me the opportunity——

Mr. ROONEY. We will give you all the opportunity possible to speak, but not now. We are on the subject of a seasons greeting right now. Did you have anything to do with that?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What did you have to do with it?

Mr. JOHNSON. I reviewed the letter as to its accuracy and to see if it was correct.

PREPARATION OF "SEASONS GREETINGS"

Mr. ROONEY. Was it prepared on Government time?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; it was not.

Mr. ROONEY. When was it prepared?

Mr. JOHNSON. About 2 weeks before Christmas.

Mr. ROONEY. Where?

Mr. JOHNSON. I assume it would be in Miss Knight's home or in her husband's office. Her husband is Mr. Parrish of Aviation Publications.

Mr. ROONEY. I don't know her husband. I don't know who does know her husband, except a gentleman who works for me.

Mr. JOHNSON. He is responsible for numerous aviation periodicals. He is Wayne W. Parrish.

Mr. ROONEY. How many of these "Seasons Greetings" were prepared?

Mr. JOHNSON. Roughly, I would say about 700, maybe a little more than that. I am not sure.

Mr. ROONEY. Where were they prepared?

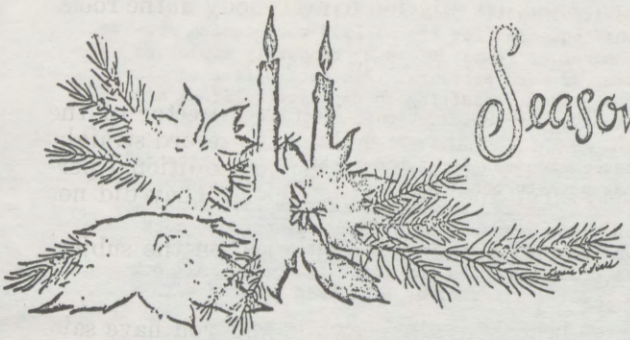
Mr. JOHNSON. As I say, in Mr. Parrish's office, to the best of my recollection that is where they were prepared.

Mr. ROONEY. You say your recollection. Do you know or don't you know?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, then I must say as an attorney I don't know.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert a copy of this so-called Seasons Greetings at this point in the record.

(The information follows:)



Season's Greetings

CHRISTMAS 1969

Dear :

If this Christmas letter is late reaching you, chalk it up to the fact that I've had a hard time getting into a "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year" mood.

The Passport Office ends 1969 in a bruised and battered condition, thanks to arbitrary budget cuts resulting in reduced personnel; lack of administrative support; lack of an understanding of the changing travel patterns of U.S. citizens, and a total indifference to the predictable results of the forthcoming mass travel capability of the jumbo jets and the SST.

We are surrounded by a plethora of johnny-come-lately experts on passports in the upper echelons of the bureaucracy who in the past year have thwarted Passport Office attempts to gear itself to the challenge of tremendous increases in international travel.

While the following facts may take the edge off a "Merry Christmas" greeting - you should know them, if for no other reason than that you, as a taxpayer, are paying for the mistakes in judgment by the "experts" in administration and management who are "not with it".

Consider this: In 1969 the Passport Office issued 1,810,000 passports. That was a 17.9% increase over 1968. At the peak of our busy season, June 1969, we were 45% over June 1968. In addition, we renewed 184,000 passports to full five year validity without charge. Our budget was $5,676,132 for Fiscal Year 1969, and we brought into the U.S. Treasury $16,550,703 in fees - a net profit of $10,874,571. Despite our increased workload and our pleas for assistance, authority to hire 22 permanent employees required in fiscal 1969 was denied for over a year. Then under the pressure of public criticism, authority was reluctantly granted, but too late to rescue us from

costly overtime and a heavy backlog of work. Now, a year and a half later, most of these positions still remain unfilled. Twenty-four more permanent positions requested for fiscal 1970 were denied outright. We have had a number of resignations by temporary employees who refused to work under so much pressure. Passport Office regulars put in 17,000 hours of overtime, resulting in employee fatigue, sickness and a high percentage of errors.

Virtually every recommendation for improvement in our personnel and fiscal positions has been turned down. Our third request for three additional passport agencies, sorely needed, has been denied. We have been denied funds for research into a new passport concept for the future; we have been denied the minimum personnel required in 1970 to operate this office and its ten field agencies. All our protests against these arbitrary decisions have been greeted with a deafening silence.

Currently, the outlook for 1970 is dismal, indeed. As a result of a totally inequitable fiscal policy, the issuance of passports will be delayed at least two weeks, if not more, in the forthcoming year. We will have difficulty recruiting temporary employees and, undoubtedly, we will have some resignations from our professional staff. Perhaps we are not overly bright, but it is increasingly difficult for us, in the Passport Office, to figure out why a Federal Government operation making a net profit of over ten million dollars annually cannot get sufficient funds for staff, equipment and expansion to serve U.S. citizens who are paying for such services.

Under these circumstances, it is mighty difficult to develop a "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year" spirit. However, we hope your Christmas will be Merry and Bright and that the New Year will bring you Health and Happiness and all the other good happenings which seem destined to pass us by.

Sincerely,

Frances G. Knight
Director, Passport Office

POSTAGE FOR "SEASON'S GREETINGS"

Mr. ROONEY. Was there any postage paid on these "Seasons Greetings"?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; there was postage. And the Government did not—we paid the postage. When I say "we," the postage was paid. There was a 6-cent stamp necessary. The postage was paid on each of these.

Mr. ROONEY. By whom?

Mr. JOHNSON. By Miss Knight.

Mr. ROONEY. Was the postage paid on those that were delivered to the Congress by the United States?

Mr. JOHNSON. I assume it was, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Either you know or you don't know.

Mr. JOHNSON. I don't know. I actually don't know whether the postage was paid.

Mr. ROONEY. Does anybody here know?

Mr. JOHNSON. I am sure that if a Member of Congress received the letter, he would notice or his secretary would notice whether the stamp was on the envelope.

Mr. ROONEY. You are the fellow who says you don't know anything about it, and then you want to tell us that somebody else knows something about it. You are a lawyer?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; I am a lawyer.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you know whether or not any Government paper was used?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir. There was no Government paper used.

Mr. ROONEY. When you say, "No," you mean you don't know?

Mr. JOHNSON. I say there was no Government paper used.

DISTRIBUTION OF "SEASONS GREETINGS"

Mr. ROONEY. Very well. Did you know that I did not receive one of these "Seasons Greetings"?

Mr. JOHNSON. I really don't know, sir. I am sure there must have been one addressed to you.

Mr. ROONEY. No. I did not receive any. And when I saw the first one, I thought it would have been more appropriate if it had been sent out at Halloween rather than Christmas.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is your personal opinion, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. It is.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any questions, gentlemen?

Mr. BOW. Now, Mr. Johnson, you wanted to explain something about the personnel.

Mr. ROONEY. I intended to give Mr. Johnson a chance to do that.

Mr. BOW. I thought we were at that point in the questioning. If you are going to do it later, fine. But I think, since Mr. Johnson wanted to testify, at least we can given him the opportunity.

Mr. ROONEY. I most certainly agree with you. I already told him that I would give him a chance to testify as long as he wants. The question now is, are there any questions on what has transpired up to this point?

Mr. JOHNSON. The questions up to this point——

Mr. BOW. He had already gone into the question of personnel. If you are going to take it up later, Mr. Chairman, I will withhold that question. But I do want him to have the opportunity to explain it.

Mr. ROONEY. What do you want to say, Mr. Johnson?

INCREASE IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS FOR PASSPORT OFFICE

Mr. JOHNSON. Let me say this, Mr. Chairman, last Monday we were informed that we were given 24 additional personnel. That was last Monday. It takes us——

Mr. ROONEY. You were informed by whom?

Mr. JOHNSON. By the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, by Miss Watson, the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

It would take us 4 months to get these people on board. As far as this particular year is concerned, we won't be able to get these people until at least July or probably August before they will be of any help to us. All our requests for additional personnel, sir—and you are very

correct in your statements about the committee did this, the committee did that—our requests for personnel never reached this committee. They were cut off in the State Department.

ABSENCE OF DIRECTOR OF PASSPORT OFFICE AT APPROPRIATION HEARINGS

Mr. ROONEY. Well, Miss Knight hasn't come up to this committee for some time. She hasn't honored us with her presence in this committee for quite a number of years.

Mr. JOHNSON. Sir, I have been here for the last 3 years.

Mr. ROONEY. Has she been with you?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. I think, if you check it, you will find she hasn't been here for a number of years before that.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think Miss Knight can defend herself, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. I don't know. She put out a misleading document here, entitled "Season's Greetings," from which it appeared that the Congress had something to do with denying her funds. Would you agree that such an inference could be taken from the paper?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think if everyone knew the whole facts in the case, I think there is——

Mr. ROONEY. If you don't want to answer the question, all right.

Mr. JOHNSON. There is fault on the part of the Congress and there is fault on the part of the State Department.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any further questions, gentlemen? Do you have anything else you want to say?

PASSPORT SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSON. I will say this, Mr. Chairman, you are a taxpayer and so am I. When the American public comes in and asks for passport service, they are entitled to it and I think it is a concern of you as the chairman of this committee, it is a concern of the people of the State Department, and it is the concern of Miss Knight and myself who operate the Passport Office. Believe me. I understand your concern here on appropriations. But we have a measurable product, and we need money.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON POSITIONS REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. Have you ever come up here in the fiscal years to which we made reference—1967, 1968, 1969, or 1970—and asked for any employees over and above those the committee allowed?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, you know the operation——

Mr. ROONEY. Why don't you answer the question, please? Have you done so for 4 years?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have had no chance to do so. We go through the State Department.

Mr. ROONEY. I just asked you if you came here to this committee and asked for any employees in addition to the ones that you were allowed by the Congress and this committee. Did you?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; because we didn't have the opportunity to do so.

Mr. ROONEY. I didn't ask you because. I just asked you if you did. If you want to explain why, that is all right with us.

Mr. JOHNSON. All right, sir. The explanation is that it was not presented to this committee. Our request for additional personnel was not presented to this committee.

Mr. ROONEY. You were here. Why didn't you present it? Why didn't Miss Knight come up here and present it?

Mr. JOHNSON. I am just tied up with the bureaucracy, that is all.

Mr. ROONEY. I really feel sorry for you.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am sure you do.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Bow?

Mr. Bow. Have you any further explanation that you want to make to the committee on this question of personnel?

Mr. JOHNSON. No. I think I tried to give a picture, Mr. Bow.

INCREASE IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Mr. Bow. When did you get the last 24 people assigned to you?

Mr. JOHNSON. Last Monday.

Mr. Bow. What does that bring you up to now?

Mr. JOHNSON. We are still 481.

Mr. Bow. You finally got your 481, which was authorized by this committee as of what date?

Mr. JOHNSON. Last Monday.

Mr. Bow. Last Monday. Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Now, Miss Watson, is there anything you wish to say?

Miss WATSON. With reference to personnel, sir?

Mr. ROONEY. With reference to the subject that we have been discussing, I should think.

Miss WATSON. Well, sir; I think that I will pass at the moment if I may, sir.

Mr. Bow. May I ask a question?

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Chairman, I have a question on that point.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Flynt?

Mr. FLYNT. I will reserve my questions and yield to Mr. Bow.

Mr. Bow. Miss Watson, you have heard the testimony here that, to bring it up to 481 which was authorized by this committee, that 24 of those were assigned last Monday, is that correct?

Miss WATSON. That is correct—we have had the authorization since February 12. They were authorized on February 12.

Mr. Bow. Of last year?

Miss WATSON. Of 1970, last week.

Mr. Bow. Of this year?

Miss WATSON. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. I want to make sure the record explains what we are talking about here. Why was it not until February 12 that these additional positions were authorized?

Miss WATSON. The 24 additional positions were not authorized until there was demonstrated workload data and estimated increase in support of such granting.

Mr. ROONEY. Which what?

Miss WATSON. Which supported the need for the 24 positions.

Mr. Bow. Let me ask a question at that point, Mr. Chairman. When did this authorization, the bill that authorized 481, become the law?

Miss WATSON. May I defer to Mr. Meyer?

Mr. DONELAN. Sir, Mr. Bow, the 24 positions that we are talking about were never requested of the Congress, nor were they authorized by the Congress. These 24 positions were not put in in the 1970 budget request by the Department. We did not budget for them.

But the Department's position was that if the increase in the workload of the office, the Passport Office, showed a need for them, even though we had not budgeted for them, the Department would allocate the positions to the Passport Office. And it was determined, after looking at the first half year of passport workload, that is had gone up sufficiently for the Department to authorize the positions.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Bow, will you yield to me at that point?

Mr. Bow. Surely.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Donelan, if there was no authority for the 24 positions, how did they get there?

Mr. DONELAN. There was no budgeted authority, sir, in effect what the Department did was to reprogram within and take the positions away from other people.

Mr. FLYNT. What agencies in the Department did these positions come from?

Mr. DONELAN. From different offices in the State Department.

Mr. FLYNT. Name some of them.

Mr. DONELAN. We have given them positions, and I can probably identify them.

Mr. FLYNT. Can you tell us why the Department did not request these additional positions if they are needed?

Mr. DONELAN. Yes, sir. If I might go back just a little bit, in fiscal year 1969 the Passport Office asked the Department to put 457 positions in the budget. The Secretary, at the time of the hearings, withdrew those 22 positions, withdrew that request from the congressional submission.

The position of the Department was that this was a period of reduction of positions during an economy drive. The Department, however, promised at the time that if the need was shown in terms of workload, that the Department would find within its resources the cost of 22 positions. These positions were granted to the Passport Office in the first part of July, fiscal year 1970. That brought the Office up to 457 positions, which is the figure that we show in the 1970 column of the 1971 budget.

When the Passport Office came in for the fiscal year 1970 departmental budget hearings, roughly in August 1968, and asked for another 24 positions, the Department did not include those in the budget at the time.

But here again the Department's position was that, since this is a service to the public, even though it meant pulling the resources from elsewhere, if the workload justification later appeared to support it, the Department would find these resources from within the Department.

COST OF OPERATING OF PASSPORT OFFICE

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Donelan, can you give me the dollar figure that it costs to operate the Passport Office?

Mr. DONELAN. For the operating expenses, sir, for fiscal year 1970, the allotment will be a total of $2,440,536.

Mr. FLYNT. $2,440,536?

Mr. DONELAN. Yes, sir. That is operating expenses. I would have to get the——

Mr. ROONEY. That is without the personnel?

Mr. DONELAN. Without the personnel, yes.

Mr. ROONEY. You want the whole thing, Mr. Flynt.

Mr. FLYNT. How much is for personnel?

Mr. ROONEY. It is on page 156.

Mr. DONELAN. The annual rate of the personnel would be $4,172,894.

Mr. FLYNT. Does that make a total of $6,613,000?

Mr. DONELAN. Yes, sir. I hadn't added it up, but it is.

ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS—NUMBER AND COST

Mr. FLYNT. What is the estimated number of passports that will be issued during fiscal 1970?

Mr. DONELAN. Estimated number in 1970, fiscal 1970, sir, is 1,950,000.

Mr. FLYNT. 1,950,000 at how many dollars per passport?

Mr. DONELAN. Dollar cost for issuance of the passports?

Mr. FLYNT. No, sir. How much revenue will be received?

Mr. DONELAN. I beg your pardon, sir. I think it is a $10 fee.

Mr. FLYNT. All right. We will say a $10 fee.

Mr. DONELAN. It is a $12 fee.

Mr. FLYNT. A $12 fee, all right. Let us see what that comes to.

Mr. MEYER. I think they can give you a fee return better than that figure.

Mr. FLYNT. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. FLYNT. What is the fee to the Passport Office from sale of passports?

Mr. DONELAN. The fee is $12.

Mr. FLYNT. What is the total income?

Mr. DONELAN. I understand the amount is $18,500,000.

Mr. FLYNT. All right, then according to that, the Passport Office made a profit of about $12 million per year, or it is estimated to make a profit of $12 million per year, not to the Government agency that is supposed to be in the business of profitmaking.

Mr. ROONEY. They made a profit long before they ever heard of Frances Knight.

PASSPORT POSITIONS AND WORKLOAD

Mr. FLYNT. I haven't mentioned Frances Knight, Mr. Chairman. I am going into the operation of the budgeting on this.

Now, as I understood you to say, Mr. Donelan, the reason for not granting the positions requested by the Passport Office was that you were in a period of economizing.

Mr. DONELAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLYNT. At that point I would like to comment on the record that it looks like a pennywise and pound foolish system of economizing when you deny needed personnel to the only office in the State Department, that I know of, that brings in more revenue than the expenses of operation.

Mr. DONELAN. Yes, sir; you are quite right, except——

Mr. FLYNT. Go ahead.

Mr. DONELAN. I would like to add, sir, I said we were in a period of economizing in losing total positions in the State Department budget. I think I also said, sir, that what we did do was, when we felt that the workload, as it was increased, was justified, we did give the positions to the Passport Office.

Mr. FLYNT. It looks to me like you waited until too late to meet the requirement for the fiscal year 1970.

Mr. DONELAN. Sir, it may have been a little bit late in terms of fiscal year 1969 and in terms of the 24 given this year. We had to look at the workload statistics for the first 6 months.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Johnson, let me direct this question to you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLYNT. What are the heaviest months for passport requests?

Mr. JOHNSON. Sir, we start climbing the mountain about the middle of February. Then we go up and reach the peak of the mountain about the last week in May, and the first week in June, and then we start down again.

But to give you the answer, in order to get personnel on board, we have to have at least a month to train them before we start up this mountain.

Mr. FLYNT. All right.

My next question is, will the Passport Office derive any substantial benefits for the peak season of passport requests from personnel that are authorized for you on the 12th of February, 1970?

Mr. JOHNSON. Absolutely not, sir. Absolutely not.

Mr. FLYNT. Thank you for yielding to me, Mr. Bow.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Cederberg?

ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS IN TIMELY MANNER

Mr. CEDERBERG. I have one thing.

The question seems to me to be whether or not we are able to issue the requests for passports in an efficient and as timely a manner as they ought to be issued. That is the only question I see. If it takes more personnel, you have to have more personnel. If you can automate some way, do it with less personnel, do it with less personnel then. But I think the public has a right, when they apply for a passport, to see that that passport is issued, and issued promptly.

Mr. FLYNT. As promptly as possible. If the gentleman will yield to me.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is the only issue I see. I think the Department has a definite responsibility to see that that is done.

Are you issuing passports as promptly as you think they ought to be issued?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; we are not. We are working a sweatshop down there.

NECESSITY OF OVERTIME IN PASSPORT OFFICE

Mr. CEDERBERG. Are you working much overtime?

Mr. JOHNSON. We are not now at this time, but if we are going to give the service that the public is entitled to we have to work overtime, starting the first week in May, and overtime is not the answer. People get sick. They are not safe to go home at night on the streets of Washington or any of the streets of the metropolitan cities. We have people in New York and it takes them an hour and a half to even get into work and, if you go out on Long Island, and so forth, it takes them about 2 hours at night to go home. We can't afford to work all the people 10, 12, 14 hours a day. We won't do it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I think that is the only question I see here, which is that the public have an absolute right to get their passports issued just as promptly as they possibly can. If it takes more personnel, you have to have them.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Cederberg, will you yield to me at that point?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLYNT. Thank you for yielding to me. I want to tell Mr. Johnson, as one member of this committee, that I don't want your people working 14 hours a day either.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. JOHNSON. I work 6 days a week too, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. ROONEY. I think an awful lot of people in the room work 6 days a week and some of us work 7 days a week.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. I can understand that. I have been doing it for 15 years, sir, since I have been in the passport office.

Mr. ROONEY. You have been there that long?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLYNT. I have no further questions.

Mr. ROONEY. I think we should recess now until 2 o'clock and we will continue with this Bureau at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. ROONEY. The committee will please come to order.

I have a further question or two for you, Mr. Johnson, if I may.

UNFILLED POSITIONS IN PASSPORT OFFICE

What was the number of unfilled positions as of, let us say, the first of the year; do you have that?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have that information, I am pretty sure.

Mr. Chairman, let me provide that for the record.

Mr. ROONEY. All I want is a number. You pick the date, any date you want to pick in the month of December.

Mr. JOHNSON. As of the 1st of January, Mr. Kontak tells me we had 29 vacancies.

Mr. ROONEY. As of the 1st of February?

Mr. JOHNSON. We still have the 29 because we didn't get the 24 authorized until——

Mr. ROONEY. Don't do that.

Mr. JOHNSON. We still had 29.

Mr. ROONEY. As of the first of this present month?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That is all I have of you, Mr. Johnson, and I am very grateful for this information.

VISA OFFICE OPERATION

With regard to the Visa Office, I note that even though the workload of the Visa Office has increased, unlike the Passport Office there is no request for increased funds or positions.

Is there anybody here from the Department who wishes to say something with regard to the testimony that has been taken today?

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF PASSPORT POSITION REQUESTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might clarify the Department's treatment of the requests that have come from the Passport Office in recent years?

Mr. ROONEY. That is your privilege.

Mr. MACOMBER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to start with fiscal year 1967. In that year, the Passport Office requested of the State Department a total of 369 employees. That was accepted by the State Department. That request came up to the Congress. After Congress had acted, 369 employees were authorized for the Passport Office.

In fiscal year 1968, the Passport Office requested 439 positions. The State Department accepted that and requested 439 positions from the Congress and subsequently authorized 439 positions. That was the year, however, that one function which required four positions was transferred out of the Passport Office. Four positions went out along with the functions that they had. The 439 was therefore reduced to 435.

In fiscal year 1969, the Passport Office requested 457 positions. The Department accepted that number and in its submission to this committee the figure 457 was shown as our request for fiscal year 1969. However, that was the year that the President was making a special effort to cut down on expenditures and that was the year he had asked the American public to curtail all unnecessary travel.

In view of that request, at the time of the hearings my predecessor withdraw the request for the additional 22 positions represented in that 457 request.

He said at the time, however, if subsequent workload justified, we could supply the Passport Office with those 22 positions and we would have to take them out of our own budget ceiling.

Mr. ROONEY. Was that about the time when the then President of the United States requested American citizens curtail their traveling abroad?

Mr. MACOMBER. Yes, sir. That was the basic reason why those 22 positions were withdrawn. The State Department accepted the Passport Office's request for an increase but when the President made that statement we withdrew it. However, we withdrew it conditionally and said if the public did not respond, or the need subsequently justified those 22 positions we would find a way to supply them.

In fiscal year 1970, the Passport Office requested 481 positions. In our submission to the Congress we only requested 435. In other words, we cut it back to 435. This was for the fiscal year 1970 budget. However, we had already said anytime the 22 positions were justified we would grant

them. That meant that, in fact, we were holding up on the 22 positions from the previous year and 24 additional positions that the Passport Office requested for a total of 46 positions they wanted in fiscal year 1970.

Mr. Chairman, at the beginning of fiscal year 1970, the State Department was satisfied from an examination of the workload that those 22 positions which had originally been asked for in fiscal year 1969 were now justified and they were granted at the beginning of this current fiscal year.

That left a shortfall in the Passport Office's request of 24 additional positions that they had still asked the Department for and which we had not been willing to ask the Congress for. We said that we would look at their workload over the next 6 months, that is, these past 6 months, the first 6 months of fiscal year 1970, and if their workload justified it we would grant the extra positions then. We made that examination in January, and this month we have granted those 24 additional positions.

As of now, all of the positions that the Passport Office requested from the State Department have been authorized by the State Department, although on two occasions there was a delay before those positions were authorized.

In this year, fiscal year 1971, the Passport Office asked for an additional 29 positions. We approved that request based on projected increases in the fiscal year 1971, and those are shown in our submission.

INCREASE IN PASSPORT OFFICE POSITIONS VERSUS POSITION REDUCTIONS IN OTHER OFFICES

This means, Mr. Chairman, that in these past 4 fiscal years, 1967 running through 1970, the Passport Office has been given 112 additional positions which are the number of positions they requested in that period. In those same years the rest of the Department of State suffered a reduction of 650 positions. Everyone of the other offices in the Department had been decreased for a total of 650 positions, and there was only one exception to that, one small office had an increase of three people.

In fiscal year 1971 we are requesting an increase, as I have indicated, of 29 additional positions for the Passport Office, taking a cut elsewhere in the Department of 164 American positions.

I want to make this record clear, Mr. Chairman, to show that we have a considerable sympathy for the problems of the Passport Office and the clearly increasing workload of the Passport Office. We have wanted to be satisfied that the workload did, in fact, justify the increased positions. As soon as we have been satisfied—and there has been a difference of opinion between the Passport Office and the Department on the timing of our authorizing of these positions—as soon as we were satisfied that the workload did, in fact, justify the additional positions we have authorized them.

As of now, we have authorized all positions the Passport Office requested.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any questions?

(No response.)

Mr. ROONEY (continuing). If not, very well, we shall proceed to the next item.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970.

OFFICE OF SECURITY

WITNESSES

G. MARVIN GENTILE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ROBERT R. BLISS, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. ROONEY. The next item is entitled "Office of Security," and begins at page 165 of the justifications.

We shall at this point in the record insert pages 165 through 167.

(The pages follow:)

OFFICE OF SECURITY

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	242	$3,043,606	232	$3,252,428	224	$3,139,258	-8	-$113,170
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		3,247,895		3,549,500		3,502,800		- 46,700
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		3,635,600		3,786,300		3,790,700		+ 4,400
Total		6,883,495		7,335,800		7,293,500		- 42,300

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of this Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASE:						
1971 Employment Reduction	-8	-$87,700	9	-	-	-
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases		+ 10,800	9		+$4,400	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases		+ 30,200	10		-	-
Total Increases		+ 41,000			+ 4,400	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-8	- 46,700			+ 4,400	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; and similar costs.

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Decrease No.	Decrease Annual Rate
Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security ..	5	$ 110,761	5	$ 114,283	5	$ 114,283	-	-
Education and Training Staff	3	40,244	3	44,230	2	33,445	- 1	-$ 10,785
Special Assignments Staff	9	124,012	9	136,903	9	136,903	-	-
Executive Staff	9	104,682	8	108,657	8	108,657	-	-
Records and Services Branch	22	166,221	21	178,817	21	178,817	-	-
Division of Evaluations	22	255,868	21	268,411	20	258,780	- 1	- 9,631
Division of Foreign Operations	12	174,848	10	166,946	8	128,402	- 2	- 38,544
Division of Domestic Operations	11	158,937	11	176,830	11	176,830	-	-
Division of Technical Services	16	227,901	15	266,029	15	266,029	-	-
Division of Protective Security	20	255,092	20	279,225	20	279,225	-	-
Division of Investigations	15	192,269	14	207,148	14	207,148	-	-
Field Offices	98	1,232,771	95	1,304,949	91	1,250,739	- 4	- 54,210
Total, Office of Security	242	3,043,606	232	3,252,428	224	3,139,258	- 8	- 113,170

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increase Annualization
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11	Personnel Compensation:									
	Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	242	$3,043,606	232	$3,252,428	224	$3,139,258	-8	-$113,170	-
	Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
	Temporary and Part-Time Employment	3.0	16,066	2.3	11,900	2.3	11,900		-	-
	Differentials:									
	Overtime and Holiday Pay		59,783		59,500		59,800		-	$ 300
	Total Personnel Compensation	3.0	75,849	2.3	71,400	2.3	71,700		-	300
12	Personnel Benefits:									
	Payments to Other Funds		1,052		1,600		1,600		-	-
	Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		76,901		73,000		73,300		-	300
	Other Obligations									
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons		385,311		441,800		441,800		-	-
22	Transportation of Things		21,915		44,600		44,600		-	-
23	Rent, Communications, and Utilities		45,840		43,500		43,500		-	-
24	Printing and Reproduction		1,028		800		800		-	-
25	Other Services		729,481		539,800		539,800		-	-
	Services of Other Agencies		1,989,285		2,081,700		2,085,000		-	3,300
	Services of Working Capital Fund		92,900		95,100		95,900		-	800
26	Supplies and Materials		23,152		46,000		46,000		-	-
31	Equipment		269,787		420,000		420,000		-	-
	Total Other Obligations		3,558,699		3,713,300		3,717,400		-	4,100
	Total Obligations		3,635,600		3,786,300		3,790,700		-	4,400

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $7,293,500, which would be a decrease of $42,300 below the fiscal year 1970 base.

What about this, Mr. Gentile?

Mr. GENTILE. Yes; that is correct. We have a $42,300 reduction in our budget this fiscal year.

POSITION REDUCTION IN SECURITY OFFICE

Mr. ROONEY. How many people?

Mr. GENTILE. Eight people will be reduced.

Mr. ROONEY. Permanent positions?

Mr. GENTILE. Yes, sir.

PERSONNEL SECURITY RISK SITUATION

Mr. ROONEY. Is this where we inquire with regard to the security risks?

Mr. GENTILE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the situation?

Mr. GENTILE. This past year, for calendar year 1969, we had 36.

Mr. ROONEY. It is up?

Mr. GENTILE. Yes; it is up this year, Mr. Chairman. The increase is in the area of Foreign Service local employees.

Mr. ROONEY. I think we usually ask how many for what; how many?

Mr. GENTILE. These were all in the area of homosexuals.

Mr. ROONEY. All 36?

Mr. GENTILE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. The highest grade?

Mr. GENTILE. Foreign Service Officer, Class 3.

Mr. ROONEY. How many?

Mr. GENTILE. One.

Mr. ROONEY. The next highest grade?

Mr. GENTILE. There was a Foreign Service Reserve, Class 3, which is also the same. A little lower salary. In a sense there are two.

Mr. ROONEY. How long was that Class 3 FSO in service?

Mr. GENTILE. Fifteen years.

Mr. ROONEY. Class 3 gets how much?

Mr. GENTILE. His basic salary is $19,704 per annum.

Mr. ROONEY. Is there anything startling here that I should ask about?

Mr. GENTILE. No, sir. It is much the same as all the previous years.

Mr. ROONEY. Did anything startling happen in your achievement department in the past year?

Mr. GENTILE. We have one that might be of interest to you, Mr. Chairman. I think we have to go off the record.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ROONEY (continuing). If there are no further questions, thank you, gentlemen.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

WITNESSES

WILLIAM H. GOODMAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
GEORGIANA M. PRINCE, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. ROONEY. The next item, gentlemen, is entitled "Office of Communications" and is to be found at page 168 of the justifications.

We shall at this point insert pages 168 through 171 thereof.

(The pages follow:)

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	429	$ 3,991,844	415	$ 4,274,710	407	$ 4,202,264	-8	-$ 72,446
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		4,285,873		4,672,000		4,676,600		+ 4,600
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office		8,956,154		9,413,700		9,708,300		+ 294,600
Total		13,242,027		14,085,700		14,384,900		+ 299,200

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1971 Employment Reduction	-8	- $56,200	9	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	+ $15,200**	
Total Decreases	-8	- 56,200		-	+ 15,200	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 21,100	9	-	+ 1,400	15
Other	-	-	-	-	+ 278,000	170
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 39,700	10	-	-	
Total Increases	-	+ 60,800		-	+ 279,400	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-8	+ 4,600		-	+ 294,600	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefits, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differentials; and similar costs.

** Annualized leased circuit cost for reopening of Phnon Penh.

43-792 O—70—pt. 2——18

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Decrease No.	Decrease Annual Rate
Office of the Director	5	$ 84,995	5	$94,129	5	$94,129	-	-
Executive Staff	15	156,840	14	168,375	14	168,375	-	-
Operations and Programs Staff	20	284,117	21	335,992	21	335,992	-	-
Engineering Division	43	467,084	40	491,566	40	491,566	-	-
Communications Security Division	18	191,906	16	197,512	15	185,842	- 1	-$ 11,670
Communications Center	190	1,685,432	184	1,785,714	178	1,729,443	- 6	- 56,271
Diplomatic Pouch and Courier Operations Division	60	462,027	57	481,285	56	476,780	- 1	- 4,505
Subtotal Domestic	351	3,332,401	337	3,554,573	329	3,482,127	- 8	- 72,446
Couriers	78	659,443	78	720,137	78	720,137	-	-
Total, Office of Communications	429	3,991,844	415	4,274,710	407	4,202,264	- 8	- 72,446

JUSTIFICATION

Bonn Automated Exchange ..... $ 278,000

In fiscal year 1970 the Department's budget request included $454,000 to cover the initial rental and shipment costs for the equipment required to establish a major communications relay facility in Bonn, Germany. The increase requested for 1971 will provide the balance of the funds required to cover full-year rental costs for the facility. The $278,000 requested will provide $305,000 for five months rental at a cost of $61,000 per month, offset by a non-recurring 1970 shipping cost of $27,000.

The Bonn Automated Exchange (BAX) is a major relay facility for both classified and unclassified telegraphic traffic between Washington and Foreign Service posts in Europe.

The manual relay facilities in Bonn were hard pressed by existing normal traffic volumes and had neither the capacity to expeditiously handle volumes in a crisis situation nor the capability to meet any general increases in volume without inordinate increases in personnel. The ADX in Paris is technically and operationally obsolete, and can be used for unclassified traffic only.

BAX will concentrate these relay functions into one fully automated facility operated by Americans. The new system will:

1. Improve speed in telegraphic exchange by substituting instantaneous electronic relay for time-consuming manual tape relay;

2. Enhance security by incorporation of significant technical security features, and by exclusion of non-Americans from the operation;

3. Provide adequate capacity for any emergency increases and long-term general increases in traffic volume in the area;

4. Improve efficiency by consolidating functions, circuitry, and routings;

5. Effect long-range economies by accommodating increased volumes without proportionate increases in personnel.

Inherent in the BAX system is the capability to handle high-speed data communications related to financial management, logistics support, personnel matters, and visa activities. Another significant feature is its technical capability to trunk interface with other U.S. Government computerized switches, thus giving maximum automatic interchange within the United States Government network.

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decreases		Increases Annualization
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:									
Average Net Permanent Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	429	$3,991,844	415	$4,274,710	407	$4,202,264	8	$72,446	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:									
Temporary and Part-Time Employment	5.9	32,917	6.6	36,300	6.6	36,500		-	$200
Differentials:									
Overtime and Holiday Pay		98,916		110,000		110,300		-	300
Sunday Pay and Nightwork		77,255		85,400		85,500		-	100
Total Personnel Compensation	5.9	209,088	6.6	231,700	6.6	232,300		-	600
12 Personnel Benefits:									
Allowances:									
Transfer and Education		1,208		1,600		1,600		-	-
Quarters		23,870		29,400		29,400		-	-
Temporary Lodging		4,012		4,100		4,100		-	-
Payments to Other Funds		2,455		2,800		2,800		-	-
Awards		1,000		2,200		2,200		-	-
Total Personnel Benefits		32,545		40,100		40,100		-	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		241,633		271,800		272,400		-	600
Other Obligations									
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons		1,576,410		1,950,500		1,950,500			-
22 Transportation of Things		677,409		740,900		740,900			-
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities		4,017,408		4,211,600		4,504,800		+15,200*	278,000
24 Printing and Reproduction		6,099		7,000		7,000			-
25 Other Services:									
Services of Other Agencies		82,560		89,800		89,800			-
Services of Working Capital Funds		74,260		78,200		79,000			800
26 Supplies and Materials		423,275		463,900		463,900			-
31 Equipment		1,857,100		1,600,000		1,600,000			-
Total Other Obligations		8,714,521		9,141,900		9,435,900		+15,200	278,800
Total Obligations		8,956,154		9,413,700		9,708,300		+15,200	279,400

*Annualized leased circuit cost for reopening of Phnom Penh

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $14,384,900, which would be an increase of $299,200 over the fiscal year 1970 base.

How many communications on an average are now handled daily for the AID program?

NUMBER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. GOODMAN. Mr. Chairman, on the day selected, which was the fourth Wednesday in January, the same as last year, the number of incoming AID messages, 313.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that an increase or a decrease over a year ago?

Mr. GOODMAN. That is an increase over last year.

Mr. ROONEY. That would compare with 254 last year?

Mr. GOODMAN. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. How about USIA?

Mr. GOODMAN. 138 incoming compared to 112 last year.

Mr. ROONEY. Outgoing?

Mr. GOODMAN. Outgoing for USIA, 111 this year compared to 77 last year.

Mr. ROONEY. I omitted asking about the number of outgoing messages for AID.

Mr. GOODMAN. The number of outgoing messages for AID, 235 this year compared to 244 last year, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to the Department of State, how many incoming messages do you have?

Mr. GOODMAN. Incoming 779, as compared to 868 last year.

Mr. ROONEY. The number of outgoing?

Mr. GOODMAN. 370 this year and 457 last year.

Mr. ROONEY. It looks as though you are more successful in reducing the messages for State than you are for AID or USIA. How is that?

Mr. GOODMAN. That is correct, sir. The effort may have been a little more pronounced in State than the other agencies.

COMPARISON OF LENGTH OF MESSAGES

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have any figures to show a comparison by length of the message or number of words or something of that kind?

Mr. GOODMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What was that situation?

Mr. GOODMAN. For total State, AID, USIA incoming and outgoing, average message length this year, 100 words, I am sorry. 137 words.

Mr. ROONEY. What about State alone?

Mr. GOODMAN. State alone, 157.

Mr. ROONEY. That is a reduction in the number of words from a year ago when it was 176, isn't it?

Mr. GOODMAN. Sir, last year it was 149 incoming and outgoing.

Mr. ROONEY. How about AID?

Mr. GOODMAN. AID, total incoming-outgoing, the length, 112 compared to 80 last year.

Mr. ROONEY. What about USIA?

Mr. GOODMAN. One hundred total incoming and outgoing this year; 99 last year.

PERCENT OF CODED MESSAGES

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to these messages that we have been talking about, how many of them are in code?

Mr. GOODMAN. For State Department, 49 percent.

Mr. ROONEY. USIA?

Mr. GOODMAN. 18 percent.

Mr. ROONEY. That is double what it was a year ago, isn't it?

Mr. GOODMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. As far as USIA is concerned, we have a situation where we have more incoming messages, more outgoing messages, longer messages, and twice as many in code as compared to the year before; is that right?

Mr. GOODMAN. That is correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What do you do about this? Are you going to leave it to us to talk to Mr. Thackery, or whatever his name is?

Mr. GOODMAN. There is a study——

Mr. ROONEY. Shakespeare.

Mr. GOODMAN. There is a detailed study going on right now under the direction of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Organization and Management directed toward the reduction of the total volume across the board.

BONN AUTOMATED EXCHANGE

Mr. ROONEY. What is the situation with regard to the Bonn switching business?

Mr. GOODMAN. We expect it to be activated next month, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that going to cost us more this year?

Mr. GOODMAN. In annualization, yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Is there any question about the efficacy of the automated exchange? In other words, when you do get it into operation there is no question but it is going to work?

Mr. GOODMAN. No question in my mind, sir. We are very satisfied that the hardware is excellent hardware. The only problem area, if we can call it a problem area—it is not really—is in the programing or the tying of the various pieces together. We have high confidence this will be an excellent system.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the requested increase? Here it is, $278,000; is that it?

Mr. GOODMAN. Yes, sir. That is correct for the Bonn switch.

Mr. ROONEY. That means a total of how much for the Bonn switch?

Mr. GOODMAN. The annual cost, $732,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Isn't part of that going to be nonrecurring?

Mr. GOODMAN. One item, $27,000.

Mr. ROONEY. That is all of the $732,000 that will be nonrecurring?

Mr. GOODMAN. That is correct. The cost is $61,000 per month. Twelve months would figure $732,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Who gets that money?

Mr. GOODMAN. The successful bidder was Control Data Corp.

Mr. ROONEY. What other firms bid on that? How many bids did you have?

Mr. GOODMAN. We invited nine bids, sir. Five responded. They were Control Data Corp., Collins Radio, Burroughs, Philco-Ford, and Univak, all leaders in the field.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any questions?
Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Chairman?
Mr. ROONEY. Yes, go ahead.
Mr. FLYNT. This entire cost except for the $27,000 will be recurring?
Mr. GOODMAN. Yes, sir.
Mr. FLYNT. Because it is in the nature of rental?
Mr. GOODMAN. Yes, sir; it is a lease-purchase arrangement.
Mr. FLYNT. Lease purchase?
Mr. GOODMAN. Yes, sir.
Mr. FLYNT. Explain that.
Mr. GOODMAN. In 5 years we will own the system.
Mr. FLYNT. Then what will it cost to operate it after that?
Mr. GOODMAN. We will negotiate the matter. The factor would be the maintenance. We don't know precisely what that would be.
Mr. FLYNT. Do you have an estimate?
Mr. GOODMAN. It would be in the neighborhood of one-third to one-half of the current cost.
Mr. FLYNT. One-third to one-half?
Mr. GOODMAN. Yes, sir.
Mr. FLYNT. Of the present cost under the lease-purchase arrangement?
Mr. GOODMAN. Yes. That is the usual formula.
Mr. FLYNT. Thank you.
Mr. ROONEY. Thank you, Mr. Goodman.
Mr. GOODMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970.

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

WITNESSES

HOWARD E. SOLLENBERGER, ACTING DIRECTOR
JAMES J. BYRNES, JR., DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT
JOHN A. RITTUE, BUDGET OFFICER
HOWARD P. MACE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PERSONNEL

Mr. ROONEY. The next matter is the request for the Foreign Service Institute, which begins at page 172 of the justifications.
We shall at this point in the record insert pages 172 through 177.
(The pages follow:)

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

SUMMARY - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	336	$5,052,512	321	$5,347,380	307	$5,013,909	-14	-$333,471
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		5,460,284		5,870,400		5,626,200		- 244,200
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office**		1,253,645		1,458,900		1,465,500		+ 6,600
Total		6,713,929		7,329,300		7,091,700		- 237,600

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:

	Centrally Managed American Salary Account			Operating Expenses of This Office		
	No.	Amount	Page	No.	Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1970 Employment Reduction	-	-$32,700	9	-	-$ 8,500	173
1971 Employment Reduction	-14	-257,000	9	-	-	-
Total Decreases	-14	-289,700		-	- 8,500	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases	-	+ 17,500	9	-	+ 1,100	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases	-	+ 28,000	10	-	-	
Local Employee Wage Increases, 1971	-	-	-	-	+ 2,700	173
Overseas Price Increases	-	-	-	-	+ 11,300	173
Total Increases	-	+ 45,500		-	+ 15,100	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE	-14	-244,200		-	+ 6,600	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differential; and similar costs.

** Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 12; 1970 - 12; 1971 - 12

TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 - 348; 1970 - 333; 1971 - 319

JUSTIFICATION		Amount
DECREASE		$ 8,500
1970 Employment Reductions	$ 8,500	

As a part of the President's effort to reduce U.S. overseas employment, 3 American positions located overseas are being abolished in 1970. Elimination of these positions will result in a total savings of $8,500 in 1971 post operating expenses.

In addition to the above, the overall reduction of 15 American positions shown in these justifications reflects the reduction of 14 Domestic positions, 2 of which are being transferred overseas.

INCREASES		14,000
Local Employee Wages	2,700	
Overseas Price	11,300	

The Institute conducts language training programs in almost all overseas countries where the United States has representation. Language instructors are employed on a temporary and contractual basis. Local employees' salaries are adjusted based on country wage surveys. Contracts are negotiated annually and hourly rates adjusted in accordance with local rates of each country. The Institute bases its requested increases on information submitted by the individual posts and approved by the appropriate regional bureau of the Department.

Schedule of Wage Increases - FY 1971

Post	Net Program Base	Percent Increase	Estimated Cost FY 1971
Rio de Janerio	$ 9,828	13.0	$ 1,278
Yokohama	12,870	10.0	1,287
Beirut	2,700	5.0	135
			2,700

Schedule of Price Increases - FY 1971

Post	Net Program Base	Percent of Increase	Estimated Cost FY-71
Ankara	$ 7,314	9.2	$ 673
Athens	7,019	7.5	526
Bogota	1,748	10.0	174
Bonn	10,564	6.0	634
Buenos Aires	2,218	15.0	333
Djakarta	745	25.0	186
Geneva	1,237	5.0	62
The Hague	1,430	5.0	72
Hong Kong	3,119	10.0	312
Jidda	1,597	10.0	160
Karachi	1,677	8.0	134
Kuala Lumpur	1,279	6.0	77
Kinshasa	2,275	18.5	421
Libreville	2,161	6.0	130
Madrid	1,368	8.0	109
Managua	1,691	6.0	101
Mexico	5,732	6.0	344
Montevideo	1,248	10.0	125
New Delhi	1,874	10.0	187
Panama	2,977	5.0	149
Paris	6,562	5.0	328
Port-au-Prince	1,089	5.0	54
Rio de Janeiro	4,591	20.0	918
Rome	10,492	5.0	525
Saigon	4,459	30.0	1,337
San Salvador	1,249	5.0	62
Santiago	3,127	30.0	938
Santo Domingo	2,797	10.0	279
Seoul	3,041	25.0	760
Stockholm	1,500	5.0	75
Tel Aviv	1,065	5.0	53
Tokyo	5,830	9.0	524
Vienna	839	7.0	59
Vientiane	4,788	10.0	479
Other Services			11,300

PERMANENT STAFF AND STUDENTS - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Increase or Decrease No.	Increase or Decrease Annual Rate
Americans:								
Office of the Director:								
Domestic	23	$ 332,520	23	$ 363,426	22	$ 348,699	- 1	-$ 14,727
Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy:								
Domestic	3	60,283	3	62,767	3	62,767	-	-
Students	10	261,060	10	291,270	10	291,270	-	-
Subtotal	13	321,343	13	354,037	13	354,037	-	-
National Interdepartmental Seminar:								
Domestic	3	85,261	3	95,354	2	61,859	- 1	- 33,495
Academic Relations and Extension Training:								
Domestic	20	438,424	14	344,875	13	315,034	- 1	- 29,841
Students	92	1,584,921	92	1,752,021	87	1,602,816	- 5	- 149,205
Subtotal	112	2,023,345	106	2,096,896	100	1,917,850	- 6	- 179,046
Professional Studies:								
Domestic	30	431,149	26	418,787	25	405,083	- 1	- 13,704
Students	23	285,422	23	314,025	23	314,025	-	-
Subtotal	53	716,571	49	732,812	48	719,108	- 1	- 13,704
Language Studies:								
Domestic	47	520,595	43	562,673	39	493,163	- 4	- 69,510
Overseas Staff	5	91,708	4	83,233	4	83,233	-	-
Students	75	888,510	75	978,324	75	978,324	-	-
Subtotal	127	1,500,813	122	1,624,230	118	1,554,720	- 4	- 69,510
Area and Country Studies:								
Domestic	5	72,659	5	80,625	4	57,636	- 1	- 22,989
Total:								
Domestic	131	1,940,891	117	1,928,507	108	1,744,241	- 9	- 184,266
Overseas Staff	5	91,708	4	83,233	4	83,233	-	-
Students	200	3,019,913	200	3,335,640	195	3,186,435	- 5	- 149,205
Total, Americans	336	5,052,512	321	5,347,380	307	5,013,909	-14	- 333,471
Locals	12	41,661	12	42,140	12	44,906	-	+ 2,766
Total, Foreign Service Institute	348	5,094,173	333	5,389,520	319	5,058,815	-14	- 330,705

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

A. STAFF	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Amount	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Amount	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Amount	Decrease No.	Decrease Amount	Increase by Type: Annualization Amount	Increase by Type: Local Employee Wages Amount	Increase by Type: Overseas Price Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:											
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (non-add)	136	$2,032,599	121	$2,011,740	112	$1,827,474	- 9	-$184,266	-	-	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:											
WAE Employment	5.6	35,595	7.7	53,000	7.7	53,200	-	-	$ 200	-	-
Temporary and Part-Time Employment	10.8	69,037	8.9	62,100	8.9	62,300	-	-	200	-	-
Differentials:											
Overtime and holiday pay		6,896		11,400		11,400	-	-	-	-	-
Terminal Leave		679		1,700		1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous American Salaries	16.4	112,207	16.6	128,200	16.6	128,600	-	-	400	-	-
Permanent Local Salaries:											
Positions and Annual Rate	12	41,661	12	42,140	12	44,906	-	-	-	2,766	-
Pay in Excess of 52-Week Base		160		200		200	-	-	-	-	-
Deduct Lapse	-.9	-3,190	-.1	-440	-.1	-506	-	-	-	- 66	-
Add Terminal Leave		-		300		300	-	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Local Salaries	11.1	38,631	11.9	42,200	11.9	44,900	-	-	-	2,700	-
Miscellaneous Local Salaries:											
Temporary Employment	.3	1,399	.6	2,400	.6	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime and holiday pay		18		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous Salaries	.3	1,417	.6	2,400	.6	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Total Local Salaries	11.4	40,048	12.5	44,600	12.5	47,300	-	-	-	2,700	-
Total Personnel Compensation	27.8	152,255	29.1	172,800	29.1	175,900	-	-	400	2,700	-
12 Personnel Benefits:											
Allowances:											
Post		235		-		-		-	-	-	-
Supplementary Post		254		200		200		-	-	-	-
Transfer		133		-		-		-	-	-	-
Education		1,777		2,400		2,400		-	-	-	-
Quarters		8,897		5,300		2,000		-3,300	-	-	-
Temporary Lodging		289		500		500		-	-	-	-
Total Allowances		11,585		8,400		5,100		-3,300	-	-	-
Payments to Other Funds:											
Americans		4,546		5,500		5,500		-	-	-	-
Locals		1,996		2,100		2,100		-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Benefits		18,127		16,000		12,700		-3,300	-	-	-
13 Benefits for Former Personnel:											
Severance Pay (Locals)		4,397		-		-		-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		174,779		188,800		188,600		-3,300	400	2,700	-

	Other Obligations	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Amount	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Amount	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Amount	Decrease No.	Decrease Amount	Increase by Type: Annualization Amount	Increase by Type: Local Employee Wages Amount	Increase by Type: Overseas Price Amount
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons		23,640		25,400		25,400		-	-	-	-
22	Transportation of Things		896		800		800		-	-	-	-
23	Rent, Communications, and Utilities		2,157		8,500		8,500		-	-	-	-
24	Printing and Reproduction		4,356		10,800		10,800		-	-	-	-
25	Other Services		637,574		721,700		731,300		-1,700	-	-	11,300
	Services of Working Capital Fund		53,200		69,300		70,000		-	700	-	-
26	Supplies and Materials		37,662		61,200		61,200		-	-	-	-
31	Equipment		19,977		32,500		32,500		-	-	-	-
41	Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		74		-		-		-	-	-	-
	Total Other Obligations		779,536		930,200		940,500		-1,700	700	-	11,300
	TOTAL STAFF		954,315		1,119,000		1,129,100		-5,000	1,100	2,700	11,300
B.	STUDENTS											
11	Personnel Compensation:											
	Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	200	3,019,913	200	3,335,640	195	3,186,435	-5	-149,205	-	-	-
12	Personnel Benefits:											
	Allowances:											
	Post		945		1,000		1,000		-	-	-	-
	Supplementary Post		495		400		400		-	-	-	-
	Transfer		125		-		-		-	-	-	-
	Education		8,343		9,200		9,200		-	-	-	-
	Quarters		34,755		36,000		34,200		-1,800	-	-	-
	Temporary Lodging		4,558		8,000		8,000		-	-	-	-
	Total Personnel Benefits		49,221		54,600		52,800		-1,800	-	-	-
	Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		49,221		54,600		52,800		-1,800	-	-	-
	Other Obligations											
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons		238,881		273,400		271,700		-1,700	-	-	-
23	Rent, Communications, and Utilities		11,228		11,900		11,900		-	-	-	-
	Total Other Obligations		250,109		285,300		283,600		-1,700	-	-	-
	TOTAL STUDENTS		299,330		339,900		336,400		-3,500	-	-	-
	Total Obligations		1,253,645		1,458,900		1,465,500		-8,500	1,100	2,700	11,300

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $7,091,700, a decrease of $237,600 below the current year 1970 base.

Is that right?

Mr. SOLLENBERGER. That is correct.

LOCAL EMPLOYEE WAGE INCREASES

Mr. ROONEY. You don't have any money in here for wage increases to foreign employees, do you?

Mr. SOLLENBERGER. We have a small amount for the wage increase, $2,700. That is on page 173.

Mr. ROONEY. I venture to say that that is $2,700 too much when an American employee, American citizen can't get a pay raise because the President says he does not want them to have one.

REDUCTION IN AMERICAN PERSONNEL

This would indicate that you are going to lose how many professors?

Mr. SOLLENBERGER. We will be reducing between fiscal year 1970 and 1971, 14 positions.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a list of the grades and titles?

Mr. SOLLENBERGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have it on one sheet and maybe we can save some time?

Mr. SOLLENBERGER. That covers fiscal year 1970 as well as fiscal year 1971.

Mr. ROONEY. What about fiscal 1971 on this page; you have 15 positions shown there.

Mr. SOLLENBERGER. We have a total of 29 that have been reduced since fiscal year 1969, sir. That is during fiscal year 1970–71.

Mr. ROONEY. In this list of the President's employment reduction we find faculty adviser, Naval Academy, FSO–4. What is that?

Mr. SOLLENBERGER. The Department assigns to each of the Armed Services colleges a faculty adviser who works with the faculty there on the input of the interests of the foreign affairs operations into these schools. There is a very——

Mr. ROONEY. Do you think that you can safely get rid of the scientific linguists in fiscal year 1971?

Mr. SOLLENBERGER. We are attempting to cut back on our general level of supervision, extending supervision to a greater number of classes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Apparently you have successfully avoided the question.

Mr. SOLLENBERGER. We will manage to get by, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. I wouldn't be surprised.

We shall insert this statement with regard to "Permanent Position Reduction in Fiscal Years 1970 and 1971" at this point in the record.

(The statement follows:)

PERMANENT POSITION REDUCTION IN FISCAL YEARS 1970 AND 1971

FISCAL YEAR 1970

OPRED overseas employment:	
Regional language supervisors—Athens	FSS–1
Language student—Beirut	FSO–5
Area student—Garmish	FSO–5
President's employment reduction:	
Training officer economic)	FSR–2
Training officer (B. & F.)	FSO–3
Training officer (political)	FSO–4
Program assistant (clerical)	GS–7
Scientific linguist (East Asian)	FSR–4
Clerk-typist (language)	GS–3
Faculty adviser (NWC)	FSO–2
Do	FSO–2
Faculty adviser (Army War College)	FSO–2
Faculty adviser (Naval Academy)	FSO–4
Faculty adviser (Air Force Academy)	FSO–4
Faculty adviser (U.S. Military Academy)	FSO–4

FISCAL YEAR 1971

BOB reduction of domestic employment:	
Training officer (NIS)	FSO–1
Training officer (general studies)	FSO–1
Training officer (area studies)	FSR–3
Training officer (political studies)	FSO–5
Scientific linguist (language studies)	FSR–3
Do	FSR–3
Do	FSR–4
Do	ES–9
Management (Library)	ES–12
Reduction of student positions: Service training (5 positions)	FSO–2

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any questions?

(No response.)

Mr. ROONEY (continuing). If not, thank you, Doctor.

Mr. SOLLENBERGER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970.

ADMINISTRATION

WITNESSES

THOMAS STERN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

JOHN M. THOMAS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OPERATIONS

LAWRENCE J. DUPRE, ACTING CHIEF, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT DIVISION

Mr. ROONEY. Gentlemen, the last item in this justifications book is entitled "Administration." It appears beginning at page 178 thereof.

We shall insert that page together with pages 179 through 184 at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

ADMINISTRATION
SUMMARY - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Amount	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Amount	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Amount	Increase or Decrease No.	Increase or Decrease Amount
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate	1,028	$13,375,371	987	$14,205,615	955	$13,701,316	-32	-$504,299
Estimated Net Cost of Permanent American Employment (Central American Salary Account)*		14,316,221		15,503,900		15,277,000		- 226,900
Operating Expense Funds Managed by This Office**		5,994,145		6,351,600		6,819,200		+ 467,600
Total		20,310,366		21,855,500		22,096,200		+ 240,700

EXPLANATION OF DECREASES AND INCREASES:	Centrally Managed American Salary Account No.	Centrally Managed American Salary Account Amount	Page	Operating Expenses of This Office No.	Operating Expenses of This Office Amount	Page
DECREASES:						
1971 Employment Reduction	-32	-$389,200	9	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-$ 7,000	180
Total Decreases	-32	- 389,200		-	- 7,000	
INCREASES:						
Annualization:						
1970 Federal Salary Increases		+ 46,400	9		+ 11,600	15
1970 Local Employee Wage Increases		-	-		+ 12,200	15
Within-Grade Salary Increases		+ 115,900	10		+ 4,800	16
Local Employee Pay Increases, 1971		-	-		+ 700	182
Overseas Price Increases		-	-		+ 14,300	182
Increased Workload		-	-		+ 16,000	180
Improved Support		-	-		+ 415,000	180
Total Increases		+ 162,300			+ 474,600	
NET INCREASE/DECREASE		- 226,900			+ 467,600	

* In addition to salary costs includes Retirement, Health Benefit, and Life Insurance Contributions; Terminal Leave; Hardship Post Differentials; and similar costs.

** Includes salaries for Local Positions: 1969 - 42 1970 - 42 1971 - 42
TOTAL POSITIONS (Americans and Locals): 1969 - 1,070 1970 - 1,029 1971 - 997

PERMANENT STAFF BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT - DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS

Unit	1969 Actual No.	1969 Actual Annual Rate	1970 Estimate No.	1970 Estimate Annual Rate	1971 Estimate No.	1971 Estimate Annual Rate	Increase or Decrease: American Salary Account No.	Increase or Decrease: American Salary Account Annual Rate	Increase or Decrease: Operating Expenses Decrease	Increase or Decrease: Operating Expenses Increase
Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration	9	$ 162,931	7	$ 155,593	7	$ 155,593	-	-	-	-
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	-	-	6	116,903	6	116,903	-	-	-	-
Special Staffs	22	384,408	17	320,365	13	234,048	-4	-$ 86,317	-	-
Director General - Personnel	434	5,431,283	388	5,382,129	371	5,153,010	-17	- 229,119	-	+$16,000
Budget and Financial Management	156	2,042,821	158	2,265,461	156	2,234,143	-2	- 31,318	-	-
Management	50	770,354	66	1,081,845	64	1,040,703	-2	- 41,142	-	+415,000
Operations	331	3,943,592	320	4,192,752	313	4,076,349	-7	- 116,403	-$7,000	+ 15,000
Foreign Service Inspection Corps.	26	639,982	25	690,567	25	690,567	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Americans	1,028	13,375,371	987	14,205,615	955	13,701,316	-32	- 504,299	- 7,000	+446,000
Operations Locals	42	258,411	42	245,887	42	263,051	-	+ 17,164	-	+ 28,600
Total, Administration	1,070	13,633,782	1,029	14,451,502	997	13,964,367	-32	- 487,135	- 7,000	+474,600

DECREASES:

Operations ..... Amount

Annualization of 1970 Currency Devaluation ..... -$7,000

The devaluation of the French Franc on August 8, 1969 has reduced funds required for the operation of the Regional Finance and Data Processing Center, Paris, France. This budget reflects an annual reduction of $59,000, of which $52,000 was applied in FY 1970 and $7,000 in FY 1971.

INCREASES:

Director General - Personnel ..... +$16,000

Increased Workload

Bureau of Employees Compensation Fund 1969: $128,900 1970: $82,100 1971: $98,100

Public Law 86-767 provides for payment to employees or their beneficiaries for job-related illness, injury or death. These payments are made by the Department of Labor from the Bureau of Employees Compensation Fund. The Department of State reimburses the Department of Labor each year for actual costs incurred in behalf of its employees. Funds included in the 1971 estimate are required to reimburse the Fund costs incurred during fiscal year 1969. The Department of Labor has notified the Department that fiscal year 1969 costs were $98,100, an increase of $16,000 over the amount provided for this purpose in the current appropriation.

Management ..... +$415,000

Improved Support

Information Systems Development

This estimate provides: (1) $30,000 for the upgrading of the Department's computer; (2) $585,000 for site preparation for relocation of the present computer and the planned installation of a second computer in 1972; and (3) a reduction of $200,000 in contractual systems development.

Background

In 1968 the Department established as a major management objective the improvement of substantive information handling to support foreign policy decision making processes. During FY 1969 and FY 1970 the Department organized a staff to plan for the development of an improved information handling system and obtained contractual assistance for the detailed design of the total system.

The statement to the Congress in the FY 1970 budget request said that the Department would be ready in FY 1971 to strengthen its computer capability and to begin operating parts of the overall substantive information handling system.

43-792 O—70—pt. 2——19

Justification

In fiscal year 1971 the Department proposes to continue development of the document dissemination and retrieval system through continued but reduced contractual assistance and to strengthen the present computer facility of the Department. These actions will permit the Department to undertake additional automated data processing applications as well as provide a base for the document dissemination and retrieval system.

1 - Computer Rental $30,000

During the last quarter of FY 1971, the Department proposes to upgrade its present computer from a medium-scale to a large-scale computer in order to perform the following additional work:

1) Increases in the present administrative, consular and substantive work being performed, e.g., financial transactions, visa name checks, passport name checks, tariff surveillance system.

2) Time-sharing services currently being contracted for from commercial sources.

3) Special data retrieval systems that can be put into operation prior to implementation of the complete Department-wide information handling program.

4) Testing of document dissemination, automatic indexing and the retrieval programs being written under contract.

The Department's intent following upgrading of our present computer and successful completion of the projects set forth above would be to acquire another computer. This action would be taken following demonstrated performance of the document dissemination and retrieval system and permit implementation of a proven tested program. Further, the computer installation, with two computers, would insure a mutual backup capability, meet technical security requirements and provide sufficient capacity to handle the Department's automated data processing workload.

2 - Site Preparation $585,000

A site must be prepared which provides space for two computers, a shielded enclosure for physical security of classified data, and contiguous space for equipment and personnel performing related functions.
The Department proposes to contract for site preparation in two phases in fiscal year 1971.

First, the proposed upgraded computer site will be shielded to provide protection for special purpose retrieval files and live information used in operational tests of the document dissemination, automatic indexing, and the retrieval system.

Second, after the operational effectiveness of these systems has been demonstrated, the second phase of site preparation will be initiated.

These site preparation funds will be used as follows: To acquire space for and relocate personnel and files occupying the proposed computer site ($40,000); to prepare the area for a shielded enclosure ($20,000); to procure and construct a shielded enclosure ($372,000); to provide air conditioning and power for the data processing equipment to operate within

the enclosed area ($126,000); and, to make alterations to the space in the immediate area of the shielded enclosure ($27,000).

3 - Decrease .....-$200,000

Contractual assistance for systems development will decrease in fiscal year 1971 because the upgrading of the Department's computer and the protection of the site by a shielded enclosure will allow the Department to test and demonstrate the document dissemination and retrieval system itself rather than under contract at outside commercial rates. Further, through inhouse effort, the Department will be able to develop data retrieval systems that cannot be done without a shielded or secure facility.

Operations $15,000

Local Employee Wage Increases $700

This estimate provides for a 5% increase in wages for 42 local employees at the Regional Finance and Data Processing Center in Paris, France.

Country	No. Locals	Annual Salary Cost as of July 1, 1970	Currency Devaluation Reduction 1971	Percent Increase	Date of Increase	Estimated Annual Cost	Estimated Cost 1971
France	42	$258.800	-$3,400	5%	6/13/71	$12,800	$700

Overseas Price Increases $14,300

This estimate provides for a 5% price increase expected in FY 1971 for equipment rental, services, supplies and equipment used by the Regional Finance and Data Processing Center, Paris, France.

Since August 8, 1969, the date of the currency devaluation in France, rental costs for data processing equipment have been increased on two occasions. The first, November 1, 1969, increased rental costs by 1%. The second, January 1, 1970, increased rental costs an additional 1.9%. Both of these adjustments were in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Item	Annual Cost as of July 1, 1970	Currency Devaluation Reduction 1971	Percent Increase	Estimated Cost 1971
Rental of Equipment	$ 187,700	-$2,300	5%	$ 9,300
Postage	31,000	- 400	5%	1,500
Printed Supplies	29,600	- 400	5%	1,500
Miscellaneous Contractual services	19,000	- 200	5%	900
Supplies	18,300	- 300	5%	900
Equipment	5,000	- -	5%	200
Total	290,600	- 3,600		14,300

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS

	1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increases by Type					
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount	Increased Workload Amount	Improved Support Amount
11 Personnel Compensation:														
Average Net Permanent American Positions and Annual Rate (Non-add)	1,028	$13,375,371	987	$14,205,615	955	$13,701,316	-32	-$504,299	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous American Salaries:														
W.A.E. Employment	4.3	89,370	4.9	110,200	4.9	110,600	-	-	$ 400	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Employment	46.5	218,309	46.6	228,900	46.6	229,300	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Part-Time Employment	6.0	51,036	6.7	64,900	6.7	65,000	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Differentials:														
Overtime and Holiday Pay		95,424		102,800		103,000		-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Sunday Pay and Nightwork		6,786		7,500		7,500		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous American Salaries	56.8	460,925	58.2	514,300	58.2	515,400	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent Local Salaries:														
Positions and Annual Rate	42	258,411	42	245,887	42	263,051	-	-	-	$4,600	$12,564	-	-	-
Pay in Excess of 52-Week Base		994		900		1,000		-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Deduct: Lapse	-2.1	-23,530	-.1	-8,887	-.1	-12,751	-	-3,100	11,300	-	-12,064	-	-	-
Add: Terminal Leave		646		400		400		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Local Salaries	39.9	236,521	41.9	238,300	41.9	251,700	-	-3,100	11,300	4,600	600	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Local Salaries:														
Temporary and Part-Time Employment	.2	788	.4	1,500	.4	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime and Holiday Pay		9,826		9,300		9,500		-200	400	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous Local Salaries	.2	10,614	.4	10,800	.4	11,000	-	-200	400	-	-	-	-	-
Total Local Salaries	40.1	247,135	42.3	249,100	42.3	262,700	-	-3,300	11,700	4,600	600	-	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation	96.9	708,060	100.5	763,400	100.5	778,100	-	-3,300	12,800	4,600	600	-	-	-
12 Personnel Benefits:														
Allowances:														
Post Allowance		13,042		8,300		8,300		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer Allowance		117		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Allowance		8,763		6,400		6,400		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarters Allowance		12,572		10,000		10,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allowances		34,494		24,700		24,700		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment to Other Funds:														
Americans		16,104		18,200		18,200		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locals		10,151		9,700		10,400		-100	500	200	100	-	-	-
Payment to Employee Compensation Fund		128,537		82,100		98,100		-	-	-	-	-	$16,000	-
Awards		11,137		12,700		12,700		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Benefits		200,423		147,400		164,100		-100	500	200	100	-	16,000	-
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits		908,483		910,800		942,200		-3,400	13,300	4,800	700	-	16,000	-

ESTIMATES BY OBJECT CLASS

		1969 Actual		1970 Estimate		1971 Estimate		Decrease		Increases by Type						
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Annualization Amount	Local Within Grade Salary Amount	Local Employee Wages Amount	Overseas Price Amount	Increased Workload Amount	Improved Support Amount
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons		339,667		399,100		399,100		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Transportation of Things:														
	Overseas Motor Vehicles		105,551		116,100		116,100		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All Other		61,367		37,500		37,500		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		166,918		153,600		153,600		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Rent, Communications, and Utilities		596,410		665,000		703,100		-2,700	-	-	-	$10,800	-	$ 30,000
24	Printing and Reproduction		167,721		168,500		169,600		-400	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
25	Other Services		1,015,891		1,337,900		1,138,600		-200	-	-	-	900	-	-200,000
	Services of Other Agencies		107,331		71,600		656,600		-	-	-	-	-	-	585,000
	Services of Working Capital Fund		1,110,388		1,172,100		1,182,600		-	10,500	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		2,233,610		2,581,600		2,977,800		-200	10,500	-	-	900	-	385,000
26	Supplies and Materials		237,374		224,300		224,900		-300	-	-	-	900	-	-
31	Equipment:														
	Overseas Motor Vehicles		419,449		408,900		408,900		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All Other		91,139		39,100		39,300		-	-	-	-	200	-	-
	Total		510,588		448,000		448,200		-	-	-	-	200	-	-
41	Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		690,130		642,500		642,500		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Insurance Claims and Indemnities		143,244		158,200		158,200		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Other Obligations		5,085,662		5,440,800		5,877,000		-3,600	10,500	-	-	14,300	-	415,000
	Total Obligations		5,994,145		6,351,600		6,819,200		-7,000	23,800	4,800	700	14,300	16,000	415,000

INCREASE REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. They indicate that the request is in the amount of $22,096,200, which would be an increase of $240,700 over the base for the current fiscal year.

What have you to say about this, Mr. Stern?

Mr. STERN. Mr. Chairman, the major portion of that increase is for an upgrading of the computer, $30,000, and the preparation of a site to house the computer, $585,000. There are some offsetting items.

Mr. ROONEY. That does not explain it very well, does it?

SITE PREPARATION AND RENTAL OF SPACE FOR COMPUTERS

Mr. STERN. I can speak to the increases, Mr. Chairman, if you like. The $585,000, as I said, is for site preparation and consists of a number of smaller items.

Mr. ROONEY. Before you leave the $585,000, don't you think you ought to tell us something about it?

Mr. STERN. The $585,000 is for rental of space which we acquired because we have to vacate certain space in the building. A major portion of it is for construction of a shielded enclosure which we need in order to process classified material through the computer.

Mr. ROONEY. Where would this be? Where is the location?

Mr. STERN. It would be in the State Department Building. There is an item of $126,000 for air-conditioning and power, an item of $27,000 for alterations to the immediate area, an item of $20,000 for the preparation of the area for the shielded enclosure.

Mr. ROONEY. Suppose we didn't have any of that done this year, what would happen?

Mr. STERN. Mr. Chairman, it would delay our substantive information system project, which is a development effort to try through the use of computers to replace our present manual paper distribution and filing system. We hope through this effort to have the information more readily available, to have more complete information, to reduce the manpower required to handle the paper, to reduce the amount of paper, and therefore the filing space, and to be able to retire the records in a more systematic way.

Mr. ROONEY. Some of us have become so disillusioned, disappointed, et cetera, upon hearing similar testimony over all the years and then finding that we just have to appropriate more money. These modernizations and improvements result in additional funds from the taxpayers so we just don't know what to do. Maybe you could convince us about this. I guess that is your job, that is what you are here for.

INFORMATION NEEDED ON TIMELY BASIS

Mr. STERN. Mr. Chairman, at issue is how and by whom foreign policy is made. The how derives from the fact that the foreign policy stems from information. Information has to be accurate, has to be complete, has to be available to us on a timely basis. Without it, the decisionmakers are not able to arrive at adequate decisions. The "by whom" is important because that issue raises a question of State Department leadership. Other agencies have systems of the kind that we are talking about and are able to collect the information much

more readily and on a much more timely basis then we are at the moment.

The requirement for a system——

Mr. ROONEY. What agencies? What other agencies?

Mr. STERN. The Pentagon in general. That is the basic one.

Mr. ROONEY. They don't have a branch over in the White House, do they, with Mr. Kissinger?

Mr. STERN. They feed information just like we do.

Mr. ROONEY. Go ahead.

NEED FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Mr. STERN. It is absolutely essential and vital for us to develop a system for our people in the decisionmaking process to have information readily available and complete and accurate information.

I might just mention, Mr. Chairman, that on Wednesday, in his report on peace for the seventies, the President said,

> Intelligent discussions and decisions at the highest level demand the fullest possible information. Too often in the past, the process of policymaking has been impaired or distorted by incomplete information.

This is basically what our system, the substantive information system, is designed to correct.

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman, would you yield to me?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. Bow. Doesn't it depend a great deal upon what is put into the computer whether you get accurate information or not?

Mr. STERN. That is certainly a very essential part.

Mr. Bow. It is the whole system. In other words, if you don't get accurate information put into the computer, you don't get accurate information out of it The computer does not think for you.

Mr. STERN. That is right.

Mr. Bow. When you talk about the necessity for this, you talk about something more than just computers. What you feed in is the important thing.

Mr. STERN. That is right, sir.

Mr. Bow. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STERN. The important part of the system, as you correctly point out, Mr. Congressman, is that all the information available is fed into the system. It can only be handled, because of the size of it, the magnitude of the information, by some kind of mechanized operation. Today, under manual operation, we have no assurance that any one officer has complete information.

We hope that with a mechanized system we will be able to provide complete information.

RENOVATION REQUIREMENTS

Mr. ROONEY. Where would you do all this renovating and altering in the State Department Building?

Mr. STERN. The exact locations?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. On the first floor, sir, adjacent to the present computer area and an area now occupied by our records services center.

NONRECURRING EXPENSES

Mr. ROONEY. How much of the $415,000 increase is nonrecurring?
Mr. STERN. $585,000.
Mr. MEYER. This is nonrecurring.
Mr. STERN. That is the amount for the renovation of the space.

PROJECTED EXPENSES

Mr. ROONEY. What is the projected expense for 1972, if we were to go along with this suggestion?

Mr. STERN. Mr. Chairman, I am just not in a position to answer that question at the moment. We are going at this one step at a time, making sure because of the high cost involved that every step is the right step, and that it has been validated by experts. Any figure that I would give you would be pure speculation, and I think perhaps it would be misleading.

Mr. ROONEY. You have us in a situation where we doubt that we could intelligently appropriate this money without knowing what it would cost in 1972 to run it, to maintain it. How can we do that, spend all this money for such a purpose?

Mr. STERN. Mr. Chairman, this is a development effort and, as in all development efforts, there is some risk involved. I am suggesting that we are trying to minimize the risk by insuring that the product that has been developed is validated as we go along. I could give you an outside figure, but I am not sure that it would really be very meaningful.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Bow, I am reminded that one day we went down to see some very modern ideas generated down there in the State Department, and Mr. Crockett met us at the door and said, "We withdraw that $1 million request." Do you remember that day?

Mr. BOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. I think that is about what you ought to do with this.

Thank you, Mr. Stern.

Mr. STERN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. If there are no further questions, we shall now recess until 10:30 on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1970.

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

WITNESSES

ERNEST J. WARLOW, DIRECTOR
PAUL R. SEREY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
STANLEY H. SCHAUB, BUDGET OFFICER

Mr. ROONEY. The committee will please come to order.

Gentlemen, this morning we shall direct our attention to the item at page 11 of the committee print entitled "Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad." The justifications in regard thereto are to be found in justifications book volume II, pages 6 through 22, which we shall insert at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad, State

Appropriation, 1970	$ 13,100,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	177,000
Total, 1970	13,277,000
Estimate, 1971	14,300,000
Increase	+1,023,000

Explanation of Increase:

	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease
Acquisition, Development and Construction:			
Africa	$ 1,284,000	$ 165,000	$- 1,119,000
American Republics	409,000	2,455,000	+ 2,046,000
Europe	260,000	--	- 260,000
East Asia and Pacific Affairs	197,000	--	- 197,000
Near East and South Asia	709,000	--	- 709,000
Total, Projects	2,859,000	2,620,000	- 239,000
Operations:			
Minor Improvements	600,000	900,000	+ 300,000
Leasehold payments	643,000	630,000	- 13,000
Operation of buildings	5,600,000	5,925,000	+ 325,000
Maintenance and repair of buildings	3,200,000	3,500,000	+ 300,000
Furnishings and equipment:			
Newly acquired or constructed projects	430,000	320,000	- 110,000
Additional, replacements and repairs	997,000	1,200,000	+ 203,000
Project supervision	497,000	525,000	+ 28,000
Administration	1,310,000	1,300,000	- 10,000
Total, Operations	13,277,000	14,300,000	+ 1,023,000
Total Obligations	16,136,000	16,920,000	+ 784,000
Deduct: Unobligated balance brought forward	-2,055,000	-1,259,000	+ 796,000
Anticipated proceeds of sale of real property and miscellaneous receipts	-2,063,000	-2,620,000	- 557,000
Unobligated balance carried forward	+1,259,000	+1,259,000	--
Appropriation or Estimate	13,277,000	14,300,000	+ 1,023,000

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD
SUMMARY OF REGULAR PROGRAM
(Thousands of dollars)

Program (Area and Activity)	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate Total	1971 Estimate Foreign* Currency	1971 Estimate Dollars	Increase or Decrease	Page
Acquisition, development & construction:							
AF	152	1,284	165	48	117	-1,119	19
ARA	3,156	409	2,455	1,473	982	+2,046	20
EUR	515	260	--	--	--	- 260	-
EA	105	197	--	--	--	- 197	-
NEA	-477	709	--	--	--	- 709	-
Total, Projects	3,451	2,859	2,620	1,521	1,099	- 239	
Operations:							
Minor Improvements	587	600	900	636	264	+ 300	9
Leasehold Payments	626	643	630	468	162	- 13	9-11
Operation of Buildings	5,400	5,600	5,925	4,503	1,422	+ 325	12
Maintenance & repair of Buildings	3,061	3,200	3,500	2,891	609	+ 300	13
Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment:							
New Projects	392	430	320	--	320	- 110	14
Additional, Replacements & Repairs.	1,006	997	1,200	307	893	+ 203	15
Project Supervision	371	497	525	190	335	+ 28	16
Administration	1,237	1,310	1,300	71	1,229	- 10	17-18
Total, Operations	12,680	13,277	14,300	9,066	5,234	+1,023	
Total, Obligations	16,131	16,136	16,920	10,587	6,333	+ 784	
Financing:							
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward	-5,039	-2,055	-1,259	--	-1,259	+ 796	
Proceeds of Sales & Misc. Receipts	- 647	-2,063	-2,620	--	-2,620	- 557	
Unobligated Balance Carried Forward	+2,055	+1,259	+1,259	--	+1,259	--	
Appropriation or Estimate	12,500	13,277	14,300	10,587	3,713	+1,023	

*To be purchased from the U.S. Treasury for use under this appropriation.

SUMMARY OF 1971 PROGRAM
(Thousands of dollars)

The following table shows the project distribution, source of funding, and purposes for which funds will be used in the appropriation for FY 1971:

Area	Country and Post	Project	Total Program	New Appropriation	Proceeds of Sale: Total	Proceeds of Sale: Project Develop.	Proceeds of Sale: Project Constr.	Page
Acquisition, Development & Construction:								
AF:	Kenya, Nairobi	OB	85	--	85	85	--	19
	Somali Republic, Mogadiscio*	Compound	80	--	80	--	80	-
	Subtotal, AF		165	--	165	85	80	
ARA:	Colombia, Bogota*	OB	155	--	155	--	155	-
	Guatemala, Guatemala	OB	2,300	--	2,300	--	2,300	20
	Subtotal, ARA		2,455	--	2,455	--	2,455	
	Total Projects		2,620	--	2,620	85	2,535	
Operations			14,300	14,300	--	--	--	9-18
	GRAND TOTAL		16,920	14,300	2,620	85	2,535	

* These projects have been approved by the Congress in prior year budgets. They are shown here with the estimated funds required for completion in FY 1971.

OPERATIONS

A three-year comparison of the amount required for each category of expense and a related explanation follows:

Minor Improvements

Actual 1969: $586,734 Estimate 1970: $600,000 Estimate 1971: $900,000 Increase: $300,000

Foreign Service posts propose hundreds of improvements each year for the enlargement and modernization of existing buildings and facilities. These proposals are distinct from maintenance and repairs which do not go beyond preservation and restoration of property. Individual improvements range from a few hundred to several thousand dollars but do not exceed $40,000 or 20 percent of the value of the property being improved, whichever is less. They cover a wide range of building modification, such as the addition of a bedroom, installation of a bath, addition of a driveway, etc. Proposals are examined for technical feasibility, merit and are assigned priorities, and authorized to the extent funds are available. The increase requested for 1971 of $300,000 for Minor Improvements will permit authorization of many improvements that were deferred in 1969 and 1970 due to higher priority needs within the total program.

Leasehold Payments

Actual 1969: $625,621 Estimate 1970: $643,000 Estimate 1971: $630,000 Decrease: $13,000

The Department of State acquires a long-term leasehold (ten years or longer) under the buildings program when a property fulfills a long-range requirement but outright purchase is prohibited or impracticable for other reasons. The Salaries and Expenses appropriation finances leases for periods of less than ten years. Some recurring leaseholds are paid annually and others at various intervals. The decrease of $13,000 in 1971 is due to the net change in 1971 rental payments requirements. Leasehold payments due in 1971 are listed on the following pages.

1971 Recurring Leasehold Payments

Area	Country and Post	Type of Property	No. of Years	Period of Lease	Frequency of Payment	1971 Estimate
AF:	Lome, Togo	OB	10	9/64-9/74	Annually	$ 4,300
	Various Ground Rents					6,500
	Total, AF					10,800
ARA:	Bahamas, Nassau	OB	10	4/64-3/74	Quarterly	21,800
	Ecuador, Quito	MGQ	10	4/64-4/74	Monthly	3,000
	Honduras, Tegucigalpa	DCMR	10	8/65-8/75	Monthly	11,100
	Jamaica, Kingston	OB	15	3/65-3/80	Annually	42,900
	Mexico, Ciudad Juarez	OB	12	1/59-12/71	Monthly	9,600
	Mexico, Merida	OB/CR	12	9/59-9/71	Annually	9,700
	Venezuela, Caracas	OBX	15	9/64-9/79	Monthly	82,400
	Total, ARA					180,500
EA:	Various Ground Rents					2,900
EUR:	Belgium, Brussels	CGR	15	4/64-3/79	Monthly	4,100
	Belgium, Brussels	ER (USEC)	10	7/67-7/77	Monthly	11,100
	Belgium, Brussels	DCMR (USNATO)	10	11/67-10/77	Quarterly	11,100
	Belgium, Brussels	SHAPE (POLAD)	10	9/67-10/77	Quarterly	3,800
	Bermuda, Hamilton	OB	10	8/63-7/73	Monthly	5,800
	Canada, St. John, N.B.	OB	15	11/65-10/80	Monthly	11,300
	Canada, Windsor	OB	15	10/66-9/81	Monthly	25,600
	Canada, Winnipeg	OB	10	11/63-10/73	Annually	15,500
	Denmark, Copenhagen	SA-4	20	3/54-2/74	Monthly	3,300
	England, London	SA-16	10	7/65-6/75	Annually	32,900
	England, London	Var. Gr. Rents				1,900

1971 Recurring Leasehold Payments (Continued)

Area	Country and Post	Type of Property	No. of Years	Period of Lease	Frequency of Payment	1971 Estimate
						$
EUR (Continued):						
	Germany, Bonn	Site	20	1/52-12/71	Annually	100
	Germany, Munich	SA-6	20	8/56-7/76	Quarterly	4,700
	Germany, Munich	SA-7	20	4/56-3/76	Quarterly	3,300
	Germany, Munich	SA-20	20	11/56-12/75	Quarterly	40,000
	Germany, Munich	SA-22	20	11/55-10/75	Quarterly	32,800
	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	DCMR	10	10/63-10/73	Quarterly	2,800
	Malta, Valletta	ER	10	8/65-7/75	Quarterly	2,100
	Portugal, Oporto	OB	12	7/67-6/79	Monthly	6,300
	Romania, Bucharest	OB	15	4/65-3/80	Quarterly	11,000
	Romania, Bucharest	OB	15	4/65-3/80	Quarterly	3,700
	Spain, Seville	Site	75	12/30-12/05	Annually	200
	Spain, Valencia	OB	20	3/53-3/73	Monthly	1,100
	Sweden, Goteborg	OB	14	1/66-12/80	Quarterly	20,100
	Switzerland, Bern	OB	10	7/63-6/73	Annually	36,900
	U.S.S.R., Moscow	OB/DCMR/SOR/SA	25	7/60-7/85	Semi-Annually	61,200
	U.S.S.R., Moscow	ER	25	7/60-7/85	Semi-Annually	16,700
	U.S.S.R., Moscow	Rec. Center	25	7/60-7/85	Semi-Annually	2,000
	Total, EUR					371,400
NEA:	Kuwait, Kuwait	Compound	15	5/61-5/76	Annually	53,000
	Kuwait, Kuwait	SA	10	6/64-6/74	Monthly	5,700
	Kuwait, Kuwait	SA	10	6/64-6/74	Monthly	5,700
	Total, NEA					64,400
	GRAND TOTAL					630,000

Operation of Buildings

Actual 1969: $5,400,000 Estimate 1970: $5,600,000 Estimate 1971: $5,925,000 Increase: $325,000

The amount of $5,925,000 is estimated to be required in 1971 for the Department of State share of expenses of operating buildings owned or leased on a long-term basis by the United States Government under the Foreign Buildings Regular Program. Operating expenses include fuel for heating, gas, electricity, water, custodial and janitorial services and supplies, fees and taxes for municipal services, grounds care, and similar expenses incident to occupancy and use of real property. More than 1,270 buildings are operated at 224 foreign capitals and principal cities. Occupancy of many of the buildings is shared with other U.S. Federal agencies who pay their pro rata share of building operating expenses.

The increase of $325,000 in 1971 is to meet higher wage and price requirements.

Maintenance and Repair

Actual 1969: $3,061,353 Estimate 1970: $3,200,000 Estimate 1971: $3,500,000 Increase: $300,000

These expenses are for the preservation, maintenance and repair of Government-owned and long-term leased buildings, facilities and grounds. Routine maintenance, preventive maintenance, major and minor repairs and emergency repairs are included. Routine maintenance covers such items as regularly scheduled painting, lubrication of mechanical equipment, replacement of worn materials such as floorings, wall tile, etc., and all other services necessary to maintain buildings in a presentable and good operating condition. Preventive maintenance includes requirements to protect material or equipment; for example, dismantling and inspecting engines, termite inspection and control, etc., in order to preclude unnecessary replacement or major repair. Major repair is the non-routine replacement or repair of costly items, such as generators, boilers, air-conditioning equipment, elevators, water pumps, roofs, and paving. Minor repairs involves the routine repair of buildings and fixed equipment. Emergency repairs are those caused by unforeseen events such as earthquake, wind, storm, etc.

The requested increase of $300,000 in 1971 will provide for wage and price increases estimated at $200,000 and $100,000 for replacement of communication equipment, generators, and transformers at selected posts.

Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Decrease
New Projects	$391,801	$430,000	$320,000	-$110,000

These funds are for the purpose of furnishing constructed or acquired office buildings and residential properties. All residences are supplied with basic furnishings, such as beds, tables, chairs, sofas and rugs. The level of requirements for a given fiscal year is tailored to the number and size of capital projects requiring furnishings during that year. There is a decrease of $110,000 in 1971 below the 1970 requirements. The estimated 1971 requirement for funds by project is shown below. This estimate includes commodity, packing and shipping costs.

Area	Country and Post	Project	Estimate	Projects 1971	Projects Prior Year
AF	Central African Republic, Bangui	SOR	15,000	--	15,000
	Gabon, Libreville	SOR	15,000	--	15,000
	Subtotal, AF		30,000		30,000
ARA	Colombia, Bogota	OB	150,000	--	150,000
EA	Laos, Vientiane	OBX	28,000	--	28,000
EUR	France, Paris	ER Rehab	100,000	--	100,000
NEA	Nepal, Kathmandu	AAR	3,000	--	3,000
	Pakistan, Islamabad	AAR	3,000	3,000	--
	Pakistan, Islamabad	PAOR	3,000	3,000	--
	Pakistan, Lahore	PAOR	3,000	--	3,000
	Subtotal, NEA		12,000	6,000	6,000
	GRAND TOTAL		320,000	6,000	314,000

Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment: Additional, Replacements and Repairs

	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase
Additional to existing property inventories	201,589	205,000	255,000	+ 50,000
Replacements	557,153	550,000	665,000	+115,000
Repairs and Maintenance	247,350	242,000	280,000	+ 38,000
Total	1,006,092	997,000	1,200,000	+203,000

Additional to existing property inventories: The U.S. Government provides initial furniture, furnishings and equipment for Government-owned properties constructed or acquired overseas. Many of these properties require supplemental furnishings in order to meet an adequate standard. For 1971, $255,000 is requested for this purpose.

Replacements: For 1971, $665,000 is requested for replacement of furniture, furnishings and equipment which are no longer serviceable and are uneconomical to repair. This increased level will permit a normal annual replacement program for Foreign Buildings.

Repairs and Maintenance: Furniture, appliances, etc., are repaired, refinished, reupholstered and otherwise maintained to the extent that repairs are feasible and economical. It is estimated that $280,000 is required in 1971 for these purposes.

Project Supervision

Actual 1969: $370,686 Estimate 1970: $497,000 Estimate 1971: $525,000 Increase: $28,000

An experienced project construction supervisor is assigned to each major project under construction. Although this is standard procedure in the United States in order to assure compliance with contract requirements, it has more significance in foreign countries where quality controls, structural requirements and contract standards are less stringent. Since projects undertaken by the Department are designed by American architects and engineers, supervision and on-site assistance is required to insure the best possible performance by foreign contractors. Americans are employed to perform this supervisory function, with the help of one or more local technicians and clerical assistants.

The amount of $525,000 is requested for 1971 to fund American positions and local engineering and clerical assistant positions and support costs for supervising the construction of major projects undertaken by the buildings program. This involves projects started in prior years, as well as projects for which construction funds are included in these justifications.

The increase of $28,000 in 1971 is itemized below:

Annualization of Pay Bill effective July 13, 1969	+$ 600
Reduction in all other lapsed costs	+ 4,400
Increase in post differential	+ 12,000
Increase in allowances	+ 12,000
Increase in employer contributions	+ 700
Increase for miscellaneous changes	+ 500
Decrease in terminal leave	- 3,000
Total increase	+ 28,000

Administration

Actual 1969: $1,237,573 Estimate 1970: $1,310,000 Estimate 1971: $1,300,000 Decrease: -$10,000

These administrative expenses represent the cost of providing for the Administrative staff necessary to carry out the Foreign Buildings Program.

The decrease of $10,000 is itemized below:

Annualization of Pay Bill effective July 13, 1969	+	$ 3,700
Increase in annual salary rates for within-grade promotions	+	16,400
Increase in all other lapsed costs	-	29,300
Decrease in employer contributions	-	400
Decrease in non-salary costs	-	400
Total decrease	-	10,000

Administrative expenses are itemized on the following page.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Washington office:				
Personnel compensation				
Regular salaries	$ 939,636	$1,057,000	$1,047,800	- $ 9,200
Terminal leave, overtime, etc	2,699	1,200	1,200	--
Personnel benefits	70,019	78,800	78,400	- 400
Travel	63,793	80,000	80,000	--
Services, supplies & equipment	83,652	93,000	92,600	- 400
Total, Washington Office	1,159,799	1,310,000	1,300,000	- 10,000
Regional office (Paris):				
Personnel compensation:				
Regular salaries:				
Americans	34,947	--	--	--
Locals	21,991	--	--	--
Personnel benefits	13,295	--	--	--
International travel (transfers, home leave, etc.)	--	--	--	--
Operational travel	5,570	--	--	--
Services, supplies and equipment	1,971	--	--	--
Total, Regional Office	77,774	--	--	--
Total, ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,237,573	1,310,000	1,300,000	- 10,000

ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT & CONSTRUCTION

The project development and construction projects planned for FY 1971 will be financed from anticipated proceeds of sales to be realized during 1971.

This program includes completion costs in 1971 for two projects begun in prior years.

Following are construction data sheets justifying the need for individual capital items:

KENYA, Nairobi

Office Building ..... Development $85,000

The Department proposes to design in fiscal year 1971 an office building for a site just off City Square in Nairobi which has been obtained with the cooperation of the Kenyan Government. The site, which has a 99-year lease, is on a corner of two major broad streets and has an area of .514 acres.

The Embassy presently occupies rental space in two adjoining buildings off City Square costing $49,176 a year. The space was not designed for Embassy purposes and it presents problems of security and inefficient space assignments. The offices in each building are inadequately served by two elevators which, when in operation, are for use by all tenants of the building. USIS leases space costing $32,664 yearly in a building about three blocks away from the present Embassy offices. Consolidation of personnel in one building would eventually provide dollar savings and would significantly improve the efficiency and security of the Embassy's operations.

It is planned to construct in fiscal year 1973 a building of five stories and basement, housing a complement of 54 Americans and 103 local employees, containing 62,500 gross square feet at an estimated cost of $2,000,000. It will provide space for State Department personnel, USIS, including a library and auditorium, and four Americans in the AID Mission Director's office.

GUATEMALA, Guatemala City

Office Building ..... Construction $2,300,000

The Department proposes to construct a new Chancery in Guatemala to replace the present crowded and inadequate remodeled apartment building. The Department owns a 1.4 acre site consisting of an entire small block in the heart of the diplomatic area on the Avenida de la Reforma.

The present Chancery, located in what has become the most congested part of downtown Guatemala City, is small, poorly designed, inefficient, noisy and lacks parking accommodations. The building is insecure as its perimeter on two sides adjoins narrow sidewalks and is located on a corner of a congested intersection. These conditions make the building vulnerable to hostile actions. Both rear and north sides of the building have common walls with other buildings which does not afford total security to the Chancery. Buildings across both narrow streets are of the same height as the Chancery which presents a danger from hurled objects and visual penetration of the windows. In addition to the Chancery, the Consular Offices are located in an old residence on the Government-owned site for the proposed new Chancery, and in other leased space. USIS also leases space in downtown Guatemala for its offices and library. These two leases cost $15,600 a year.

The proposed new Chancery would cost an estimated $2,300,000. It would provide 63,500 gross square feet at a cost of $30 per square foot. Included in the total estimate of $2,300,000 is $400,000 for procurement of equipment such as generators, PABX telephone system, security items, landscaping, etc. It would accommodate 161 Government civilian employees in Guatemala City. This includes all employees of State, USIS, the AID Mission Director's Office, as well as employees of the Foreign Agriculture Service and the Defense Attaches.

Upon completion of the new office building the old office building will be sold.

PROCEEDS OF SALES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1969
(Exclusive of PL 480 Reimbursements)

Post	Property	Address	Amount
Real Property Sales:			
France, Le Havre	OB	4 Quai Guillaume Le Testu	$191,147
Iran, Tehran	Site	Intersection of Kutchie Bahar & Kutchie Mahaz Sts.	14,657
Netherlands Antilles, Aruba	CR	31 Bestrizstraat	31,572
New Zealand, Wellington	Property Exchange	38 & 50 Fitzherbert Terrace exchanged for add'l parcel of land at Fitzherbert & Murphy Sts. plus title to 7 Halswell St.	53,394
Pakistan, Karachi	USIC	180-181 Britto Road	52,752
Pakistan, Karachi	MGQ	151 Garden East	80,997
Rep. of S. Africa, Port Elizabeth	CR	49 Park Drive (Bekker)	73,888
Switzerland, Geneva	Plots B & D	Chateau Prangins (portion of total property)	76,000
Turkey, Ankara	Site	1 Kavaklidare	8,250
Turkey, Ankara	Sites	97, 99, 101 Ataturk Blvd.	14,177
United Kingdom, Southampton	CR	"Heathersett" Chilworth Road	45,765
Subtotal			642,599
Public Law 89-636: Damage/Destruction of Property:			
Argentina, Buenos Aires	ER	Ave. Libertadar Gen., San Martin 3502, Palermo	246
Burundi, Bujumbura	OB	(Damages to equipment)	724
Canada, Quebec	OB/CGR/SA-1	1 Ste. Genevieve Ave.	681
Germany, Frankfurt	OB	12 Jakob Leisler Strasse	2,182
Subtotal			3,833

PROCEEDS OF SALES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1969
(Exclusive of PL-480 Reimbursements)

Post	Property	Address	Amount
Rental Income:			
Canada, Quebec	OB	1 Ste. Genevieve	$ 299
Canada, Montreal	OB	1558 McGregor Ave. (2nd Floor)	1,194
Canada, Windsor	OB	Kent Trust Bldg.	1,493
Chile, Antofagasta	OB/CR	Calle Cerrera 1445T	3,668
Congo, Rep. of, Brazzaville	Various	Various	4,250
France, Cherbourg	Youth Center	22 Place Napoleon Plaza	604
France, Paris	Newstand	4 Gabriel Avenue	122
France, Paris	OB Bldg. D	58 Bis Rue la Boetie	7,585
Germany, Bad Godesberg	Amexco Travel Space	Mehlemer Avenue	307
Germany, Frankfurt	SA	4 Plienigarstrasse, Apt. No. 2 & 22	1,480
Hungary, Budapest	Site	No. 3 & 5 Vigyaza Feranc Vtac (Roosevelt Square)	383
Hungary, Budapest	SOR	32-34 Matyas Kiraly	24,443
Switzerland, Geneva	Land Grazing	Chateau Prangins	244
U.A.R., Cairo	PAOR	14 Rue Hindawi Dokki	1,980
United Kingdom, Birmingham	CR	119 Harborne Road	2,115
United Kingdom, London	Shops	No. 2 North Audley St.	5,390
United Kingdom, Southampton	CR	"Heathersett" Chilworth Road (rental before sale)	358
Subtotal			55,915
Miscellaneous Items:			
Various adjustments between prior year sales price and cash collections due to exchange rate fluctuations			-55,132
TOTAL			647,215

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $14,300,000 for fiscal year 1971, which would be an increase of $1,200,000 above the amount appropriated to date for the current fiscal year.

Do you have a general statement with regard to this, Mr. Warlow?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, I have a brief statement.

Mr. ROONEY. Please proceed.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. WARLOW. The increase requested is needed to provide an anticipated 6 percent wage and price increase and also to accomplish a number——

Mr. ROONEY. Wage, did you say?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Haven't you heard that President Nixon don't want any Federal employee, American citizen, to get a wage increase?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

This is for foreigners——

Mr. ROONEY. Although he won't give a wage increase to American citizens, you are going to attempt to see that foreigners working for us who have good jobs abroad are going to get a wage increase, is that about it?

Mr. WARLOW. This would be for the overseas——

Mr. ROONEY. We understand that. That is exactly what I am talking about. You didn't answer my question. Is that about it?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Proceed, please.

Mr. WARLOW. Also to accomplish a number of deferred improvements and alterations to real properties, to replace furniture and furnishings for residential properties, and to replace telephone equipment, generators and transformers in several of our office buildings.

LOCAL EMPLOYEE WAGE INCREASE

Mr. ROONEY. How much is this wage increase for aliens that you are talking about?

Mr. WARLOW. It is $619,000, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Could that be? Last week we had been talking about a seven hundred some-odd thousand dollar total wage increase, isn't that so?

Mr. MEYER. In salaries and expenses, that is true, $792,200.

Mr. ROONEY. This then is on top of that? How much did you say?

Mr. WARLOW. $619,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Wage increase?

Mr. WARLOW. Price increase.

Mr. ROONEY. No, I am asking for the wage increase. The President does not want any wage increases.

Mr. WARLOW. There would be primarily a price increase——

Mr. ROONEY. That does not help us at all. I want to know how much to take out of this budget immediately. I don't mean to say I want to know immediately but it would be about the first item taken out.

Mr. SEREY. If I may, Mr. Chairman. It is only about $7,000 in for annualization of American salaries.

Mr. ROONEY. I am not talking about that. Don't change the subject please. I want to know how much is in here to give foreigners an increase in their wages.

Mr. SEREY. I don't believe the figure we have is that refined. We have it as an increase in overseas prices.

Mr. ROONEY. There is nothing refined about what I am asking.

Mr. SEREY. For FBO, our building operating expenses, Mr. Chairman, include $82,500 for higher wages in fiscal year 1971.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that all the amount in this budget for the item at page 11 of the committee print, to wit, "Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad"?

Mr. SEREY. Except for the $7,000 annualization for American employees.

Mr. ROONEY. That has nothing to do with the subject we are discussing; does it?

Mr. SEREY. I am sorry, sir. It doesn't pertain.

Mr. ROONEY. We are talking about foreigners getting a wage increase at a time when Americans can't get one.

Mr. SEREY. That is the amount; you are right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the amount?

Mr. SEREY. $82,500.

Mr. ROONEY. How about the one on foreign currencies; do you have any wage increases there?

Mr. SEREY. Yes, sir; we have an increase.

Mr. WARLOW. $12,500.

Mr. ROONEY. That is all out of the $6,690,000?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

TOTAL LOCAL EMPLOYEE WAGE INCREASES IN STATE BUDGET

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Meyer, would you please insert at this point in the record a chart indicating the amount for foreigners' wage increases throughout this budget?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir, we will.

(The information follows:)

Local employee wage increases in 1971 by appropriation

Salaries and expenses	$792,200
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad	82,500
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program)	12,500
Total	[1] 887,200

[1] Excludes $40,500 for 1971 local employee wage increases reflected in the reimbursement to USIA for overseas support services under the "Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Activities" appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. Please go ahead, Mr. Warlow.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Mr. WARLOW. No new obligational authority is being requested for capital projects. We expect to generate $2,620,000 from the proceeds of sale of real properties which we propose to use for the construction

of an Embassy office building in Guatemala City, Guatemala, and architectural and engineering plans for an office building in Nairobi, Kenya, and for completion costs for two ongoing construction projects.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. If you or members of the committee have any questions, I would be glad to try to answer them.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Mr. ROONEY. What was the unobligated balance in this appropriation as of the latest available date?

Mr. WARLOW. $4,940,753, sir; as of December 31, 1969.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the estimated unobligated balance as of this coming June 30?

Mr. WARLOW. $1,259,000.

SALE OF PROPERTIES

Mr. ROONEY. You expect to receive how much from the sale of properties during fiscal year 1970, current year?

Mr. WARLOW. In the current year we expect to receive $2,063,000, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. In fiscal year 1971?

Mr. WARLOW. $2,620,000, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Is each and every request in this budget authorized by law?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

ROTHSCHILD PROPERTY IN PARIS

Mr. ROONEY. What is the situation at the moment with regard to the reconversion of the Rothschild mansion in Paris?

Mr. WARLOW. We have underway at the moment, sir, $810,000 worth of work. This amount of money provides for all the work that we have testified to before this committee for fiscal year 1968.

Mr. ROONEY. Is this supposed to finish the job? Wasn't the amount in 1968 supposed to finish the job?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Is this going to finish the job?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. When will it be finished?

Mr. WARLOW. In May of 1971. We would have a brief shakedown cruise after that.

Mr. ROONEY. What?

Mr. WARLOW. Shakedown cruise, sir. We will have a final testing of the building during June, and occupancy in July of 1971.

Mr. ROONEY. Have there been many donations or gifts of items toward the conversion of this building?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir. We have had approximately the equivalent of $50,000 in donations.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a list of them?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. May we see it, please?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall at this point insert in the record the material beginning, at the first page of this two-page statement, with the words "We expect also" to the end thereof.

(The statement follows:)

ROTHSCHILD PROPERTY RENOVATION

Paris, France

We expect also to keep within the $100,000 estimated for furnishings. The following donations have already been received:

Baron Edmond de Rothschild ($30,000): A complete red marble fireplace. A large mirror, black and gold wood frame. Wrought iron and case iron railings for main stairway and rear patio. One chandelier. Two marble columns.

Mrs. David E. Finley and Mrs. Eustes Emmet ($11,200): One large French table with marble top; one large mirror with gold frame; one pair French torchieres and one pair crystal and bronze candleholders; two tall bronze candelabras; one French settee and two matching chairs, upholstered in red damask; one buffet table with marble top, empire style; one large French commode inlaid border and bronze handles.

In addition to his donation of furniture and furnishings, Baron Rothschild has also offered to contribute the cost of finishing a party wall facing his property. Mr. Norman Winston, who has been most interested in all aspects of this project from the beginning, also proposes to donate certain wood paneling and other valuable items. Donations from other persons are expected.

In the early discussions on the questions of donations it was agreed that a committee or committees of distinguished citizens would be helpful in obtaining appropriate donations. Since all the work except that involved in interior decorations is now in progress, I believe it would be appropriate to have the committee functioning by July or August of this year. This would provide ample time for the donated items to be incorporated in the project before the substantial completion date (May 1971), with building occupancy in July of that year.

Mr. ROONEY. You say that Mr. Norman Winston, who has been most interested in all aspects of this project from the very beginning, also proposes to donate certain wood paneling and other valuable items.

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the value of this wood paneling?

Mr. WARLOW. $25,000, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Wasn't there some sort of a boo-boo on the part of FBO in connection with letting some gentleman come in and bid for this paneling and Mr. Winston then had to go and buy it at a substantial increase in price?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Who was responsible for that silly business?

Mr. WARLOW. The gentleman involved is now gone.

Mr. ROONEY. Gone where?

Mr. WARLOW. Left FBO, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Where is he now, in the administrative end of the Department or where?

Mr. WARLOW. He is in the administrative end.

Mr. ROONEY. Policy? He doesn't have anything to do with foreign policy?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Who is he?

Mr. WARLOW. Mr. ——— ———.

Mr. ROONEY. Exactly what occurred with regard to Mr. ——— and the paneling?

Mr. WARLOW. The paneling was available for $3,000 to $4,500. Funds were not available at the time and he didn't acquire the paneling. Subsequently——

Mr. ROONEY. He knew that Mr. Winston had agreed, wanted to give the paneling as a gift, didn't he?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. All he had to do was pick up the telephone and send a word to Mr. Winston and he would have had a check for the paneling?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. He did nothing about it and what did he permit to happen?

Mr. WARLOW. Subsequently the price rose on the market.

Mr. ROONEY. What happened then?

Mr. WARLOW. Then——

Mr. ROONEY. Somebody bought the paneling?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir. Mr. Winston underwrote the acquisition.

Mr. ROONEY. Just follow this thing in orderly sequence, please. Mr. Winston wanted to give the paneling as a gift?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. ——— permitted the paneling to be sold, did he?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Did nothing about it?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. The paneling was sold to some third party, was it?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. When Mr. Winston found this out, he had to go to the third party and buy the paneling?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. At a substantial increase in price?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. How did you ever get a guy like that in a spot such as FBO?

Mr. WARLOW. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. ROONEY. You cannot?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have any more like him?

Somebody wrote a newspaper or magazine story. Do you have that?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. I think that I called that to somebody's attention a while back. It was in the New York Times.

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Front-page item?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. All a lot of hogwash, wasn't it?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That was the New York Times front page, Monday, November 10, 1969. Right?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, sir.

RESIDENCE AT SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

Mr. ROONEY. Certainly took a long time to get rid of or sell the Southampton residence in England; didn't it?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you consider that a good price for it, $45,765?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir. It was the best we could do in the market at the time.

Mr. ROONEY. What had you been carrying it on the books at?

Mr. WARLOW. $51,000, sir.

GENEVA PROPERTY

Mr. ROONEY. This sale of the McCormick property in Geneva that was widely carried in the press within the past month brought how much money?

Mr. WARLOW. $500,000, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That is in addition to this $76,000, is it?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Do the two amounts constitute the entire property?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Constitute the proceeds of sale of the entire property?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How did the newspaper ever get the idea this was supposed to be a residence for the President when he would visit Geneva? I almost fell over when I read that. Did you ever hear of that?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That was carried in the press, that Mrs. McCormick gave it as a residence for the President if he ever visited Geneva?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That had no more to do with it than the man in the moon?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. As a matter of fact, we might have spent money fixing up that old dilapidated property if it were not for this committee, right?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. We did advise the acquisition of it as a gift, didn't we?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. So we have made a little score there to the taxpayers to the tune of, what, $700,000 or $600,000?

Mr. WARLOW. Approximately $600,000, sir.

TREASURY ATTACHÉ RESIDENCE IN TOKYO

Mr. ROONEY. Previously we made inquiry with regard to the Department of the Treasury acquiring a building in Tokyo as a residence for a Treasury attaché. What does a Treasury attaché do outside of seeing that the social security checks are gotten out on time?

Mr. WARLOW. He deals with utilization of foreign currencies. I really don't know precisely what he does do, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That is a good answer. I like that answer. So what happened with regard to a residence for this fellow, whoever he was?

Mr. WARLOW. The residence was purchased by Treasury for $150,000.

Mr. ROONEY. $150,000 for a Treasury attaché?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Where did they get the money? Did Congress appropriate it?

Mr. WARLOW. I don't know the source of their funds, sir. They did acquire——

Mr. ROONEY. They tell me they took it from a fund known as the exchange stabilization fund.

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have that in your notes?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Let's see your notes.

Mr. WARLOW. This is the whole file, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Can you tell us now what the residence of the Deputy Chief of Mission cost in Tokyo?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir. It cost $89,000, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Has this happened anywhere else in the world, this business of the Treasury Department using funds to acquire residences for Treasury attachés?

Mr. WARLOW. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Why wasn't this reported to this committee at the time? Maybe we could have stopped this deal with a litle publicity.

Mr. WARLOW. I don't have the answer to that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. In addition to the $150,000, was there not additional funds spent by the Treasury Department for repairs and alterations to the property.?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Treasury refused to permit the General Accounting Office to see their files with regard to the purchase of this property, did they?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, they refused.

Mr. ROONEY. Did not Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Bullitt, on June 22, 1964, request the State Department not to make available its files to the General Accounting Office?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What did the residence of the military attaché cost the taxpayers?

Mr. WARLOW. The naval attaché residence, sir, is the only one we have on record. The cost was $52,371.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the rank of that naval officer?

Mr. WARLOW. I would have to supply that for the record.

Mr. ROONEY. In the ordinary course of things he would be at least a captain if not an admiral, wouldn't he?

Mr. WARLOW. At least a captain, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. As compared with a house three times the cost for a fellow who is getting out social security checks?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Have you ever heard of this being done in any other Department of Government?

It was always my understanding that the only people authorized to acquire title of property abroad was the Department of State.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Would the chairman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Who has the title to this property?

Mr. WARLOW. The Treasury Department, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The Department itself has title?

Mr. WARLOW. The Treasury Department has title to it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Not the fund from which it was acquired?

Mr. WARLOW. As you know, all the documents were turned over. All the title documents were turned over to the Treasury.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Was the title actually assigned to the Treasury Department or was it assigned to the fund?

Mr. WARLOW. I cannot answer that question, sir. We could supply it for the record.

Mr. ROONEY. Please do that.

(The information follows:)

TREASURY ATTACHÉ RESIDENCE—TOKYO, JAPAN

Title to the residence is vested in the U.S. Government. All title documents and other related acquisition documentation is held by the Treasury Department.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have any idea what that piece of property is worth now?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. In the ordinary course of things, would this be a good time to sell it?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir. The values have appreciated in Tokyo very much.

Mr. ROONEY. Tell us something about the house itself. How many rooms, et cetera?

Mr. WARLOW. As I remember it, it is a three-bedroom house.

Mr. ROONEY. I see that on this memorandum of October 7, 1963, but I don't notice how many rooms there are in the house. I see my name in the memorandum of October 7, 1963. Mr. Del Favero informed Mr. Bullitt that Congressman Rooney had repeatedly voiced objection to paying more than $45,000 for a senior officer residence and that if Treasury were to authorize the purchase of this house there would remain some responsibility in FBO in that it was FBO's responsibility to coordinate the housing for senior officers abroad, including attachés at an embassy.

That is accurate.

It occurs to me that we have ambassadors whose position is such that they must be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate living a residences which do not cost anything like this $150,000. Isn't that so?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. This is a fellow who is just a subordinate person in the Treasury Department, a GS–14 financial attaché in Tokyo; is that right?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. He is not even a deputy assistant secretary to anything; is he?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Would you know whether or not an appropriation was made out of any funds in Treasury for the purchase of this property?

Mr. WARLOW. I wouldn't know that, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Chairman Steed of the Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee on Appropriations has promised he would look into this very thoroughly.

What do you think the name of the financial attaché, the occupant of this residence, is? Pellikan.

According to a letter here of June 18, 1964, Mr. Pellikan would not allow GAO personnel to look at Treasury files. Is that correct?

Mr. WARLOW. That is correct, sir.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, could I ask one or two questions?

Mr. ROONEY. Please do.

Mr. BOW. In connection with this document, it would be interesting to me, if you know, does this fellow have a car over there?

Mr. WARLOW. I don't know that, sir. I could supply that for the record.

Mr. BOW. What kind of representation allowance does he have?

Mr. WARLOW. I can not answer that question.

Mr. BOW. Does he take that from State or Treasury?

Mr. WARLOW. I don't know that, sir.

Mr. MEYER. He would have to get it from Treasury, if he receives any representation allowances.

Mr. BOW. You don't contribute to him?

Mr. MEYER. No, sir.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT REIMBURSEMENT FROM TREASURY FOR TOKYO

Mr. BOW. Does State contribute to him in any way at all?

Mr. MEYER. No, sir. I would say not. Anything that we furnish for him as far as services are concerned would be strictly on a reimbursable basis from the Treasury.

Mr. BOW. Do you handle administrative matters for Treasury over there?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. On a reimbursable basis?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. How much of this have they reimbursed you each year?

Mr. MEYER. I cannot say.

Mr. BOW. Will you get that for the record?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

For fiscal year 1970, the Treasury Department will reimburse the State Department $11,325 for administrative support services provided in Tokyo to the Office of the Financial Attaché which consists of three American and one local employee.

Mr. BOW. What would you handle for them?

Mr. MEYER. Only the hiring of any local people that were on his staff or the furnishing of supplies and perhaps even the use of the motor pool charged to him on the basis of use and so on.

Mr. BOW. Would your records show how many servants they have in this house?

Mr. MEYER. I doubt if any of our records would show that, Mr. Bow.

Mr. BOW. You do not break it down that much in your shop?

Mr. MEYER. No. Because these would be strictly his responsibility. I am sure that we wouldn't have——

Mr. ROONEY. You mean Treasury's responsibility?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir. Treasury's responsibility.

Mr. BOW. They would make the payments?

Mr. MEYER. Anything that was paid would either be paid by him as an individual for servants he hired or by the Treasury Department, not by us.

Mr. BOW. In other words, the cost of maintenance of this establishment would not be in your administrative work?

Mr. MEYER. Since it is not an FBO, State Department-owned house as such, then the maintenance is really not ours.

Mr. BOW. Who is the Secretary that approved this?

Mr. WARLOW. Secretary Dillon.

Mr. BOW. As I recall it, he was the Secretary of the Treasury under what President?

Mr. WARLOW. President Eisenhower, sir.

Mr. BOW. This property was purchased when?

Mr. ROONEY. No; that was President Kennedy who originally appointed him.

Mr. MEYER. Right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. It started with Kennedy and the Secretary of the Treasury——

Mr. BOW. Mr. Dillon stayed on a short time after President Johnson took over.

Mr. ROONEY. It would appear from this file, though, that the eager beaver was the Assistant Secretary named Bullitt, John C. Bullitt.

Mr. WARLOW. That is right.

Mr. BOW. If Mr. Steed is going into this, I have no further questions at this time.

Mr. ROONEY. The next item, gentlemen——

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. BOW. I think Mr. Cederberg has some questions in regard to this item, too.

ROTHSCHILD PROPERTY IN PARIS

I notice this sheet on the Rothschild property renovation in Paris that a Baron Edmond de Rothschild is making a contribution of $30,000 in property. Complete red marble fireplace. Was that fireplace ever in this property before?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. How about that large mirror, black and gold wood frame; was that in the house before?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. The wrought iron and case iron railings for the main stairway and rear patio?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. Chandelier?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. Two marble columns?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. This great contribution by the good baron is some of the property that he removed from the house when we purchased it, is that right?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. As I remember——

Mr. ROONEY. So was the paneling that Mr. Winston is donating.

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that some years ago we had quite a lengthy hearing in which we brought out a number of things that were taken out of the house that at that time we had some idea should not have been taken out. I wonder how much more he has that he might give us back that we actually purchased.

There is a great deal more, isn't there?

Mr. WARLOW. This paneling was one item that was removed. There probably would be other things. Whether he still has them I don't know.

Mr. Bow. You are familiar with the way they went through the house and took these things out?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bow. It would be interesting to reread that record and see how much more. I don't suppose the gold leaf he took off we can get back?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

Mr. Bow. That is very kind of the good baron to give us back that which belongs to us by right. It is really just a return, not a gift; is it? Wouldn't you say that, Mr. Warlow?

Mr. ROONEY. I couldn't give you the answer to that one as a lawyer.

Mr. Bow. I know, but we don't always follow the rules of evidence here, Mr. Chairman. I find that every day.

Mr. ROONEY. That is true.

Mr. Bow. I think that I shall read the record on this.

How many years ago was it that we had that?

Mr. ROONEY. That was a long time ago.

Mr. Bow. Eighteen or twenty years ago, I am told.

Of course, Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Emmet were never in the property before?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

Mr. Bow. That is truly a gift to the Rothschild house?

Mr. ROONEY. I think Mr. Winston's is truly a gift, too.

Mr. Bow. Yes. He is buying back what we bought once before. I compliment him for it. I think it is a fine gesture on the part of Mr. Winston to buy back our paneling that we bought once upon a time. Unfortunately he had to buy it again.

Do you think you will be able to move in there sometime in July 1971?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bow. Does this figure that you have here of $875,000 include all the furniture and fixtures that are going in the place?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

FURNISHINGS FOR ROTHSCHILD PROPERTY

Mr. Bow. What is it going to cost you to furnish that place?

Mr. WARLOW. $100,000, sir. That was in our testimony of last year.

Mr. Bow. You are still going to be able to stay within the $100,000 estimate for furnishings?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bow. These furnishings are bought in this country and shipped over there?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir. We also have furniture available in Avenue D'Iena, the present residence.

Mr. Bow. How about that big storage house you used to have packed full of furniture; is it still there?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bow. How much furniture do you have in that place now?

Mr. WARLOW. I have not taken a reading on it lately.

Mr. Bow. You still have all the glassware?

Mr. WARLOW. We disposed of that.

Mr. Bow. Got rid of that?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bow. I went through that big warehouse.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought they sold that warehouse.

Mr. WARLOW. That has not been sold yet. No, sir.

Mr. Bow. Thank you. That is all.

LOCAL EMPLOYEES OVERSEAS

Mr. CEDERBERG. On our foreign employees overseas, locals, do they receive within-grade promotions?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. They are graded like all other employees?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Does the money that you have in here take care of those within-grade promotions?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is what the money is for when you say increase in employees' compensation overseas. It compares with the same within-grade promotions for our civilian employees that are U.S. citizens?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir; they have a different level of remuneration than our people but the Foreign Service local has periodic step increases like our people.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is what the money that you have got in here is for; is that correct?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW EMBASSIES

Mr. CEDERBERG. Are there any funds in here for construction of new embassies?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Where are they?

Mr. WARLOW. On page 8 of the appropriation request, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. This is all of them that you are going to acquire or construct this fiscal year?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir; in the next fiscal year.

Mr. CEDERBERG. This budget pertains to that, under this appropriation?

Mr. WARLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That consists of four buildings?

Mr. WARLOW. It consists of plans for the Nairobi, Kenya, office building and the construction of an office building in Guatemala. The other two projects are completion costs for projects now under construction.

BEIRUT PROPERTY

Mr. CEDERBERG. I noticed when I was in Beirut that we had property over there, a lovely piece of property, and we rent our present embassy. How much rent do we pay?

Mr. WARLOW. Approximately $180,000, sir, a year.

Mr. CEDERBERG. When does that lease run out?

Mr. WARLOW. It will run out in 1975. December 31, 1975.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Do we have a provision in that lease that we have to restore the building to its original condition?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. It seems, just looking at this particular place, that embassy is becoming more vulnerable all the time to demonstrations just by virtue of its location. In talking to Ambassador Porter over there, he indicated the possibility of arranging some kind of financing arrangement to construct a new embassy. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. WARLOW. No, sir. We have always discussed the more normal method of first preparing plans and then entering into a construction contract.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Have you ever financed any construction other than through the normal way we do in the appropriation procedure?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir. Under an arrangement whereby the entrepreneur would acquire land and provide the plants and do the construction and then turn over a property to us.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is this a lease-purchase operation?

Mr. WARLOW. Lease with option to purchase.

Mr. CEDERBERG. It would seem to me if some arrangement could be made there may be areas whereby we could acquire property for ownership rather than pay these rather exorbitant prices over a period of years and at least own the property.

Mr. ROONEY. You are practically extending an invitation to a crowd of burglars to get in on this. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. CEDERBERG. It is done in industry all the time. If it can be done and it can be shown that you can do it less expensively, it would seem to me that certainly it ought to be worth exploring. I recognize that this can be subject to misuse and exorbitant profits could be made. I think it is an area that is worth exploring.

How long have you been leasing the one in Beirut?

Mr. WARLOW. Thirteen years, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. At $100,000-some a year?

Mr. WARLOW. Today it is approximately $180,000. It has risen from around $100,000 to the present figure.

Mr. CEDERBERG. By the time we end the lease in 1975, we will have had 18 years in it if we have been there 13 now. We will have over $2 million expended in the lease and all the time we are leasing we still have to maintain the building and take care of all of the utilities. At the end we don't have a thing. It would seem to me that there ought to be some possibility of putting some of this lease money that we have spent all over the world toward the actual owning of the property.

Mr. WARLOW. We have explored this possibility in other places and there are problems connected with it, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am sure there are.

Mr. WARLOW. When we own a piece of property, to turn that over to an entrepreneur we have to safeguard the Government holding. That is the legal obstacle we couldn't overcome with the propositions that we have investigated. We tried to do something like that on the Embassy residence in Beirut but it couldn't be done legally.

We also looked into a similar proposition in Nairobi and there again it was a problem of turning a Government property over to an entrepreneur.

LEASE FUNDS

Mr. CEDERBERG. How much is there in this FBO budget for leasing all around the world?

Mr. WARLOW. Approximately $630,000.

Mr. CEDERBERG. For all over the world?

Mr. MEYER. This is only long-term leasing. All short-term leasing is paid for out of "Salaries and expenses." This is only the long-term leases in this budget.

SHORT-TERM LEASES

Mr. CEDERBERG. Let us take the short-term lease. What is a short-term lease?

Mr. MEYER. Anything less than 10 years.

Mr. CEDERBERG. You have many more short-term leases than long term?

Mr. MEYER. Many more.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Do you pay more for a short-term lease than a long-term lease?

Mr. MEYER. That is hard to tell. That varies. I would say probably in general you do.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Why do we go to short-term leases then? Is it because it is more difficult to get long-term leases?

Mr. MEYER. I think there are a number of reasons. First of all, in many places you can get a short-term lease but not a long-term lease. In addition to that, the tremendous amount of money that is involved in here, if you went to long-term leasing and had to pay it out of FBO, you would have to have a transfer of funds between appropriations.

Mr. CEDERBERG. It is the same Government that pays it?

Mr. MEYER. That is true but it is a little easier to handle short-term leases in many places. For office buildings, it would probably be easier to handle under FBO as long-term leases since the need remains constant. The residences vary in need considerably from year to year and that is where a big share of the short-term money is involved.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LEASES

Mr. CEDERBERG. Supply for the record the total amount of leases, both long term and short term, that are handled through the FBO.

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

LEASES EXECUTED IN THE NAME OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Short-term	Number	Amount
State [1]	2,766	13,655,122
USIA [2]	894	4,920,678
MAAG [2]	333	1,238,654
Peace Corp. [2]	323	859,423
Other agencies [2]	113	990,716
Total, short-term	4,429	21,664,593
Long-term [3]	83	630,000

[1] These leases and costs include space shared with other Executive departments and/or agencies who reimburse State Department for their pro-rata share.
[2] Leases executed in the name of the Secretary of State and are parable from funds appropriated to the agency shown.
[3] Represents annual recurring lease payments. It does not include 14 leases covering advance payments for periods up to 10 years at a pro-rata annual costs of $119,161. Also excluded are 313 commuted leases which are generally for periods from 10 years to 999 years.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I rather imagine it is going to be a substantial sum worldwide. It seems to me that some arrangement could be made taking all the safeguards that are necessary whereby the Government would wind up owning the property. Property is one of your best investments around the world today. People are buying property as a long-term investment. Here the Government itself enters into leases at the end of which we don't own anything. I am not so sure that is wise management.

Mr. SEREY. Mr. Congressman, you wanted the total of long-term leases and you also wanted the total of short-term leases?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Yes.

That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

ROTHSCHILD PROPERTY IN PARIS

Mr. ROONEY. It occurs to me after the inquiry with regard to Baron Rothschild on his donations of the fireplace, mirror, et cetera, that this document already in the record states that in addition to his donation of furniture and furnishings, Baron Rothschild has also offered to contribute the cost of finishing a party wall facing his property. What would be the cost of finishing this party wall?

Mr. WARLOW. $30,000, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. I don't think we could very well say that that was not a gift?

Mr. WARLOW. That is a gift, yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What was the amount that was originally asked of this committee for the conversion of the Rothschild mansion into an ambassador's residence?

Mr. WARLOW. $1,500,000.

Mr. ROONEY. What did this committee do with that?

Mr. WARLOW. Rejected it, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That was a long time ago, wasn't it?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the total cost going to be of the present conversion?

Mr. WARLOW. $875,000, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Ambassador Norman Winston of New York had a great deal to do with this?

Mr. WARLOW. He did, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. He made many trips to Paris at his own expense?
Mr. WARLOW. That is right.
Mr. ROONEY. He has never submitted a travel voucher?
Mr. WARLOW. That is right.
Mr. ROONEY. Very well known?
Mr. WARLOW. He is very well known.
Mr. ROONEY. He knows Paris real estate?
Mr. WARLOW. Very well, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. It seems as though we are highly indebted to Mr. Winston but somebody else ought to be indebted to this committee, or feel indebted, even if they only felt indebted, that we saved some money for the taxpayers.

USE OF UNBREAKABLE GLASS

Mr. ROONEY (continuing). What is your situation with regard to unbreakable glass? You have had so many demonstrations all over the world, what is the situation with regard to unbreakable glass?
Mr. WARLOW. We have undertaken a study to determine the best safety glass to use in our buildings.
Mr. ROONEY. Still studying it?
Mr. WARLOW. The study has been completed. We undertook one in 1966 and decided upon a glass, known as H–6. That is the Pittsburgh Plate Glass designation. Other U.S. manufacturers have their own designation for safety glass. We are installing safety glass in our new buildings and slowly installing it in buildings that we already have.
Mr. ROONEY. How many buildings do you have that sort of glass in?
Mr. WARLOW. I would say half a dozen. At least six that have had it installed initially and then I would have to supply for the record the number of old buildings or existing buildings in which we have installed the glass.
Mr. ROONEY. I had an opportunity to observe what happens with regard to the sort of glass the British use. Have you ever looked into that?
Mr. WARLOW. Not the British glass, no, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. I was in Dublin last August and the trouble in the Protestant counties north of the Republic of Ireland was taking place and quite a few gathered in Dublin to march on the British Embassy in Merrion Square. They threw quite a few stones and rocks. I was there a few days after this happened and I observed that there was not a single window broken in the British Embassy. In Merrion Square nearly every house had broken windows.

PROPERTIES IN INDIA

Mr. ROONEY (continuing). Do you have a list of your properties in India?
Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. What are the initials for a library?
Mr. WARLOW. I.C., sir.
Mr. ROONEY. I think that you have so many properties in India that you better take this back and I will ask the questions.
Do you own a library at Trivendum?
Mr. WARLOW. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you own a library at Hyderabad?
Mr. WARLOW. No record of a library there, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. How about a library at Bangalore?
Mr. WARLOW. No, sir. No library there, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. Lucknow?
Mr. WARLOW. We have one there, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. You own one there?
Mr. WARLOW. It is an information center. I assume the library is in it.
Mr. ROONEY. What did that cost?
Mr. WARLOW. That cost $81,235.
Mr. ROONEY. In American dollars?
Mr. WARLOW. In Indian rupees.
Mr. ROONEY. In American dollars but maybe in rupees?
Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. Are you getting ready to sell that yet?
Mr. WARLOW. Not yet, no, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. How long are you going to wait before you sell it?
Mr. WARLOW. Well, we will look into that, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. I am looking at an AP dispatch from New Delhi which says that the Indian Government today—dateline is February 23—asked the United States to close its U.S. Information Agency libraries in five State capitals within 90 days. One of these is Lucknow. How about Patna?
Mr. WARLOW. We have nothing there, sir.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTIES BY DEMONSTRATORS

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a list of damages to your properties caused by demonstrators?
Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. May we have it, please?
Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.
Mr. ROONEY. We shall, of these numerous pages, insert only those covering damages which occurred in the last fiscal year, and up to date in the present fiscal year.
(The information follows:)

Overseas Damages Since July 1968

Date of Incident and Country	Paid by United States	Paid by Insurance	Claim Not yet filed	Payment Requested	Paid or Agreed To by Foreign Government	Total	Paid by Foreign Government
July 1968, Norway, Oslo				$ 761		$ 761	
August 1968, Turkey, Ismir**				300		300	
September 1968, Philippines, Manila				194		194	(c) 757
November 1968, Germany, Hamburg**				700		700	
November 1968, Norway, Oslo				227		227	
November 1968, Pakistan, Peshawar				3,745		3,745	
January 1969, Bolivia, Cochabamba**				125		125	
February 1969, Japan, Tokyo				41		41	
April 1969, Philippines, Manila					$ 150	150	
June 1969, Uruguay, Montevideo				2,500		2,500	
August 1969, Honduras, Tegucigalpa					327	327	(c) 327
October 1969, Honduras, San Pedro Sula					2,976	2,976	(c)2,976
November 1969, Libya, Tripoli				1,258		1,258	
February 1970, Philippines, Manila				7,370		7,370	
Total				17,221	3,453	20,674	4,060

(c) Means cash received from foreign government.

** Means damage done to lease property occupied by U.S. Government - not Government-owned property.

LIST OF DAMAGES RESULTING FROM OVERSEAS
INCIDENTS OF RIOTS, MOB VIOLENCE, OR OTHER CAUSES
SINCE JULY 1968

Date	Place	Damage
July 1968	Melbourne, Australia	Demonstrators broke seven windows in short-term leased Consulate General Office. Government of Australia has acknowledged responsibility for protection and this taken to mean Government of Australia will pay for damage
July 1968	Oslo, Norway	Demonstrators applied paint to Embassy and Embassy residence. Two windows broken at Embassy. Damage was $761.98. Foreign government will make payment to vendors.
July 1968	Ankara, Turkey	Mob broke windows of USIS building. Turkish Minister of Interior advised that new windows would be purchased and installed at expense of Turkish Government.
August 1968	Prague, Czechslovakia	Extreme left group broke windows in Embassy.
August 1968	La Paz, Bolivia	Demonstrators caused $250 in damage to the Bi-National Center. Students heading for Embassy were forced back by National Guard.
August 1968	Izmir, Turkey	USIS installation at Izmir bombed by mob causing damage $300.
September 1968	Manila, Philippines	Mob-demonstration in front of Embassy resulted in damage of $194. Payment has been requested from GOP.
October 1968	Lima, Peru	Youthful demonstrators attacked BNC and about $850 in damage resulted.
November 1968	Hamburg, Germany	Mob action resulted in $700 damage to American House.
November 1968	Khartoum, Sudan	Mob stoned USIS library breaking 22 window panes and 8 display cases.
November 1968	Oslo, Norway	Paint smeared on Embassy. Damages amounted to $227. Bills forwarded to Norweigian government for payment.

Date	Place	Damage
November 1968	Peshawar, Pakistan	Mob invaded American center causing windows to be broken and library to be disrupted. Embassy notified Pakistan Government damage was $3,418 and rupees 1609.
January 1969	Ibadan, Nigeria	Crowd of about 500 demonstrated with first target of demonstration. Demonstrators pulled down and tore up flag, breaking flag pole, 8 windows and glass door. Note of protest sent foreign government.
January 1969	La Paz, Bolivia	Bomb exploded at Embassy residence, little damage except to some windows in green-house adjacent back wall.
January 1969	Cochabamba, Bolivia	Leased Consulate bombed. Damage to Consulate windows $125.
February 1969	Tokyo, Japan	Leftist group of students climbed over Embassy walls and climbed to roof of Embassy. They broke a number of windows and draped large anti-US banners from the roof. Police promptly removed the students. Foreign office regretted incident and indicated willingness to pay damage of $41.
March 1969	Guayaquil, Ecuador	Molotov cocktail thrown at ConGen's office window. Red ink thrown against front door. Slight damage.
March 1969	Dakar, Senegal	Mauritanian students in Dakar during demonstration broke Embassy windows and smashed Ambassador's car. Damage cost not given.
March 1969	Lahore, Pakistan	Mob attacked USIS Cultural Center and burned outside wooden door. Damage cost not given.
March 1969	Lima, Peru	University students gathered in front of Embassy and burned US flag and also threw cans of red paint. Damage cost not given.
April 1969	Manila, Philippines	About 250 demonstrators marched on Embassy and threw rocks breaking 23 windows. Foreign Office secretary requested Embassy to send bill for damages est. at $150.

Date	Place	Damage
May 1969	Quito, Ecuador	Bi-National Center attacked. Library damaged. Entrance hall burned - est. damage $3,500.
May 1969	Cuenca, Ecuador	Bi-National Center attacked. 142 windows broken and rocks damaged exterior and interior walls. Est. damage $800.
June 1969	La Paz, Bolivia	BNC attacked. 38 windows broken. Est. damage $100. Embassy forwarding note requesting restribution.
June 1969	Montevideo, Uruguay	Mob committed acts of vandalism in front of Embassy and nearby USAID quarters. Damage to windows and three cars. Est. damage $2,500. Note sent to Foreign Office.
July 1969	Khartoum, Sudan	U.S. library bombed. Damage slight with seven windows broken.
August, 1969	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	Embassy damaged by mob which broke windows. Damage amounted to $327 and was paid for by foreign government.
September 1969	Tokyo, Japan	Two men dressed as students approached east corner of Embassy hurled two molotov cocktails with one igniting next to driveway inside the compound and the other fell in street outside compound. No damages or injuries of any kind.
September 1969	Kobe, Japan	Consulate window broken apparently by vandals. Damage reported as $72.
October 1969	Quito, Ecuador	Bomb exploded at base wall adjoining main entrance to Chancery. Damage restricted to shrubbery.
October 1969	Buenos Aires, Argentina	USIS library fire-bombed. Fifty-five percent of films destroyed and 80% of TV films. Camera repairs estimated at $1,000; radio copy estimated at $3,000; replacement equipment and furniture estimated at $15,000; repairs to building $20,000; and $7,000 for replacement books and other items.

Date	Place	Damage
October 1969	San Pedro Sula, Honduras	Mob of 500 persons attacked Consulate breaking all windows and destroying Consul's car. Protest filed by USG and acknowledged by Honduran Government. Damage of $2,976 paid by foreign government.
November 1969	Tripoli, Libya	Crowd of 300-350 charged Chancery throwing rocks, breaking windows, and damaged three Government cars. Note filed with foreign government requesting damage of US$1,258.
November 1969	Arequipa, Peru	Bomb exploded in Bi-National Center causing $375 worth of damage to window panes, desks, walls, and window frames.
December 1969	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Bomb exploded in Bi-National Center causing $1,000 worth of damage.
January 30, 1970	Fukuoka, Japan	Molotov cocktails smashed windows in the Consulate. Damage was slight. Director Togo, American Bureau apologized for incident.
January 1970	Singapore	Persons unknown painted sign on low wall of Embassy. Sign read "Down with Militarism Tamo." Damage not reported.
February 1970	Manila, Philippines	Demonstrators entered Embassy and did damage to exterior of Chancery. Necessary to repair gates, fences, and glass panels. Estimated total cost $7370. The Foreign Government has been requested to make restitution.

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

WITNESSES

ERNEST J. WARLOW, DIRECTOR
PAUL R. SEREY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
STANLEY H. SCHAUB, BUDGET OFFICER

Mr. ROONEY. The next item is at page 15 of the committee print and begins at page 26 of the justifications book. We shall at this point in the record insert pages 26 through 41.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad
(Special Foreign Currency Program)

Appropriation, 1970	$ 2,186,000
Estimate, 1971	6,690,000
Increase	+4,504,000

Explanation of Increase:

	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease
Payment to "Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" (Total obligations)	$8,463,000	$6,690,000	-$1,773,000
Deduct: Unobligated balance brought forward	-6,277,000	--	+ 6,277,000
Appropriation or Estimate	2,186,000	6,690,000	+ 4,504,000

GENERAL STATEMENT

This appropriation provides the necessary dollars to purchase foreign currencies from the United States Treasury which have been generated by the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. Under the terms of Section 104(b) of P.L. 480, as amended, these currencies are available for carrying out a buildings program overseas. In 1971 these currencies excess to U.S. Government requirements are expected to be available in twelve countries.

The use of these excess currencies for acquiring valuable real estate holdings and for the operating costs of existing holdings is without adverse impact on U.S. tax revenues or the balance of payments. Tangible assets in the form of office or residential buildings are worth considerably more than a large unused credit in rupees or dinars. Operating and maintenance costs of Government-owned properties are less than rental and operation costs of equivalent properties. The properties also provide a capital asset of steadily increasing value as opposed to foreign currency holdings subject to devaluation.

An appropriation of $6,690,000 for 1971 is requested, of which $4,390,000 is for acquisition of improved properties and new construction, and $2,300,000 is for operating expenses.

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)
(Thousands of dollars)

Program (Area & Activity)	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate	Increase or Decrease	Page
Acquisition, development & construction:					
Africa	$ 204	$ --	$ 515	+ $ 515	30-31
Europe	199	--	--	--	-
Near East & South Asia	1,188	6,277	3,875	- 2,402	32-37
Total, Projects	1,591	6,277	4,390	- 1,887	
Operations:					
Minor Improvements	160	215	215	--	38
Leasehold Payments	21	21	21	--	38
Operations of Buildings	924	918	975	+ 57	39
Maintenance & Repair of Buildings	553	585	620	+ 35	39
Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment:					
New Projects	183	223	245	+ 22	40
Additional, Replacement & Repairs	171	212	212	--	40
Project Supervision	7	12	12	--	41-45
Total, Operations	2,019	2,186	2,300	+ 114	
Total, Obligations	3,610	8,463	6,690	- 1,773	
Financing:					
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward	-6,837	-6,277	--	+ 6,277	
Unobligated Balance Carried Forward	+6,277	--	--	--	
Appropriation or Estimate	3,050	2,186	6,690	+ 4,504	

ACQUISITION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM
Summary of 1971 Program
(Thousands of dollars)

The following table shows the project distribution and purposes for which funds will be used in the appropriation for FY 1971:

Area	Country and Post	Project	New Appropriation: Total Program	Improved Property	Project Construction	Page
Acquisition, Development & Construction:						
AF:	Morocco, Rabat	SOR-2	$ 190	$ 190	$ --	30
	Tunisia, Tunis	SOR-2/SH-2	325	--	325	31
	Subtotal, AF		515	190	325	
NEA:	India, Calcutta	OB	1,750	--	1,750	32
	Israel, Tel Aviv	SA-12	500	500	--	33
	Nepal, Kathmandu	OB/MGQ/SA-12	1,520	--	1,520	34-35
	Pakistan, Islamabad	AAR	50	50	--	36
	Pakistan, Islamabad	PAOR	55	55	--	37
	Subtotal, NEA		3,875	605	3,270	
	Total Projects		4,390	795	3,595	38-45
Operations			2,300	xxx	xxx	
	GRAND TOTAL		6,690			

ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT & CONSTRUCTION

MOROCCO, Rabat

Senior Officer Residences (2) ..... Improved Property $190,000

The Department proposes to acquire two residences to provide adequate, permanent housing for senior officers at the Embassy.

One residence is presently leased for the Economic Counselor. It is a three-story house in excellent condition with sufficient bedrooms to accommodate a large family and suitable for representational functions. It is adjacent to the Ambassador's residence and helps provide security for that property. Its current rent of $4,150 per year is $1,000 to $1,500 below the current rental market because the lease was made several years ago. The Embassy believes this property can be acquired for $90,000 in excess Moroccan dirhams. At an anticipated 1972 rental rate of $5,500 per annum, this property would amortize itself in about 16 years.

The other property which overlooks the Embassy residence is proposed for acquisition at a cost of $100,000 in excess Moroccan dirhams. It is a three-story building which would provide adequate space for a senior officer. Its acquisition is also necessary to provide security for the Ambassador's residence.

TUNISIA, Tunis

Senior Officer Residences (2)	Construction	$135,000
Staff Houses (2 Duplexes)	Construction	190,000
		325,000

The Department proposes to construct two senior officer residences and two staff duplex houses to replace inadequate leased housing.

Housing normally available in Tunis is poorly designed for American living and is not adapted to representational purposes. Rents currently average $3,670 a year for senior officer residences and $2,335 for staff houses.

The Department owns two building sites in Tunis, acquired in 1950, on which it is proposed to construct these residences. The senior officer residences would be built on a one-acre site and the duplexes on a site of .4 acre across the street.

The proposed senior officer residences would each contain four bedrooms and about 3,400 gross square feet. The duplexes would each have one 3-bedroom unit with 2,940 gross square feet and one 2-bedroom unit with 2,500 gross square feet. It is estimated it will cost the equivalent of $325,000 in excess Tunisian dinars to construct these six residential units.

INDIA, Calcutta

Office Building ..... Construction $1,750,000

The Department proposes to construct a new office building of 70,000 gross square feet at an estimated $25 per square foot for a total of $1,750,000 in excess Indian rupees.

On March 18, 1968, the Consulate General reported that an engineering survey of the original portion of the Government-owned office building, purchased in 1948, but of unknown age, was unsound and in danger of collapse. State Department engineers, as well as the city authorities, inspected the premises and agreed that the structure was unsafe, was in danger of collapse at the outset of the monsoon, and had to be evacuated. This portion of the Consulate General has been razed.

Office space nearby has been leased at an annual rental of $16,973 to accommodate the personnel displaced from the original building. Additions to the original building constructed in 1951 and 1964 have been blocked off and continue to be occupied. However, the present makeshift arrangement creates security problems as well as administrative difficulties incident to a dispersed operation.

The Department proposes consolidation of the Consulate General and USIS in a single U.S. Government property. USIS now leases space at several locations in a deteriorating section of Calcutta costing $16,000 a year. The principal lease expires in February, 1971, and a substantial increase in rental may be expected. USIS has been unable to locate alternative suitable rental space.

The proposed new office building would accommodate 29 Americans and 181 non-American employees.

ISRAEL, Tel Aviv

Staff Apartments (12) ..... Improved Property $500,000

The Department proposes to acquire a 12-unit apartment building near the Embassy in Tel Aviv for key staff personnel.

Staff personnel of the Embassy, such as communicators, are housed in presently leased apartments near the Embassy because of the frequent need for their services after business hours and during emergencies. There is a serious shortage of suitable rental housing in Tel Aviv and the competition for available apartments is keen.

In order to assure availability of housing, the Embassy is entering into an arrangement with a builder to construct to our specifications a 12-unit apartment building to provide six 2-bedroom and six 3-bedroom apartments. The building will be within a few minutes of the Embassy by public transportation and within walking distance in an emergency. Upon completion of construction and inspection to determine that the builder has met all specifications, the Department proposes to purchase the property. The purchase will be funded entirely from excess Israeli currency.

NEPAL, Kathmandu

A.	Office Building	Construction	$1,100,000
B.	Marine Guard Quarters	Construction	89,000
C.	Staff Apartments (12)	Construction	331,000
			1,520,000

The Department proposes to construct a new office building, Marine Guard quarters and twelve units of staff apartments to replace the inadequate and sub-standard facilities now leased.

The United States owns a nine-acre site next to the grounds of the King's Palace on King's Way, a main street of Kathmandu. This site was purchased with excess Indian rupees which presently are readily acceptable in Nepal. However, since Nepal now issues its own currency, it would appear prudent to proceed with construction as soon as possible in order to assure that the entire project can be funded with excess Indian rupees.

A. Office Building

The office facilities now leased in this near primitive capital, while the best available, are neither adequate nor secure. The Embassy occupies sub-standard office space in a converted hotel building and also leases warehouse space for a total annual cost of $21,000. The offices are small and crowded; the corridors are dingy, poorly lighted and narrow and presents a very depressing appearance. A recent engineering survey revealed the buildings are termite infested and may become structurally unsafe within a short period of time despite termite control measures.

The Department proposes to construct on the Government-owned nine-acre site a modern, efficient office building of approximately 35,500 gross square feet to accommodate 39 American and 42 local employees of State, USIS, the AID Mission Director's office and the Defense Attaches. Construction cost is estimated at $1,100,000, approximately $31 a square foot, all of which will be funded in excess Indian rupees.

B. Marine Guard Quarters

The Department endeavors to provide quarters for Marine Guards as close as possible to the office premises they are assigned to protect. The present leased premises occupied by the Marines, while conveniently located, do not provide living quarters of an acceptable standard. A portion of the Government-owned nine-acre site has been reserved for the construction of suitable quarters for the Marine Guards.

The total cost of constructing adequate quarters of 4,450 gross square feet for the Marines is estimated at $89,000 at $20 per square foot to be financed with excess Indian rupees.

C. Staff Apartments

The staff of the Embassy who cannot be accommodated in the few Government-owned residential properties now are housed in short-term leased units. These properties are sub-standard and do not provide acceptable living quarters. However, in this primitive area there are no better facilities available.

The Department proposes to construct two apartment structures to provide twelve apartment units. One of these buildings will provide 8 units, consisting of four 1-bedroom, three 2-bedroom, and one 3-bedroom apartments, aggregating 9,625 gross square feet, is to be constructed on a portion of the nine-acre office building site and is intended for occupancy by communicators and other duty personnel whose presence is needed without delay in an emergency.

The second building will provide 4 units, consisting of one 2-bedroom and three 3-bedroom apartments aggregating 6,925 gross square feet and is planned for construction on another Government-owned property.

Total construction cost is estimated at $331,000 or $20 per square foot and will be financed with excess Indian rupees.

PAKISTAN, Islamabad

Army Attache Residence ..... Improved Property $50,000

The Department proposes to purchase a residence in Islamabad for the Army Attache.

Under an agreement with the Department of Defense, the Department of State undertakes to provide each year a limited number of residences for the use of Defense Attaches giving priority to locations designated by the Department of Defense.

The new capital of Pakistan is a rapidly expanding city with housing in short supply and in the midst of a construction boom. Rentals are excessive but shortage of capital induces some property owners to sell at relatively reasonable prices. For the equivalent of $50,000 in Pakistan rupees we propose to acquire a well-built representational residence of approximately 3,000 square feet on about one-half acre of land. At the current rental of $7,500 per year for residences in this category, the proposed acquisition could be amortized in less than seven years.

PAKISTAN, Islamabad

Public Affairs Officer's Residence ..... Improved Property $55,000

The Department proposes to acquire a residence in Islamabad for the Country Public Affairs Officer for the equivalent of $55,000 in Pakistan rupees.

In the rapidly expanding new capital of Pakistan housing is in short supply and construction is booming. Rentals are extremely high; the residence presently occupied by the Public Affairs Officer is leased for the rupee equivalent of $6,729. However, because financial resources are in relatively short supply, some property owners are willing to sell at prices which equate quite favorably with rentals in order to recover their capital investment for other use. We propose to acquire a residence of approximately 3,500 gross square feet on about one-half acre of land. At the current rental for residences in this category the proposed acquisition could be amortized in approximately eight years.

A three-year comparison of the amount required for each category of expense and a related explanation follows:

Minor Improvements

Actual 1969: $159,771 Estimate 1970: $215,000 Estimate 1971: $215,000 Increase 1971: -0-

Foreign Service posts propose hundreds of improvements each year for the enlargement and modernization of existing buildings and facilities. These proposals are distinct from maintenance and repairs which do not go beyond preservation and restoration of property. Improvements range from a few hundred to several thousand dollars, but by definition do not exceed $40,000 or 20 percent of the value of the property improved, whichever is less. Minor improvements cover a wide range of building modification, such as the addition of a bedroom, installation of a bath, addition of a driveway. The proposals are examined for technical feasibility, merit and assigned priorities. Improvements from the approved group are authorized to the extent of available funds. The estimate of $215,000 for 1971 will provide for the highest priorities among approved proposals.

Leasehold Payments

Actual 1969: $20,885 Estimate 1970: $21,000 Estimate 1971: $21,000 Increase 1971: -0-

The Department of State acquires a long-term leasehold (10 years or longer) under the buildings program when a property fulfills a long-range requirement but outright purchase is prohibited or impracticable for other reasons. The Salaries and Expenses appropriation finances leases for periods of less than 10 years, although the Department generally avoids leases from 5 to 10 years. Some recurring leaseholds are paid annually and others at various intervals. The 1971 estimate represents no change from the 1970 requirements. Recurring leasehold payments in FY 1971 are listed below:

Area	Country and Post	Type of Property	No. of Years	Period of Lease	Frequency of Payments	1971 Estimate
EUR	Yugoslavia, Zagreb	SOR	10	2/62-1/72	Monthly	$ 2,400
	Yugoslavia, Zagreb	PAOR	10	6/66-6/76	Annually	4,300
	Subtotal, EUR					6,700
EA	Burma, Mandalay	OB/CR	30	6/49-6/79	Annually	100
NEA	Pakistan, Islamabad	Site (Ground rent)			Annually	3,100
	Pakistan, Karachi	Ground rent			Annually	300
	U.A.R., Cairo	ER	10	11/64-10/74	Annually	10,800
	Subtotal, NEA					14,300
	GRAND TOTAL					21,000

Operation of Buildings

Actual 1969: $924,000 Estimate 1970: $918,000 Estimate 1971: $975,000 Increase: $57,000

This estimate covers the Department of State portion of the total requirement for the operation of buildings in countries where the U.S. Treasury has an excess of foreign currency holdings. Operating expenses include fuel for heating, gas, electricity, water consumption, custodial and janitorial services, grounds care, and similar expenses incident to occupancy and use of real property. Approximately 300 buildings in 27 foreign capitals and principal cities are operated with excess currencies. Other Federal agencies occupying these properties jointly with the Department of State pay their pro rata share of the total operating expenses. The estimate for 1971 includes an increase of $57,000 to meet higher wage and price requirements.

Maintenance and Repair of Buildings

Actual 1969: $553,126 Estimate 1970: $585,000 Estimate 1971: $620,000 Increase: $35,000

The amount of $620,000 is requested in FY1971 for maintenance and repair of buildings and grounds which are owned or leased for ten years or longer under the Special Foreign Currency Program. This amount is required for adequate upkeep and preservation of properties in excess foreign currency countries totaling approximately 3,000,000 gross square feet. The increase of $35,000 is for higher wage and price requirements.

Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment

	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate	Increase
New Projects	$183,261	$223,000	$245,000	+$22,000

These funds are for the purpose of furnishing constructed or acquired office buildings and residential properties to the extent that P.L. 480 excess currency funds can be used. All residences are supplied with basic furnishings, such as beds, tables, chairs, sofas, and rugs. The level of requirements for a given fiscal year is tailored to the number and size of Capital projects requiring furnishings during that year. There is an increase of $22,000 in 1971 over the 1970 requirements. The estimated requirement for funds by project is shown below. This estimate includes the commodity, packing, and shipping costs.

Area	Country and Post	Project	Estimate	Projects 1971	Projects Prior Year
NEA	India, New Delhi	OB/IC	$100,000	--	100,000
	India, New Delhi	SA-12	50,000	--	50,000
	Israel, Tel Aviv	SA-12	55,000	55,000	--
	Nepal, Kathmandu	AAR	10,000	--	10,000
	Pakistan, Islamabad	AAR	10,000	10,000	--
	Pakistan, Islamabad	PAOR	10,000	10,000	--
	Pakistan, Lahore	PAOR	10,000	--	10,000
	GRAND TOTAL		245,000	75,000	170,000

	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate	Increase
Additional, Replacement and Repair	$171,347	$212,000	$212,000	-0-

These funds are to provide supplemental furniture, furnishings and equipment in order to maintain Government-owned properties at an adequate standard; replacement of these items when required; and repairs and maintenance when feasible and economical.

Project Supervision

Actual 1969: $6,785 Estimate 1970: $12,000 Estimate 1971: $12,000 Increase 1971: - 0 -

An experienced project construction supervisor is assigned to each major project under construction. Although this is standard procedure in the United States in order to assure compliance with contract requirements, it has more significance in foreign countries where quality controls, structural requirements and contract standards are less stringent. Since projects undertaken by the Department are designed by American architects and engineers, supervision and on-site assistance is required to insure the best possible performance by foreign contractors. Ordinarily, Americans are employed to perform this supervisory function with the help of one or more local technicians and clerical assistants.

The 1971 estimate of $12,000 includes salaries for local employees and related other costs payable in excess currencies.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request for this appropriation entitled "Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad (special foreign currency program)" is in the amount of $6,690,000, which would be a requested increase of $4,504,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Mr. ROONEY (continuing). What is the unobligated balance in this fund as of the latest date?

Mr. WARLOW. $2,171,989, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Are all of the requests contained in this appropriation authorized by law?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

PROJECTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1971 BUDGET

Mr. ROONEY. Although India tells us to close five libraries in five of her State capitals, we find at page 29 you would like to erect an office building in Calcutta at a cost of how much?

Mr. WARLOW. $1,750,000, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is SA–12?

Mr. WARLOW. That is a staff apartment. Twelve staff apartments, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. This is a pretty ambitious project in Rabat, Morocco, isn't it?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. $95,000 apiece for residences for two senior officers. Don't you think that is entirely out of line with the content of that file you had for us a while ago?

Mr. WARLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course it is.

Mr. WARLOW. The acquisition is also needed to provide security for the Ambassador's residence. These two properties abut the Ambassador's residence and one of them is occupied by a Hungarian national.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that good or bad? We might get some good Hungarian goulash.

You have quite an ambitious program in Tunis, too, don't you?

Thank you very much, Mr. Warlow and gentlemen.

Mr. WARLOW. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Rather than start another appropriation item at this point, I think it would be best to recess for lunch and come back at 1:45 this afternoon.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1970.

AFTERNOON SESSION

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

WITNESSES

SAMUEL DE PALMA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OSCAR H. NIELSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LOUIS FRECHTLING, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
SIDNEY S. CUMMINS, BUDGET OFFICER
S. PAUL EHRLICH, ACTING DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH, U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. ROONEY. The next item, gentlemen, is to be found at page 26 of the committee print. The justifications in regard thereto commence at page 51 of the justifications book. We shall at this point in the record insert pages 51 through 99.

(The pages follow:)

Contributions to International Organizations

Appropriation, 1970	$130,187,000
Less: Transferred to "International Conferences and Contingencies"	-350,000
Unobligated Balance	-50,000
Adjusted Base, 1970	129,787,000
Estimate, 1971	144,611,000
Increase	14,824,000

Program by Activities	1970	1971	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Justification Page Number
A. United Nations and Specialized Agencies:				
1. United Nations	$41,269,849	$46,450,986	$+ 5,181,137	54
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	10,531,058	10,531,058	---	56
3. International Civil Aviation Organization	3,730,978	3,769,464	+ 38,486	57
4. World Health Organization	19,533,130	21,680,810	+ 2,147,680	59
5. Food and Agriculture Organization	8,336,082	10,085,782	+ 1,749,700	60
6. International Labor Organization	6,653,184	7,458,875	+ 805,691	61
7. International Telecommunication Union	615,728	642,175	+ 26,447	62
8. World Meteorological Organization	698,595	774,565	+ 75,970	63
9. Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization	111,054	121,659	+ 10,605	64
10. International Atomic Energy Agency	3,374,235	3,672,502	+ 298,267	65
Subtotal	94,853,893	105,187,876	+ 10,333,983	
B. Inter-American Organizations:				
1. Inter-American Indian Institute	61,561	61,561	---	67
2. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	2,437,092	2,758,800	+ 321,708	68
3. Pan American Institute of Geography and History	90,300	90,300	---	69
4. Pan American Railway Congress Association	5,000	5,000	---	70
5. Pan American Health Organization	8,402,465	9,263,557	+ 861,092	71
6. Organization of American States	13,641,369	16,155,404	+ 2,514,035	72
Subtotal	24,637,787	28,334,622	+ 3,696,835	

Program by Activities	1970	1971	Increase (+) or Decrease	Justification Page Number
C. Regional Organizations:				
1. South Pacific Commission	$ 198,240	$ 199,360	$+ 1,120	74
2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization	4,240,500	4,691,000	+ 450,500	75
3. North Atlantic Assembly	60,534	59,500	- 1,034	77
4. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization	319,598	363,750	+ 44,152	78
5. Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	5,565	6,500	+ 935	80
6. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	4,647,346	4,970,400	+ 323,054	81
7. International Control Commission for Laos	320,320	- 0 -	- 320,320	83
Subtotal	9,792,103	10,290,510	+ 498,407	
D. Other International Organizations:				
1. Interparliamentary Union	26,576	26,576	---	85
2. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	1,377	1,450	+ 73	86
3. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property	12,600	14,450	+ 1,850	87
4. International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	17,316	17,316	---	88
5. International Bureau of Weights and Measures	66,038	75,570	+ 9,532	89
6. International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions	96,708	100,000	+ 3,292	90
7. International Hydrographic Bureau	15,878	15,878	---	91
8. International Sugar Council	---	---	---	92
9. International Wheat Council	30,140	34,087	+ 3,947	93
10. International Coffee Organization	200,380	260,000	+ 59,620	94
11. International Institute for the Unification of Private International Law	10,029	8,529	- 1,500	95
12. Hague Conference on Private International Law	9,500	9,500	---	96
13. Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea	4,400	4,400	---	97
14. Bureau of International Exhibitions	12,275	11,650	- 625	98
15. Customs Cooperation Council	---	218,586	+ 218,586	99
Subtotal	503,217	797,992	+ 294,775	
Total Obligations	129,787,000	144,611,000	+ 14,824,000	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Language Changes

The estimates propose the deletion of the following language:

> "of which not less than $2,500,000 shall be used for payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States."

This proviso was inserted, for the first time, in the fiscal year 1970. Despite prolonged and intensive efforts, it has not been possible to obtain sufficient acceptance by the international organizations of currencies on the United States excess list primarily because the organizations have very limited use for these currencies and normally accept only dollars or other convertible currencies. The estimated maximum usage of excess currency in the fiscal year 1970 is about $800,000. The effect of the proviso, under these circumstances, will be to make it impossible for the United States to discharge its financial obligations in full, with the result that we will be in violation of commitments authorized by treaty, convention, or specific acts of Congress. There is no reason to anticipate that we will be able to increase our utilization in the fiscal year 1971. The Department, of course, will continue its efforts to maximize excess currency utilization with or without an appropriation language proviso. However, the existence of an inflexible requirement in law will not, in itself, increase utilization and, as indicated by our experience this year, will make it impossible to meet our financial obligations in full.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

It is estimated that a total of $105,187,876 will be required in the fiscal year 1971 to meet the obligation of the United States to support the budgets of the United Nations, eight specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. This amount will provide funds for payment by the United States of its annual share of the expenses of the subject organizations, from which it derives substantial benefits, and to whose maintenance it is obligated to contribute by reason of its membership deriving from conventions, treaties, or specific Acts of Congress. The estimate includes the United States share of joint financing projects undertaken under Articles 69, 70 and 73 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation. The estimate takes into account the offset against the United States assessment of the eighth reimbursement on the United States loan to the United Nations.

The following table indicates the amounts requested for United States contributions to the United Nations and its specialized agencies:

Organization	Obligations 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase or Decrease	Page Number
United Nations	$37,180,529	$ 41,269,849	$ 46,450,986	$+ 5,181,137	54
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	9,085,409	10,531,058	10,531,058	- 0 -	56
International Civil Aviation Organization	3,125,520	3,730,978	3,769,464	+ 38,486	57
World Health Organization	18,075,620	19,533,130	21,680,810	+ 2,147,680	59
Food and Agriculture Organization	8,749,722	8,336,082	10,085,782	+ 1,749,700	60
International Labor Organization	6,209,022	6,653,184	7,458,875	+ 805,691	61
International Telecommunication Union	592,308	615,728	642,175	+ 26,447	62
World Meteorological Organization	667,549	698,595	774,565	+ 75,970	63
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization	102,710	111,054	121,659	+ 10,605	64
International Atomic Energy Agency	3,294,182	3,374,235	3,672,502	+ 298,267	65
Total	87,082,571	94,853,893	105,187,876	+10,333,983	

UNITED NATIONS
New York, New York

Obligations 1969: $37,180,529 1970: $41,269,849 1971: $46,450,986 Increase: $5,181,137

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Expenditure Budget	$140,430,950	$154,915,250	$168,420,000
Other income and adjustments	-9,931,510	-11,677,163	-8,841,929
Assessments against Members	130,499,440	143,238,087	159,578,071
United States Percentage Share	31.57%	31.57%	31.57%
United States Assessment	41,198,673	45,220,264	50,378,797
Less: Working Capital Fund Refund	-136,000	---	---
Offset for Repayment of Loan	-3,882,144	-3,950,415	-3,927,811
United States Contribution	37,180,529	41,269,849	46,450,986

The calendar year 1970 United Nations assessment budget, which was approved by the General Assembly on December 17, 1969, amounts to $159.6 million, an increase of about $16.3 million above that of the previous year. Part of the increase results from a decrease in other income and adjustments of $2.8 million as compared with 1969. The expenditure budget is $168.4 million, an increase of $13.5 million above that for 1969.

The increase in the expenditure budget of $13.5 million is attributable chiefly to (1) $8.5 million additional for continuing the 1969 establishment into 1970 including, particularly, higher cost-of-living adjustments in salaries and post allowances, (2) an increase of $1.8 million for additional staff, (3) $0.4 million for buildings and improvements including new construction and for rental and maintenance of additional premises, (4) $0.3 million for additional offices and staff for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees as a result of an increase in refugee activity in Africa, (5) $0.7 million increase in conference costs stemming chiefly from the second Asian Conference on Industrialization to be held in 1970, from preparations in 1970 for two large conferences, the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and the UN Conference on Human Environment to be held respectively in 1971 and 1972, and from the holding in Geneva rather than New York of conferences on seabeds, aggression and friendly relations, (6) $0.6 million added by a series of resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights calling for investigations on human rights problems in Southern Africa and the Middle East, (7) $0.5 million additional for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development including primarily an increase in its contributions to the International Trade Center and (8) $0.7 million more for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The United States percentage share for the calendar year 1970 is 31.57 per cent resulting in a United States assessment of $50,378,797 against which will be offset $3,927,811, representing the eighth repayment to the United States for United Nations bonds purchased, thus making the United States requirement $46,450,986, an increase of $5,181,137 over the previous year.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 264, 79th Congress, approved December 20, 1945 as renumbered and amended by Public Law 341, 81st Congress, approved October 10, 1949 (22 U.S.C. 287-287e). United Nations Charter, ratification advised by the Senate, July 28, 1945 (T.S. 993).

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Paris, France

Obligations 1969: $9,085,409 1970: $10,531,058 1971: $10,531,058 Increase: $ - 0 -

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget	$31,469,320	$37,456,750	$37,456,750
Less: Miscellaneous Income	-1,369,320	-1,681,750	-1,681,750
Assessment Budget	30,100,000	35,775,000	35,775,000
United States Percentage Share	29.94%	29.73%	29.73%
United States Assessment	9,011,940	10,635,908	10,635,908
Working Capital Fund Adjustment	+118,860	-3,990	-3,990
Prior Year's Surplus	-45,391	-100,860	-100,860
United States Contribution	9,085,409	10,531,058	10,531,058

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget of the organization amounts to $35,775,000, which represents the second equal part of a total assessment budget of $71,550,000 for the financial biennium (calendar years 1969 and 1970) as adopted by the fifteenth session of the General Conference in November, 1968. Since the United States percentage share is the same for both years, 29.73 per cent, the United States assessment is the same for each of the calendar years 1969 and 1970. Similarly, credits accruing to the United States are the same for both years thus resulting in a net contribution of $10,531,058, the same as the previous year.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 565, 79th Congress, approved July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287m-287t). The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Constitution, instrument of acceptance deposited by the United States, September 30, 1946 (T.I.A.S. 1580).

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
Montreal, Canada

Obligations 1969: $3,125,520 1970: $3,730,978 1971: $3,769,464 Increase: $38,486

Itemization of Estimate	1969 Actual	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate
1. United States Share of Expenses of ICAO	$ 1,725,092	$ 2,030,127	$ 2,074,464
2. Joint Financing Program	1,400,428	1,700,851	1,695,000
Total	3,125,520	3,730,978	3,769,464

(1) United States Share of the Expenses of ICAO

Obligations 1969: $1,725,092 1970: $2,030,127 1971: $2,074,464 Increase: $44,337

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget	$7,712,217 1/	$8,004,481	$8,169,554
Less: Miscellaneous Income	-1,796,317	-1,417,481	-1,449,554
Prior Year carry over	-400,900	---	---
Assessment Budget	5,515,000	6,587,000	6,720,000
United States Percentage Share	31.28%	30.87%	30.87%
United States Assessment	1,725,092	2,033,407	2,074,464
Less: Working Capital Fund Credit	---	-3,280	---
United States Requirement	1,725,092	2,030,127	2,074,464

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget, which was approved in September 1968, amounts to $6,720,000, an increase of $133,000 over the previous year, and is primarily attributable to increases necessary to maintain the prior year level of operations, additional staff in the regional offices and increased cost of services as offset by reductions in other parts of the budget, primarily the termination of two special projects in the Air Navigation field.

The United States share of the increase, at 30.87 per cent, the same as the previous year, amounts to $41,057. However, since there is no Working Capital Fund credit ($3,280) available to reduce the United States assessment as there was in the previous year, the total requirement increases by $44,337.

1/ Including supplementals.

Statutory Authorization

The International Civil Aviation Convention, ratification advised by the Senate July 25, 1946 (T.I.A.S. 1591).

(2) United States Participation in ICAO Joint Financing Program

Obligations 1969: $1,400,428 1970: $1,700,851 1971: $1,695,000 Decrease: $5,851

Computation of Estimate	United States Contribution Actual C. Y. 1969	Actual C. Y. 1970	Estimate C. Y. 1971
Project			
Danish Projects (net)	$1,042,975	$1,262,953	$1,255,000
Icelandic Projects (net)	357,453	437,898	440,000
Total Contribution	1,400,428	1,700,851	1,695,000

The calendar year 1971 estimate, which is predicated upon calendar year 1969 actual costs, is about the same as the previous year. Increases for the Icelandic projects for salary increases, operational expenses and indirect costs for new capital expenditure at the Vik Loran Station have been offset by the devaluation of the Icelandic Krona in November 1968.

The United States percentage share, which is based on the latest flight statistics for civil aircraft transitting the North Atlantic, is expected to increase from 36.62 per cent in 1969 to 38.94 per cent in 1970 and to 39.06per cent in 1971.

Statutory Authorization

The International Civil Aviation Convention (Articles 69, 70 and 73), ratification advised by the Senate July 25, 1946 (T.I.A.S. 1591).

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Geneva, Switzerland

Obligations 1969: $18,075,620 1970: $19,533,130 1971: $21,680,810 Increase: $2,147,680

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget	$59,865,580	$71,362,770	$79,786,820
Less: Carry over and Miscellaneous Income	-1,930,900	-1,834,470	-2,315,000
Assessment Budget	57,934,680	69,528,300	77,471,820
United States Percentage Share	31.20%	30.87%	30.87%
United States Assessment	18,075,620	21,463,390	23,915,550
Tax Equalization Fund Credit	---	-1,930,260	-2,234,740
United States Requirement	18,075,620	19,533,130	21,680,810

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget of the organization amounts to $77,471,820, an increase of $7,943,520 over the previous year. The increase is primarily attributable to wage and price increases necessary to maintain the 1969 level of operations, $5,169,447. Included in this figure is $2,294,570 representing the cost of the United Nations system salary increase for professional personnel which was effective January 1, 1969.

The remainder covers program increases including public health services, $1,000,000; education and training geared to the development of well organized and effective basic health services, $770,000; communicable disease control, $400,000; environmental health, $450,000;and health protection and promotion including mental health, nutrition, cardiovascular diseases, etc., $400,000.

The United States Share of the increase, at 30.87 per cent, the same as the previous year, is $2,452,160. However, there is an increase of $304,480 in the amount of the Tax Equalization Fund credit, thus making the net increase in the United States requirement $2,147,680.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 643, 80th Congress, approved June 14, 1948 as amended by Public Law 806, 81st Congress, approved September 21, 1950; Public Law 665, 83rd Congress, approved August 26, 1954 as added Public Law 138, 84th Congress, approved July 8, 1955 (22 U.S.C. 290a-290e). World Health Organization Constitution entered into force with respect to the United States June 21, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 1808).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Rome, Italy

Obligations 1969: $8,749,722 1970: $8,336,082 1971: $10,085,782 Increase: $1,749,700

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget	$29,930,500	$29,930,500	$35,284,000
Less: Miscellaneous Income	-2,510,500	-2,510,500	-3,336,639
Assessment Budget	27,420,000	27,420,000	31,947,361
United States Percentage Share	31.91%	31.91%	31.57%
United States Assessment	8,749,722	8,749,722	10,085,782
Less: Prior Year's Surplus	---	-413,640	---
United States Contribution	8,749,722	8,336,082	10,085,782

The calendar year 1970 budget of the organization amounts to $35,284,000 (one-half of the 1970-1971 biennium budget of $70,568,000), an increase of about $5.4 million over the previous year.

Wage and price increases to maintain the 1968-1969 level of operations are expected to be $2,400,000, an increase of 8 per cent. Included in this category are $502,000 for salary and allowances increases effective January 1, 1969 throughout the UN System and $682,500 for wage and salary increases expected to become effective during the biennium. In addition operational increases are expected to be $300,000 for a new headquarters building and $200,000 for the expanded use of Arabic.

The major program increases are $290,000 for expansion of the joint FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program, $180,000 for the Development Department, $295,000 for the Fisheries Department, and $190,000 for forestries. Lesser increases are projected for the Land and Water Development Division, Nutrition and Agricultural Services.

The United States percentage share is 31.57 per cent, a slight reduction from the previous year's percentage of 31.91 per cent. The net effect of the higher budget and lower United States percentage is an increase in the assessment of $1,336,060. However, since there are no prior year surpluses available to reduce the United States contribution, as there was in the previous year ($413,640), the increase in the requirement is $1,749,700.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 174, 79th Congress, approved July 31, 1945 as amended by Public Law 806, 81st Congress, approved September 21, 1950; Public Law 665, 83rd Congress, approved August 26, 1954 as added Public Law 726, 84th Congress, approved July 18, 1956; Public Law 665, 83rd Congress, approved August 26, 1954 as added Public Law 85-141, approved August 14, 1957; Public Law 87-195, approved September 4, 1961 (22 U.S.C. 279-279d). The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Constitution, adopted by the United States effective October 16, 1945 (T.I.A.S. 1554) and Composite text, as amended to 1957 (T.I.A.S. 4803).

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
Geneva, Switzerland

Obligations 1969: $6,209,022 1970: $6,653,184 1971: $7,458,875 Increase: $805,691

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget	$25,681,480	$27,500,689	$30,750,000
Less: Supplementary Receipts	-845,389	-887,950	-914,500
Assessment Budget	24,836,091	26,612,739	29,835,500
United States Percentage Share	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
United States Assessment	6,209,022	6,653,184	7,458,875

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget of the organization is $29,835,500 (one-half of a 1970-71 biennium budget of $59,671,000), an increase of $3,222,761 over the previous year. Over half of the increase is attributable to wage and price increases to maintain the 1969 level of operations, including the 5 per cent professional salary increase for the United Nations system and a wage increase for general services personnel in Geneva.

The remainder of the increase, or about $1,473,000, is for program purposes and include the World Employment program, which was introduced last year and is designed to promote higher levels of economically and socially sound employment through properly integrated manpower and economic development planning, training and proper working condition, $625,000; completion of decentralization plans, $303,000; external relations and conference services, $111,000; publications and public information, $95,000; labor standards, $37,000 and fiscal, personnel and administrative management, $110,000.

The United States share of the increase, at 25 per cent, amounts to $805,691.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 843, 80th Congress, approved June 30, 1948; as amended by Public Law 806, 81st Congress, approved September 21, 1950; and further amended by Public Law 85-477, approved June 30, 1958 (22 U.S.C. 271-272a). The International Labor Organization amendment of the Constitution, acceptance by the United States deposited August 2, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 1868).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
Geneva, Switzerland

Obligations 1969: $592,308 1970: $615,728 1971: $642,175 Increase: $26,447

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1969)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1971 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget (in Swiss francs)	24,149,000	26,045,700	26,500,000
Less: Miscellaneous Income	-853,200	-1,238,500	-1,300,000
Prior Year Surpluses	-1,420,100	-2,150,000	-1,500,000
Assessment Against Members	21,875,700	22,657,200	23,700,000
United States Percentage Share 1/	11.62%	11.60%	11.60%
United States Assessment	2,541,000	2,629,000	2,750,000
Exchange Rate: (approx.) 4.29 Swiss francs to $1			
United States Assessment in Dollars	$592,308	$615,728	$642,175

The calendar year 1971 budget will not be approved until the Administrative Council meeting is convened in April-May 1970. It is estimated that assessments on members will be approximately 1,000,000 Swiss francs higher than the 1970 budget.

The estimated increase is mainly attributable to the fact that prior year surpluses and miscellaneous income available to reduce assessments on members will not be as large as the previous year (600,000 SF), increases necessary to maintain the same level as the previous year (262,000 SF), additional staff (291,000 SF), wage and price increases (100,000 SF), and an increase in the meeting schedule (70,000 SF). These increases are offset by decreases amounting to 323,000 SF of which half is due to the uneven incidence of home leave.

The United States share of the increase, at 11.60 per cent, the same as the previous year, amounts to 121,000 Swiss francs or $26,447.

Statutory Authorization

The International Telecommunication Convention with Annexes and Protocol, Montreux, 1965, ratification advised by the Senate April 18, 1967 (T.I.A.S. 6267).

1/ Approximate.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
Geneva, Switzerland

Obligations 1969: $667,549 1970: $698,595 1971: $774,565 Increase: $75,970

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget	$2,589,409	$2,926,906	$3,418,216
Less: Miscellaneous Income	-2,500	-2,500	-175,784
Assessment Budget	2,586,909	2,924,406	3,242,432
United States Percentage Share 1/	23.93%	23.89%	23.89%
United States Assessment	619,051	698,595	774,565
Plus: Working Capital Advance	+48,498	---	---
United States Contribution	667,549	698,595	774,565

The calendar year 1970 budget of the organization is $3,418,216, an increase of about $491,000 over the previous year. The major reason for the increase is the necessity for providing supporting services for the inception of the World Weather Watch during the fiscal period 1968-71. However, since miscellaneous income is expected to increase by about $173,000, the amount to be assessed against members is expected to be about $318,000 higher than the previous year.

The United States share of the increase, at 23.89 per cent, the same as the previous year, amounts to $75,970.

Statutory Authorization

The World Meteorological Organization Convention, ratification advised by the Senate April 20, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 2052) as amended April 27, 1963 (T.I.A.S. 5947).

1/ Approximate

INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION
London, England

Obligations 1969: $102,710 1970: $111,054 1971: $121,659 Increase: $10,605

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget	$ 966,421	$1,135,820	$1,258,888
Less: Miscellaneous Income and carry over	-3,500	-3,500	-20,000
Assessment Budget	962,921	1,132,320	1,238,888
United States Percentage Share 1/	10.67%	9.82%	9.82%
United States Assessment	102,710	111,170	121,659
Less: Prior year surplus	---	-116	---
United States Contribution	102,710	111,054	121,659

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget amounts to $1,238,888, an increase of about $106,000 over the previous year. The increase is primarily attributable to wage and price increases including provision for the cost of the United Nations system professional salary increase and additional headquarters accommodations costs due to the move to larger quarters.

The United States share of the increase, at 9.82 per cent, the same as the prior year, amounts to $10,605.

Statutory Authorization

The Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Convention, ratification advised by the Senate July 27, 1950 and entered into force for the United States March 17, 1958 (T.I.A.S. 4044).

1/ Approximate.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
Vienna, Austria

Obligations 1969: $3,294,182 1970: $3,374,235 1971: $3,672,502 Increase: $298,267

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget	$10,477,000	$11,251,000	$12,250,000
Less: Miscellaneous Income	-313,500	-363,500	-397,000
Assessment Budget	10,163,500	10,887,500	11,853,000
United States Percentage Share	31.86%	31.57%	31.50%
United States Assessment	3,238,092	3,437,184	3,733,695
Working Capital Fund Adjustment	+76,518	-5,800	-1,400
Prior Years Surplus	-20,428	-57,149	-59,793
United States Contribution	3,294,182	3,374,235	3,672,502

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget of the Agency amounts to $11,853,000, an increase of $965,500 over the previous year. Almost one-half the increase in the gross budget is attributable to wage and price increases necessary to maintain the prior year level of operations. The remainder is primarily attributable to increases in the Agency's safeguards program, particularly the IAEA role in the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the establishment, on an experimental basis, of the International Nuclear Information System.

The United States share of the increase at 31.50 per cent, slightly less than the previous year, amounts to $298,267.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 85-177, approved August 28, 1957 (22 U.S.C. 2021-2026). The International Atomic Energy Statute, ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1957 (T.I.A.S. 3873).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

It is estimated that a total of $28,334,622 will be required in the fiscal year 1971 to meet the obligation of the United States to support the budgets of inter-American organizations. This amount is to provide funds for payment by the United States of its annual share of the expenses of certain inter-American organizations from which it derives substantial benefits, and to whose maintenance it is obligated to contribute by reason of its membership deriving from conventions, treaties or specific Acts of Congress.

The following table indicates the amounts provided for United States contributions to inter-American organizations:

Organization	Obligations 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase or Decrease	Page Number
Inter-American Indian Institute	$ 61,561	$ 61,561	$ 61,561	$ - 0 -	67
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.	2,222,641	2,437,092	2,758,800	+ 321,708	68
Pan American Institute of Geography and History...	90,300	90,300	90,300	- 0 -	69
Pan American Railway Congress Association	5,000	5,000	5,000	- 0 -	70
Pan American Health Organization	6,550,124	8,402,465	9,263,557	+ 861,092	71
Organization of American States	12,661,974	13,641,369	16,155,404	+ 2,514,035	72
Total	21,591,600	24,637,787	28,334,622	+ 3,696,835	

INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE
Mexico, D. F.

Obligations 1969: $61,561 1970: $61,561 1971: $61,561 Increase: $ - 0 -

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Actual F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Assessment Budget	$ 93,771	$ 93,771	$ 93,771
United States Percentage Share 1/	65.65%	65.65%	65.65%
United States Contribution	61,561	61,561	61,561

The assessment budget for the fiscal year 1971 is expected to be $93,771, the same as the previous year.

The United States percentage share is also expected to remain the same, 65.65 per cent, thus making the United States contribution $61,561.

Statutory Authorization

The Inter-American Indian Institute Convention, ratification advised by the Senate May 26, 1941 (T.S. 978).

1/ Approximate.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
Turrialba, Costa Rica

Obligations 1969: $2,222,641 1970: $2,437,092 1971: $2,758,800 Increase: $321,708

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Actual F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Gross Budget	$5,712,063	$5,854,562	$6,180,000
Less: Income from other sources	-2,344,425	-2,162,000	-2,000,000
Assessment Budget	3,367,638	3,692,562	4,180,000
United States Percentage Share	66.00%	66.00%	66.00%
United States Contribution	2,222,641	2,437,092	2,758,800

The fiscal year 1971 assessment budget is expected to be $4,180,000, an increase of approximately $490,000 over the fiscal year 1970. The increase is attributable to cost of the special expert advisory group to recommend on the future role of the Institute, cost of new Cattle and Tropical Research programs, partial absorption of the cost of the Rural Development Program, formerly funded by the OAS, and mandatory increases of about $150,000 to cover higher costs of present operations.

The United States share of the increase, at 66 per cent, amounts to $321,708.

Statutory Authorization

The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences Convention, ratification advised by the Senate June 22, 1944 (T.S. 987); Protocol to the Convention, deposited by the United States November 3, 1959.

PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY
Mexico, D. F.

Obligations 1969: $90,300 1970: $90,300 1971: $90,300 Increase: $ - 0 -

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Actual F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Assessment Budget	$ 250,000	$ 250,000	$ 250,000
United States Percentage Share	60.54%	60.52%	60.52%
United States Assessment	151,350	151,300	151,300
United States Contribution Due to Statutory Limitation	90,300	90,300	90,300

It is anticipated that the Directing Council will adopt an assessment budget of $250,000, the same as the previous year, for the fiscal year 1971. The work of the Institute will encompass programs in cartography including essential improvements of geodetic networks to allow integrated mapping and aerial photo coverage; programs in geography such as natural resources studies and definitions of geographical terms; and programs in history including studies and publications concerning archeology and Indian cultures.

The United States share, at 60.52 per cent, amounts to $151,300. However, due to the statutory limitation contained in the legislation authorizing United States membership only $90,300 can be requested. The Department has submitted new legislation to raise the statutory limitation.

Statutory Authorization

Public Resolution 42, 74th Congress, approved August 2, 1935 as amended by Public Law 736, 83rd Congress, approved August 31, 1954 as amended by Public Law 89-646, approved October 13, 1966 (22 U.S.C. 273).

PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY CONGRESS ASSOCIATION
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Obligations 1969: $5,000 1970: $5,000 1971: $5,000 Increase: $ - 0 -

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Assessment Budget - Government Members	$ 11,914	$ 11,914	$ 35,800
United States Percentage Share 1/	41.97%	41.97%	42.00%
United States Assessment	5,000	5,000	15,000
United States Contribution Due to Statutory Limitation	5,000	5,000	5,000

The bylaws of the Association provide the governments shall contribute on the basis of $0.05 per kilometer of railroad line in operation subject to a minimum of $100 and a maximum of $5,000. As a result of a recommendation of the Twelfth Congress passed February 1969 the basis for contributions will be increased to $0.15 per kilometer with a maximum of $15,000. However, the legislation authorizing United States membership limits the United States contribution to $5,000. The Department has prepared draft legislation which would raise the United States statutory limitation to $15,000.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 794, 80th Congress, approved June 28, 1948 (22 U.S.C. 280j-280k).

1/ Approximate.

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Washington, D.C.

Obligations 1969: $6,550,124 1970: $8,402,465 1971: $9,263,557 Increase: $861,092

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Expenditure Budget	$10,190,000	$14,083,286	$15,475,578
Less: Miscellaneous Income	-265,570	-357,355	-384,583
Assessment Budget	9,924,430	13,725,931	15,090,995
United States Percentage Share	66.00%	66.00%	66.00%
United States Contribution	6,550,124	9,059,110	9,960,055
Tax Equalization Fund Credit	---	-656,645	-696,498
United States Requirement	6,550,124	8,402,465	9,263,557

The calendar year 1970 budget, as approved by the Directing Council in October 1969, amounts to $15,475,578, an increase of $1,392,292 over the calendar year 1969. The increase is primarily attributable to wage and price increases necessary to maintain the 1969 level of operations ($1,000,000), which includes $375,000 for a 5 per cent professional salary increase and increases in allowances effective throughout the UN System.

The remainder of the increase is mainly attributable to inclusion of the fourth step increment of the Malaria Eradication Campaign in the regular budget ($200,000), expansion of the program for the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center ($117,800), health and population dynamics and water and sanitation including aedes aegypti.

The United States share of the increase, at 66 per cent, after adjusting for the credit from the Tax Equalization Fund, is $861,092.

Statutory Authorization

The Pan American Sanitary Convention, ratification advised by the Senate February 23, 1925 (T.S. 714).

PAN AMERICAN UNION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
Washington, D.C.

Obligations 1969: $12,661,974 1970: $13,641,369 1971: $16,155,404 Increase: $2,514,035

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Actual F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Assessment Budget	$19,162,763	$20,565,856	$24,375,000
United States Percentage Share	66.00%	66.00%	66.00%
United States Assessment	12,647,424	13,573,465	16,087,500
Tax Equalization Fund Adjustment	14,550	67,904	67,904
United States Requirement	12,661,974	13,641,369	16,155,404

The fiscal year 1971 budget of the organization will not be approved until May 1970. However, it is anticipated that the Council will ultimately approve an assessment budget of $24,375,000, including $1 million for reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund for costs incurred by the El Salvador/Honduras Peace Team, or an increase of about $3.8 million over the previous year assessment level.

Another major reason for the budgetary increase is improved employee benefits, resulting from a decision of the Council to adopt the United Nations basis for emoluments. The first phase, already approved by the Council for application in fiscal year 1970, is the modification of salary scales. The second phase, for application beginning in fiscal year 1971, would cost an estimated $520,000 additional for bringing other employee benefits into line with the United Nations, including family allowance, home leave, education allowance, etc.

Other mandatory increases are estimated at $800,000 to cover higher costs of the current level of program activities. It is estimated that there will be no significant increase in level of programs (except preliminary expenses estimated at $250,000 in connection with the new OAS headquarters plan) and no increase in the number of personnel positions.

The United States share of the total increase, at 66 per cent, the same as the previous year, amounts to $2,514,035.

Statutory Authorization

The Organization of American States Charter, ratification advised by the Senate August 28, 1950 (T.I.A.S. 2361).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

It is estimated that a total of $10,290,510 will be required in the fiscal year 1971 to meet the obligation of the United States to support the budgets of regional organizations. The stated amount is to provide funds for the payment by the United States of its annual share of the expenses of the regional organizations from which it derives substantial benefits, and to whose maintenance it is obligated to contribute by reason of its membership deriving from conventions, treaties or specific Acts of Congress.

The following table indicates the amount provided for United States contributions to regional organizations:

Organization	Obligations 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase or Decrease	Page Number
South Pacific Commission	$ 180,096	$ 198,240	$ 199,360	$+ 1,120	74
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	3,818,500	4,240,500	4,691,000	+ 450,500	75
North Atlantic Assembly	58,395	60,534	59,500	- 1,034	77
Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)	316,100	319,598	363,750	+ 44,152	78
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	5,584	5,565	6,500	+ 935	80
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	4,295,000	4,647,346	4,970,400	+ 323,054	81
International Control Commission for Laos	394,240	320,320	- 0 -	- 320,320	83
Total	9,067,915	9,792,103	10,290,510	+ 498,407	

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION
Noumea, New Caledonia

Obligations 1969: $180,096 1970: $198,240 1971: $199,360 Increase: $1,120

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget	$ 979,245	$1,101,960	$1,145,458
Less: Carry over and other income	-78,765	-110,760	-148,658
Assessment Budget	900,480	991,200	996,800
United States Percentage Share	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
United States Assessment	180,096	198,240	199,360

The assessment budget for the calendar year 1970 amounts to $996,800, an increase of $5,600 over the previous year. The increase is attributable to normal salary increments and increased allowances plus minor program increases as offset in part, by savings in other parts of the budget.

The United States share of the increase, at 20.00 per cent, the same as the previous year, amounts to $1,120.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 403, 80th Congress, approved January 28, 1948 as amended by Public Law 806, 81st Congress, approved September 21, 1950 and further amended by Public Law 86-472, approved May 14, 1960; Public Law 88-263, approved January 31, 1964; and Public Law 89-91, approved July 27, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 280-280c). The South Pacific Commission Agreement entered into force July 29, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 2317) and amendment to the agreement entered into force July 15, 1965 (T.I.A.S. 5845).

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (CIVILIAN HEADQUARTERS)
Brussels, Belgium

Obligations 1969: $3,818,500 1970: $4,240,500 1971: $4,691,000 Increase: $450,500

Itemization of Estimate	1969 Estimate	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Estimated requirements are as follows:			
1. Cash Contributions	$ 3,211,000	$ 3,633,000	$ 4,083,500
2. Direct Costs of United States Nationals Loaned to NATO	607,500	607,500	607,500
Total	3,818,500	4,240,500	4,691,000

(1) Cash Contribution

Obligations 1969: $3,211,000 1970: $3,633,000 1971: $4,083,500 Increase: $450,500

Computation of Estimate	Estimate C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1969)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1971 (F. Y. 1971)
Assessment Budget (in Belgian francs)	740,000,000	846,000,000	948,400,000
United States Percentage Share	24.20%	24.20%	24.20%
United States Assessment	179,080,000	204,732,000	229,500,000
Exchange Rate: (approx.) 50 BF to $1.00			
United States Assessment in Dollars	$3,581,600	$4,094,640	$4,590,000
Credits:			
United States Nationals Loaned to NATO	-320,600	-350,000	-406,500
Carry over and other	-50,000	-111,640	-100,000
United States Cash Contribution	3,211,000	3,633,000	4,083,500

The calendar year 1971 assessment budget of the organization, which will not be approved until late in calendar year 1970, is expected to be 948,400,000 BF, an increase of 102,400,000 BF over the previous year estimate. The projected increase is mainly attributable to higher costs of goods and services, additional personnel for manning the enlarged headquarters, increased operating costs and increased emphasis on scientific programs where there has been substantial pressure for more action in the disarmament and arms control area.

The United States share of the estimated increase, at 24.20 per cent, would be $495,360. However, credits accruing to the United States are expected to increase by $44,860, thus making the net increase $450,500.

(2) Direct Cost of United States Nationals Loaned to NATO

Obligations 1969: $607,500	1970: $607,500	1971: $607,500	Increase: $ - 0 -

A NATO member government may arrange with the Secretary General for its nationals who serve on the international staff to be paid directly by their government. This arrangement is necessary because NATO salaries are based on European scales and would not attract nationals of the United States and Canada. When the Secretary General desires the services of the United States citizens, he requests the United States Government to employ such personnel, pay them at United States rates, and detail them to NATO as permitted by Public Law 87-195. These costs are financed through a reimbursement to the Department's "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation. In the following year, the United States receives credit on its contributions equivalent to the salaries, allowances, and travel costs which would have been paid such persons had they been hired directly by NATO. During 1971 it is expected that 27 United States national will be detailed to NATO at a cost of $607,500.

Statutory Authorization

North Atlantic Treaty, ratification advised by the Senate July 21, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 1964)(22 U.S.C. 1928); Public Law 87-195 (Section 628, 629 and 630) approved September 4, 1961; as amended by Public Law 89-171, approved September 6, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY
Brussels, Belgium

Obligations 1969: $58,395 1970: $60,534 1971: $59,500 Decrease: $1,034

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Assessment Budget (in Belgian francs)	12,000,000	12,562,000	12,292,700
United States Percentage Share	24.20%	24.20%	24.20%
United States Assessment	2,904,000	3,040,004	2,974,833
Exchange Rate: (approx.) 50 BF to $1.00			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$58,395	$60,534	$59,500

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget of the organization is 12,292,700 Belgian francs, a decrease of 269,300 Belgian francs from the previous year. The United States percentage share is expected to remain the same, 24.20 per cent, thus making the United States requirement $59,500 or $1,034 less than the previous year.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 689, 84th Congress, approved July 11, 1956 as amended by Public Law 85-477, approved June 30, 1958 and Public Law 90-137, approved November 14, 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1928a-1928d).

SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION
Bangkok, Thailand

Obligations 1969: $316,100 1970: $319,598 1971: $363,750 Increase: $44,152

Itemization of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Actual F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Estimated requirements are as follows:			
1. Cash Contribution to Common Budget	$ 218,100	$ 221,598	$ 265,750
2. Direct Costs of United States Nationals Loaned to SEATO	98,000	98,000	98,000
Total	316,100	319,598	363,750

(1) Cash Contribution to Ordinary Budget

Obligations 1969: $218,100 1970: $221,598 1971: $265,750 Increase: $44,152

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Actual F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Gross Budget	$1,188,735	$1,225,515	$1,310,000
Less: Miscellaneous Income	-8,000	-7,000	-7,000
Assessment Budget	1,180,735	1,218,515	1,303,000
United States Percentage Share	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
United States Assessment	295,184	304,629	325,750
Credits:			
United States Nationals Loaned to SEATO	-57,477	-59,601	-50,000
Share of Prior Year Surpluses	-19,607	-23,430	-10,000
United States Cash Contribution	218,100	221,598	265,750

The fiscal year 1971 assessment budget is expected to increase by about $85,000 over the previous year. The increase is due to higher costs of goods and services, including normal increments in salaries.

The United States share of the increase, at 25 per cent, is $21,121. However, credits available to the United States decrease by $23,031, thus making the increase in the requirement $44,152.

(2) Direct Cost of United States Nationals Loaned to SEATO

Obligations 1969: $98,000 1970: $98,000 1971: $98,000 Increase: $ - 0 -

A SEATO member government may arrange with the Secretary General for its nationals who serve on the international staff to be paid directly by their government. This arrangement is necessary because SEATO salaries are based on Southeast Asia scales and would not attract nationals of the United States. When the Secretary General desires the services of United States citizens, he requests the United States Government to employ such personnel, pay them at United States rates, and detail them to SEATO as permitted by Public Law 87-195. These costs are financed through a reimbursement to the Department's "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation. In the following year, the United States receives credit on its contributions equivalent to the salaries, allowances, and travel costs which would have been paid such persons had they been hired directly by SEATO. During fiscal year 1971 it is expected that four United States nationals will be detailed to SEATO at a cost of $98,000.

Statutory Authorization

The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, ratification advised by the Senate February 1, 1955 (T.I.A.S. 3170). Public Law 87-197 (Sections 628, 629 and 630), approved September 4, 1961 as amended by Public Law 89-171, approved September 6, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

COLOMBO PLAN COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION
Colombo, Ceylon

Obligations 1969: $5,584 1970: $5,565 1971: $6,500 Increase: $935

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Actual F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Assessment Budget (in Ceylonese rupees)	792,000	792,000	910,300
United States Percentage Share 1/	4.17%	4.17%	4.17%
United States Assessment	33,000	33,000	38,400
Exchange Rate: (approx.) 5.91 rupees to $1.00			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$5,584	$5,565	$6,500

The fiscal year 1971 budget of the Council will be submitted to member governments in the Summer of 1970. It is anticipated that it will be 910,300 rupees, an increase of 118,300 rupees (about $20,000) over the previous year, primarily attributable to wage and price increases.

The expenses of the Secretariat are divided equally among the twenty-four Member States, resulting in a United States percentage share of approximately 4.17 per cent.

The United States share of the increase amounts to about 5,400 rupees or about $935.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 86-108 (Sect on 502) approved July 24, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 1896b).

1/ Approximate.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Paris, France

Obligations 1969: $4,295,000 1970: $4,647,346 1971: $4,970,400 Increase: $323,054

Itemization of Estimate	1969 Estimate	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Estimated requirements are as follows:			
1. Cash Contribution	$ 3,910,000	$ 4,262,346	$ 4,585,400
2. Direct Cost of the United States Nationals Loaned to OECD	385,000	385,000	385,000
Total	4,295,000	4,647,346	4,970,400

(1) Cash Contribution

Obligations 1969: $3,910,000 1970: $4,262,346 1971: $4,585,400 Increase: $323,054

Computation of Estimate	Estimate C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Estimate C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Assessment Budget (in French francs)	81,744,600	93,682,994	105,500,000
United States Percentage Share	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
United States Assessment	20,436,150	23,420,570	26,375,000
United States Assessment in Dollars	$4,115,942 1/	$4,457,346 2/	$4,795,400 3/
Less: United States Nationals Loaned to OECD	-205,942	-195,000	-210,000
United States Cash Contribution	3,910,000	4,262,346	4,585,400

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget is expected to be 105,500,000 FF, an increase of about 11,800,000 FF over the previous year. The increase represents cost of living increases for classified staff expected to come into force on January 1, 1970, a ten per cent increase in salary scales for consultants and a relatively minor increase in personnel to carry on established programs.

1/ Approximately 4.95 FF to $1.
2/ Slightly less than one half (10,584,398) at old rate of 4.95 and remainder (12,836,172) at new rate of 5.54 for a net savings of $276,167.
3/ At new rate of 5.5 FF to $1.

The United States share of the increase in the assessment budget, at 25 per cent, amounts to 2,954,430 FF ($596,855 at the old rate of 4.95 FF to $1). However, credits accruing to the United States are expected to increase by $15,000 and savings due to the devaluation of the French franc from 4.95 FF to 5.5 FF to $1 are estimated at $258,801, thus resulting in an increase in the United States requirement of only $323,054.

(2) Direct Cost of United States Nationals Loaned to OECD

Obligations 1969: $385,000 1970: $385,000 1971: $385,000 Increase: $ - 0 -

An OECD member government may arrange with the Secretary General for its nationals who serve on the international staff to be paid directly by their government. This arrangement is necessary because OECD salaries are based on European scales and would not attract nationals of the United States and Canada. When the Secretary General desires the services of the United States citizens, he frequently requests the United States Government to employ such personnel, pay them at United States rates, and detail them to OECD as permitted by Public Law 87-195. These costs are financed through a reimbursement to the Department's "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation. In the following year, the United States receives credit on its contributions equivalent to the salaries, allowances, and travel costs which would have been paid such persons had they been hired directly by OECD. During 1971 it is expected that 15 United States nationals will be detailed to OECD at a cost of $385,000, the same as the previous year.

Statutory Authorization

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Convention, ratification advised by the Senate March 16, 1961 (T.I.A.S 4891). Public Law 87-195 (Sections 628, 629 and 630), approved September 4, 1961 as amended by Public Law 89-171, approved September 6, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL COMMISSION FOR LAOS
Vientiane, Laos

Obligations 1969: $394,240 1970: $320,320 1971: $ -) - Decrease: $320,320

Computation of Estimate	Estimate F. Y. 1969	Estimate F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Assessment Budget 1/	$2,240,000	$1,820,000	$1,500,000
United States Percentage Share	17.60%	17.60%	17.60%
United States Assessment	394,240	320,320	264,000
Available from Prior Years			-264,000
United States Requirement			- 0 -

The budget estimates for the fiscal year 1971 will not be available until the Spring of 1970. However, it is estimated from announced economies that the budget will not be more than $1,500,000 and the United States share, at 17.6 per cent, amounts to $264,000.

Due to the fact that prior year estimates have proved to be higher than actual requirements, there are sufficient funds available to meet the estimated fiscal year 1971 requirement from prior year appropriations.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 88-468, approved August 20, 1964 (78 Stat. 581).

1/ Converted from Pounds Sterling.

43-792 O—70—Pt. 2——25

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

It is estimated that a total of $797,992 will be required in the fiscal year 1971 to meet the obligation of the United States to support the budgets of international organizations not falling within the United Nations, inter-American or regional categories. The stated amount is to provide funds for the payment by the United States of its annual share of the expenses of certain international organizations from which it derives substantial benefits, and to whose maintenance it is obligated to contribute by reason of its membership deriving from conventions, treaties or specific Acts of Congress. One new organization, the Customs Cooperation Council, has been added to the estimates.

The following table indicates the amounts provided for United States contributions to other international organizations:

Organization	Obligations 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase or Decrease	Page Number
Interparliamentary Union	$ 26,576	$ 26,576	$ 26,576	$ - 0 -	85
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	1,175	1,377	1,450	+ 73	86
International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property	10,900	12,600	14,450	+ 1,850	87
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	17,316	17,316	17,316	- 0 -	88
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	57,508	66,038	75,570	+ 9,532	89
International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions	93,908	96,708	100,000	+ 3,292	90
International Hydrographic Bureau	14,702	15,878	15,878	- 0 -	91
International Sugar Council	21,643	---	---	- 0 -	92
International Wheat Council	26,509	30,140	34,087	+ 3,947	93
International Coffee Organization	197,920	200,380	260,000	+ 59,620	94
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	2,315	10,029	8,529	- 1,500	95
Hague Conference on Private International Law	7,512	9,500	9,500	- 0 -	96
Red Sea Lights	4,350	4,400	4,400	- 0 -	97
International Bureau of Exhibitions	6,444	12,275	11,650	- 625	98
Customs Cooperation Council	---	---	218,586	+ 218,586	99
Total	488,778	503,217	797,992	+ 294,775	

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION
Geneva, Switzerland

Obligations 1969: $26,576 1970: $26,576 1971: $26,576 Increase: $ - 0 -

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Assessment Budget (in Swiss francs)	783,200	783,200	783,200
United States Percentage Share 1/	13.90%	13.90%	13.90%
United States Assessment	108,900	108,900	108,900
Exchange Rate: (approx.) 4.30 Swiss francs to $1			
United States Assessment in Dollars	$25,326	$25,326	$25,326
United States Contribution to the International Center for Parliamentary Documentation	1,250	1,250	1,250
United States Total Contribution	26,576	26,576	26,576

It is anticipated that the United States assessment for the calendar year 1970 will be $25,326, the same as the previous year. This amount represents the United States share, 13.90 per cent, of total assessments on Members of 783,200 Swiss francs. In addition the United States has agreed to make a contribution of $1,250 to the International Center for Parliamentary Documentation making the total United States contribution $26,576.

Statutory Authorization

Act of June 28, 1935 as amended by Public Law 409, 80th Congress, approved February 6, 1948; and further amended by Public Law 85-477, approved June 20, 1958; Public Law 87-565, approved August 1, 1962; Public Law 88-633, approved October 7, 1964 and Public Law 90-137, approved November 14, 1967 (22 U.S.C. 276-276c-1).

1/ Approximate. The percentage has been calculated from fixed assessments.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION
The Hague, Netherlands

Obligations 1969: $1,175 1970: $1,377 1971: $1,450 Increase: $73

Computation of Estimate	Estimate C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Estimate C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Assessment Budget (in Florins)	121,608	142,300	150,300
United States Percentage Share 1/	3.47%	3.47%	3.47%
United States Assessment	4,223	4,952	5,215
Exchange Rate: (approx.) 27.8¢ to one Florin			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$1,175	$1,377	$1,450

It is estimated that the calendar year 1970 assessment budget will amount to 150,300 florins, or 8,000 florins more than the previous year primarily for cost of living adjustments. The United States contributes 25 units out of a total of 720 or 3.47 per cent. Therefore, the United States share of the expenses for the calendar year 1970 will be 5,215 florins, or $1,450, an increase of $73 as compared to the previous year.

Statutory Authorization

The Pacific Settlement of International Disputes Convention, ratification advised by the Senate April 2, 1908 (T.S. 536).

1/ Approximate.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
Geneva, Switzerland

Obligations 1969: $10,900 1970: $12,600 1971: $14,450 Increase: $1,850

Computation of Estimate	Estimate C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Estimate C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget (in Swiss francs)	1,350,000	1,943,000	2,499,000
Less: Carry over and Miscellaneous Income	-150,000	-543,000	-899,000
Assessment Budget	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000
United States Percentage Share 1/	3.88%	3.88%	3.88%
United States Assessment	46,511	54,500	62,080
Exchange Rate: (approx.) 4.30 Swiss francs to $1.00			
United States Assessment in Dollars	$10,900	$12,600	$14,450

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget, approved September 1969, is 200,000 Swiss francs higher than the previous year. The increase is primarily attributable to price and salary increases necessary to maintain the prior year level of operations and additional requirement for administration of two new conventions relating to industrial property.

The United States percentage share is expected to be 3.88 per cent, the same as the previous year, thus resulting in an increase of 7,580 Swiss francs, or $1,850.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 86-614, approved July 12, 1960 as amended by Public Law 88-69, approved July 19, 1963 (22 U.S.C. 269f). The International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property Convention, ratification advised by the Senate March 2, 1887 (T.S. 379) and subsequent Convention, ratification advised by the Senate August 17, 1960 (T.I.A.S. 4931).

1/ Approximate.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE PUBLICATION OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS
Brussels, Belgium

Obligations 1969: $17,316 1970: $17,316 1971: $17,316 Increase: $ - 0 -

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Actual F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Total Assessments (in gold francs)	1,097,400	1,097,400	1,097,400
United States Percentage Share 1/	4.83%	4.83%	4.83%
United States Assessment	53,000	53,000	53,000
Exchange Rate: one gold franc equals 32.67¢			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$17,316	$17,316	$17,316

The United States assessment, under the provisions of the 1949 Protocol to the 1890 Convention, is set at 26,500 gold francs. The organization has requested Members to double their quotas to the organization. Legislation to enable the United States to respond favorably has been approved by the Congress thus making the United States assessment 53,000 gold francs, or $17,316.

Statutory Authorization

The International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs Convention, ratification advised by the Senate December 13, 1890 (T.S. 384) and the Protocol modifying the Convention of July 5, 1890, ratification advised by the Senate January 25, 1956 (T.I.A.S. 3922), Public Law 90-569, approved October 12, 1968 (22 U.S.C. 269h).

1/ Approximate.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
Sevres, France

Obligations 1969: $57,508 1970: $66,038 1971: $75,570 Increase: $9,532

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Estimate C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Assessment Budget (in gold francs)	1,750,000	2,000,000	2,290,000
United States Percentage Share	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
United States Basic Assessment	175,000	200,000	229,000
United States share of assessments for quotas of Chile and Dominican Republic	+2,738	+2,020	+2,314
United States share of repayment by Indonesia	-1,710	---	---
United States Total Assessment	176,028	202,020	231,314
Exchange Rate: one gold franc equals 32.67¢			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$57,508	$66,038	$75,570

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget approved in October 1968 by the Thirteenth General Conference on Weights and Measures for the 4-year period, calendar years 1969-1972, represents an increase of 290,000 gold francs over the previous year. The increase is attributable to statutory increments and promotions (190,000) and limited program expansion (100,000 gold francs).

The United States share of the increase at 10.00 per cent, as adjusted for unpaid quotas, amounts to 29,294 gold francs or $9,532.

Statutory Authorization

The International Bureau of Weights and Measures Convention, ratification advised by the Senate May 15, 1878 (T.S. 378) and amending Convention, ratification advised by the Senate January 5, 1923 (T.S. 673).

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS AND ASSOCIATED UNIONS

Obligations 1969: $93,908 1970: $96,708 1971: $100,000 Increase: $3,292

Computation of Estimate Name of Union	Dues Payable Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Dues Payable Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Dues Payable Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
International Council of Scientific Union	$ 18,000	$ 19,200	$ 19,200
International Astronomical Union	4,115	4,115	8,818
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	13,440	13,440	13,440
International Union of Radio Science	5,600	5,600	5,600
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	25,000	25,000	25,000
International Geographical Union	1,500	1,500	1,500
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics	4,980	4,980	4,980
International Union of Biological Sciences	10,000	10,000	10,000
International Union of Crystallography	1,500	1,500	1,875
International Mathematical Union	783	783	783
International Union of Physiological Sciences	1,000	1,000	1,000
International Union of Biochemistry	1,200	2,400	4,800
International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science	1,200	1,600	1,600
International Union of Geological Sciences	2,250	2,250	9,000
International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics	840	840	840
International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total	93,908	96,708	110,936
United States Contribution Due to Statutory Limitation			100,000

The estimated dues payable by the United States for the calendar year 1970 amounts to $110,936, an increase of $14,228 over the previous year. The increase is attributable to an increase in dues for the International Astronomical Union ($4,703), the International Union of Crystallography ($375), the Union of Biochemistry ($2,400), and the International Union of Geological Sciences ($6,750). However, due to the statutory limitation contained in the legislation authorizing United States membership, only $100,000 can be requested.

Statutory Authorization

Public Number 253, 74th Congress, approved August 7, 1935 as amended by Public Law 85-627, approved August 14, 1958 and Public Law 89-104, approved August 3, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 274).

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU
Monte Carlo, Monaco

Obligations 1969: $14,702 1970: $15,878 1971: $15,878 Increase: $ - 0 -

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Gross Budget (in gold francs)	599,270	614,732	614,732
Less: Other income and carry over	-32,270	-37,732	-37,732
Assessment against Members	567,000	577,000	577,000
United States Percentage Share 1/	7.94%	8.42%	8.42%
United States Assessment	45,000	48,600	48,600
Exchange Rate: one gold franc equals 32.67¢			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$14,702	$15,878	$15,878

Contributions to the Bureau are assessed according to the tonnage of shipping registered by each member. Article 25 of the Bureau's Statutes, by which the assessment scale is fixed, was revised by the 9th International Hydrographic Conference in May 1967 and came into effect January 1, 1968. As a result, the United States statutory assessment was set as 27 shares of 2,000 gold francs each or 54,000 gold francs, beginning January 1, 1969. The Conference also decided to effect a 10 per cent temporary reduction in the statutory contribution beginning January 1, 1968 and continuing until December 31, 1970, thus making the United States assessment 48,600 gold francs or $15,878, the same as the previous year.

Statutory Authorization

Public Number 357, 66th Congress, approved March 2, 1921 (22 U.S.C. 275).

1/ Approximate. The percentage has been calculated from fixed assessments.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL
London, England

Obligations 1969: $21,643 1970: $ - 0 - 1971: $ - 0 - Increase: $ - 0 -

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Assessment Budget (in Pounds Sterling)	74,000	---	---
United States Percentage Share	12.25%	---	---
United States Assessment	9,065	---	---
Exchange Rate: (approx.) $2.40 to 1 Pound Sterling			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$21,643	---	---

Authority for United States participation in the International Sugar Council, in accordance with the Protocol for the Further Prolongation of the Agreement, expired on December 31, 1968. Thus, no request for the calendar year 1970 (fiscal year 1971) is presented.

Statutory Authorization

The International Sugar Agreement of 1958, ratification advised by the Senate July 21, 1959 (T.I.A.S. 4389), Protocol for the Prolongation of the Agreement, ratification advised by the Senate, January 30, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5744) and Protocol for the Further Prolongation of the Agreement, ratification advised by the Senate December 6, 1967 (T.I.A.S. 6447).

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL
London, England

Obligations 1969: $26,509 1970: $30,140 1971: $34,087 Increase: $3,947

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Estimate F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Assessment Budget (in Pounds Sterling)	74,000	84,000	95,000
United States Percentage Share	15.00%	14.95%	14.95%
United States Assessment	11,100	12,558	14,203
Exchange Rate: (approx.) $2.40 to 1 Pound Sterling			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$26,509	$30,140	$34,087

The fiscal year 1971 assessment budget of the Council will not be adopted until April 1970, but it is estimated that it will be 95,000 pounds sterling ($228,000), an increase of 11,000 pounds sterling ($26,400) over the previous year. The increase is attributable to increased cost of goods and services, the Council decision to provide documentation in French and Spanish as well as English and to cover a non recurring drawdown from the Reserve Fund.

It is anticipated that the United States percentage share will remain the same, 14.95 per cent, thus resulting in an increase of $3,947.

Statutory Authorization

The International Grains Arrangement 1967, ratification advised by the Senate, June 13, 1968 (T.I.A.S. 6537).

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION
London, England

Obligations 1969: $197,920 1970: $200,380 1971: $260,000 Increase: $59,620

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Actual F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Assessment Budget	$ 989,600	$1,001,900	$1,300,000
United States Percentage Share	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
United States Assessment	197,920	200,380	260,000

The fiscal year 1971 (October 1, 1970 - September 30, 1971) budget of the organization will not be approved until August 1970 but it is anticipated that it will be $298,100 higher than the previous year. The anticipated increase is mainly attributable to wage and price increases including revision of professional salary scales and normal salary increments, increased costs of communications and operating expenses, additional rental costs resulting from consolidation of operations in one building made possible by the fact that the co-tenant vacated the main building in which the ICO is located, and anticipated new programs.

The United States percentage share is expected to remain the same, 20.00 per cent, thus resulting in an increase in the United States requirement of $59,620.

Statutory Authorization

The International Coffee Agreement, ratification advised by the Senate June 28, 1968 (T.I.A.S. 6584).

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW
Rome, Italy

Obligations 1969: $2,315 1970: $10,029 1971: $8,529 Decrease: $1,500

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Estimate C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Assessment Budget 1/ (in Italian Lira)	95,000,000	110,000,000	116,000,000
United States Percentage Share 2/	1.56%	4.55%	4.55%
United States Assessment	1,485,000	5,000,000	5,275,000
Exchange Rate: 620 Lira to $1.00			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$2,315	$8,029	$8,529
Working Capital Fund Advance	---	2,000	---
United States Requirement	2,315	10,029	8,529

The Institute's assessment budget for the calendar year 1970 is expected to be 116,000,000 Italian Lira (approximately $187,400), slightly more than the previous year.

The United States percentage share is expected to remain the same, 4.55 per cent, thus resulting in a United States assessment of $8,529. Since there is no Working Capital Fund advance required, amounting to $2,000 in the calendar year 1969, the total United States requirement is $1,500 less than the previous year.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 88-244, approved December 30, 1963 (22 U.S.C. 269g-1). The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law Charter entered into force for the United States March 13, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5743).

1/ Exclusive of building provided gratis by Italian Government.
2/ Approximate.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
The Hague, Netherlands

Obligations 1969: $7,512 1970: $9,500 1971: $9,500 Increase: $ - 0 -

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Estimate F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Assessment Budget (in florins)	420,000	548,167	548,167
United States Percentage Share 1/	6.50%	6.23%	6.23%
United States Assessment	27,293	34,175	34,175
Exchange Rate: (approx.) 27.8¢ to one florin			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$7,512	$9,500	$9,500

It is estimated that the assessment budget for fiscal year 1971 will be 548,167 florins, the same as the previous year.

The United States percentage share is also expected to remain the same, at 6.23 per cent, thus making the United States contribution $9,500.

Statutory Authorization

Public Law 88-244, approved December 30, 1963 (22 U.S.C. 269g-1). The Hague Conference on Private International Law Statute entered into force for the United States October 15, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5710).

1/ Approximate.

MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN LIGHTS IN THE RED SEA
London, England

Obligations 1969: $4,350 1970: $4,400 1971: $4,400 Increase: $ - 0 -

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Estimate F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Assessment Budget (in Pounds Sterling)	57,500	58,690	58,690
United States Percentage Share	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%
United States Assessment	1,812	1,849	1,849
Exchange Rate: $2.40 to 1 Pound Sterling			
United States Contribution in Dollars	$4,350	$4,400	$4,400

The Agreement concerning the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea entered into force October 28, 1966. The Agreement provides that the percentage share of participating governments shall be determined from Suez Canal tonnage statistics for the preceeding calendar year. Statistics are not available beyond June 1967 when hostilities in the Middle East closed the Suez Canal. Meanwhile, the lights are being maintained and shipping lanes are open to the Gulf of Aqaba. Assessments for fiscal years 1970 and 1971 are apportioned on the basis of statistics for the first five months of calendar year 1967.

It is estimated that the costs for the fiscal year (April 1 - March 31) 1970 and 1971 will amount to 58,690 pounds sterling, an increase of about 1,190 pounds sterling over fiscal year 1969. The United States requirement of $4,400 for each of the years 1970 and 1971 is $50 more than fiscal year 1969.

Statutory Authorization

The Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea Agreement, acceptance advised by the Senate February 25, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 6150).

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS
Paris, France

Obligations 1969: $6,444 1970: $12,275 1971: $11,650 Decrease: $625

Computation of Estimate	Actual C. Y. 1968 (F. Y. 1969)	Actual C. Y. 1969 (F. Y. 1970)	Estimate C. Y. 1970 (F. Y. 1971)
Assessment Budget (in French francs)	217,345	203,100	256,400
United States Percentage Share (approx.)	29.00%	31.57%	25.00%
United States Assessment	64,050	64,100	64,100
United States Requirement	32,025 1/		
United States Requirement in Dollars	$6,444 2/	$12,275 3/	$11,650 4/

The calendar year 1970 assessment budget is expected to amount to 256,400 French francs, an increase of 53,300 French francs over the previous year. The increase is primarily attributable to wage and price increases as well as additional program activity relating to the Osaka Exposition in 1970, the Budapest Hunting Exposition in 1971, and the Amsterdam Horticultural Exposition in 1972, plus tentative plans for an international exposition as part of the United States Bicentennial Celebration in 1976.

The United States percentage share is expected to be 25.00 per cent, as compared to 31.57 per cent in the previous year. The net effect of the higher budget and lower United States percentage would be an assessment of 64,100 French francs, the same as the previous year. However, the devaluation of the French franc results in a dollar requirement of $11,650, or $625 less than the previous year.

Statutory Authorization

International Exhibitions Convention, with two protocols, ratification advised by the Senate, April 30, 1968 (T.I.A.S. 6548) (T.I.A.S. 6549).

1/ The United States was assessed for one-half of the calendar year 1968 costs since its membership in the Bureau became effective in June 1968.
2/ At rate of $1 equals FF 4.97.
3/ At rate of $1 equals FF 4.97 for first half of contribution amounting to 32,000 French francs.
4/ At new rate of $1 equals FF 5.5 (approx.).

CUSTOMS COOPERATION COUNCIL
Brussels, Belgium

Obligations 1969: $ - 0 - 1970: $ - 0 - 1971: $218,586 Increase: $218,586

Computation of Estimate	Actual F. Y. 1969	Estimate F. Y. 1970	Estimate F. Y. 1971
Gross Budget	---	---	$ 681,620
Less: Miscellaneous Income	---	---	-13,000
Assessment Budget	---	---	668,620
United States Percentage Share	---	---	30.00%
United States Assessment	---	---	200,586
Working Capital Fund Advance	---	---	18,000
United States Contribution	---	---	218,586

The fiscal year 1971 assessment budget of the Customs Cooperation Council is expected to be $668,620. The United States share of the costs is expected to be 30.00 per cent, thus resulting in an anticipated assessment for the United States of $200,586. There is also a requirement for a Working Capital Fund advance of $18,000 in the initial year of United States membership in the organization.

The Customs Cooperation Council studies problems in customs tariff legislation and techniques, makes recommendations on the harmonization of customs practices, drafts customs conventions and provides guidance on the interpretation and application of the international conventions on tariff nomenclature and customs valuation both of which were initiated by the Council. The recommendations of the Council are quite important because in the past they have almost always been ultimately accepted by Governments. The Council's Permanent Technical Committee, which is composed of customs experts from the member countries, is currently working on simplified customs procedures to facilitate the movement of containers in international transport, a matter of great importance for the United States. The Permanent Technical Committee is also considering the documentation of mail shipments and the adoption of universal customs forms.

Statutory Authorization

Customs Cooperation Convention, ratification advised by the Senate October 4, 1968.

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $144,611,000, which would be an increase of $14,774,000 over the amount appropriated for current fiscal year.

You have a statement with regard to this, do you, Mr. De Palma?

Mr. DE PALMA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make some brief remarks, if I may.

Mr. ROONEY. Don't make them too brief. Just realize you are trying to justify $14 million and we are slowly getting to the point where we will become convinced that the State Department is not going to do anything to reduce these U.S. contributions. We shall have to start doing something about it. We have never reduced them over all the years, but there comes a time.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. DE PALMA. Mr. Chairman, $105.2 million or 72.7 percent of the total estimate represents the contributions due to the U.N. and the specialized agencies; $28.3 million or about 19.6 percent to the six inter-American organizations, and the remaining $11.1 million or 7.7 percent covers our contributions to the regional organizations, including NATO and other international organizations.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, we have a great stake in these organizations.

Mr. ROONEY. We have put a lot of stake in them.

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

Mr. DE PALMA. One of our major foreign policy aims is to develop and utilize the peacekeeping and peacemaking abilities of the U.N. If we are going to avoid in the future having to carry much of the burden alone, we have to create this capability in the U.N. and regional security organizations. They have only developed——

PEACEKEEPING

Mr. ROONEY. What would you say have been the achievements of the U.N. since U Thant became the guiding director of it?

Mr. DE PALMA. Sir, they have made very little progress on peacekeeping.

Mr. ROONEY. Isn't that the principal reason for the existence of this expensive organization?

Mr. DE PALMA. That, from our point of view, is the primary objective.

Mr. ROONEY. Do other countries have different points of view?

Mr. DE PALMA. I think probably they do, Mr. Chairman. I think every one favors peacekeeping as the primary mission but a number of other governments, and primarily the less developed countries, look to the U.N. more for assistance in their economic development than for peacekeeping. It is not that they don't think peacekeeping is important but they want the assistance, and that is what they focus on.

DISTRIBUTION OF U.N. JOBS

Mr. ROONEY. Also to get some of their people who never made very much per annum into some high-paying jobs at the U.N. Would that be a fair statement?

Mr. DE PALMA. They are certainly interested in at least their share of the jobs in the U.N.

Mr. ROONEY. But we still don't have our share of the jobs in the U.N., do we, and never did?

Mr. DE PALMA. No, sir. I think it is a constant struggle to keep up——

Mr. ROONEY. When you say "No, sir," what do you mean?

Mr. DE PALMA. We do not have what we consider a fully adequate share.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

Meanwhile, while we are struggling to improve this peacekeeping and peacemaking capability, the U.N. is concentrating primarily on economic and social aspects. This is the work of the organizations having to do with economic development, trade promotion, assistance to new countries in building up their institutions, and so forth.

Another thing that has impinged the whole U.N. system is the requirement for increased international cooperation because of technological progress.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

We ourselves have found it necessary to draw the U.N.'s attention to new fields, for example, protection of the environment, the question of the exploitation of the seabeds, outer space, and drug control. We do this because these are areas which will require——

CONTROL OF DRUGS

Mr. ROONEY. What has the United Nations ever successfully done with regard to control of drugs?

Mr. DE PALMA. Very little, I think, so far, Mr. Chairman. We have a Narcotics Commission which has worked over the years and we are now having to supplement those efforts by our own bilateral efforts in order to really try to make a dent in this problem. There are two sides to drugs. There is also the use to——

PAYMENT OF DUES

Mr. ROONEY. Why should we spend our money to the extent of $140 million-some to belong to these international organizations? And this is only the dues paying, isn't it?

Mr. DE PALMA. That is right.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. ROONEY. In addition to that, you have how much in voluntary contributions? Another one hundred how many million dollars?

Mr. DE PALMA. $142.9 million.

REASON FOR 1971 INCREASE

Mr. Chairman, if I may just for a moment go into the reason for the increase in our assessed contributions. Convinced as we are of the benefits that we get from these organizations, we are equally concerned about the increases that you have noted. We have taken into account the committee's admonition last year and in previous years. We doubled our efforts over the year——

Mr. ROONEY. I feel this committee has been wasting the taxpayers' money with the Government Printing Office in printing each year an admonition in our report to cut down our contributions to these international organizations. We just don't get anywhere doing that, do we?

Mr. DE PALMA. We have not succeeded in slowing the rate of increase; no, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Now you are in for an increase, going up almost $15 million in the coming year; is that right?

Mr. DE PALMA. That is correct; $14.8 million.

There have been two principal reasons for the increase, Mr. Chairman. A substantial portion has to do with just maintaining the current level of activity in the face of rising prices and wages.

PAY RAISES

Mr. ROONEY. By the way, Mr. De Palma, are you acquainted with the fact that the President of the United States says he does not want U.S. citizens working for the Federal Government to get any pay raises this year?

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes; I am aware of that.

Mr. ROONEY. You don't have any money in this budget to give anybody a pay raise, do you, a foreigner?

Mr. DE PALMA. The U.N. system raised its salaries over the last year.

Mr. ROONEY. They did?

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. So they can get pay raises in the U.N. system and our lettercarriers and Federal employees can't get a pay raise at all? That does not sound right to me. How about you?

Mr. DE PALMA. It does not sound right to me except it is sort of a cause and effect. I think the U.N. people felt they were catching up with the previous U.S. pay raises and pay raises in other countries. This gets to be a vicious circle.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the amount of the pay raise in this budget?

Mr. DE PALMA. I don't know that we have a figure for the pay raise as such.

I know that in the U.N. system two-thirds, just about two-thirds, 61 percent, I believe, of the increase has to do with simply maintaining the previous establishment.

Mr. ROONEY. What does that mean?

Mr. DE PALMA. Pay raise and raises in allowances, I would think, and the cost of materials and supplies.

Mr. ROONEY. Don't you have that figure?

Mr. DE PALMA. I don't have a figure for the pay raise alone.

We can work that up. I understand that the most recent pay raise in the U.N. was about 5 percent and was effective January 1, 1969.

Mr. ROONEY. How much is that in dollars?

Mr. DE PALMA. I will have to get that figure for you. I don't know that we have it with us.

May we furnish it for the record? I don't believe we have that.

Mr. ROONEY. If you furnish it for the record then I might miss a few questions that should be asked at this time.

Please insert at this point in the record a statement showing the pay raises by organizations and the total thereof for both fiscal year 1970 and fiscal year 1971, as well as a statement as to how much is in this $144,611,000 budget for pay raises for foreigners.

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

ESTIMATED SALARY INCREASE COSTS REFLECTED IN BUDGETS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 1/

Organization	FY 1970 Amount	FY 1970 U.S. Share %	FY 1970 U.S. Share Amount	FY 1971 Amount	FY 1971 U.S. Share %	FY 1971 U.S. Share Amount
United Nations	5,146,440	31.57	1,624,731	2,250,000	31.57	710,325
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	700,000	29.73	208,110	---	---	---
International Civil Aviation Organization	142,000	30.87	43,835	---	---	---
World Health Organization	---	---	---	1,829,000	30.87	564,612
Food and Agriculture Organization	26,000	31.91	8,230	522,000	31.57	164,800
International Labor Organization	---	---	---	1,016,000	25.00	254,000
International Telecommunication Union	125,600	11.62	14,595	---	---	---
World Meteorological Organization	54,000	23.89	12,901	---	---	---
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization	20,000	9.82	1,964	---	---	---
International Atomic Energy Agency	---	---	---	380,096	31.50	119,730
Inter-American Indian Institute	---	---	---	1,820	65.65	1,200
Pan American Health Organization	---	---	---	375,000	66.00	247,500
Organization of American States	---	---	---	1,435,000	66.00	947,100
South Pacific Commission	45,000	20.00	9,000	---	---	---
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	450,000	24.20	108,900	781,000	24.20	189,000
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	---	---	---	8,000	4.17	335
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	616,500	25.00	154,125	653,500	25.00	163,375
International Wheat Council	7,200	14.95	1,077	12,000	14.95	1,794
International Coffee Organization	---	---	---	79,000	20.00	15,800
International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property	13,907	3.88	540	---	---	---
	7,346,647		2,188,008	9,342,416		3,379,571

1/ Organizations not listed do not have any overall adjustment of their pay schedules.

NOTE: Based on the December 31, 1969 employment of 2,502 Americans (10.7 per cent of the total) and 20,771 Foreign Nationals (89.7 per cent of the total), approximately $1.9 million would be the increased amount for Foreign Nationals in 1970 and approximately $3.0 million in 1971

Mr. ROONEY. Please go ahead. I don't mean to spoil your train of thought, if any. I would like to give you a chance to make the best statement possible that you might have for this requested appropriation.

REASON FOR INCREASE

Mr. DE PALMA. Thank you. I appreciate that, sir.

I would like to say that throughout the year we have made strenuous efforts in every organization to restrain the budget increases. We have begun at the time when the organizations were projecting their budget for the next year. We have made approaches to the directors of the agencies. We have concerted with other major donors and told them we think the time has come for a consolidation and leveling off. We told them that as far as we are concerned, cost increases are another reason for leveling off on programs. We cannot go on with an automatic system of increases.

We then concerted with major donors when the organizations considered these preliminary budgets in their executive boards or their special expert committees, and we have managed in every case to work out certain savings in the budgets as proposed. We have not managed to prevent increases. We have not done that, sir, because in the first place we did not have the votes. The membership of the organizations has in each case voted increases larger than we were willing to support. We have also been unable to do it because in some cases even some of the other major contributors have felt that the ceilings we were trying to impose were unjustified. They were not willing to support them so we were not able in some cases to agree on a firm unified position even among the major donors.

ATTEMPTS TO HOLD CONTRIBUTIONS DOWN

Mr. ROONEY. The situation is that I have had some information that you folks have really done your best to try and keep these contributions down. But under the circumstances, I don't know, maybe we are going to have to help you out. We have done that before, you know, in other areas.

Mr. DE PALMA. I understand, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. We are the people who kept this whole U.N. business together with a loan some years back. But it is now out of hand completely.

Mr. DE PALMA. I could, if you wish, Mr. Chairman, go into the details of the attempts we have made organization by organization. I could cite the World Health Organization as an example of a budget——

Mr. ROONEY. I think maybe the record should show these attempts. I have been advised that you did make an attempt and worked quite hard at it. What are you going to do, or what are we American taxpayers going to do, when the rest of the world can extract money from our Treasury in this manner?

Proceed, please.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. DE PALMA. Just to take the World Health Organization as an example, we began our efforts to hold down the 1970 budget way back

in 1968. We worked out a consensus among what we call the Geneva group of 12 major contributors, and the best consensus we could get there was for a budget increase of 6.5 percent over 1969.

This was a little higher than we ourselves wanted but it was the basis on which we could get agreement within the Geneva group. However, the World Health Assembly in May of 1968 recommended a target increase for that budget of 9 percent. The Director General's budget provided for an 8-percent increase when he actually submitted it, but then that rose to 11 percent when he took into account the U.N. salary increase which was also put into effect in the WHO. The budget by that time had gone up to $67.4 million.

Although the United States was not a member of the Executive Board at that time, we nevertheless concerted with the Geneva group members on the Board, and for the first time the Board attached a reservation to its approval of the Director General's request asking him to seek savings. The budget request of the Director General had in earlier years been accepted almost automatically. We then agreed with the Geneva group on a level of $66.5 million as the best budget we could hope to get in those circumstances and lobbied as hard as we could for that figure.

As a result, at the 1969 World Health Assembly, and for the first time in the history of the WHO, the Director General's proposed budget was rejected. By then it was $67.8 million. However, we were unable to obtain the required two-thirds vote for the compromise budget level which we proposed and the budget as finally approved was at the level of $67.6 million. We voted against that budget, Mr. Chairman, along with 27 others.

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

It is symptomatic of our problem that the negative votes, including the United States, represented countries paying 81.25 percent of the assessed budget. I could repeat this story agency by agency. We had a little more luck in some. For example, in the Pan American Health Organization we achieved a 3-percent reduction from the level which the Director recommended. We did that by lobbying in all the capitals in Latin America and finally got, for the first time in the history of that organization, a reduction in the budget as proposed by the Director. It is more or less the same story organization by organization.

Mr. ROONEY. Did you say a reduction in the budget as proposed by the Director?

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes, sir. We did not achieve a reduction below last year's level, but we did get a budget increase which was 3 percent less than that which the Director proposed. He had proposed a 13-percent increase and we were able to hold it to 10 percent.

Mr. ROONEY. This increase costs the American taxpayer $861,092 additional, according to page 51 of the justifications?

Mr. DE PALMA. That is correct. Had things gone as they had always gone in the Pan American Health Organization, the increase would have been 13 percent. As I say, we have not been able to achieve our aim as far as budget totals are concerned. We have, however, in the course of the year, laid some groundwork for the future which will be useful.

In the administrative and budgetary committee of the U.N., for example, we were able to focus attention on the need to cut down on documentation and conferences. Congressman Fascell was insistent on this and we think that we have set in motion some procedures which may result in some savings in the future.

MANPOWER SURVEY IN UNITED NATIONS

There is a manpower survey underway in the United Nations. It is headed by Robert Ryan, former American Ambassador, and we hope that this desk-by-desk audit will result in savings or at least in a better utilization of U.N. personnel.

Mr. ROONEY. We have heard similar statements for many years now and yet it goes up and up and up.

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes, sir. But we have finally got new procedures and attitudes accepted by the organizations. I think the results will only show in the future.

Mr. ROONEY. You think it might be well if we took a slash out of this and put it back where it should be?

Mr. DE PALMA. Mr. Chairman, that would, as you know, create the problem which we have always faced and which this committee has been very good in recognizing. It is the question of our legal obligations to these organizations. But we are looking for every possible remedy and means of restraint. I would say just in this committee that I would not exclude anything at the moment. I would hope we would be allowed to press on with the efforts we are making. We think we are making some progress. We have not gotten the budgets under control but we have gotten a number of procedures instituted which should help for the future.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have any figures which would indicate the number of employees in these United Nations agencies as of the present time as compared with, say, 5 and 10 years ago?

Mr. DE PALMA. We have them for 1970 and 1971. I don't believe we have the total figures going back 10 years on personnel. We can supply that.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES—POSITIONS

Mr. ROONEY. I can not understand this. There are 10 United Nations and specialized agencies shown on page 51. In this statement with regard to new posts, fiscal year 1971, that contains the caption "U.N. and Specialized Agencies," it looks as though you don't have the International Atomic Energy Agency in that.

Mr. DE PALMA. That is listed separately at the very bottom of the second page. It is a technical question whether that should be classified as a specialized agency.

Mr. ROONEY. Will you please at this point in the record insert the figures with regard to the 10 entitled "United Nations and Specialized Agencies for Fiscal Year 1971" and another column the number of employees. I take it here that means new employees; does it?

Mr. DE PALMA. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Show the figures as of 5 years ago and 10 years ago; two additional columns.

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
NUMBER OF POSITIONS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1969
AS COMPARED WITH 1960 AND 1965

ORGANIZATION	CALENDAR YEARS 1960	1965	1970
United Nations a/	4,329	5,975	8,322
UNESCO	1,055	1,586	1,811
ICAO	466	529	542
WHO	1,454	2,489	2,821
FAO	1,433	1,944	2,419
ILO	1,056	1,255	1,384
ITU	273	370	449
WMO	77	131	182
IMCO	14	58	86
IAEA	663	765	956
TOTAL	10,820	15,102	18,972

a/ Includes UNHCR, Int. Court of Justice - the Hague, ECA, ECAFE, ECLA

Sources: (1) For 1960 and 1965 data, Reports of the UN Advisory Committee in Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Doc. A/4599, November 28, 1960; Doc. A/C.5/1026, September 2, 1965; (2) for 1970 data, information from U.S. missions.

Mr. ROONEY. Proceed, please.

AUDIT PROCEDURE AND INSPECTION UNIT

Mr. DE PALMA. If I may cite one or two other things, Mr. Chairman, we are now beginning to see the results also of stepped up audit procedures and inspection unit. I talked about this last year and I know my predecessors have. They are now in force and the results again should show in the future. The audit is concerned with more than just the financial accounts. They are looking into management questions. The UN joint inspection unit should be turning in reports which will be helpful in getting at field programs and trying to analyze some of their operations in terms of cost effectiveness.

WHO—CONTROL OF MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

I might also mention that we managed in the WHO just recently to assure control by the membership over the use of miscellaneous income.

Until now this has been apportionment of miscellaneous income to current expenses at the discretion of the management of the agency. We insist that is a prerogative of the membership, and the Executive Board has so recommended to the World Health Assembly. We are hammering away constantly at evaluation procedures so that we know what is going on, how the money is being spent, how effective the programs are. We have now got a system of evaluation in the FAO and WHO and the Organization of American States, to cite just three which I think they are going to turn up useful information for the future.

PROGRAM AND BUDGET LEVELS

Finally, we are putting our own house in order back in Washington, Mr. Chairman. Discussion on the budget starts right here before our delegations ever take off. We have to argue about appropriate program levels and budget levels with agencies of the U.S. Government which naturally are program-oriented, since they are interested in the activities of the organization, and it is often quite a struggle. We often do as much negotiating among ourselves as we do internationally to arrive at a consensus on the U.S. position.

WHITE HOUSE DIRECTIVE ON PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

We have a White House directive which asks the Secretary of State—and this is a renewal of an old directive under the previous administration—to coordinate and supervise the activities of the executive agencies relating to our participation in international organizations. Our aim in implementing this directive will be to get the most effective use of our money and the greatest possible economy in the operations of international organizations. I think that I can assure you that we have made every reasonable effort. We have done everything that we felt we could legitimately, and we have not stinted any diplomatic effort. The result is what you see. It is not one in which I am happy to present to the committee but it is the result of the voting

situations in the organizations and represents what the membership at large of these organizations feel that the organization should be doing now.

I think you know, Mr. Chairman, that in addition to voting against the World Health Organization budget, we voted against the budget in the FAO when we were not able to reduce it as much as we would like.

USE OF EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Mr. ROONEY. The trouble is that you're here now with a request which is at least $14 million too much. I am afraid we are going to have to step into this for the first time in all of the years. For instance, I refer to page 26 of the committee print. The Congress last year appropriated $130 million-plus which you now want to increase to $144 million-plus. We provided that of the $130 million-plus not less than $2.5 million shall be used for payments in excess foreign currencies.

Now you want to strike that language. How come?

Mr. DE PALMA. Sir, we have, as you know, and I think that you have been informed, made every effort we could to utilize the foreign currencies up to the required amount this year. We are asking for this to be stricken for next year because we are worried that in a certain sense, our success may be our undoing in the future. If I may, I would like to explain this in 2 minutes. By the end of calendar year 1969, we were able to place only about $600,000 in excess currencies. These were accepted by the United Nations in the amount of $570,000 and the remainder by UNESCO, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the Columbo Plan Council. As a result, we were not able to complete the payments of our assessments to the U.N. and five specialized agencies as of January 1, 1970, and we are shown as being in arrears. We are now in arrears in the United Nations, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, IAEA, and ILO.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is good, isn't it?

Mr. DE PALMA. We are doing everything that we can to make the point. Since January 1, 1970, the U.N. projecting its needs for this current year has accepted an additional $1 million from us in excess currencies.

These were Israeli pounds and Pakistani rupees. This brings the total to $1.6 million. However, the problem is that we have now little reason to assume that the U.N. is going to require further excess currencies during this year. They have already projected what they need and we have made our payment.

I wonder if the chairman would permit me to go off the record for just one remark?

Mr. ROONEY. On the subject of international organization contributions?

Mr. DE PALMA. I will let you judge the appropriateness of it, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. All right, go ahead.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. DE PALMA. We have excess currencies in only 11 countries, as you know.

Most of the international organizations have no operations in those particular countries and only some of the large organizations have any at all consequently only a relatively few organizations have use for these currencies. For example, we cannot use any of the excess cur-

rencies in the Latin American organizations. They don't have programs in excess currency countries. The excess currencies have limited utility to international organizations, even if they have field programs in these countries. These currencies must, by the terms of the bilateral agreement by which we hold them, be used only for internal expenses, that is, spent within the country. They cannot be converted into other currencies or be used to purchase goods for export.

In some cases, and I believe most cases, they cannot be used for international travel. There are several restrictions on what can be done with the currencies.

Most of the organizations accept only dollars or other convertible currencies.

Mr. ROONEY. Who is responsible for this situation that you just recited?

Mr. DE PALMA. The use of excess currencies?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. DE PALMA. Sir, I am not an expert on this. I suspect it is the countries themselves which do not wish to have our holdings in excess——

Mr. ROONEY. The State Department?

Mr. DE PALMA. These are negotiated agreements; yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. You yourselves made the agreements which caused this situation?

Mr. DE PALMA. I suspect that the reason the agreements are worded that way is that the——

Mr. ROONEY. All of these cost American dollars, good, hard American dollars?

Mr. DE PALMA. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. And you people fritter away these currencies produced by good, hard American dollars by your agreements.

Mr. DE PALMA. I myself——

Mr. ROONEY. There is not any reason in the world why they should not be usable in the U.N. Take the fact that in 1967 your use of foreign currencies was $791,000. The following year, 1968, you let it drop to $31,000. In 1969, to $6,000. All during that time weren't agreements being negotiated?

Mr. DE PALMA. The reason for the drop is that case was precisely——

Mr. ROONEY. Would you know?

Mr. DE PALMA. The situation——

Mr. ROONEY. You ought to know. This is the area where you are going into this sort of thing, isn't it?

Mr. DE PALMA. I know the reason for the drop in our use of excess currencies. I don't know about what excess currency agreements were being negotiated. This is, unfortunately, something which I have nothing to do with and I am not informed. It was WHO which, having taken some $500,000 to $700,000 worth from us annually in Indian and UAR currencies, was prevailed upon by India and the UAR, to stop that practice because they wished to contribute in their own currencies. The problem is, of course, Mr. Chairman, if we assert as a matter of right that we can contribute part of our contribution in these excess currencies, other members of the organization will assert the right to pay in their own currencies.

This would create utter chaos in the organizations concerned because many of these currencies are not convertible. They would have to be used in the countries concerned whether or not the organizations had programs that they wished to carry out there. It would just simply be financial chaos. I think the organizations have had to maintain these regulations so that member States cannot pay assessments in their own or other currencies as a matter of right.

The organizations which accept some currencies on our excess list ration their acceptance. They give all the members the same chance to contribute in these excess currencies. It is quite a scramble to get there as we have. We have been very much on our toes and we have done as well as we——

Mr. ROONEY. Don't get this muddied up too much. We have been pretty reasonable up to now but enough is enough.

Mr. DE PALMA. All I have to say in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, is that in the light of our 1970 experience we have recommended that no excess currency limitation be attached to our 1971 appropriation for contributions to international organizations. We will continue to make every effort that we can and the committee will be able to review our efforts and we will be able to cite them in detail if you wish. We simply do not see how, for example, having already contributed excess currencies to the U.N. from our fiscal year 1970 funds for use during 1969 and the current year, we don't see how we can possibly contribute so much from fiscal year 1971 funds for the U.N.'s same budget year (1970).

All I would add, Mr. Chairman, is that I would hope that the committee would hold us to this record and see what we can do during the next year without having this fixed requirement. I would like to say that I feel we can make just as strong an effort. Our success will vary depending on the needs of the organizations but we will feel no less pressed to contribute in excess currencies because we don't have a firm requirement. The firm requirement will simply probably mean that we will go into arrears and continue to go into arrears.

Mr. ROONEY. At the end of this fiscal year, how much will have been used in excess foreign currencies?

Mr. DE PALMA. We don't know because——

Mr. ROONEY. What is your estimate?

Mr. DE PALMA. We have now got it up to $1,616,000. We will continue to try. If we can contribute more than the committee required, so much the better. I simply don't know.

Mr. ROONEY. As I understand it, if you don't get the amount up to $2.5 million, the difference between that used and the $2.5 million will revert to the Treasury; is that right?

Mr. DE PALMA. Presumably we have 2 years during which the money remains available. We would continue to seek opportunities to pay those contributions, which will then be in arrears, in excess currencies over that period.

Mr. ROONEY. I don't know, somehow or other it seems a better system to follow the procedure of requiring the use of such in foreign currencies.

STATEMENTS ON ASSESSMENTS, BUDGETS, UNCOLLECTED CONTRIBUTIONS AND STAFFS

Do you have the usual tables for each of these organizations showing the scale of assessments, budgets, uncollected contributions, distribution of staff, et cetera, such as we usually insert in the record?

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes; we do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Is each and every one of these requests fully authorized by law?

Mr. DE PALMA. They are, Mr. Chairman.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. ROONEY. In connection with my question as to the total in in voluntary contributions, which was $140-some million?

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Will you please insert at this point in the record a chart showing the amounts of these voluntary contributions by organization?

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes, sir. The estimated 1970 program, as you see, is $129,600,000. The estimated 1971 figure goes up to $142,920,000.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert this statement of voluntary contributions to multilateral organizations and programs at this point in the record.

(The statement follows:)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS
(in thousands of dollars)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Estimated	FY 1971 Proposed
UN Development Program	$71,000	$ 86,188	$100,000
UN Children's Fund	13,000	13,000	13,000
UN Technical and Operational Assistance to the Congo	500	300	- 0 -
UN/Food and Agriculture Organization - World Food Program	1,300	1,300	1,500
UN Population Program	2,500 a/	4,000 b/	3,500
UN Institute for Training and Research	400	400	400
UN Programs for Southern Africans	---	---	---
Special Contributions for Viet Nam	400	692	950
International Atomic Energy Agency - Operational Program	1,000	1,400	1,500
World Health Organization-Medical Research	150	150	150
World Meteorological Organization/Voluntary Assistance Program	1,500	1,500	1,550
International Secretariat for Volunteer Service	50	70	70
Sub-total	91,800	109,000	122,620
SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE			
UN Relief and Works Agency	13,300 c/	13,300 c/	13,300 c/
UN Force in Cyprus	6,000	6,300	6,000
Sub-total	19,300	19,600	19,300
UNRWA-Arab Refugee Training-Sub-total	---	1,000	1,000
Total	111,100	129,600	142,920

a/ Funded from Supporting Assistance
b/ To be funded from Development Loans or other appropriation
c/ Plus commodities available under P.L. 480 Title II valued at $8.9 million.

IO/OIA:February 18,1970

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I may not get back after the rollcall but I want the record to indicate that I share the concern the Chairman expressed on the increases that are taking place in our contributions to these international agencies. I recognize the difficulty that you, Mr. De Palma, have in trying to arrive at these figures. Probably what we are going to have to do is just take a cut at it to the point where we think this is a reasonable increase. I don't think 11 or 12 percent in 1 year is a reasonable increase. I think it is too high.

This requires us to go into arrears and we would be in pretty good company in most of these areas. If we did that, this might shake them up a little bit so that your job would be a little easier when it came to negotiating. I just believe that 11 or 12 percent a year increase is too high. They might as well know it.

I recognize that all these other people are part of this negotiating team and don't have the responsibility of appropriating the taxpayer's dollars like we do. Unless they are willing to assume that responsibility we may have to assume it for them.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall now take a short recess to answer our names on the rollcall in the Chamber.

(Short recess taken.)

Mr. ROONEY. Gentlemen, are there any further questions with regard to contributions to international organizations?

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1970.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

WITNESSES

SAMUEL DE PALMA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OSCAR H. NIELSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FRANCIS J. DONNELLY, BUDGET OFFICER

Mr. ROONEY. Turn to page 31 of the committee print and to page 106 of the justifications book, volume II.

We shall at this point insert in the record pages 106 through 128.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Missions to International Organizations

Appropriation, 1970	$3,980,000
Federal Salary Increases, P.L. 90-206 (E.O. - 11413)	340,000
Adjusted Appropriations, 1970	4,320,000
Estimate, 1971	4,384,000
Increase	64,000

Program by Activities:	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease	Justification Page No.
United States Mission to:				
1. United Nations	$1,835,800	$1,848,800	+ $13,000	109
2. International Organizations, Geneva	1,345,600	1,382,800	+ 37,200	112
3. International Organizations, Vienna	467,000	470,300	+ 3,300	114
4. International Civil Aviation Organization	121,100	125,100	+ 4,000	116
5. Organization of American States	158,700	161,000	+ 2,300	118
6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	180,300	187,100	+ 6,800	121
7. The Food and Agriculture Organization	94,500	91,900	- 2,600	123
Subtotal	4,203,000	4,267,000	64,000	
United States Congressional Groups to:				
1. Interparliamentary Union	27,000	27,000	-	125
2. North Atlantic Assembly	30,000	30,000	-	126
3. Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group	30,000	30,000	-	127
4. Mexico-U.S. Interparliamentary Group	30,000	30,000	-	128
Subtotal	117,000	117,000	-	
Total Obligations	4,320,000	4,384,000	+ 64,000	

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fiscal Year 1971

GENERAL STATEMENT

This appropriation, Missions to International Organizations, funds the salaries, expenses and related costs for maintaining the permanent staff of five U.S. Missions abroad, the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York and the U.S. Mission to the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C. In addition, funds are included to finance U.S. representation to four international parliamentary groups.

An appropriation of $4,384,000 is proposed for fiscal year 1971, a net increase of $64,000 over the amount anticipated for fiscal year 1970. This increase is required to cover the cost of annualization of the Federal salary increases effective in fiscal year 1970 and related statutory personnel benefits for American Employees. Assignment costs of personnel to the U.S. Missions will be higher in this fiscal year. Additional funds will also be required to cover the increased costs for wages of local personnel and the higher cost for goods and services abroad. Also included is $10,000 rental costs for a house for the U.S. Representative to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Vienna and $10,000 to furnish the Minister's residence in Geneva. Also $10,000 is being requested for Geneva to replace worn out office equipment that is no longer serviceable. These increases are offset by savings amounting to $42,000 in salaries, allowances and related costs resulting from the elimination of sixteen positions during fiscal year 1970.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT	1969 No.	1969 Amount	1970 No.	1970 Amount	1971 No.	1971 Amount	Increase or Decrease No.	Increase or Decrease Amount
11 Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries (American)	191.0	$2,574,009	175.0	$2,582,735	175.0	$2,602,749		+ $20,014
Pay above stated annual rate		9,900		10,100		10,100		-
Pay act lapse		- 57,970		-7,700		-		+ 7,700
Lapse	-20.6	-277,191	- 2.7	-3,935	- 4.5	-40,349		- 36,414
Net permanent (American)	170.4	2,248,748	172.3	2,581,200	170.5	2,572,500		- 8,700
Permanent salaries (Locals)	24.0	114,432	24.0	116,086	24.0	118,306		+ 2,220
Lapse	- 1.0	- 6,586	-	- 786	-	- 806		- 20
Net permanent (Locals)	23.0	107,846	24.0	115,300	24.0	117,500		+ 2,200
Positions other than permanent		35,645		37,800		37,800		-
Other personnel compensation:								
Overtime and holiday pay		68,126		81,000		81,500		+ 500
Nightwork differential		6,540		6,900		6,900		-
Reimbursable details to Missions		-		33,500		33,800		+ 300
Total personnel compensation	193.4	2,466,905	196.3	2,855,700	194.5	2,850,000		- 5,700
12 Personnel benefits:								
Allowances		234,313		269,100		257,000		- 12,100
Payments to other funds		173,042		196,700		195,700		- 1,000
Total personnel benefits		407,355		465,800		452,700		- 13,100
Total personnel compensation and benefits		2,874,260		3,321,500		3,302,700		- 18,800
21 Travel and transportation of persons		103,539		80,500		87,900		+ 7,400
22 Transportation of things		95,690		67,600		85,900		+ 18,300
23 Rents, communications and utilities		322,051		325,200		349,400		+ 24,200
24 Printing and reproduction		24,104		19,100		19,100		-
25 Other services		78,875		71,600		74,500		+ 2,900
Services of other State accounts		157,456		161,900		166,900		+ 5,000
Representation and entertainment		36,398		51,500		51,500		-
Official residence allowance		24,224		28,000		28,000		-
26 Supplies and materials		63,739		58,700		58,700		-
31 Equipment		48,128		17,400		42,400		+ 25,000
Total Other Obligations		954,204		881,500		964,300		+ 82,800
Total Missions Obligations		3,828,464		4,203,000		4,267,000		+ 64,000
Inter-parliamentary Groups		96,900		117,000		117,000		-
Total Obligations		3,925,364		4,320,000		4,384,000		+ 64,000

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Obligations 1969: $1,635,763 1970: $1,835,800 1971: $1,848,800 Increase: $13,000

Statutory Authorization and Background

The "United Nations Participation Act of 1945", as amended (22 U.S.C. 287) provides for United States participation in the United Nations. Executive Orders 9844 (April 28, 1947) and 10108 (February 9, 1950) provide for the United States Mission to the United Nations (USUN) and for its direction by the United States Representative at the Headquarters of the United Nations, who, as Chief of Mission, is to coordinate the activities of the Mission in carrying out the instructions of the President and the Secretary of State.

Organization and Activities

The permanent United States Mission consists of those persons who serve as United States Representatives in: the UN General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Security Council and other UN bodies. In addition, the Mission includes a secretariat which assists the delegation to the UN in discharging its responsibilities. The United States Representative to the United Nations and his deputies have additional responsibilities in representing the United States in the Disarmament Commission, Interim Committee, Collective Measures Committee, Peace Observation Commission, the Palestine Conciliation Commission, the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Committee of 24.

The Security Council is technically in continuous session and meets on call of any member. The Trusteeship and Economic and Social Councils each hold two sessions annually. The Disarmament Commission, the Interim Committee, the Collective Measures Committee, the Peace Observation Commission and the Palestine Conciliation Commission meet as required to meet responsibilities assigned by the General Assembly.

Under the Economic and Social Council, there are seven functional commissions (Social, Narcotic Drugs, Status of Women, Statistical, Human Rights, International Commodity Trade and Population). The Human Rights, Status of Women and Narcotic Drugs Commissions meet annually and the other four meet every two years. The seven United States members of these commissions serve during the commission sessions and are paid on a "when actually employed" basis, and then, only if not otherwise employed by the United States Government.

The regular staff of the United States Mission to the United Nations performs the following functions:

a. Diplomatic Relations. Represents the United States in meetings of the various councils, commissions, etc., presenting the United States position and negotiating with representatives and officers of the other 126 national delegations. Reports to the Department on developments and assists in policy matters and in drafting of the United States positions.

Represents the United States at the United Nations on matters dealing with the budgets, operating programs, administration and personnel staffing of the United Nations and its organs, the programs such as Palestine Relief, the U.N. Development Program, Technical Assistance, U.N. field missions, U.N. Children's Fund, etc.

Provides a continuous point of contact with the United Nations Secretariat and the representatives and staff of the other 126 member nations on diplomatic, organizational, procedural and administrative matters.

b. Public Affairs. Administers public affairs activities concerning United States participation in the United Nations at New York, including public correspondence. Provides information to correspondents, non-governmental organizations, and broadcasting and other public information media. Personnel carrying on this activity play an important part in the preparation and presentation of United States positions as advisers on the propaganda and psychological aspects of strategy and tactics.

c. UN Host Country Responsibilities. Handles the "host country" liaison responsibilities with the United Nations and the 126 national delegations, and administers in New York the specific legal responsibilities of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288) including assistance on visa problems, exemption from real estate taxes and city and state excise taxes, handling of police and other incidents, hospitality problems, residential and office purchase and renting problems, issuance of diplomatic lists for federal, state and local authorities and business concerns, and customs and immigration clearances.

d. Administrative and Conference Services. Provides coordinating and supporting services necessary to the year-round functioning of the USUN and to US participation in UN conferences, as well as other international conferences held in New York.

During a calendar year, approximately 30 different United Nations bodies meet in New York for sessions lasting from a few days to over three months. The United States Delegations to these sessions range from two officers (in a small UN body, such as the Statistical Commission) to as many as 50 officers in the General Assembly. Approximately 400 to 450 representatives, advisers, and supporting personnel from the Foreign Service, other Government agencies, and private industry serve each year on these delegations.

JUSTIFICATION

An increase of $13,000 in fiscal year 1971 is being requested for the United States Mission to the United Nations. This amount is required to fund the statutory salary increases for the employees including the annual within-grade salary advances and the annualization of the fiscal year 1970 pay act costs. Also included in this increase is the cost of the related personnel benefits, such as retirement and hospitalization.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASS:	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
11 Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries (American)	121	$1,430,802	111	$1,442,811	111	$1,455,960	-	+ $13,149
Pay above stated annual rate		5,503		5,600		5,600	-	-
Pay act lapse		- 30,400		- 4,200		-	-	+ 4,200
Lapse	-18	-224,324	- 5	- 45,911	- 5	- 51,060	-	- 5,149
Net permanent (American)	103	1,181,581	106	1,398,300	106	1,410,500	-	+ 12,200
Positions other than permanent		19,088		21,000		21,000		-
Other personnel compensation:								
Overtime and holiday pay		53,554		66,000		66,000		-
Nightwork differential		5,654		6,000		6,000		-
Total personnel compensation	103	1,259,877	106	1,491,300	106	1,503,500	-	+ 12,200
12 Personnel benefits:								
Payments to other funds		91,626		108,000		108,800		+ 800
Total personnel benefits		91,626		108,000		108,800		+ 800
Total personnel compensation and benefits		1,351,503		1,599,300		1,612,300		+ 13,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons		22,742		20,000		20,000		-
22 Transportation of things		25,123		10,000		10,000		-
23 Rents, communications and utilities		93,200		94,000		94,000		-
24 Printing and reproduction		22,027		17,000		17,000		-
25 Other Services		23,468		17,000		17,000		-
Services of other State accounts		5,340		5,000		5,000		-
Representation and entertainment		20,000		30,000		30,000		-
Official residence allowance		6,125		6,500		6,500		-
26 Supplies and materials		35,495		30,000		30,000		-
31 Equipment		30,740		7,000		7,000		-
Total Other Obligations		284,260		236,500		236,500		-
Total Obligations		1,635,763		1,835,800		1,848,800		+ 13,000

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Obligations: 1969: $1,275,402 1970: $1,345,600 1971: $1,382,800 Increase: $37,200

Authority and Background

This office was established in 1949 with responsibility for United States representation to the international organizations in Geneva to provide liaison and to report on developments within these organizations as they may affect United States policy.

The United States Representative is directly responsible for continuing liaison with the European Office of the United Nations (Geneva), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and other governmental as well as non-governmental international organizations. Close and sustained personal relations with the heads of these organizations is essential to keep the Government currently informed on positions to be taken or being considered by these organizations or other member governments.

The United States Representative must frequently attend meetings and international conferences, analyze problems to be considered, make recommendations concerning United States positions, and consult with representatives of interested United States agencies on developments arising during or in connection with these conferences. He must appraise the significance of these meetings, and maintain liaison with fifty-two resident delegations of other nations, many of which are headed by persons with the rank of Ambassador.

The United States Representative and his staff serve on various United States delegations. This Mission provides administrative services which are necessary for effective United States participation in international conferences held in Geneva, and when necessary, elsewhere in the European area.

JUSTIFICATION

A net increase of $37,200 is being requested for this mission for fiscal year 1971. This amount will provide for increases totaling $66,200 to cover the cost of increased travel and transportation costs for the home-leave and assignment of personnel and the related costs for shipment of their household effects; increases due to wage and price increases for supplies and services; funds to refurnish the residence of the U.S. Minister in the amount of $10,000; and an increase of $10,000 to replace antiquated equipment.

These increases are offset by a net decrease of $29,000 in personnel compensation and benefits, due to the reduction of personnel in fiscal year 1970, and the annualization of these savings in fiscal year 1971.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASS:	1969 No.	1969 Amount	1970 No.	1970 Amount	1971 No.	1971 Amount	Increase or Decrease No.	Increase or Decrease Amount
11 Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries (American)	37.0	$593,805	33.0	$589,422	33.0	$593,580	-	+ $ 4,158
Pay above stated annual rate		2,284		2,300		2,300	-	-
Pay act lapse		- 12,476		- 2,000		-	-	+ 2,000
Lapse	-1.5	- 19,595	+2.0	+ 33,978	+0.3	+ 8,620	-1.7	- 25,358
Net permanent (American)	35.5	564,018	35.0	623,700	33.3	604,500	-1.7	- 19,200
Permanent salaries (Locals)	22.0	105,171	22.0	106,168	22.0	107,342	-	+ 1,174
Lapse	-1.0	- 5,920	-	- 368	-	- 242	-	+ 126
Net permanent (Locals)	21.0	99,251	22.0	105,800	22.0	107,100	-	+ 1,300
Positions other than permanent		3,000		-		-		-
Other personnel compensation:								
Overtime and holiday pay		8,795		9,000		9,400		+ 400
Nightwork differential		886		900		900		-
Total personnel compensation	56.5	675,950	57.0	739,400	55.3	721,900	-1.7	- 17,500
12 Personnel benefits:								
Allowances		181,595		202,600		192,600		- 10,000
Payments to other funds		46,357		46,900		45,400		- 1,500
Total personnel benefits		227,952		249,500		238,000		- 11,500
Total personnel compensation and benefits		903,902		988,900		959,900		- 29,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons		40,323		31,500		42,900		+ 11,400
22 Transportation of things		42,138		34,400		52,500		+ 18,100
23 Rents, communications and utilities		196,317		196,500		210,300		+ 13,800
24 Printing and reproduction		946		1,000		1,000		-
25 Other services		49,348		49,400		52,300		+ 2,900
Representation and entertainment		6,000		6,000		6,000		-
Official residence allowance		6,873		8,000		8,000		-
26 Supplies and Materials		24,726		25,100		25,100		-
31 Equipment		4,829		4,800		24,800		+ 20,000
Total Other Obligations		371,500		356,700		422,900		+ 66,200
Total Obligations		1,275,402		1,345,600		1,382,800		+ 37,200

UNITED STATES MISSION TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Obligations: 1969: $402,015 1970: $467,000 1971: $470,300 Increase: $3,300

Authority and Background

In order to use the atom for peaceful purposes the United States and 79 other nations signed the Statute establishing the International Atomic Energy Agency (8 UST 1093, TIAS 3873). The objectives of the Agency as stated in the Statute are: "To accelerate and enlarge the contributions of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose."

The activities of the Agency in the development and application of nuclear power, the development of safeguards to insure the use of nuclear material exclusively for peaceful purposes, technical assistance, dissemination of technical information, conduct of research and establishment of international standards have been reviewed. We believe that these activities have been competently carried forward and have contributed significantly to the basic goal of promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The United States Mission to the Agency has developed close working relations with the Director General and his staff and with other delegations. The Mission reports to the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission on the latest developments involving the Agency's program. Because of the Mission's close liaison, it is able to effectively express the views of the United States on various questions, and to make knowledgeable recommendations concerning policy matters. The Mission is constantly alert to efforts by some other members to exploit the Agency for selfish political purposes and to divert it from the role originally envisaged for it as the leading international organ in promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The work of the Mission has therefore contributed materially to the successful exercise of United States leadership during the Agency's formative years. During these first years, the Agency has established its basic programs in training, information, technical assistance and health and safety, research and safeguards.

JUSTIFICATION

A net increase of $3,300 is requested for this mission for fiscal year 1971. This amount consists of increases of $10,000 to lease a residence for the U. S. Representative to UNIDO and also $5,000 is required for furniture and furnishings for the residence. There is also an increase of $4,200 required for the costs of administrative support services rendered the Mission by the U. S. Embassy, due to the increased costs of goods and services.

These increases are offset by a reduction in personnel with the related savings of $12,600 personnel compensation and benefits, $2,500 in travel and $800 in transportation costs.

The mission does not have suitable quarters available for the UNIDO representative and has been seeking a solution to this housing problem since September of 1968 when this function was established in Vienna. None of the presently owned housing suitable for this officer can be made available and the only recourse appears to lease a residence for this purpose. In addition to the rental costs, some furnishings will be required.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASS:	1969 No.	1969 Amount	1970 No.	1970 Amount	1971 No.	1971 Amount	Increase or Decrease No.	Increase or Decrease Amount
11 Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries (American)	13.0	$230,491	12.0	$227,983	12.0	$228,746		+ $ 763
Pay above stated annual rate		887		900		900		-
Pay act lapse		- 10,781		- 600		-		+ 600
Lapse	-1.2	- 31,226	+ .3	+ 9,517	-	+ 754	-.3	- 8,763
Net permanent (Americans)	11.8	189,371	12.3	237,800	12.0	230,400	-.3	- 7,400
Permanent salaries (Locals)	1.0	3,732	1.0	3,965	1.0	4,448		+ 483
Lapse	-	- 289	-	- 65	-	- 148		- 83
Net permanent (Locals)	1.0	3,443	1.0	3,900	1.0	4,300		+ 400
Other personnel compensation:								
Overtime and holiday pay		2,740		2,700		2,700		-
Total personnel compensation	12.8	195,554	13.3	244,400	13.0	237,400		- 7,000
12 Personnel benefits:								
Allowances		11,465		19,900		14,900		- 5,000
Payments to other funds		12,841		17,600		17,000		- 600
Total personnel benefits		24,306		37,500		31,900		- 5,600
Total personnel compensation and benefits		219,860		281,900		269,300		- 12,600
21 Travel and transportation of persons		19,518		16,200		13,700		- 2,500
22 Transportation of things		8,845		13,800		13,000		- 800
23 Rents, communications and utilities		14,323		14,900		24,900		+ 10,000
24 Printing and reproduction		1,131		1,100		1,100		-
25 Other services		2,798		2,800		2,800		-
Services of other State accounts		120,351		124,000		128,200		+ 4,200
Representation and entertainment		2,675		6,000		6,000		-
Official residence allowance		1,027		2,000		2,000		-
26 Supplies and materials		2,169		2,200		2,200		-
31 Equipment		9,318		2,100		7,100		+ 5,000
Total Other Obligations		182,155		185,100		201,000		+ 15,900
Total Obligations		402,015		467,000		470,300		+ 3,300

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
MONTREAL, CANADA

Obligations: 1969: $116,793 1970: $121,100 1971: $125,100 Increase: $4,000

Authority and Background

The United States, one of the 27 members of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), maintains an office in Montreal, the headquarters city for the organization. There are 106 Contracting States in the organization.

As a recognized leader in world aviation, it is essential to the national interest that the United States continue active and effective participation in the Council and its subsidiary bodies, the Air Transport Committee, the Air Navigation Commission, the Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Services and the Finance Committee. The United States international and domestic airline operations together account for more than 56% of the world total.

The function of the office of the United States Representative on the Council of ICAO is to present and negotiate the views of the United States as a Council member, and to serve as liaison between the organization and the Department of State working with the Interagency Group on International Aviation on all matters relating to participation in ICAO.

JUSTIFICATION

An increase of $4,000 is being requested for the fiscal year 1971 for the United States Mission to the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal. Of this amount $700 is required for the statutory salary increases for the Mission personnel and $3,300 is required for the reassignment costs for one employee. This latter amount includes $300.00 in transportation expenses and $3,000 for shipment of the personal effects of the incoming employee.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
MONTREAL, CANADA

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASS:	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
11 Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries (American)	4.0	$69,159	3.0	$50,590	3.0	$51,100	-	+ $ 510
Pay above stated annual rate	-	266	-	200	-	200	-	-
Pay act lapse	-	-1,599	-	-200	-	-	-	+ 200
Lapse	+0.2	+7,175	+0.1	+1,310	+0.1	+1,000	-	- 310
Net permanent (American)	4.2	75,001	3.1	51,900	3.1	52,300	-	+ 400
Other personnel compensation:								
Overtime and holiday pay		166		300		300	-	-
Reimbursable detail to Mission		-		33,500		33,800		+ 300
Total personnel compensation	4.2	75,167	3.1	85,700	3.1	86,400	-	+ 700
12 Personnel benefits:								
Allowances		8,119		7,900		7,900	-	-
Payments to other funds		5,130		3,700		3,700	-	-
Total personnel benefits		13,249		11,600		11,600	-	-
Total personnel compensation and benefits		88,416		97,300		98,000	-	+ 700
21 Travel and transportation of persons		2,843		2,800		3,100		+ 300
22 Transportation of things		7,418		1,000		4,000		+ 3,000
23 Rents, communications and utilities		11,425		11,400		11,400		-
24 Printing and reproduction		-		-		-		-
25 Other Services		2,992		2,000		2,000		-
Representation and entertainment		1,168		3,000		3,000		-
Official residence allowance		199		1,500		1,500		-
26 Supplies and materials		1,066		1,100		1,100		-
31 Equipment		1,266		1,000		1,000		-
Total Other Obligations		28,377		23,800		27,100		+ 3,300
Total Obligations		116,793		121,100		125,100		+ 4,000

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Obligations: 1969: $137,401 1970: $158,700 1971: $161,000 Increase: $2,300

Authority and Background

The United States participation in the Organization of American States (OAS) is authorized by this Government's ratification of the Charter of the Organization of American States.

The purposes of OAS are: (a) to strengthen the peace and security of the hemisphere; (b) to ensure peaceful settlement of disputes that may arise among the member states; (c) to provide for common action on the part of the members in the event of aggression; (d) to seek solution to political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among member states; and (e) to promote by cooperative action, the economic, social, and cultural development of the member states.

The OAS accomplishes its purposes by means of six organs: (1) the Inter-American Conferences; (2) the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; (3) the Council (and its organs); (4) the Pan American Union; (5) the Specialized Conferences; and (6) the Specialized Organizations.

United States Participation in OAS

The United States finances from the Missions Appropriation a permanent representative on the Council of the Organization of American States (COAS), (who has the rank of Ambassador as provided in Article 48 of the Charter) and representatives on the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the Committee for Cultural Action which are the permanent working Committees of the other two organs of the Council, i.e., the Council of Jurists and the Committee for Cultural Action.

The Council of the OAS (COAS) is the permanent executive body of the OAS. It also serves provisionally when required as an organ of consultation. Nineteen American Republics are represented by delegations headed by persons of Ambassadorial rank (Cuba is excluded from participation and the Bolivian delegation is not at present participation in Council sessions). The United States is devoting greatly increased attention to OAS.

Articles 68-70 of the Charter of the Organization of American States provide that the Inter-American Juridical Committee shall be the permanent committee of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, an organ of the COAS. This Committee advises the COAS on juridical matters, promotes the development and codification of public and private international law, and is charged with attaining uniformity in the legislation of the countries of the Americas, insofar as it may appear desirable.

Articles 76-77 of the Charter of the Organization of American States provide for the Committee for Cultural Action, which functions as the permanent committee of the Inter-American Cultural Council, an organ of COAS. The United States membership on this Committee (1) means that the United States can bring to bear its point of view on cultural problems at the point of initiation; (2) enables the United States to contribute to developments in cultural relations among participating Republics and (3) fulfills the requirement that the English-speaking cultural area be represented.

JUSTIFICATION

A net increase of $2,300 is being requested for this mission in fiscal year 1971. This amount is composed of increases of $3,100 for the statutory salary increases including the annualization of the employees pay act increase of fiscal year 1970 and the annual within-grade pay increases, together with the increased costs of related personnel benefits such as retirement, hospitalization, insurance, etc. This amount is offset by a decrease of $800 in travel costs.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASS:	1969 No.	1969 Amount	1970 No.	1970 Amount	1971 No.	1971 Amount	Increase or Decrease No.	Increase or Decrease Amount
11 Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries (American)	8.0	$111,822	8.0	$119,056	8.0	$119,804	-	+$ 748
Pay above stated annual rate		430		500		500		-
Pay act lapse		- 824		- 200		-		+ 200
Lapse	- .4	-17,516	-.2	- 2,556	-	- 604	+0.2	+ 1,952
Net permanent (American)	7.6	93,912	7.8	116,800	8.0	119,700	+0.2	+ 2,900
Positions other than permanent		13,161		14,200		14,200		-
Other personnel compensation:								
Overtime and holiday pay		1,681		1,700		1,700		-
Total personnel compensation	7.6	108,754	7.8	132,700	8.0	135,600	+0.2	+ 2,900
12 Personnel benefits:								
Payment to other funds		7,093		8,900		9,100		+ 200
Total personnel benefits		7,093		8,900		9,100		+ 200
Total personnel compensation and benefits		115,847		141,600		144,700		+ 3,100
21 Travel and transportation of persons		5,118		4,100		3,300		- 800
22 Transportation of things		6,416		3,000		3,000		-
25 Other services		-		-		-		-
Services of other State accounts		6,465		6,500		6,500		-
Representation and entertainment		3,555		3,500		3,500		-
26 Supplies and materials		-		-		-		-
Total Other Obligations		21,554		17,100		16,300		- 800
Total Obligations		137,401		158,700		161,000		+ 2,300

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, PARIS, FRANCE

Obligations: 1969: $166,202 1970: $180,300 1971: $187,100 Increase: $6,800

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded to contribute to peace and security through mutual cooperation and assistance among its member states in the fields of education, science and culture. The Organization works to advance mutual knowledge and understanding through means of international conferences, expert studies, and the dissemination of information concerned with education, the natural and social sciences, cultural activities, and mass communications; it promotes the full interchange of ideas by word and image, encourages the exchange of persons, publications, and other materials of information; assures the conservation of books, works of art, and monuments of historical and scientific significance; and collaborates with member states at their request in the development of educational, scientific and cultural programs.

The United States has been a member of UNESCO since the time its constitution came into force on November 4, 1946.

The staff of the U. S. Mission to UNESCO represents the United States in diplomatic, organization, procedural and administrative matters. It provides a continuous on-site liaison between the other 123 member governments and the Department of State. It presents the U. S. position and negotiates with the other representatives and officers, reporting to the Department on developments and assisting in the formulation and drafting of the U. S. policies and positions. It represents this country on matters of budgets, operating and administrative problems and related matters of interest to the U. S.

JUSTIFICATION

An increase of $6,800 is being requested for this mission for fiscal year 1971. This amount consists of $5,600 in personnel compensation and benefits due to statutory salary increases resulting from the employees pay act effective July 1969; annual within-grade increases; costs for related personnel benefits and also local salary increases for foreign employment. In addition, $1,200 is required to fund the cost of local price increases such as utilities, communications and related costs.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, PARIS, FRANCE

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASS:	1969 No.	1969 Amount	1970 No.	1970 Amount	1971 No.	1971 Amount	Increase or Decrease No.	Increase or Decrease Amount
11 Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries (American)	5.0	$83,028	5.0	$92,063	5.0	$92,520		+ 457
Pay above stated annual rate		319		400		400		-
Pay act lapse		-1,724		- 300		-		+ 300
Lapse	-	+ 408	-	-1,563	-	- 320		+1,243
Net permanent (American)	5.0	82,031	5.0	90,600	5.0	92,600		+2,000
Permanent salaries (Locals)	1.0	5,529	1.0	5,953	1.0	6,516		+ 563
Lapse	-	- 377	-	- 353	-	- 416		- 63
Net permanent (Locals)	1.0	5,152	1.0	5,600	1.0	6,100		+ 500
Positions other than permanent		-		-		-		-
Other personnel compensation:								
Overtime and holiday pay		1,190		1,300		1,400		+ 100
Total personnel compensation	6.0	88,373	6.0	97,500	6.0	100,100		+2,600
12 Personnel benefits:								
Allowances		21,336		25,600		28,500		+2,900
Payments to other funds		5,919		6,900		7,000		+ 100
Total personnel benefits		27,255		32,500		35,500		+3,000
Total personnel compensation and benefits		115,628		130,000		135,600		+5,600
21 Travel and transportation of persons		5,413		1,300		1,300		-
22 Transportation of things		116		1,400		1,400		-
23 Rents, communications and utilities		6,431		8,000		8,400		+ 400
24 Printing and reproduction		-		-		-		-
25 Other services		269		400		400		-
Services of other State accounts		24,087		24,900		25,700		+ 800
Representation and entertainment		2,000		2,000		2,000		-
Official residence allowance		10,000		10,000		10,000		-
26 Supplies and materials		283		300		300		-
31 Equipment		1,975		2,000		2,000		-
Total Other Obligations		50,574		50,300		51,500		+1,200
Total Obligations		166,202		180,300		187,100		+6,800

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
ROME, ITALY

Obligations: 1969: $94,888 1970: $94,500 1971: $91,900 Decrease: $2,600

Authority and Background:

The functions of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as outlined in Article 1 of its Constitution, are to collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture; to promote and, where appropriate, recommend national and international action with respect to (a) scientific, technical, social and economic research relating to nutrition, food and agriculture; (b) the improvement of education and administration relating to nutrition, food and agriculture, and the spread of public knowledge of nutritional and agricultural science and practice; (c) the conservation of natural resources and the adoption of improved methods of agricultural production; (d) the improvement of the processing, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural products; (e) the adoption of policies for the provision of adequate agricultural credit, national and international; and (f) the adoption of international policies with respect to agriculture commodity arrangements; to furnish such technical assistance as governments may request; to organize, in cooperation with governments concerned such missions as may be needed to assist them to fulfill the obligations arising from their acceptance of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture.

There are currently 107 member nations of the FAO, compared with 37 at the time the constitution was signed in Quebec, Canada, on October 16, 1945. (60 Stat. 1886, TIAS 1554).

The United States staff is responsible for continuing liaison with the representatives of the other member governments and provides regular reporting on the operations of the organization. It provides the basis for and participates in the development of U. S. policies and positions. It is responsible for presenting and defending the U. S. position on matters dealing with diplomatic, administrative and functional questions.

JUSTIFICATION

A net decrease of $2,600 in the operating costs for this mission is being projected for fiscal year 1971. Of this amount reductions of $1,000 in travel and $2,000 in transportation of things will occur, offset by an increase of $400 in personnel compensation and benefits. This latter amount is due to statutory salary increases for the three persons at this mission.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, ROME, ITALY

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASS:	1969 No.	1969 Amount	1970 No.	1970 Amount	1971 No.	1971 Amount	Increase or Decrease No.	Increase or Decrease Amount
11 Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries (American)	3.0	$54,902	3.0	$60,810	3.0	$61,039	-	+$ 229
Pay above stated annual rate		211		200		200		-
Pay act lapse		- 166		- 200		-		+ 200
Lapse	+ .3	+ 7,887	+0.1	+ 1,290	+0.1	+ 1,261		- 29
Net permanent (American)	3.3	62,834	3.1	62,100	3.1	62,500		+ 400
Positions other than permanent		396		2,600		2,600		-
Total personnel compensation	3.3	63,230	3.1	64,700	3.1	65,100		+ 400
12 Personnel benefits:								
Allowances		11,798		13,100		13,100		-
Payments to other funds		4,076		4,700		4,700		-
Total personnel benefits		15,874		17,800		17,800		-
Total personnel compensation and benefits		79,104		82,500		82,900		+ 400
21 Travel and transportation of persons		7,582		4,600		3,600		- 1,000
22 Transportation of things		5,634		4,000		2,000		- 2,000
23 Rents, communications and utilities		355		400		400		-
25 Other services		-		-		-		-
Services of other State accounts		1,213		1,500		1,500		-
Representation and entertainment		1,000		1,000		1,000		-
26 Supplies and materials		-		-		-		-
31 Equipment		-		500		500		-
Total Other Obligations		15,784		12,000		9,000		- 3,000
Total Obligations		94,888		94,500		91,900		- 2,600

AMERICAN GROUP OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

Obligations: 1969: $26,900 1970: $27,000 1971: $27,000 Increase: -0-

Authority and Background

The Act of June 28, 1935, as amended by P.L. 409, approved February 6, 1948 (22 U.S.C. 276), formerly authorized an amount of $15,000 to assist in meeting the expenses of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union for each fiscal year. The 85th Congress appropriated $30,000 for the 1959 and 1960 fiscal years. The appropriation for fiscal year 1961 was $15,000.

This enabling legislation was amended to authorize an appropriation of $30,000 for fiscal year 1962 only, and a supplemental of $15,000 was provided by Congress for this purpose. Section 404 of Public Law 87-565 of August 1, 1962 authorized the appropriation of $27,000 to assist in meeting the expenses of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made.

The members of the Interparliamentary Union are national groups, each group consisting of the members of the national parliament. All members of the United States Congress are automatically members of the American group. The delegates to each conference from the House of Representatives are selected by the President of the American Group and the Senate delegates are designated by the Presiding Officer of the Senate. The Interparliamentary Conference, attended by delegations from all the national groups, is held once every year.

JUSTIFICATION

The amount of $27,000 is requested to finance United States expenses for fiscal year 1971.

UNITED STATES GROUP, NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

Obligations: 1969: $30,000 1970: $30,000 1971: $30,000 Increase: -0-

Authority and Background

Section 2 of P.L. 689, 84th Congress, approved July 11, 1956, authorized an amount of $30,000 of which $15,000 shall be for the House delegation and $15,000 shall be for the Senate delegation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in meeting the expenses of the United States group of the North Atlantic Assembly for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made.

The authorizing legislation provides for a United States group, not to exceed eighteen members of Congress to meet jointly and annually and when Congress is not in session, with representative parliamentary groups from other NATO members, for discussion of common problems in the interest of the maintenance of peace and security in the North Atlantic area. Of the United States group, half shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House from among members of the House and half shall be appointed by the President of the Senate from members of the Senate.

The enabling legislation states that these funds shall be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the Chairman of the House delegation and the Chairman of the Senate delegation. Also, the group shall submit to the Congress a report of expenditures made from these funds each fiscal year. The authorizing legislation provides that the certificates of the Chairman of the delegations shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government.

JUSTIFICATION

The amount of $30,000 is requested to finance expenses of the United States group for fiscal year 1971.

UNITED STATES GROUP, CANADA-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Obligations: 1969: $20,000 1970: $30,000 1971: $30,000 Increase: -0-

Authority and Background

Public Law 86-42, approved June 11, 1959, authorizes participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Canada. The legislation provides that not to exceed twenty-four Members of Congress shall be appointed to meet jointly and at least annually (when Congress is not in session) with representatives of the House of Commons and Senate of the Canadian Parliament for discussion of common problems in the interest of relations between the United States and Canada.

Members of Congress appointed to attend these conferences are designated as the United States group. The Act provides that half of the group shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House from Members of the House (not less than four of whom shall be from the Foreign Affairs Committee), and half shall be appointed by the President of the Senate from members of the Senate (not less than four of whom shall be from the Foreign Relations Committee). Such appointments shall be for the period of each meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group except that the appointment of the four members of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the four members of the Foreign Relations Committee shall be for the duration of each Congress.

Section 2 of the legislation authorizes an annual appropriation of $30,000 of which $15,000 shall be for the House delegation and $15,000 for the Senate delegation, to assist in meeting the expenses of the United States group. The House and Senate portions of the appropriation are to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the House delegation and the Chairman of the Senate delegation, respectively.

Section 3 provides that the United States group of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary group shall submit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made including its expenditures under such appropriation. Section 4 provides that the certificate of the Chairman of the House delegation or the Senate delegation of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary group shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers in the auditing of the accounts of the United States group of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group.

JUSTIFICATION

Public Law 86-42 (June 11, 1959) authorizes an appropriation not to exceed $30,000 annually. This request for fiscal year 1971 is in accordance with the authorization.

UNITED STATES GROUP, MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Obligations: 1969: $20,000 1970: $30,000 1971: $30,000 Increase: -0-

Authority and Background

Public Law 86-420, approved April 9, 1960, authorizes participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Mexico. The legislation provides that not to exceed twenty-four Members of Congress shall be appointed to meet jointly and at least annually with representatives of the Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Senators of the Mexican Congress for discussion of common problems in the interest of relations between the United States and Mexico.

Members of Congress appointed to attend these conferences are designated as the United States Group. The Act provides that half of the Group shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House from Members of the House (not less than four of whom shall be from the Foreign Affairs Committee), and half shall be appointed by the President of the Senate from Members of the Senate (not less than four of whom shall be from the Foreign Relations Committee). Such appointments shall be for the period of each meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group except for the four members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the four members of the Foreign Relations Committee, whose appointments shall be for the duration of each Congress.

Section 2 of the legislation authorizes an annual appropriation of $30,000 of which $15,000 shall be for the House delegation and $15,000 for the Senate delegation. The House and Senate portions of the appropriation are to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the House delegation and the Chairman of the Senate delegation, respectively.

Section 3 provides that the United States group of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group shall submit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made including its expenditures under such appropriation. Section 4 provides that the certificate of the Chairman of the House delegation or the Senate delegation of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers in the auditing of the accounts of the United States group of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group.

JUSTIFICATION

The $30,000 requested for fiscal year 1971 is in accordance with the amount authorized in the enabling legislation to be appropriated annually.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $4,384,000, which would be an increase of $404,000, over the appropriation to date for the current fiscal year.

This would be an increase of $64,000 over the adjusted appropriation for the current year when the pay act costs are considered?

Do you have a statement with regard to this, Mr. De Palma?

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. DE PALMA. Mr. Chairman, just a brief remark.

The budget request is for $4,384,000 for 1971, which is an increase of $64,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1970.

The difference between the amount appropriated in 1970, which was $3,980,000, and the amount available, is the $340,000 which was required to fund the Federal salary increases in fiscal year 1970.

There is no change in the number of personnel between 1970 and 1971. As you know, there has been a reduction of 16 positions since 1969. There is a decrease of $18,800 in personnel compensation and benefit costs this fiscal year.

UNITED NATIONS

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to the United Nations and this requested $13,000 increase, it appears that the Ambassador to the United Nations has $30,000 a year for entertaining; is that right?

Mr. DE PALMA. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. That includes tax-free liquor, does it?

Mr. NIELSON. I don't think so. Mr. Chairman, I don't think that there is any relation to the tax-free liquor here. I would be happy to verify that for you.

(Later information indicated that the Ambassador does in fact pay all taxes chargeable on his purchases of liquor for the mission.)

Mr. ROONEY. You have an official residence allowance of $6,500. Who is that for?

Mr. DE PALMA. This is for the Ambassador.

Mr. ROONEY. For what purpose for the Ambassador? You have somewhere in this budget about $30,000 a year for his rent, don't you, for the apartment at the Waldorf?

Mr. DE PALMA. $33,000. This official residence allowance is for staff.

Mr. ROONEY. For servants?

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. This is growing, too. Last year the representation was $20,000 a year. Then in the current year you raised it to $30,000.

Mr. DE PALMA. That was the actual last year. Due to the unusual circumstance we had an exceptional turnover at the mission with Ambassadors Goldberg, Wiggins, and Ball leaving. Many things we normally do just didn't get done in the year.

Mr. ROONEY. What didn't get done, the entertaining?

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Did that do us any harm?

Mr. DE PALMA. In the circumstances, I doubt that it did. It would on a continuing basis, I think.

Mr. ROONEY. Actually, you voluntarily reduced representation up at the United Nations back around fiscal year 1968?

Mr. NIELSON. No. Mr. Chairman, we have been maintaining the representation at $30,000 on a yearly basis. However, because of certain changes that took place up at the mission, the actual expenditure, as Mr. De Palma indicated, did drop down from the $30,000 figure.

Mr. ROONEY. To what?

Mr. NIELSON. The expenditure figure in 1969 was $20,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any questions, gentlemen?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Andrews?

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL GROUPS

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, in your category on page 106 you have a number of different U.S. congressional groups, Interparliamentary Union, the interparliamentary groups of Mexico and Canada and the United States. Having served for some 5 or 6 years in the Canada-United States parliamentary group, I know we do not spend the total of $30,000 most years. Where do you put the amount back? Do you return that to the Treasury or transfer that to some other category?

Mr. NIELSON. This would be returned to the Treasury.

Mr. ANDREWS. None of these are transferred to take up slack anyplace else?

Mr. NIELSON. That is our——

Mr. ANDREWS. In the overall program of missions to international organizations?

Mr. NIELSON. That is the practice we have been following.

Mr. ANDREWS. It is the practice?

Mr. NIELSON. This is what I understand.

Mr. ANDREWS. There is no transfer involved?

Mr. NIELSON. That is what I understand.

Mr. ANDREWS. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DE PALMA. We had $20,000 unobligated last year and that just reverts to the Treasury.

Mr. ANDREWS. Could you supply a list by category on page 106 for actual expenditures?

Mr. DE PALMA. I think so.

Mr. ANDREWS. For the last fiscal year, the actual expenditures and the amount appropriated. I would like that in the record at this point.

(The information follows:)

	Fiscal year 1969	
	Amount appropriated	Actual obligations
U.S. Congressional Groups to:		
1. Interparliamentary Union	$27,000	$26,900
2. North Atlantic Assembly	30,000	30,000
3. Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group	30,000	20,000
4. Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group	30,000	20,000
Total	117,000	96,900

Mr. ROONEY. What was that figure that lapsed?

Mr. DE PALMA. $50,000. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. I think that I misspoke. $20,100 I am told it is.

Mr. ROONEY. $28,000?

Mr. DE PALMA. I am having some trouble reconciling my figures, Mr. Chairman. May we supply this for the record? I am not sure that I could give you that now.

Mr. ROONEY. If you would be so kind as to look at page 32 of the committee print, you will find at the middle of the page unobligated balance lapsing, $28,000.

Mr. NIELSON. I think maybe we have the answer, Mr. Chairman. I understand that the figure for the interparliamentary group is $20,100. The figure in the committee print is for the total of the mission. I think that is the reason for the change.

Mr. ROONEY. Any further questions?

(No response.)

Mr. ROONEY. Very well.

Thank you, gentlemen.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1970.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

WITNESSES

SAMUEL DE PALMA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OSCAR H. NIELSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WILLIAM O. BOSWELL, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES
GEORGE F. WELLING, BUDGET OFFICER

Mr. ROONEY. The next item is at page 34 of the committee print and is entitled "International conferences and contingencies." The justifications in regard thereto begin at page 131 of volume II. We shall at this point in the record insert pages 131 through 138.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International Conferences and Contingencies

Appropriation, 1970	$1,800,000
Transferred from Contributions to International Organizations (P.L. 91 - 166)	350,000
Adjusted Appropriation, 1970	2,150,000
Estimate, 1971	1,913,000
Decrease	237,000

Program by Activities	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease	Justification Page No.
1. Participation in international conferences	$1,415,000	$1,125,000	-$290,000	133
2. Contribtuions to new or provisional international organizations	735,000	788,000	+ 53,000	137
Total Obligations	2,150,000	1,913,000	-237,000	

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

Obligations 1969: $1,795,748 Estimate 1970: $2,150,000 Estimate 1971: $1,913,000 Decrease: $237,000

	1970	1971
Participation in International Conferences	$1,415,000	$1,125,000
Contributions to New or Provisional International Organizations	735,000	788,000
Total	2,150,000	1,913,000

General Statement:

This appropriation provides funds to enable the Secretary of State to finance United States Government participation in multilateral intergovernmental conferences, and other international activities determined to be necessary to the successful conduct of U.S. foreign relations. These include:

(a) conferences of the United Nations, its subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies;

(b) meetings of regional and other international organizations -- including the Organization of American States and its subsidiary or related bodies, commodity groups, and specialized bodies dealing with intergovernmental economic, political, cultural or scientific matters;

(c) other governmental conferences which are not directly associated with any international organizations;

(d) certain expenses of international secretariats providing services to conferences for which the U.S. Government is host; and

(e) contributions to new or provisional international organizations.

I. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

	Obligations 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase or Decrease
Regular Appropriation	$1,113,763	$1,065,000	$1,125,000	+ $60,000
Supplemental Appropriation	---	350,000	---	- 350,000
Total	1,113,763	1,415,000	1,125,000	- 290,000

Explanation of 1971 Financial Requirements:

This appropriation request for fiscal year 1971 of $1,125,000 is a net reduction of $290,000 in the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1970. This reduction reflects an increase of $60,000 to be used to finance U.S. hostship of a United Nations Seminar on Human Rights at South Bend, Indiana, offset by a reduction of $350,000 due to non-recurring hostship expenses for two conferences in 1970, namely: the Plenipotentiary Conference on Definitive Arrangements for the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT); and the Diplomatic Conference to Negotiate a Patent Cooperation Treaty.

Since 1962 funds available for conference participation have declined by 34 percent.

The regular International Conferences and Contingencies total appropriation has declined since 1962 from $1,943,000 to $1,800,000 in FY 1970, excluding the supplemental appropriation for the large non-recurring hostship conference expense referred to above. During this period the U.S. share of the expense of provisional international organizations paid from this appropriation has increased from $329,000 in 1962 to $735,000 in FY 1970. As a result funds available for international conference participation have declined from $1,614,000 in 1962 to $1,065,000 in FY 1970. This decrease of $549,000 is matched by a generally corresponding decrease in number of delegates financed by this appropriation from 1384 in 1962 to an estimated 913 in FY 1970.

In utilizing international conferences as an indispensable and effective diplomatic technique we will continue to discourage marginal conferences, to arrange U.S. participation only when it is essential or advantageous to U.S. interests, and to tailor the size and composition of U.S. delegations to the achievement of U.S. objectives at reasonable cost.

For example, in FY 1969, for conference participation financed by this appropriation, we sent only one official delegate at the expense of this appropriation to 50% of the conferences, for another 25% of the conferences we sent only two, for another 10% we sent only three, for another 7% we sent only four or five, and only for the remaining 8% of the conferences did we send more than five delegates at the expense of this fund. These latter conferences were such important ones as the UN General Assembly, the UNESCO General Conference and the ICAO Assembly.

In FY 1969, 30% of our official delegates were at no cost to this appropriation, being Government personnel stationed at the conference site. The principal expenses involved for participation in international conferences are for transportation and per diem of U.S. delegations, both abroad and in the United States, and for administrative expenses incurred in the management of hostship conferences in the United States.

The international conference has become literally indispensable in the last third of a century which has seen:

The multiplication of national sovereignties --
The shrinkage of the world through vast increases in the speed of transportation and communication --
The opening of whole new areas of human endeavor and national activity, entirely unknown a generation ago --
The increasing volume of trade, travel and contact in many fields of human activity --
The interaction of these factors upon each other.

Such factors have led to the establishment of international agreements in many areas of interest and contact. Bilateral negotiations on such matters, some affecting 100 or more countries, many on highly technical subjects, are not feasible.

Against this background there is an increasing need for international collaboration to cope with vastly increased international contact and rapid escalation of change on a world-wide scale. This budget requests an increase in conference funds of $60,000. That amount specifically will be used to finance U.S. hostship of a United Nations Seminar on Human Rights to be held in South Bend, Indiana, in July, 1970. The U.S. has undertaken to serve as host for this conference. Additional funds are necessary for this purpose to avoid further depletion of the amounts available for general U.S. participation in the whole range of essential international conferences anticipated during FY 1971.

This seminar is to be one of the three annual meetings held under the United Nations program of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights. The United States took a leading role in the United Nations in establishing this program in 1955. Since that time, some 36 seminars, regional and world-wide, have been held, eight of them in Communist countries. This is the first that the U.S. has undertaken to host. Holding the seminar in the United States will show our continuing support for the program and at the same time build up Western influence in the program.

Invitations to the seminar will be issued to approximately 35 member states of the UN, to be chosen by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the U.S. Government. Those nations that are invited will nominate as participants persons who are experts in the field of human rights. Between 100 and 150 persons are expected to attend, including observers and non-governmental organizations.

The agenda, details of which will be worked out between the UN and the U.S. Government, will be on the subject of legal aid (the provision of adequate legal assistance to persons in need of such assistance but unable to pay for it themselves). Costs to be incurred by the Department on behalf of the United States as host government for this conference are estimated at $60,000.

International conferences today deal not only with issues which affect world peace directly, such as disarmament and nuclear testing. They also stimulate cooperation and development in a broad range of activities affecting private enterprise. Thus, the development of common standards for agricultural commodities and industrial products expand trade; and improvement and coordination of international standards in aviation and shipping increase safety and lead to more efficient and economical operation.

There follows a subject list of conferences estimated to be held in fiscal year 1971, the great majority dealing with matters that affect important sectors of the U.S. economy:

Subject	Estimated Number of Conferences
Agriculture	71
Aviation	16
Colonial Areas	2
Communications	7
Construction and Housing	1
Economic Development and Resources	45
Education and Cultural Affairs	9
Financial Affairs	6
Fisheries	17
Fuel and Power	9
Indian Affairs (Inter-American)	1
Industrial Products	19
Labor Standards	8
Law and Legal Rights	8
Meteorology	4
Patents, Royalties and Copyright	16
Public Health	4
Refugee Affairs	7
Science and Scientific Exchange	40
Shipping and Ports (Safety and Facilitation)	15
Social Affairs	9
Statistical Methods and Standards	3
Trade and Trade Facilitation	35
Transport	11
Other Conferences	
Administrative Meetings of International Organizations	19
General (Political, Defense, etc.)	30
Total Number of Conferences	412

Thus, in scores of areas of human activity, American delegates to international conferences work to enhance the national interest and the welfare of U.S. citizens, and to broaden international understanding -- compatible and mutually reinforcing goals. As the scope and volume of international contact continue to increase, the need to reach international agreements to facilitate and regulate these contacts will expand. The importance of the international conference technique is likely to expand in response to this clear need.

The following recapitulation reflects the recurring and non-recurring conferences and estimated costs of those conferences scheduled or planned for fiscal years 1970 and 1971.

A conference is considered to be "recurring" if it is held by the same international organization and is in the same subject field as a conference in the prior year. The agenda of problems considered usually varies to a considerable extent from year to year.

RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING CONFERENCES

FISCAL YEARS 1970 AND 1971

RECAPITULATION

	Participation in International Conferences			
	FY 1970		FY 1971	
	No. of Conf.	Amount	No. of Conf.	Amount
Conferences held or planned in fiscal year 1970 and recurring in fiscal year 1971.	260	$ 676,100	260	$ 711,200
Conferences held or planned in fiscal year 1970 and not recurring in fiscal year 1971.	145	738,900	---	---
Conferences planned in fiscal year 1971 and not held in fiscal year 1970.	---	---	152	413,800
Total	405	1,415,000	412	1,125,000

II. CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEW OR PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Obligations 1969: $681,985 Estimate 1970: $735,000 Estimate 1971: $788,000 Increase: $53,000

	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate	Increase
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	$575,000	$628,000	$53,000
Central Treaty Organization	123,000	123,000	------
International Cotton Advisory Committee	24,000	24,000	------
International Rubber Study Group	7,000	7,000	------
International Seed Testing Association	1,000	1,000	------
Lead and Zinc Study Group	5,000	5,000	------
Total	735,000	788,000	53,000

The above amounts requested for fiscal year 1971 represent the United States share of the Secretariat expenses of provisional or new international organizations in which the President and the Secretary of State deem it necessary for the United States to participate. The purpose of the central secretariat for these international organizations is to gather and compile information, disseminate data to members of the organizations, and make arrangements necessary for the convening of multilateral conferences and discussions. In order to participate fully in these organizations, the United States is obligated to pay its proportionate share of the expenses of the Secretariats.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - Increase $53,000

The share of each participating country in the GATT budget is based on the country's share in world trade. The United States proportion of total world trade is expected to increase from 16.43 to 16.75 percent. Consequently the U.S. share of the GATT budget will increase correspondingly. The GATT budget for calendar year 1971 will not be approved until the fall of 1970. It has been preliminarily estimated at $3,750,000. This represents an increase of $250,000 to meet the cost of regular salary increments and of inflationary pressure on prices and wage scales. The U.S. share of the total 1971 GATT budget is estimated to be $628,000.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION (CENTO). The member states of CENTO have agreed (a) to cooperate for their security and defense in accordance with article 51 of the United Nations Charter and (b) to develop the necessary military and counter-subversion measures effectively to realize such cooperation. They have also sought to improve the socioeconomic well-being of their peoples through economic cooperation within the framework of the organization.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE. The function of the International Cotton Advisory Committee is to assemble and analyze data on world cotton stocks, production, consumption, trade, and prices, and to observe and keep in close touch with developments in the world cotton market.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER STUDY GROUP. The International Rubber Study Group is concerned primarily with the collection and publication of statistics and other information concerning production, consumption, and international trade in rubber, both natural and synthetic, and serves as a forum for international consultation among principal producing and consuming countries.

INTERNATIONAL SEED TESTING ASSOCIATION. The International Seed Testing Association was established for the purpose of furthering all matters connected with accurate and uniform methods in testing and evaluating seeds to be used for sowing.

INTERNATIONAL LEAD AND ZINC STUDY GROUP. This organization provides opportunities for appropriate consultations on international trade in lead and zinc and makes necessary studies of the world situation in lead and zinc, especially regarding supply and demand and probable developments.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount of $1,913,000, which would be a decrease of $237,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. However, when the nonrecurring supplemental appropriation is taken into consideration, it is actually a requested increase of $113,000; is that so?

Mr. DE PALMA. That is correct.

CONFERENCES PLANNED IN FISCAL YEAR 1971 AND NOT HELD IN FISCAL YEAR 1970

Mr. ROONEY. What are the conferences to be held in fiscal year 1971 that were not held in the current year?

Mr. DE PALMA. I have a list of those, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert at this point in the record this statement with regard to "International conferences and contingencies" appropriation, conferences planned in fiscal year 1971 and not held in fiscal year 1970.

(The statement follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES APPROPRIATION
CONFERENCES PLANNED IN FY 1971 AND NOT HELD IN FY 1970

		FY 1971 (Estimate)		
		No. Conf.	Location	Amount
UN ORGANS AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES				
GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND RELATED ACTIVITIES				
Un Committee on Sea Beds and Ocean Floor		1	New York	$ 3,024
		1	New York	3,480
15th International Congress on Social Welfare		1	Manila	2,572
Fourth Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders		1	Kyoto, Japan	15,819
Seminar - UN Human Rights, Legal Aid		1	South Bend, Indiana	60,000
UNCTAD				
Committee on Tungsten		1	Geneva	1,777
Advisory Committee to Board and Committee on Commodities		2	Geneva	2,295
Committee on Commodities		2	Geneva	1,892
Cocoa Conference		1	Geneva	4,494
UN Administrative Committee and Coordination Meeting		1	New York	850
	Sub-Total	12		96,203
SECURITY COUNCIL				
Council Meeting		1	New York	500
	Sub-Total	1		500

	FY 1971 (Estimate)		
	No. Conf.	Location	Amount
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)			
Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	1	Geneva	1,252
Session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	1	New York	372
Enlarged Committee for Program and Coordination	1	New York	594
Commission for Social Development	1	Geneva	5,510
Commission on the Status of Women	1	Geneva	4,508
Joint Meeting - ECOSOC Committee for Program and Coordination and UN Committee on Coordination	1	Geneva	2,626
Sub-Total	6		14,862
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)			
Session	1	Tunis	2,313
Sub-Total	1		2,313
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)			
Conference on Asian Statisticians	1	Bangkok	1,739
Sub-Total	1		1,739
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)			
Committee on Agricultural Problems, Working Group of	1	Geneva	691
	1	Geneva	696
Group of Rapporteurs on Customs Questions	3	Geneva	2,073
Gas Committee Meeting	2	Geneva	1,691
Coal Committee Meeting	1	Geneva	691

		FY 1971 (Estimate)		
		Conf.	Location	Amount
ECE (Cont'd)				
Working Party of Rapporteurs on Safety Problems		2	Geneva	1,357
Water Resources, Group of Experts on		1	Geneva	771
Senior Economic Advisers, Group of Experts Meeting		1	Geneva	651
Timber Committee		1	Geneva	691
Preparatory Group of Experts on Environment		1	Geneva	691
	Sub-Total	14		10,003
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)				
UN Regional Cartographic Conference for ECAFE		1	Tehran	3,718
Plenary Meeting		1	Guatemala	2,780
	Sub-Total	2		6,498
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL				
UN Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples		1	New York	614
	Sub-Total	1		614
TOTAL - UN ORGANS AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES		38		132,732

	FY 1971 (Estimate)		
	No. Conf.	Location	Amount
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS			
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)			
Desert Locust Control Committee	1	Rome	781
Codex Alimentarius Commission:			
Special Meetings	3	Wash., D.C.	9,400
Group of Experts on Standardization of Fruit Juices	1	Geneva	752
Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics	1	Rome	801
Latin American Forestry Commission	1	Ecuador	1,204
Intergovernmental Committee of the UN/FAO World Food Program	1	Rome	1,762
Advisory Panel on the Indicative World Plan	1	Rome	826
Council Meetings	2	Rome	8,280
International Conference on Investment in Fisheries	1	Rome	2,582
CCP Meetings on CSD Functions	1	Rome	871
Study Group on Jute and Hard Fibers	2	Rome	3,344
Freedom from Hunger Conference	1	Rome	1,552
Regional Conferences in Europe, Near East, Far East, Africa and Latin America	5	Respective Continents	10,952
Sub-Total	21		43,107

		FY 1971 (Estimate)		
		No. Conf.	Location	Amount
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)				
Assembly		1	Vienna	18,296
Meeting of the SST Panel		1	Montreal	429
Air Navigation Confernece		2	Montreal	6,305
EUR/Middle East Regional Air Navigation Meeting		1	Paris	3,278
Limited South Asia/Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting		1	Bangkok	1,712
Meeting of the Panel on Studies of Economics of Route Facilities		1	Montreal	576
Meeting Airworthiness Committee		1	Montreal	576
Passport Card Panel		1	Montreal	282
	Sub-Total	9		31,454
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION (ILO)				
Chemical Industries Committee		1	Geneva	1,852
	Sub-Total	1		1,852
INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)				
Council, Extraordinary Session		1	London	1,224
Maritime Safety Committee		1	London	2,527
International Conference on Tonnage Measurements		1	London	9,638
	Sub-Total	3		13,389

	FY 1971 (Estimate)		
	No. Conf.	Location	Amount
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION (ITU)			
CCITT Plan Committee - Europe	1	Europe	1,910
CCITT Plan Committee - Africa	1	Africa	2,962
Sub-Total	2		4,872
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)			
General Conference	1	Paris	26,407
Intergovernmental Conference on the Institutional, Administrative and Financing Aspects of Cultural Policies	1	Venice	2,655
Preparatory Conference on Legal Problems Related on Ocean Buoys	1	Paris	1,450
Joint Study Group on Copyrights, IGCC/BPC	1	Geneva	1,342
Intergovernmental Experts Conference on Sports Equipment in Schools	1	Helsinki	879
Session of the Coordinating Council of IHD	1	Paris	743
Conference to Revise Universal Copyright Convention	1	Paris	1,694
Session, IGCC (Jointly with BIRPI)	1	Paris	1,386
Meeting Satellite Communications Study Group	1	Paris	615
Sub-Total	9		37,171

		FY 1971 (Estimate)		
		No. Conf.	Location	Amount
WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)				
Congress		1	Geneva	9,040
Executive Committee Session		1	Geneva	700
Regional Association II (Asia)		1	Osaka, Japan	1,320
Regional Association IV (North and Central America)		1	Kingston, Jamaica	2,100
Commission for Atmospheric Sciences		1	Wash., D.C.	18,000
	Sub-Total	5		31,160
TOTAL SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS		50		163,005
OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS				
AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND-UNITED STATES (ANZUS)		1	Wash., D.C.	800
	Sub-Total	1		800
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (BIRPI)				
ICEREPAT: Technical Coordination Committee Meeting		3	Geneva	1,828
Working Group on Priority Fees Under Paris Convention		1	Geneva	727
Interunion Coordinating Committee, Paris Berne Unions, Executive Committee Meeting		1	Geneva	1,454
Committee of Experts on PCR Regulations		1	Geneva	1,989
	Sub-Total	6		5,998

		FY 1971 (Estimate)		
		No. Conf.	Location	Amount
CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION (CENTO)				
Committee Meeting		1	London	878
	Sub-Total	1		878
COMMODITIES				
International Rubber Study Group -- Plenary Meeting		1	London	1,450
International Coffee Organization:				
Emergency Sessions		3	London	2,600
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) Plenary and General Assembly Meeting		1	Far East	7,000
International Wool Study Group		1	London	1,364
International Sugar Council		1	London	632
		1	London	632
	Sub-Total	8		13,678
FISHERIES				
International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries		1	Europe	7,800
Mid-Term Meeting		1	London	674
	Sub-Total	2		8,474
GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)				
Group on Consultations on Dairy Products		1	Geneva	1,572
		1	Geneva	1,392
		1	Geneva	1,392

		FY 1971 (Estimate)		
		No. Conf.	Location	Amount
GATT (Cont'd)				
Committee on Trade and Development		1	Geneva	811
		1	Geneva	721
Working Party on the Accession of New Members		1	Geneva	811
		1	Geneva	721
		1	Geneva	721
Working Party on International Trade in Poultry		1	Geneva	811
	Sub-Total	9		8,952
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION (ICEM)				
Subcommittee Meeting		1	Geneva	100
	Sub-Total	1		100
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)				
General Assembly		1	Quito	25,000
Pan American Highway Congress		1	Quito	5,011
Permanent Executive Committee		1	Wash., D.C.	25
Ad Hoc Committee on Coordinating Major IA Projects of Int'l Importance		1	Rio de Janeiro	1,567
IA ECOSOC:				
Permanent Technical Committee on Labor Matters		1	Rio de Janeiro	1,473
IA - Development Bank		1	Rio de Janeiro	912
Inter-American Committee on Alliance for Progress (CIAP)		1	Wash., D.C.	839
		1	Wash., D.C.	839

		FY 1971 (Estimate)		
OAS (Cont'd)		No. Conf.	Location	Amount
IA - Travel Congress:				
Technical Committee on Facilitation		1	San Jose	508
IA - Telecommunications Commission		1	Rio de Janeiro	2,339
IA - Conference on Social Security		1	Quito	608
IA - Conference on Cooperatives		1	Chile	830
Pan American Health Organization:				
Meeting of the Directing Council		1	Buenos Aires	3,920
Control of Foot and Mouth Diseases and other Zoonoses		1	Buenos Aires	1,512
	Sub-Total	14		45,383
ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)				
Special Group on Agricultural Policy		1	Paris	634
Fiscal Committee		1	Paris	634
Working Party on Export Credits		1	Paris	634
Working Party on Rules of Origin		1	Paris	689
Water Management and Research Group		1	Paris	634
		1	Wash., D.C.	6,200
Development Decade II Coordination Meeting		1	Paris	634
Special Committee for Iron and Steel		1	Paris	634

	FY 1971 (Estimate)		
	No. Conf.	Location	Amount
OECD (Cont'd)			
Restrictive Business Practices Committee and Working Party	1	Paris	660
Fisheries Committee	1	Paris	230
	1	Paris	230
Sub-Total	11		11,813
TOTAL OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	53		96,076
OTHER INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES			
Hague Conference on Private International Law, Special Commission Meetings	3	The Hague	2,082
UNIDROIT:			
Committee Meetings	2	Rome	1,890
Diplomatic Conference for Adoption of Draft Convention on Good Faith Purchasers	1	Rome	885
Diplomatic Conference for Adoption of Draft Convention on Contract for Forwarding Agents Relating to International Carriage of Goods	1	Austria	2,798
Governing Council	1	Rome	740
Diplomatic Conference for Adoption of Draft Convention Providing a Uniform Law on the Forms of Wills	1	Rome	1,742
Session of International Seed Testing Association	1	Wash., D.C.	10,000
Statutory Meeting of the Council (ICES)	1	Copenhagen	1,850
TOTAL OTHER INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES	11		21,987
GRAND TOTAL	152		413,800

Mr. ROONEY. It would appear that the increases are two: $60,000 in the United Nations seminar on human rights, and $53,000 on GATT. Is that right?

REDUCTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR

Mr. DE PALMA. Yes, sir. I would like to make a statement on the human rights seminar because we managed to suggest a saving in that one.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well.

Mr. DE PALMA. That seminar was planned to be held at the University of Notre Dame. The original planning had been on the basis that we would obtain private funding for the major costs. That was the assumption but unfortunately, despite our best efforts and the efforts of our representative on the Human Rights Commission, we did not find much in the way of private funding for that conference. So we were able to take advantage of a rescheduling of conferences in Washington and we now find that we can hold this in Washington. We believe that we can do it roughly at a 50-percent saving in the total cost. This happened after we had submitted the documentation.

Mr. ROONEY. As a result thereof, you are decreasing the requested amount to what?

Mr. DE PALMA. We will need $30,000 less for that particular activity, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. I think it is more easily understood by a reader of the record to say how much you are reducing the figure; to what figure you are reducing the $1,913,000?

Mr. DE PALMA. It would be $1,883,000.

Mr. ROONEY. If there are no further questions, we thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. DE PALMA. Thank you, sir.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1970.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, U.S. AND MEXICO

WITNESSES

JOSEPH F. FRIEDKIN, COMMISSIONER, U.S. SECTION
JOHN B. MOORE, COMPTROLLER, IBWC
C. NEIL DAVIS, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER, IBWC
T. R. MARTIN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT, OFFICE OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS, STATE

Mr. ROONEY. The next item, gentlemen, is for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico. That is on page 41 of the committee print and beginning at page 141 of the justifications book.

We shall at this point in the record insert pages 141, 142, and 143 of the justifications.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

General Justification

The International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, created by the Treaty of March 1, 1889, between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, is charged by that and a series of subsequent treaties with the application of the provisions of those treaties, and the regulations and exercise of the rights and obligations which the two Governments have assumed thereunder for the solution of the problems arising on the boundary requiring joint engineering action by the two Governments. Principal among such problems are (1) changes in and stabilization of the river boundaries, (2) distribution between the two countries of waters of the international rivers, (3) common flood control problems, (4) conservation and regulation of waters of the river boundaries for utilization in the two countries, (5) quality of waters of international rivers, (6) sanitation hazards, (7) development of hydroelectric power, and (8) determination and demarcation of land boundary.

The Commission consists of a United States Section and a Mexican Section. Because of the international character of the problems, the Treaty of 1944 provides that the United States Section of the Commission function through the Department of State, and the Mexican Section of the Commission through Mexico's Ministry of Foreign Relations. The United States and Mexican Sections of the Commission maintain headquarters' offices at El Paso, Texas and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, respectively.

For the performance of its essential functions, duly authorized in advance by treaty or specific Congressional Acts, the United States Section requires for fiscal year 1971 total appropriations of $7,690,000 consisting of: (1) $1,005,000 for Salaries and Expenses, (2) $2,485,000 for Operation and Maintenance of completed projects, and (3) $4,200,000 for Construction which consists of $3,800,000 for continuation of construction of repairs and improvements to existing flood control works in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, and $400,000 for continuation of the design, plans and specifications for the United States portion of improvements required for flood control in the Tijuana River Valley in California and Baja California.

Total permanent positions for fiscal year 1971 are 360, an increase of 19 positions for the increased construction program.

All activities performed by the United States Section relate to treaty obligations assumed by the United States, to general policy determinations by the President and the Secretary of State, and authorizations of the Congress.

The fluvial boundary between the United States and Mexico consists of 1,240 miles along the Rio Grande from the Gulf of Mexico to El Paso, Texas, and 20 miles along the Colorado River. The land boundary extends 675 miles westward from El Paso, Texas to the Pacific Ocean. The total distance of common boundary is 1,935 miles.

The Convention of March 1, 1889 (26 Stat. 1512) delegated to the Commission jurisdiction over all questions of differences that arise incident to changes in the fluvial boundary between the United States and Mexico. The Convention of March 20, 1905 (35 Stat. 1863) vests in the Commission authority for surveying "bancos" and reaching agreement on the transfer of sovereignty over these areas of land to maintain the river as the international boundary.

Under the Convention of May 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 2953) the United States is obligated, with certain exceptions, to deliver annually to Mexico 60,000 acre-feet of water in the bed of the Rio Grande at a point near El Paso, Texas. The Acts of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961) and June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463) authorized the construction, operation and maintenance of a diversion dam (American

Dam) on the Rio Grande near El Paso, Texas and the canalization of the Rio Grande from Caballo Dam in New Mexico to the American Dam, to facilitate compliance with the 1906 Convention requirements.

The Convention of February 1, 1933 (48 Stat. 1621) charged the Commission with responsibility for the Rectification Project in the El Paso-Juarez Valley, which work affords relief from flood damages and stabilizes the international boundary in this area. The project shortened the river from approximately 155 miles to 86 miles between El Paso, Texas and Fort Quitman, Texas.

The Act of August 19, 1935 (22 U.S.C. 277) authorized the United States Section to construct, operate and maintain flood control and river stabilization works on the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman, Texas. The structures on the United States side of the river, comprising this country's part of the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project and the Bank Protection Project, are under the control of the United States Section. The Anzalduas Dam, completed in 1960, is a joint structure with Mexico and is a part of the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project. The international sanitation plants at Douglas, Arizona-Agua Prieta, Sonora and at Nogales, Arizona-Nogales, Sonora were also authorized by the terms of the Act of August 19, 1935.

The Water Treaty of February 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219) provided for distribution between and utilization by the two countries of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, and extended the joint Commission's jurisdiction to the entire boundary between the United States and Mexico, including 675 miles of overland boundary extending westward from El Paso, Texas to the Pacific Ocean. Pursuant to this Treaty and the American-Mexican Treaty Act of 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9) the United States Section, jointly with the Mexican Section, is conducting a program of measuring and accounting for the waters belonging to each country, flood control, water conservation and related activities. Falcon Dam, the first of the major international storage dams which the two Governments agreed in the Treaty to construct on the Rio Grande, was placed in operation in August 1953. The dam provides for a maximum storage of 4,085,000 acre-feet, and the hydroelectric plants have a combined rated generating capacity of 63,000 kilowatts. Amistad Dam, the second major international storage dam on the Rio Grande contemplated by this Treaty and authorized on the part of the United States by the Act of July 7, 1960 (74 Stat. 360), was completed in September 1969. This dam provides a maximum storage of 5,660,000 acre-feet which provides in combination with the Falcon Storage Dam substantially complete regulation of the flows of the river, except for inflows from the Mexican tributaries below Falcon Dam - the Rio San Juan and Rio Alamo.

The Convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States for the solution of the problem of the Chamizal, signed at Mexico City on August 29, 1963 entered into force upon the exchange of ratifications on January 14, 1964. On April 15, 1964, the Congress enacted the American-Mexican Convention Act of 1964 (22 U.S.C. 277d-17-25) to facilitate compliance with the Convention. The Convention provides for relocation of 4.3 miles of the channel of the Rio Grande in the El Paso, Texas-Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua sector in a manner that required the transfer of 630.34 acres from the United States to Mexico and 193.16 acres from Mexico to the United States, and extends the Rectification Project upstream 7.7 miles to the American Dam. Implementation of this Convention has been completed except for the extension of the Rectification Project from the Chamizal channel to the American Dam, a distance of 3.4 miles.

On March 22, 1965, the Commission recommended by Minute No. 218, and the two Governments approved, measures for solution of the international Colorado River salinity problem, which measures were completed and placed in effect November 16, 1965 by the Department of the Interior.

Public Law 89-584 approved September 19, 1966, authorized, and there was concluded by Minute No. 224 dated January 16, 1967, an agreement with Mexico for joint measures for the solution of the Lower Rio Grande salinity problem. Construction of the works agreed upon by the two countries was completed in July 1969.

Public Law 89-640 approved October 10, 1966, authorized, and there was concluded by Minute No. 225 dated June 19, 1967, an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of February 3, 1944. The project was started in fiscal year 1969 with each country initiating the preparation of detailed plans and design for the works in its territory, under the supervision of the Commission.

48-782 O—70—pt. 2——30

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a statement to make with regard to this, Commissioner?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. ROONEY. Please proceed.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Mr. Chairman, members, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you in support again this year for our 1971 appropriation request for the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.

SUMMARY OF WORKS COMPLETED

I should like to mention to you, before getting into our fiscal year 1971 request, the works completed during the past year. Very briefly, we did complete the International Amistad Dam and Reservoir on the Rio Grande the last fiscal year and it was dedicated in September 1969 by President Nixon and President Díaz Ordaz of Mexico. We also completed last year the joint project with Mexico for the improvement of the quality of the waters of the lower Rio Grande.

1971 REQUEST

Now I present my summary for the 1971 appropriation request.

Our total request is for $7,690,000. This represents an increase of $4,090,000 over the amount appropriated in 1970. After taking into consideration the proposed supplemental to cover Federal salary and wage board increases for 1970, the increase amounts to $3,834,000.

Practically all of this increase is requested to undertake urgently needed improvements to the lower Rio Grande flood control project.

I should now like to speak briefly to each of the three features which make up our appropriation request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Feature No. 1 is for salaries and expenses for which our request for 1971 amounts to $1,005,000. This represents an increase of $24,000 over the amount appropriated in 1970 after taking into consideration the proposed supplemental to cover Federal salary increases. This increase under S and E is needed to provide (a) $9,000 for annualization of the pay act and within-grade increases in 1971 and $15,000 for engineering investigations, relating to the international aspects of the San Pedro River which crosses the boundary east of Tucson, Ariz.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Our second feature is for the operation and maintenance of international projects completed, and it is for the operation and maintenance of the U.S. part of the projects.

Our total request for this feature is $2,485,000. This represents an increase of $10,000 over fiscal year 1970, after taking into account the proposed supplemental for Federal salary and wage board increases. The increase of $10,000 consists of the sum of the salary and wage board increases which amounts to $27,000 less the net reduction in our program of $17,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Our third and major feature is for the construction requirements. For the coming year we ask $4,200,000. This represents an increase of $3,800,000 over the 1970 appropriation. This increase is for the international lower Rio Grande flood control project. The remaining $400,000 is for the U.S. part of the international Tijuana flood control project in California and in Baja, Calif. The amount for the Tijuana project is the same as was appropriated in 1970. It will enable completion of the major part of the plans so that work could start in the following year.

LOWER RIO GRANDE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

Referring now to the lower Rio Grande flood control project for which we ask an increase of $3.8 million, to undertake improvements necessary to guard against the recurrence of serious damages to U.S. properties as was suffered in the 1967 flood incident to Hurricane Beulah. The funds requested are for the second year's work of a 5-year construction program having a total cost of $19,820,000.

This work is for the protection of about 200,000 people and 400,000 acres of irrigated land on the U.S. side of the Rio Grande. It is a cooperative project with Mexico. U.S. plans are closely coordinated with the plans for improvement by Mexico on its side of the river.

Our request of $3.8 million is specifically for three urgently needed improvements:

The first improvement is the joint undertaking with Mexico of an international diversion structure on the lower Rio Grande which with related works in each country will enable the two countries to share equally the control of floods of the lower river. Mexico plans to start its part of this work on the structure this calendar year. We ask and are hopeful we also can start this year on our part.

The second improvement is to the north floodway in the United States to reduce flood heights for protection of the cities of Mercedes, Harlingen and Weslaco in the United States which have a combined population of about 60,000 people.

The third improvement is to the levee system and related works for the protection of the city of Hidalgo in the United States which has a population of about 10,000.

For the performance of this construction work in the lower Rio Grande Valley we will require and are asking an increase in 19 positions for the engineering supervision and inspection of the works.

INTERNATIONAL SANITATION PROJECT

Mr. Chairman, this completes my summary of our 1971 request. I should like to also add that with prior funds appropriated it is proposed to complete the international sanitation project for Nogales, Ariz., Nogales, Sonora, amounting to $685,000 of Federal money.

CHAMIZAL SETTLEMENT

Second, to complete the final works in the Chamizal Boundary Convention again with prior-year funds amounting to $320,000.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

LOWER RIO GRANDE FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to that lower Rio Grande flood control item, this requested $3,800,000 in 1971 fiscal year, is that the same thing that was turned down last year?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. In what amount?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. The amount of $3.6 million.

Mr. ROONEY. Did this Committee turn it down last year?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. No, sir, you did not. We did present it to you, Mr. Chairman, at our hearing——

May I explain?

Mr. ROONEY. Go ahead, please.

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Mr. Chairman, when I appeared before you this time last year we did ask for it, but very soon after our appearance before you there was the budget amendment which eliminated this request.

Mr. ROONEY. What was the amount that was in before the amendment?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. $3,600,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Now $3.8 million?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Yes, sir. In our replanning and reprograming of this——

Mr. ROONEY. What is that, price and wage increases or what?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. No, sir. This is for partly the increase escalation in cost, a small part of it, but also we have modified our plans somewhat to take into account the further planning that we have been able to do in the last year. We have a better plan and can accomplish more.

Mr. ROONEY. Why does it always go up with you?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Actually this is not an increase in costs for the overall project. We think that we can better spend $3.8 million than $3.6 million for the coming year. We can do more good with it.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the whole project going to cost?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. $19,820,000. It is a 5-year program.

Mr. ROONEY. How much is the total U.S. share?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. This is all the U.S. share. Mexico has similar works which will cost about the same, I am sure. These are all works on the U.S. side except for a joint structure which I referred to. The cost of that joint structure in the river is divided 50–50 between the two Governments.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. ROONEY. The first of the items for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, is for "Salaries and expenses" on page 42 of the committee print and beginning at page 144 of volume II of the justifications.

We shall at this point insert in the record pages 144 through 149.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and Expenses, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

Appropriation, 1970	$ 900,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	81,000
Adjusted Appropriation, 1970	981,000
Estimate, 1971	1,005,000
Increase	24,000

Program by Activities	1970	1971	Increase	Justification Page No.
1. General administration	$557,000	$ 552,000	+$ 5,000	145
2. General engineering	344,000	348,000	+ 4,000	145
3. Project investigations	80,000	95,000	+ 15,000	146
Total obligations	981,000	1,005,000	+ 24,000	

1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Obligations: Actual 1969, $513,513 Estimate 1970, $557,000 Estimate 1971, $562,000 Increase, $5,000

In fulfillment of treaty responsibilities, the basic administrative activities comprise: (1) negotiation of agreements with the Mexican Section for development of joint projects with Mexico for the solution of international problems delegated to the Commission by the two Governments, (2) joint administrative supervision and control with the Mexican Section of the construction, operation and maintenance of international projects, including storage dams, river improvements, diversion structures, and sewage treatment and disposal facilities, and (3) overall control of the operations of the United States Section including organization, programming and supervision of operations, legal, licensing requirements, and financial management.

In addition to the above, a substantial part of the activities of the administrative staff comprises the compilation and furnishing of information in response to the many inquiries received from Federal and State Agencies, private concerns and individual citizens.

The increase of $5,000 is to cover annualization of the 1969 pay act increase in the amount of $1,000 and within-grade increases of $4,000.

2. GENERAL ENGINEERING

Obligations: Actual 1969, $318,168 Estimate 1970, $344,000 Estimate 1971, $348,000 Increase, $4,000

Basic engineering activities comprise:

1) General supervision of the measurement and reporting of: a) stream flow and related hydrologic data for joint determination with the Mexican Section of the national ownership of the waters of the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman under the 1944 Water Treaty, b) waters of the Colorado River allotted to Mexico under the 1944 Treaty, and c) waters of the Rio Grande above Fort Quitman allotted to Mexico under the 1906 Convention.

2) Overall technical supervision and direction on behalf of the United States of: a) the operation and maintenance of projects of the Commission which include Rio Grande Rectification, American Dam and Canalization Projects, Chamizal Channel, Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project, Anzalduas Dam, Falcon Dam and Power Plant Project, Amistad Dam, Douglas Sanitation Project, Nogales Sanitation Project, Morelos Diversion Dam and flood protective works upstream therefrom; b) improvements to the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project to guard against flood damages as occurred in 1967 from Hurricane "Beulah", and the Tijuana River Basin near San Diego, California; c) planning of boundary stabilization and flood control works along the Rio Grande between Fort Quitman and Presidio, Texas and in the boundary section of the Colorado River; and d) studies and investigations relative to international boundary problems located along the Rio Grande.

3) General engineering studies relating to those international problems which are either of continuing nature or arise from time to time but have not developed sufficiently to warrant definite project investigations, including boundary disputes incident to changes occurring in the fluvial boundary, requirements for installation by others of bridges, revetments or other river works to assure the installations comply with existing treaties and agreements; the effects upon United States interests of the operation of diversion dams in the boundary rivers; and division between the United States and Mexico of costs

of construction, operation and maintenance of international works.

The increase of $4,000 is to cover annualization of the 1969 pay act increase in the amount of $1,000, and within-grade increases of $3,000.

3. PROJECT INVESTIGATIONS

Obligations: Actual 1969, $90,455 Estimate 1970, $80,000 Estimate 1971, $95,000 Increase, $15,000

For preliminary examinations aimed at determining, on behalf of the United States, the need for and justification of joint projects for the solution of international problems arising along the boundary relating to flood control, conservation, distribution and utilization of waters of boundary rivers, and elimination of sanitation hazards and, if found justified, the joint development with the Mexican Section of specific recommendations to the two Governments for solution. Also for investigations relating to performance under existing agreements relating to the Colorado River and Rio Grande salinity problems. There is outlined hereinafter the proposed program for project investigations for fiscal year 1971, which must necessarily be considered tentative for the following reasons: a) the relative urgency of each of the several examinations may change to the extent of requiring revisions in the estimates stated; and b) new problems may arise of higher priority than those programmed and, hence, require a revision in the program. It is, therefore, essential that there be latitude as between projects in the expenditure of the total amount allotted for investigations of problems which by treaty and by Acts of the Congress are delegated to the Commission for examination.

Summary of Project Investigations	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
a) Settlement of Boundary Disputes	$34,081	$25,000	$25,000	...
b) International Salinity Problems:				
1. Colorado River	1,515	18,000	18,000	...
2. Rio Grande	6,154	2,000	2,000	...
c) Santa Cruz River	36,908	5,000	5,000	...
d) San Pedro River	-0-	5,000	20,000	$+15,000
e) General Investigations	11,797	25,000	25,000	...
Total	90,455	80,000	95,000	+15,000

a) Settlement of Boundary Disputes

Actual 1969, $34,081 Estimate 1970, $25,000 Estimate 1971, $25,000

Under the authority of the Conventions of 1889 and 1905, the Commission examines and studies changes in the beds of the Rio

Grande and Colorado River and recommends to the two Governments solutions of problems or agreement on disputes arising out of such changes. The Commission, since 1905, has settled 220 cases of transfer of lands from one country to the other due to changes in the course of the river, comprising 137 cases of transfer from Mexico to the United States totaling about 18,055 acres, and 83 cases of transfer from the United States to Mexico totaling about 9,780 acres. The Chamizal boundary dispute was resolved by Treaty in 1963. The State Department directed the United States Section that all remaining boundary location problems should be resolved as soon as possible. The funds requested are for the technical investigations and studies to provide the bases for settlement of pending boundary location problems by 1974, along the Rio Grande from Fort Quitman, Texas to the mouth of the river.

b) International Salinity Problems

1. Colorado River

Actual 1969, $1,515 Estimate 1970, $18,000 Estimate 1971, $18,000

Pursuant to instructions of the two Governments, the Commission submitted recommendations in Minute No. 218 dated March 22, 1965 for measures for solution of the Colorado River international salinity problem, which were approved by the two Governments. The works required were completed, became operative and the Minute became effective on November 16, 1965 for a five-year period. The works were constructed and are operated by the Department of the Interior. The Minute provides that during the period of five years, the Commission must review the conditions which gave rise to the problem. The operations were generally satisfactory during these first four years. The Minute further provides that in due time the Commission shall recommend whether, in keeping with the purpose expressed by both Governments of achieving a permanent and effective solution, a new Minute should be adopted to become effective upon termination of this period. Detailed analyses must be accomplished in fiscal years 1970 and 1971 for this purpose.

Closely related to the salinity problem is the protest of the Government of Mexico concerning the program proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation for recovery of groundwaters in the vicinity of Yuma, Arizona, claiming it would cause damage to Mexico. The United States authorities for the Departments of State and Interior have consulted with Mexican authorities, and the Secretary of the Interior has given the Government of Mexico assurances that the program will not cause significant adverse effects on Mexico's uses of its Colorado River waters.

The objective is to avoid another international problem with Mexico on the Lower Colorado River. The work of the United States Section will include study and coordination with the Department of the Interior on the international aspects of the groundwater recovery program, including an analogue model study of the program, and consultations with the Mexican Section.

2. Rio Grande

Actual 1969, $6,154 Estimate 1970, $2,000 Estimate 1971, $2,000

Sampling and analysis of the waters of the Lower Rio Grande will continue to determine the effectiveness of works constructed by the two Governments in Mexico to relieve United States and Mexican interests of damaging effects of highly saline domestic and irrigation waters.

c) Santa Cruz River

Actual 1969, $36,908 Estimate 1970, $5,000 Estimate 1971, $5,000

There appears need for a treaty agreement with Mexico for division between the two countries of the waters of the upper Santa Cruz basin which originate partly in the United States and partly in Mexico. Surveys have been completed of the areas. Current investigations relate to the hydrologic conditions in the area. These data are needed to serve as a basis for examination and study by Federal authorities and by the State authorities of Arizona, and in turn as a basis for negotiations with Mexico. The studies are scheduled to be completed in fiscal year 1970, with a report due early in fiscal year 1971.

d) San Pedro River

Actual 1969, $-0- Estimate 1970, $5,000 Estimate 1971, $20,000 Increase, $15,000

There also appears need for a treaty agreement with Mexico for division between the two countries of waters of the San Pedro River which originate in Mexico and flow into the United States. The Department of the Interior is authorized to construct a dam on the part of this stream in the United States, a part of the flow of which originates in Mexico. To serve as a basis for review by the Federal and State authorities, and as a basis for negotiations, hydrologic data are being compiled and analyzed relating to stream flows and uses. Funds requested are to continue this use.

e) General Investigations

Actual 1969, $11,797 Estimate 1970, $25,000 Estimate 1971, $25,000

Lower Colorado River

Work will continue on surveys and compiling and analyzing field data to develop jointly with Mexico the most economical and feasible plan of river control from Morelos Dam to the Gulf of California.

Tijuana River

Article 16 of the 1944 Water Treaty with Mexico provides that in order to improve existing uses and to assure any feasible further development, the Commission shall study and investigate, and shall submit to the two Governments for approval, recommendations for the equitable distribution between the two countries of the waters of the Tijuana River system. Studies are continuing jointly with interests of the State of California of the surface and groundwater supplies, of the utilizations being made of these waters in the two countries, and of bases of negotiations with Mexico.

Rio Grande

Additional studies may be required in the review of the design flood criteria of the El Paso Projects. Since construction of the projects, the urban, rural and irrigation developments along the river have increased in extent and value, which may warrant a higher degree of protection than now provided. Studies will have to be made in the Presidio Valley which has been subject to flooding in recent years. Some emergency work had to be undertaken by this agency in October 1968.

Object Classification	Actual 1969		Estimate 1970		Estimate 1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries	67	$773,916	67	$857,237	67	$867,241		+$10,004
Pay above the stated annual rate		3,020		3,343		3,382		+39
Lapses	+3	+28,424	-3	-24,005	-3	-28,623		-4,618
Net savings due to lower pay scales for part of year		-1,492		-2,575		...		+2,575
Portion of salaries shown above paid from other accounts	-6	-63,068		...		...		...
Net permanent (average number, net salary)	64	740,800	64	834,000	64	842,000		+8,000
Positions other than permanent		1,142		4,000		4,000		...
Overtime and holiday pay		16,974		3,000		3,000		...
Total personnel compensation		758,916		841,000		849,000		+8,000
12.0 Personnel benefits		55,492		60,000		61,000		+1,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		15,229		17,000		17,000		...
22.0 Transportation of things		3,860		1,000		1,000		...
23.0 Rent, communication and utilities		12,304		10,000		10,000		...
24.0 Printing and reproduction		10,480		5,000		5,000		...
25.0 Other services		51,559		32,000		47,000		+15,000
26.0 Supplies and materials		8,570		10,000		10,000		...
31.0 Equipment		5,726		5,000		5,000		...
Total obligations		922,136		981,000		1,005,000		+24,000

Mr. ROONEY. As was indicated, the request is in the amount of $1,005,000, which would be an increase of $24,000 above the adjusted appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Are there any further questions with regard to "Salaries and expenses?

(No response.)

AMOUNTS REQUESTED OF BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Mr. ROONEY. By the way, just to give us an insight into this thing, do you have a statement indicating as to each of these appropriations the amount requested of the Secretary and the amount requested of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Yes, sir. I can give you these figures.

Mr. ROONEY. May we look at that first?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Sure.

Mr. ROONEY. How is it that you are more modest in your request of the Bureau of the Budget now than you were in the previous administration?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. I don't think so. Our program is reduced. We finished our major projects, the Chamizal project and Amistad Dam. These were our biggest projects.

Mr. ROONEY. You tried to make that $3.6 million that we had last year for the lower Rio Grande flood control $4.2 million, didn't you?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. This was the initial request.

Mr. ROONEY. Your answer is yes?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Yes, sir. $4.2 million is the total request for construction, of which $400,000 is for Tijuana. $3.8 million is for the lower Rio Grande.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. ROONEY. The second of the items is entitled "Operation and maintenance" and is at page 45 of the committee print. The justifications in regard thereto are to be found beginning at page 150. We shall insert that page together with pages 151 through 161 at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Operation and Maintenance, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

Appropriation, 1970	$2,300,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	78,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Wage Board Increases	97,000
Adjusted Appropriation, 1970	2,475,000
Estimate, 1971	2,485,000
Increase	10,000

Program by Activities	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease	Justification Page No.
1. El Paso projects	$ 713,000	$ 713,000	...	153
2. Lower Rio Grande flood control project	716,000	726,000	$+10,000	154
3. Lower Rio Grande water quality improvement project	20,000	20,000	...	155
4. Falcon dam and power plant	334,000	283,000	-51,000	155
5. Amistad dam	160,000	162,000	+2,000	156
6. International gaging stations	489,000	538,000	+49,000	157
7. Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation	23,000	23,000	...	159
8. Lower Colorado River clearing	20,000	20,000	...	159
Total obligations	2,475,000	2,485,000	+10,000	

Operation and maintenance of completed projects, of completed integral segments of projects under construction, and of stream gaging and other hydrologic stations as authorized by existing treaties and/or Public Laws, are financed wholly from this appropriation.

The objectives of the program of operation and maintenance are:

1) To continue the joint program of international cooperation with Mexico in the operation and maintenance of international works along the United States-Mexican border, 2) to assure, insofar as possible, maximum efficiency and usefulness of the project in achieving the purpose of original authorization and construction, and 3) to safeguard, insofar as possible, the capital investment already made by the United States Government.

As a result of the United States Section's program to increase manpower control, the Section will be able to reduce the permanent positions from 258 authorized in the current fiscal year to 255 in fiscal year 1971, a reduction of 3 positions.

It is requested that $2,485,000 be provided for all operation and maintenance activities in 1971. This amount represents an increase of $10,000 over the funds available for obligation in 1970 to provide for statutory salary and wage increases of $27,000, offset by a net reduction of $17,000 in other activities.

The following table shows the distribution of this increase by major activity:

Increase by Major Activity

Type of Expense	El Paso Projects	Lower Rio Grande Flood Control	Falcon Dam	Amistad Dam	International Gaging Stations	Net Total By Objects
Personnel compensation and related benefits:						
Annualizing 1969 pay act cost					$ 2,000	$ 2,000
Annualizing 1969 wage board rate increases	$4,000	$ 9,000	$ 2,000	$1,000		16,000
Within-grade increases	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	9,000
Program increase or decrease			-44,000 (1		31,000 (2	-13,000
Travel and transportation of persons					6,000 (3	6,000
Rent, communications, and utilities					1,000 (3	1,000
Other services			-10,000 (4			-10,000
Supplies and materials					4,000 (3	4,000
Equipment	-5,000 (5					-5,000
Net total by activity	-0-	10,000	-51,000	2,000	49,000	10,000

1) Reduction in personnel due to automation of Falcon Power Plant.
2) Personnel cost in connection with hydrogeologic studies at Amistad Dam.
3) Related costs in connection with hydrogeologic studies at Amistad Dam.
4) Non-recurring generator overhaul.
5) Reduction in equipment requirements.

1. EL PASO PROJECTS

Obligations: Actual 1969, $535,131 Estimate 1970, $713,000 Estimate 1971, $713,000

These projects located above and below El Paso, Texas consist of: a) Rio Grande Canalization Project, b) American Dam and Canal Project, and c) Rio Grande Rectification Project which includes 4.3 miles of new channel constructed as part of the Chamizal Settlement.

a) RIO GRANDE CANALIZATION PROJECT

Constructed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936, the Canalization Project extends a distance of 110 miles along the Rio Grande from Caballo Dam to the American Dam in El Paso. This project facilitates compliance with the Convention of 1906 between the United States and Mexico providing for equitable division of waters of the Rio Grande above Fort Quitman, and regulates, controls and conserves, to the extent feasible, the water supply for use in the two countries as provided by the Convention. This project comprises 110 miles of channel works, 98 miles of floodways and 130 miles of levees. It was started in 1938 and completed in 1943 at a cost to the United States of $3,892,221. The canalized channel has safely carried through the Rincon and Mesilla Valleys floods in 1941, 1942, 1944, 1950 and 1958 which otherwise would have caused extensive damage. The latter flood was of the magnitude of the project design flood in the reach just above El Paso.

b) AMERICAN DAM AND CANAL PROJECT

Pursuant to the Act of August 29, 1935, the American Dam and Canal, 2.1 miles in length, was constructed at El Paso in 1938 and fulfills the purpose of effecting physical control of the distribution between the United States and Mexico of the waters of the river arriving at that point in pursuance of the provisions of the Convention of 1906. The cost to the United States for the project amounts to $667,398.

c) RIO GRANDE RECTIFICATION PROJECT

Pursuant to the Convention of February 1, 1933, the channel of the Rio Grande was rectified in the El Paso-Juarez Valley to stabilize the boundary between the United States and Mexico in this area and to provide flood protection to the lands of each country. Constructed jointly with Mexico, this project now comprises 86 miles of channel, floodway and adjoining levee works. It was completed in 1938. The cost of the works allocated to the United States amounted to $4,043,000 exclusive of the cost of flood control capacity provided at Caballo Dam, which amounted to $1,512,000. The terms of the same Convention provided that each country shall perform the operation and maintenance work on those portions of the project in its country and provided for equitable division of work required in the channel.

The Chamizal Convention of August 29, 1963 extended the Rio Grande Rectification Project limit upstream about 7.7 miles to the point where the Rio Grande meets the land boundary between the two countries, to include the new 4.3 mile channel for the Chamizal Settlement completed in 1969, and the remaining 3.4 miles of natural channel to the land boundary at American Dam.

Since completion in 1938, the Rectification Project has provided protection to lands in the El Paso-Juarez Valley, in both countries, from floods which occurred in 1938, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1950, 1957 and 1958, which otherwise would have

caused widespread damage. In addition, there were passed safely, through the lower part of the Rectification Project, floods originating from arroyos in that area in the years 1940, 1941, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1958 and 1960 which otherwise would have caused considerable local damage.

Increases and offsetting decreases consist of the following:

Annualization of wage board increases granted in 1970	$4,000
Within-grade increases	1,000
Total increases	5,000
Decreases:	
Reduction of equipment requirements	-5,000
	-0-

2. LOWER RIO GRANDE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

Obligations: Actual 1959, $581,381 Estimate 1970, $716,000 Estimate 1971, $726,000 Increase, $10,000

The Lower Rio Grande International Flood Control Project, undertaken by agreement between the two Governments, is located in both the United States and Mexico and extends from the town of Penitas, Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of about 180 river miles. Each country constructs and maintains the portion of the project in its country. The portion of the project in the United States, authorized by the Act of August 19, 1935, is located in Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy Counties, Texas and consists principally of 272 miles of river and interior floodway levees, approximately 150 miles of river channel, 137 miles of interior floodways, and the Anzalduas International Flood Control Diversion Dam. The project serves to provide protection against river floods for 780,000 acres of highly developed irrigation lands and urban centers having an aggregate population of about 400,000 in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

The cost to the United States for construction of its portion of the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project to date amounts to $20.5 million. The project has saved the Lower Rio Grande Valley and protected the residents from damages due to Rio Grande floods occurring in 1935, 1936, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951 and 1958. In 1967, two serious floods originated on the watershed of the Rio Grande below Falcon Dam. The first which occurred in August and filled the Mexican reservoir on the Rio San Juan, was completely controlled within the levee systems in the two countries.

The second flood occurred as a result of Hurricane "Beulah" which struck Brownsville, Texas on September 20, 1967 and proceeded inland with rains of up to 35 inches in the Lower Rio Grande watershed, to cause the greatest flood of record on the Lower Rio Grande. The flood reached a peak discharge of 220,000 c.f.s. at Rio Grande City, which is one and one-half times greater than the project design flood and over twice that of the maximum prior flood with existing storage works. The project, aided by storage regulation at Falcon Dam, contained this unprecedented flood through the 180 miles of river channel and almost the entire length of the 137 miles of interior floodways to save most of the Valley in the United States from widespread damages. However, serious flood

damage occurred in the City of Harlingen, Texas and to the airport at McAllen, Texas. About one-fourth of the City of Harlingen was inundated, more than 8,000 people had to evacuate their homes, and damages amounted to $11.8 million. Plans have been completed for improvements needed to protect the area from floods as occurred in 1967, and a limited construction start has been made.

Maintenance and operation functions of the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project are directed to maintaining the flood capacities of the river and floodways. The work consists of maintaining the river channel clear of vegetation, clearing levee and floodway areas, reconditioning levees to correct the damages caused by heavy rain and wind erosion, maintaining the roadway on the levee, cleaning and repairing the river bank revetment, maintaining Government-built structures through the levees, and operating and maintaining Anzalduas Dam.

Increase of $10,000 consists of the following:

Annualization of wage board increases granted in 1970	$ 9,000
Within-grade increases	1,000
Total increase	10,000

3. LOWER RIO GRANDE WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Obligations: Actual 1969, $ --- Estimate 1970, $20,000 Estimate 1971, $20,000

Under the authorization in Public Law 89-584, an agreement was reached with Mexico by Minute No. 224 dated January 16, 1957, for a joint international project for solution of the problem of the salinity of the Lower Rio Grande due to inflows to the river of highly saline waters from the Morillo drain in Mexico, which enter the river at a point opposite Mission, Texas. The agreement provides that the construction and operation and maintenance costs shall be divided equally between the two Governments. The project consists of a new drainage canal in Mexico, 23 miles in length, with appurtenant diversion and other structures which enable the discharge of the salt waters of the Morillo drain directly to the gulf instead of to the river. The United States half of the total costs, amounting to $20,000, is borne equally by the local interests and the Federal Government.

The construction was completed and the project placed in operation on July 9, 1969. Funds requested for 1971 consist of the entire United States share of the annual operation and maintenance cost. The local interests' contribution of $10,000 will be deposited into Miscellaneous Receipts of the United States Treasury.

4. FALCON DAM AND POWER PLANT

Obligations: Actual 1969, $407,306 Estimate 1970, $334,000 Estimate 1971, $283,000 Decrease, $51,000

The International Falcon Dam and Power Plant, constructed jointly by the United States and Mexico pursuant to the 1944 Water Treaty, is situated on the Rio Grande 75 miles downstream from Laredo, Texas; 125 miles upstream from Brownsville, Texas; and 229 miles southeast of San Antonio, Texas. The United States share of the cost amounted to $35,800,000. The reservoir has a total capacity of 4.1 million acre-feet, of which 2.4 million acre-feet are for conservation and silt, and 1.7 million acre-feet for flood control. Falcon reservoir completely contained the 1954 flood and completely contained the portion of the 1967 Hurricane "Beulah"

flood which originated above the dam, thereby saving the Lower Rio Grande Valley from disastrous damages on both occasions. The flood control benefits of this project in the United States during the 1954, 1958 and 1967 floods are estimated to amount to more than 100 million dollars, nearly three times the cost of the dam.

The control and regulation of the flood waters have enabled the furnishing of a full supply of water for domestic use and, except for the period June 1956 through April 1957, a full supply of water for irrigation for the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Hydroelectric energy generated by the United States from the beginning of operation through June 1969 amounted to 1.3 billion kilowatt hours. The revenue from the sale of energy has amounted to $4.1 million which reverts to the Treasury as Miscellaneous Receipts. Similar benefits have accrued to Mexico.

Operation and maintenance of the structure is shared with Mexico in the proportion 58.6% to the United States and 41.4% to Mexico, the same proportion as the allocation of conservation storage to each country, in accordance with the 1944 Treaty.

Decrease of $51,000 consists of the following:

Increases:		
Annualization of wage board increases granted in 1970	+$2,000	
Within-grade increases	+ 1,000	$ +3,000
Decreases:		
Reduction in employees and related cost due to automation of power plant	-$44,000	
Non-recurring generator repairs	- 10,000	-54,000
Total Decrease		-51,000

5. AMISTAD DAM

Obligations: Actual 1969, $44,796 Estimate 1970, $160,000 Estimate 1971,$162,000 Increase, $2,000

The International Amistad Dam, contemplated by the 1944 Water Treaty, was authorized by Public Law 86-605. Its joint construction by the United States and Mexico was completed in September 1969, with storage and regulation of waters beginning on May 31, 1968.

The dam is situated on the Rio Grande 300 miles upstream from Falcon Dam, one river mile below the mouth of the Devils River and 12 miles above Del Rio, Texas. The United States share of the cost is estimated to be $72.3 million. In accordance with treaty provisions, the construction, and operation and maintenance costs of the dam are shared 56.2% to the United States and 43.8% to Mexico, the same proportion as the allocation of conservation storage to each country.

Amistad Dam will create a reservoir having a capacity of 5,660,000 acre-feet consisting of conservation storage amounting to 3,550,000 acre-feet and flood control storage of 2,110,000 acre-feet. The dam is about 6½ miles long and about 254 feet high. A

hydroelectric power plant was not constructed on the United States side but penstocks are provided in the dam for a future plant if and when a plant would be self-liquidating.

The principal item of operation will be the physical regulation and control of the irrigation outlets of the dam for release of United States waters for downstream use in this country, and for re-regulation at Falcon Dam and Reservoir; the regulation and control jointly with Mexico of the spillway gates for flood releases to the Rio Grande in a manner to guard against downstream damage and to assure that all the waters possible may be conserved, in accordance with the general operating rules in the 1944 Water Treaty.

Administration, development and operation of the reservoir area in the United States have been transferred to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Maintenance at the project consists of maintaining the structure and gates, hoists and accessory equipment and appurtenances; headquarters office, four residences, shops and utility systems. In addition to the maintenance of the dam and the compound, maintenance and repair are required for hydrographic metering stations and access roads which must be carried out by the maintenance crews to assure the security of information necessary for operation of the dam and determination of national ownership of waters in storage.

Increase of $2,000 consists of the following:

Annualization of wage board increases granted in 1970	$1,000
Within-grade increases	1,000
Total Increase	2,000

6. INTERNATIONAL GAGING STATIONS

Obligations:	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
a. RIO GRANDE GAGING STATIONS	$314,444	$387,000	$434,000	+ $47,000
b. LOWER COLORADO GAGING STATIONS	93,917	102,000	104,000	+ 2,000
Total obligations	408,361	489,000	538,000	+ 49,000

a. RIO GRANDE GAGING STATIONS

Pursuant to the 1944 Water Treaty, the two Sections of the Commission operate and maintain a series of gaging stations along the international portion of the Rio Grande and its principal tributaries from El Paso, Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, to provide the measurements of river flows needed to provide the bases for determination of national ownership of waters; and for operation of international storage dams and diversion structures. The United States Section currently operates and maintains a total of 73 stream gaging stations comprising 17 stations on the main stream, 7 stations on the United States tributaries, 28 stations on United States diversion canals and return flows to the river above Falcon Dam, and 21 diversion stations on United States canals below the dam. In

addition, periodic check measurements are made at 6 stations on the main river, 1 tributary and 2 canal stations, operated by the Mexican Section.

In the Amistad Reservoir area in the United States, 12 additional stream gaging stations, and 47 rainfall stations, and special evaporation measuring facilities have been added to properly account for ownership of waters in the river and to assure credit to the United States for its inflows into the reservoir.

The field forces also secure and analyze water samples for sediment content, chemical and sanitary analyses, and collect rainfall evaporation data. The stream flow and related data are published in annual water bulletins in English and Spanish by the two Sections of the Commission for public information.

In addition and in connection with the determination of the ownership of waters in the Amistad Reservoir, hydrogeologic studies will have to be continued with Mexico. These studies are required to provide data for determining spring inflows to the reservoir that cannot be measured directly, three-fourths of which belong to the United States. The program in the United States, with a similar program in Mexico, consists of periodically measuring water levels in 144 wells, measurement of spring flows below the dam, and operation of 19 precipitation stations. Three personnel are involved in this program at an additional cost of $42,000 annually. These studies were begun during the construction phase and were financed by that appropriation through fiscal year 1970, in which year Amistad Dam was completed.

The average cost per station during 1969 amounted to about $4,313, consisting of $211 for maintenance and $4,102 for operation.

The increase of $47,000 consists of the following:

Annualization of July 1969 pay act increase	$ 1,000
Within-grade increases	4,000
Hydrogeologic studies required in connection with Amistad Dam	42,000
Total increase	47,000

b. LOWER COLORADO RIVER GAGING STATIONS AND HYDROLOGIC PROGRAM

In pursuance of provisions of the 1944 Water Treaty, the deliveries of waters of the Colorado River allotted to Mexico are measured by the Commission in the boundary section of the river. Measurements are made and daily records are kept at 7 gaging stations to determine the quantity of water arriving in the bed of the river, including the 2 stations required for measuring waste and drainage flows crossing the international land boundary accountable against Mexico's allotment. Measurements are made of United States diversions at 4 points in the boundary section. In addition, check measurements are made at 2 gaging stations in the channels of New River and Alamo River to measure the drainage and waste flows from the Mexican irrigation system discharging into the United States, in pursuance of provisions of the Commission's Minute No. 197, approved by the two Governments. The records are compiled in final form for publication in annual water bulletins.

The average annual cost in 1969 for the Colorado River Gaging Stations averaged about $3,976 per station, including about $255

for maintenance and $3,721 for operation.

In addition to the stream gaging program and in pursuance of the further provisions of the 1944 Water Treaty, Minute No. 189, Minute No. 197 and Minute No. 218, a systematic program of data collection and investigations is carried out to determine the quality of waters delivered to Mexico, and of the effects of the construction and operation of the Morelos diversion structure on the regimen of the Colorado River and on the levels of groundwater underlying lands in the United States upstream and downstream from the diversion structure in order to detect any rise in groundwater which might threaten damage to United States lands so that corrective measures can be timely carried out.

The increase of $2,000 consists of the following:

Annualization of the July 1969 pay act increase	$1,000
Within-in grade increases	1,000
Total increase	2,000

7. DOUGLAS-AGUA PRIETA SANITATION

Obligations: Actual 1969, $20,789 Estimate 1970, $23,000 Estimate 1971, $23,000

This international project was constructed in 1947-48 for treatment and disposal of the sewage from the border cities of Douglas, Arizona and Agua Prieta, Sonora, by the Governments of the United States and Mexico through the International Boundary and Water Commission, to resolve the problem of the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage from Douglas, Arizona across the international boundary line into Mexico. The works in the United States were authorized by the Act of August 19, 1935 (22 U.S.C.277a). The treatment works consist of a trickling filter plant in the United States and oxidation ponds in Mexico, and serve the two border cities of Douglas, Arizona and Agua Prieta, Sonora. Each country paid for the works in its own country. The original cost of the United States portion of the works was $209,800. With the growth of the two cities, it became necessary in 1966 to improve the treatment works in the United States to assure proper operation and maintenance, at an additional cost of $113,000. Mexico has completed enlargement of the oxidation ponds constructed in its country.

Under the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-6), an agreement with Mexico was reached through the Commission by Minute No. 216 dated March 18, 1954, and approved by the two Governments, whereby each Section operates and maintains the works in its own country. On July 9, 1968, the City of Douglas, Arizona and the United States entered into a new contract increasing the maximum annual amount of the city's contribution from $16,760 to $20,000 and retaining the maximum contribution of 90% of the costs of operation and maintenance of the works assigned to the United States. Funds received from the City of Douglas revert to the Treasury as Miscellaneous Receipts.

8. LOWER COLORADO RIVER CLEARING

Obligations: Actual 1969, $19,878 Estimate 1970, $20,000 Estimate 1971, $20,000

The Act of August 10, 1964 (78 Stat. 386) authorized the Section to develop with the Mexican Section a joint program for clear-

ing and maintaining clear of vegetation a 40-mile reach of the Colorado River below Morelos Dam. Commission Minute No. 217 dated November 30, 1964, approved by the two Governments, constitutes the international agreement, with the United States clearing and maintaining clear the 20-mile reach below Morelos Dam, and Mexico the next downstream 20-mile reach, to maintain the flood carrying capacity of the river against encroachment by vegetation. Funds were authorized by Public Law 88-411, to be appropriated to the Department of State for use by the United States Section, not in excess of $300,000 for the initial work authorized in the Act, and not to exceed $20,000 annually thereafter for necessary maintenance. Initial clearing of both banks of the river in the limitrophe section of the river was completed during fiscal year 1965.

Maintenance of the channel requires annual re-clearing of the bed and banks of the river in this area, a distance of some 20 river miles, in order to retain the flood carrying capacity of the river. Mexico performs a similar clearing in a 20-mile reach immediately downstream.

The request of $20,000 is to provide for re-clearing of the channel and banks consisting of approximately 600 acres at $32 per acre, plus supervision and inspection.

Object Classification	Actual 1969		Estimate 1970		Estimate 1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries	270	$1,921,074	258	$2,009,358	255	$2,004,449	-3	$ -4,909
Pay above the stated rate		6,387		10,800		10,000		-800
Lapse	-43	-303,822	-21	-131,158	-21	-130,449		+709
Net savings due to lower pay scales for part of year		-9,729		-18,000		...		+18,000
Portion of salaries shown above paid from other accounts	-22	-158,964		...		...		...
Net permanent (average number, net salary)	205	1,454,946	237	1,871,000	234	1,884,000	-3	+13,000
Positions other than permanent		4,215		15,000		15,000		...
Other personnel compensation:								
Overtime and holiday pay		27,796		11,000		11,000		...
Sunday pay and night work differential		8,901		8,000		8,000		...
Total personnel compensation		1,495,858		1,905,000		1,918,000		+13,000
12.0 Personnel benefits		124,220		145,000		146,000		+1,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		12,002		8,000		14,000		+6,000
22.0 Transportation of things		35,336		25,000		25,000		...
23.0 Rent, communications and utilities		44,411		52,000		53,000		+1,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction		1,099		1,000		1,000		...
25.1 Other services		52,085		55,000		45,000		-10,000
26.0 Supplies and materials		85,490		154,000		158,000		+4,000
31.0 Equipment		80,994		138,000		133,000		-5,000
32.0 Lands and structures		111,139		...		...		...
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions		...		20,000		20,000		...
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities		216		...		...		...
95.0 Quarters and subsistence charges		-25,208		-28,000		-28,000		...
Total obligations		2,017,642		2,475,000		2,485,000		+10,000

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount $2,485,000, an increase of $10,000 over the adjusted appropriation for the current fiscal year.

INTERNATIONAL GAGING STATIONS

What about this $49,000 increase in the category International Gaging Stations?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Yes, sir; this is for a special investigation in connection with the operation of Amistad Reservoir to assure the determination and accounting of spring inflows in the reservoir belonging to the United States. This is a special investigation. I feel it will not be a continuing study. I think it will go on maybe for possibly 2 or 3 years. It is a very important, and a very special investigation to be sure that we get credit for all of the U.S. waters.

FALCON POWERPLANT RECEIPTS

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have the usual statement with regard to Falcon power receipts?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Yes, sir; we do.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert this statement with regard to Falcon powerplant operation at this point in the record.

(The statement follows:)

FALCON POWER PLANT OPERATIONS - U. S. SHARE OF HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED AND REVENUE TO GOVERNMENT

Year and Month	Inflow to reservoir	Percent of normal	Total storage in reservoir, end of period	Average head (elevation of water storage above turbines)	Total releases U.S. and Mexico	U.S. share of energy generated	U.S. power uses at Falcon	Delivered to Central Power & Light Co. Under contract with Department of Interior	Revenue
	Acre-Feet		Acre-Feet	Feet	Acre-Feet	Kilowatt hours	Kilowatt hours	Kilowatt hours	Dollars
October 1954 to June 30, 1968	36,602,464	----	2,580,678	----	30,428,344	1,225,218,000	47,148,100	1,177,436,900	3,850,489
July 1968	162,396	95.5	2,608,095	123.25	51,246	2,608,000	302,000	2,306,000	8,007
August 1968	98,657	51.4	2,484,180	121.27	148,245	7,537,000	399,000	7,138,000	23,913
September 1968	260,731	42.9	2,629,831	122.93	62,514	3,170,000	268,000	2,902,000	9,619
October 1968	156,090	32.4	2,684,701	123.78	64,190	3,265,000	244,000	3,021,000	11,177
November 1968	84,675	40.8	2,688,106	124.07	58,466	2,969,000	200,000	2,769,000	9,208
December 1968	104,179	69.5	2,715,471	124.32	58,783	3,000,000	150,000	2,850,000	9,892
January 1969	76,602	56.1	2,371,221	118.84	402,036	18,520,000	360,000	18,160,000	54,152
February 1969	65,598	53.0	2,202,995	116.20	216,233	10,432,000	288,000	10,144,000	30,122
March 1969	51,708	47.8	2,116,354	116.66	104,035	5,065,000	257,000	4,808,000	15,891
April 1969	127,912	82.4	2,000,145	114.35	205,550	9,380,000	311,000	9,472,000	31,336
May 1969	149,463	48.1	1,782,126	110.14	322,834	15,050,000	401,000	14,649,000	44,691
June 1969	46,421	18.2	1,424,858	104.93	359,609	16,005,000	435,000	15,570,000	46,728
Total, fiscal year 1969	1,384,432	----	----	----	2,053,741	97,001,000	3,615,000	93,789,000	294,736
July 1969	33,136	20.0	1,243,121	102.65	162,441	6,824,000	347,000	6,477,000	22,814
August 1969	160,913	87.8	1,248,131	100.20	113,016	4,623,000	360,000	4,263,000	14,847
September 1969	139,171	24.1	1,323,639	103.65	34,922	1,447,000	293,000	1,154,000	4,445
October 1969	211,388	46.6	1,441,474	104.57	75,803	3,210,000	269,000	2,941,000	10,520
November 1969	114,833	58.1	1,464,429	106.16	62,675	2,665,000	260,000	2,405,000	8,493
December 1969	112,688	76.8	1,529,759	107.74	32,557	1,372,000	252,000	1,120,000	4,043
Total, calendar year 1969	1,289,833	----	----	----	2,091,711	94,593,000	3,833,000	91,163,000	288,082
Grand total (October 1954 through December 31, 1969)	38,759,025	----	----	----	32,963,499	1,342,360,000	52,544,100	1,289,585,900	4,210,387

Mr. ROONEY. It looks pretty sad, doesn't it?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. We do have an increase over last year.

Mr. ROONEY. How much?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. About $60,000. Sixty-one thousand dollars in the fiscal year 1969 over fiscal year 1968. For calendar year 1969 we have an increase over calendar year 1968 of about $73,000. I don't mean this is a continuing increase but we did do better last year because there was more water released.

Mr. ROONEY. It is still pretty sickly?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Not as good as we expected.

Mr. ROONEY. Any questions, gentlemen?

Mr. Andrews, Mr. Chairman, thank you.

LOCAL LANDOWNERS AND IRRIGATED LAND

Last year we discovered a strange situation, the fact that a number of landowners are irrigating land and paying nothing to the Government for the water that they use. The largest landowner who was getting this Christmas present from Uncle Sam irrigated some 15,223.1 acres and was paying no money for his water. Who is this individual? Is this a corporation farm down there?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. I don't know, Mr. Andrews.

Mr. ANDREWS. Wouldn't you, if there was a farm this size, know of it?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. We don't handle distribution of the waters. We don't work directly with the water users.

Mr. ANDREWS. You don't plunk down a 15,000 acre irrigated farm in the area without knowing about it? You also indicated in the information you submitted for the record that there were 55 farm owners who irrigated more than 1,000 acres of land at no cost to them for the water. You realize, of course, in Federal reclamation law there is a 160-acre land limitation. Then here there is not only no limitation but you don't even charge them for the water.

Mr. FRIEDKIN. May I say, first, that this matter, of course, the charge for the water was one that was determined by the Congress as to whether there would be a charge or not. It is covered in the House committee at the time of the authorization and in the Senate committee at the time of the authorization.

Mr. ROONEY. You wouldn't think that he got any money out of those Texans. You spend more time with them trying to get them to pay for their water and ——

Mr. ANDREWS. I understand from testimony that the Chairman put in the record last year that the Texas landowners had offered to pay for that water.

Mr. ROONEY. That is true.

Mr. ANDREWS. Did the Congress specifically say they shall not be charged, or did we forget to make sure that you charged them?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. No, sir.

If I may, Mr. Chairman, the reference related to the use of Anzalduas Dam.

Mr. ROONEY. I was not talking last year about that dam. I was talking about Falcon Dam.

Mr. ANDREWS. In the course of events do you suppose that you could investigate ways of making a regular and normal water use charge to improve this sad statement of revenues for this overall project?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. First let me say that we have no authority by treaty. This is a commission——

Mr. ANDREWS. I am not talking about what we are doing on the Mexican side of the border. On the American side of the border we have an individual who is irrigating 15,223 acres of land for free. Fantastic. I bet it does not happen anywhere else in the world. It would be interesting to know who the individual is.

Mr. Rooney. I think we should insert the name and address at this point in the record.

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Yes, sir; we will get that.

Mr. ROONEY. His or its.

Mr. ANDREWS. And the type of crops they raise.

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Sure.

(The information follows:)

We are informed by the Texas Water Rights Commission that the largest owner of land in the lower Rio Grande is Rio Farms, Inc., Edcouch, Tex. This organization, whose manager is Mr. Sam Tayloe, is a nonprofit trust foundation presided over by seven directors, as follows: I. B. Sigler, president; Marion R. Lawler, vice president; H. A. Hodges, secretary; George McCulloch; Orville Stites; Carl Vassberg; Walter Baxter.

Rio Farms, Inc., owns 15,336 acres, practically all of which are used for research and development in various degrees, in cooperation with U.S. Department of Agriculture and agricultural colleges in the region. The lands are farmed by 31 tenant student-farmers. Crops include, citrus, small grain, vegetables, and cotton.

There are no stockholders, and the excess revenue of Rio Farms, Inc., does not inure to the benefit of any director. The purpose of the organization is to (1) assist in educating low income farm families, (2) assist them in learning and gaining experience in farming, and (3) assist them in improving their economic conditions. Tenants are allowed to stay only 5 years, when new tenants are assigned. The profits are put into research and experimental works to improve practices and yields.

Rio Farms, Inc., is in the Hidalgo-Willacy Improvement District No. 1, the latter receiving a water permit from the State of Texas to irrigate 129,000 acres in January 1930.

Mr. ANDREWS. I hope between now and the same time next year you make some progress on how you are going to at least charge any individuals irrigating more than a thousand acres of land for free.

Mr. FRIEDKIN. Mr. Andrews, this is by treaty. I am referring now to the U.S. side of the river, U.S. water users.

Mr. ANDREWS. You didn't enter into a treaty with these landowners?

Mr. FRIEDKIN. No, but by the terms of the treaty which divided the waters and provided for the construction of the dam, the U.S. section is specifically prohibited from having anything to do with the control or the distribution of the waters to the water users in the United States.

Mr. ANDREWS. Maybe we will have to figure a way of reconstructing that.

Mr. FRIEDKIN. This precludes our getting into this completely, I think.

Mr. ANDREWS. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

CONSTRUCTION

Mr. ROONEY. The third and last of the items is entitled "Construction" and is at page 48 of the committee print.

The justifications in regard thereto are to be found beginning at page 162 of volume II of the justifications book. We shall at this point in the record insert pages 162 through 171.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STAIE

Construction, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

Appropriation, 1970	$ 400,000
Estimate, 1971	4,200,000
Increase	3,800,000

Program by Activities	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease	Justification Page No.
1. Rio Grande international dams program:				
(a) Amistad dam	$ 226,633	...	-$ 226,633	
(b) Falcon dam and power plant	...	...	...	
2. Lower Rio Grande flood control improvement program	48,962	$3,800,000	+ 3,751,038	163
3. Rio Grande gaging stations	8,932	...	- 8,932	
4. Nogales sanitation	803,303	79,000	- 724,303	
5. Tijuana River flood control	526,514	400,000	- 126,514	169
Total obligations	1,614,344	4,279,000	+ 2,664,656	
Deduct unobligated balance, start of year	-1,293,344	-79,000	+ 1,214,344	
Add unobligated balance, end of year	+ 79,000	...	- 79,000	
Appropriation or estimate	400,000	4,200,000	+ 3,800,000	

The Construction program of the Commission is in pursuance of treaty and other agreements in force between the United States and Mexico, and Acts of the Congress. From 1848 to 1933, the joint construction activities of the two Governments were limited almost entirely to demarcation and monumentation of the common boundary of 1,935 miles in length. The Convention of February 1, 1933 which provided for flood control to include rectification and stabilization of the Rio Grande from El Paso to Fort Quitman, formed the basis for the first major joint construction program of the two Governments. In the Water Treaty of 1944 relative to the utilization by the United States and Mexico of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, the two Governments agreed to the accomplishment of a long-term and specific program of joint construction for the conservation, storage and regulation of the greatest quantity of the annual flow of the Rio Grande, and for development of hydroelectric power. This treaty also provides for studies, investigations and recommendations for flood control and other works on the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers, and for preferential attention by the two Governments to border sanitation problems.

The total request of $4,200,000 for fiscal year 1971 includes $3,800,000 for the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Improvement Program and $400,000 to continue the design of the Tijuana Flood Control Project. The fiscal year 1971 request is an increase of $3,800,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1970 and provides for continuation of the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Improvement Program and the financing of the 19 additional positions required for this project.

LOWER RIO GRANDE FLOOD CONTROL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (Authorized by Act of August 19, 1935 (22 U.S.C. 277 a, b, c, d)

Obligations: Actual 1969, $931,912 Estimate 1970, $-0- Estimate 1971, $3,800,000 Increase, $3,800,000

The part of the project in the United States was authorized by the Act of August 19, 1935 (22 USCA 277a) for construction and maintenance by the Secretary of State acting through the American Commissioner, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico. The part of the international project in this country is referred to as the "Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project,Texas". Construction of works initially planned was completed in 1951 and the project was improved in the years 1958 to 1961, following the 1958 flood.

In the 1930's, following exchange of Notes between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, each undertook construction of levee and interior floodway works along its respective banks of the Lower Rio Grande for protection of the lands in its country against river floods. The coordination between the two Governments expressly related to construction and operation of interior floodways in the territory of each to divert, from the river, floodwaters in excess of the safe capacity of the channel of the Rio Grande.

The area requiring protection in the United States is the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas. The Valley, situated in the fertile delta lands of the river where the climate is semi-tropical, is one of the most productive agricultural areas in the United States. In this area, about 800,000 acres of land are under irrigation and the rapidly growing population, now approximately 400,000 is dependent in major part, either directly or indirectly through allied industries or related services, upon the agricultural production of lands of the Valley. The principal crops of the Valley are cotton, citrus fruit and winter vegetables. The value of all crops produced in the principal counties of Cameron and Hidalgo exceeds $150 million annually. Other principal sources of income in the Valley are: 1) production of oil and gas; 2) industrial production related principally to processing of agricultural products; and 3) tourism. The development and importance of the overall economy of the Valley is reflected in the tax value increase, again for Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, from over $160 million in 1955 to over $300 million 1966.

The importance of the need for adequate flood control in the Valley is demonstrated by the highly developed land and expecially the cities located along the river and floodways, including Mission - population 14,800; McAllen - 35,000; Pharr - 15,300;San Juan-

5,000; Alamo - 4,000; Donna - 7,600; Weslaco - 16,600; Mercedes - 12,300; Harlingen - 41,400; San Benito - 17,000; Hidalgo - 800; and Brownsville - 53,600.

The existing flood control project in the United States, including improvements made after the 1958 flood, consists of the following principal features:

1) 96 miles of river levees, from Penitas, Texas to a point 15 miles below Brownsville. The levees are generally 8 to 12 feet in height, with 16-foot crown and 1 on 3 side slopes.

2) 132 miles of interior floodways, consisting of former natural overflow channels which divert and discharge to the gulf flows from the main river in excess of its safe capacity at Brownsville, Texas and Matamoros, Tamaulipas. The leveed floodways vary in width generally from 1,500 to 3,500 feet. Their levees vary in height, generally from 8 to 12 feet, with 16-foot crown and 1 on 3 side slopes.

   The records evidence that during major floods about two-thirds of the excess floodwaters naturally flow in the United States floodways and about one-third into the Mexican floodways.

3) Anzalduas Flood Diversion Dam, constructed jointly by the United States and Mexico, with costs shared equally, on the main river near Mission, Texas and Reynosa, Tamaulipas, about 5 river miles downstream from the Mission Inlet. The structure consists of 6 - 75x21-foot roller gates supported on concrete foundations and piers and abutments. Its purpose is to effect, by closing of the gates and raising of stages upstream, the diversion to Mission Inlet of the United States share of the waters of low floods, in excess of the safe capacity of the river channel at Brownsville and Matamoros.

From the time of its construction in 1935 until the September 1967 flood, the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project has provided complete protection for United States residents and properties against river floods. During this period, 13 floods occurred, the major of which was that of 1958. The savings in flood damages from this flood alone are estimated to have exceeded the total cost of the project.

In the latter part of September 1967, Hurricane "Beulah" caused average rainfall of about 16 inches in 72 hours over the watershed of the Rio Grande below Falcon Dam - about 17,700 square miles - with one storm center of 35 inches and another of 25 inches. The runoff resulted in the unprecedented flood peak of 220,000 c.f.s. at Rio Grande City near the head of the Valley. This is nearly twice the discharge that could have been expected from the recorded floods adjusted for presently existing storage works on the river.

The project, although designed for a flood of only 140,000 c.f.s., generally carried safely through its systems of floodways and levees the record Beulah flood by the fortunate availability of the freeboard on the levees.

There were two serious exceptions - the flooding of the urban areas in the City of Harlingen and the McAllen Airport. In Harlingen, overflow from the Arroyo Colorado Floodway inundated about 1,500 residences and other improvements causing evacuation of some 8,000 people, about 20% of the population of the city. Water inundated the approaches to the highway bridges across the arroyo and the main floodways to the north and west of the city interrupting traffic. The McAllen Airport and adjoining urban areas were flooded by waters from the Mission Floodway. The airport was under water for about 7 days. The survey by the Corps of Engineers of damages from the river flood in the Harlingen area and in the McAllen area shows total direct losses amounting to about

$11,800,000.

The serious flooding described was due primarily to the unprecedented peak discharge and the volume of the flood, and it was aggravated by the partial failure of the control structure at the head of the Arroyo Colorado to limit flows into this floodway to its safe capacity. However, had this structure held, it would have diverted additional flows into the North Floodway where it would probably have caused a major levee break and even more serious damages in the Mercedes area and also some damage in the Harlingen area.

Although there was no loss of life, at least 15,000 people were in direct and immediate peril of their lives in the 1967 flood.

Had water levels been only 1 to 2 feet higher, the entire City of Harlingen with a population of 41,400 would probably have been flooded and the levees protecting the City of Mercedes, population of 12,300, would have been topped resulting in water pouring into the city. This would have been a grave disaster with almost certain loss of life.

It is indeed fortunate that more serious damages from this extraordinary flood were averted by the project and the storage dams upstream. Had Falcon Dam not been built and in operation, and had the Marte R. Gomez Reservoir on the Rio San Juan not been in operation to effect considerable reduction in the height of the flood, the peak flow would have been nearly 50% higher than it was. There would have been widespread disaster and probable loss of life.

The damages in the 1967 flood demonstrated the serious need for measures to protect the City of Harlingen and the McAllen Airport area against such floods in the future, and to generally strengthen levees with special attention to the protection of Mercedes and other urban areas.

Surveys were made of high water lines, and levee grade lines were checked. Aerial photographic surveys were made during and after the flood. Damage surveys were made by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army. The United States Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, undertook a survey and investigation of rainfall data to determine the probability of a larger storm. The preliminary results of these surveys and investigations were compiled and analyzed by the Consulting Engineering Firm of Lockwood, Andrews & Newnam, Inc., Houston, Texas, employed to assist in formulation of alternative plans for improvements needed.

To review the surveys, investigations and alternative plans for improvements, a Consulting Board of Review was established made up of members widely experienced in flood control work:

1) Raymond A. Hill, Chairman, Consulting Engineer - San Francisco, California.

2) Royce J. Tipton, Consulting Engineer - Denver, Colorado. Mr. Tipton passed away on December 23, 1967, and was replaced by his associate, Mr. Olin Kalmbach, of the firm of Tipton & Kalmbach, Inc.

3) Brigadier General W. T. Bradley, Division Engineer, Southwestern Division, Corps of Engineers - Dallas, Texas.

4) Mr. John J. Vandertulip, Chief Engineer, Texas Water Development Board - Austin, Texas.

The Board examined the problem on the ground, held four meeting and outlined its recommendations to the United States Section on March 13, 1968.

Following review of the records of floods, the meteorological investigations by the Weather Bureau, records of hurricanes in the region, and the flood risks in terms of people and value of properties, the Consulting Board found that a greater flood than Beulah must be anticipated and that the risks warrant protection against a greater flood. The Board recommended that a criteria flood should be 250,000 c.f.s. at Rio Grande City, as compared with the experienced flood of 220,000 c.f.s.

The Consulting Board found that the existing levee and floodway system is sound, and recommended the following described plan of repair and improvements.

The Recommended Plan provides for repairs and improvements to the existing flood control works in the United States to provide protection against the criteria flood of 250,000 c.f.s., with a high margin of safety on the levees by providing 5 feet of freeboard at the cities, 3 feet at well-developed rural areas, and 2 feet at less developed rural areas.

The Plan is based on agreement with the Mexican Commissioner to limit the river flows reaching the Cities of Brownsville and Matamoros to about 20,000 c.f.s. to assure their safety, by the United States and Mexico jointly providing the works required on the Rio Grande, and each unilaterally providing in its own country the works needed to divert to its respective floodway, 50% of the floodwaters in excess of 20,000 c.f.s. The distribution of floodwaters between the floodways in the event of the criteria flood would be as shown in the following tabulation. The figures in brackets are the recorded 1967 flood discharges for comparison.

	CRITERIA FLOOD IN C.F.S.	
	River	Floodways
RIO GRANDE		
Rio Grande City	250,000 (220,000)	
Mission	240,000 (210,000)	
United States Floodways		105,000 (126,000)
(North Floodway)		84,000 (61,000)
(Arroyo Colorado)		21,000 (60,000)
Retamal	125,000 (84,000)	
Mexican Floodway		105,000 (64,000)
Brownsville-Matamoros	20,000 (16,000)	

The Recommended Plan provides for positive control of diversions from the river of floods ranging from 20,000 c.f.s. to 250,000 c.f.s., and conveyance of the waters through the valley to the gulf without causing damage or loss of life.

The Appropriation Acts for construction of the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project provide that "no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with the project except such as has been acquired by donation ...".

Easements and other rights-of-way which will be obtained by the respective counties will be needed for replacement of the Old Mission Inlet by the new Hackney Inlet, and for the raising of levees where needed which will require widening of the base and borrow areas. The total area of rights-of-way needed is estimated to amount to about 1,900 acres and the tentative estimated cost is about $850,000.

SUMMARY - FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL COSTS
RECOMMENDED PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT

	Estimated Cost
Federal Costs of Construction	$19,820,000
Local Costs, Rights-of-Way	850,000
TOTAL	20,670,000

Before the 1967 flood had passed, the United States Commissioner and the Mexican Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission had begun exchanging views on the problems created by the flood, and information on plans of their respective Governments for repairs and improvements to the part of the International Flood Control Project in each country. A copy of an early draft of the full report, dated April 1968, was furnished to the Mexican Commissioner.

The Mexican Commissioner advises that his Government views with equally serious concern the 1967 flood problems experienced in Mexico. He informed the United States Section that his Government considers it urgent to proceed at the earliest practical date to undertake jointly with the United States the plan and construction of the second international flood diversion dam on the Rio Grande to facilitate diversion of 50% of the excess floodwaters from the river to the Mexican Interior Floodway, for protection of the Cities of Matamoros and Brownsville. The Mexican Commissioner stated that his Government is making surveys and studies for improvement of its interior floodways and levees along the river. Further, Mexico has completed the design of the diversion dam and expects to begin its part of the work in late 1969 or early 1970.

The existing project for control of floods at a cost of $20.0 million has already far more than justified itself by the savings of damages in the 1958 flood and in the 1967 flood. The estimated damages saved in the two floods are more than $60 million.

To accomplish the plan of construction, the following schedule shows by priorities the construction costs of the various program items, and funds required:

Construction Schedule and Fund Requirements
(000 omitted)

Program Items	Total	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
A. Priority: Protection of United States Cities, and International Division of Floodwaters.								
1. Arroyo Colorado Control Structures (For protection of Cities of Harlingen, Rio Hondo and Arroyo City)	$ 1,053	$105	$526		$ 200	$ 222		
2. North Floodway Improvements (For protection of Cities of Mercedes and Weslaco)	2,350		296	$ 29	1,525	500		
3. River Channel and Levee Improvements (For protection of City of Hidalgo)	700		60		600			$ 40
4. International Division of Floodwaters (For 50-50 Division)	7,949		50	20	1,475	3,278	$3,126	
B. Priority: Protection of Small Communities and Rural Areas, and Security Structures								
1. North Floodway Levees	2,840						540	2,300
2. Main Floodway Levees	845						845	
3. River Levees	3,363						1,489	1,874
4. Security Structures	720							720
Totals	19,820	105	932	49	3,800	4,000	6,000	4,934
Less Available Funds	-1,086	-105	-932	-49	-	-	-	-
Funds Required	18,734	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,800	4,000	6,000	4,934

Funds in the amount of $3,800,000 are requested to continue construction of repairs and improvements to the United States part of the International Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Improvement Program to provide protection for the lives and property of residents of the Cities of Harlingen, Rio Hondo, Arroyo City, Mercedes, Hidalgo and Weslaco, Texas, from river floods as occurred in September 1967 following Hurricane "Beulah", and to initiate the works required to fulfill the agreements reached with Mexico.

TIJUANA RIVER FLOOD CONTROL

Obligations: Actual 1969, $152,487 Estimate 1970, $400,000 Estimate 1971, $400,000

The Act of October 10, 1966 (80 Stat. 884) authorized the conclusion of an agreement with Mexico for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River. This law also authorized funds to be appropriated to the Department of State for use by the United States Section, not to exceed $12,600,000, for the construction of the portion of the project in the United States.

Minute No. 225 of the Commission dated June 19, 1967, and subsequently approved by the two Governments, constitutes the international agreement authorized by the Congress. This agreement provides for a coordinated international project for planning and construction of a concrete-lined channel for the Tijuana River in Mexico and in the United States, to contain its floods through the Cities of Tijuana, Baja California, and San Diego, California. The agreement provides that each country will at its expense construct, operate and maintain the works located in its territory. It provides that as soon as practical, the two Governments jointly undertake to formulate and reach accord on the specifications for preparation of design and that pursuant thereto, each Government undertakes to prepare and complete the detailed plans and design for the works in its country. The Minute further provides that construction cannot be undertaken until each Goverament has made the necessary financing arrangements to cover the cost of the works located in its territory.

The Tijuana River is an international stream having its source partly in the United States and partly in Mexico. This river is formed by the confluence of two tributaries in Mexico, flows northwestward 2.7 miles through the City of Tijuana, Baja California to the international boundary, crosses the boundary into the United States and continues westward through lands in the Cities of San Diego and Imperial Beach, California, a distance of about 6 miles, to discharge into the Pacific Ocean. The provisions of the 1944 Water Treaty with Mexico, relating to the Tijuana River, directed the Commission to study and investigate and submit to the two Governments for approval "...plans for storage and flood control to promote and develop domestic, irrigation and other feasible uses of the waters of this stream...".

At the United States Commissioner's request, the Corps of Engineers made a survey and found that the works assigned to the United States should consist of a concrete-lined trapezoidal channel, joining a similar channel in Mexico, and extending 5.5 miles to the Pacific Ocean. This channel would confine the floodwaters to a narrow waterway and thus prevent 96 percent of the flood damages, and enable development of the lands in the entire remaining flood plain. The flood control improvements proposed are engineeringly feasible and economically justified in connection with similar flood control improvements to be constructed by Mexico in its territory. The District Engineer recommended that construction, and operation and maintenance of the improvements in the two countries be fully coordinated under a single international project.

The City of San Diego, California by Resolution No. 180058 dated May 1, 1964, agreed to assume the costs, presently estimated to be $2,500,000, for necessary lands and relocations in the United States. By Resolution No. 184420 dated July 29, 1965, the city also agreed to assume 17.8 percent of the construction cost of the part of the Tijuana River Flood Control Project in this country, as its share of the benefits derived from increased utilization of the lands, presently estimated at $2,800,000, with the final amount to be based upon actual costs.

The engineers of the two Sections of the Commission and the respective technical advisors to the Commissioners for the Governments have met and reached accord on the essential criteria for design of the works in the United States and Mexico, to assure proper coordination. The Mexican Section is completing the preparation of plans for works in its country through the Ministry of Hydraulic Resources, and the United States Section is proceeding with preparation of plans for works in this country through the Corps of Engineers. Mexico contemplates starting work in its country in calendar year 1970.

The total cost of the design work in the United States is estimated to be $1.2 million. The request for fiscal year 1971 in the amount of $400,000 is to continue the design work started in fiscal year 1969.

The following schedule shows the estimated costs of the project and the requirements for Federal and non-Federal funds by fiscal years through 1973, when the project is to be completed.

TIJUANA RIVER INTERNATIONAL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT
(in thousands of dollars)

Item	Estimated Total Cost	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate	1973 Estimate
Engineering and design	$ 1,295	$152	$648	$ 400	$ 75	$ 20
Channel construction	14,105	-	-	-	9,005	5,100
Lands, relocations, and water spreading facilities	2,500	-	-	1,825	380	295
subtotal	17,900	152	648	2,225	9,460	5,415
Less local contributions for lands, relocations, water spreading facilities and cash contributions for increased utilization of lands	5,300	-	-	1,825	2,060	1,415
Net Federal costs	12,600	152	648	400	7,400	4,000

Object Classification	Actual 1969		Estimate 1970		Estimate 1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries	96	$879,859	16	$195,971	35	$362,433	+19	+$166,462
Pay above the stated annual rate		791		750		1,394		+644
Lapses	-27	-250,818	-1	-8,135	-4	-43,827	-3	-35,692
Net savings due to lower pay scales for part of year		-2,514		-586		...		+586
Portion of salaries carried in other position schedules paid from this account	+12	+115,256		...		...		...
Net permanent (average number, net salary)	81	742,574	15	188,000	31	320,000	+16	+132,000
Positions other than permanent		2,755		3,000		6,000		+3,000
Other personnel compensation:								
Overtime and holiday pay		63,331		17,000		19,000		+2,000
Sunday and night work differential		4,948		3,000		4,000		+1,000
Total personnel compensation		813,608		211,000		349,000		+138,000
12.0 Personnel benefits		60,997		16,000		30,000		+14,000
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		32,202		8,000		7,000		-1,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		22,679		6,000		30,000		+24,000
22.0 Transportation of things		25,393		7,000		9,000		+2,000
23.0 Rent, communications and utilities		24,191		7,000		5,000		-2,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction		7,563		2,000		6,000		+4,000
25.0 Other services		175,735		48,000		50,000		+2,000
26.0 Supplies and materials		45,350		12,000		21,000		+9,000
31.0 Equipment		5,717		3,000		11,000		+8,000
32.0 Lands and structures		5,262,659		670,000		3,427,000		+2,757,000
95.0 Quarters and subsistence charges		-2,722		-3,000		...		+3,000
Total - IBWC		6,473,372		987,000		3,945,000		+2,958,000
Allocation to Defense - Civil, Army		202,321		627,000		334,000		-293,000
Total obligations		6,675,693		1,614,000		4,279,000		+2,665,000

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount of $4,200,000, which would be an increase of $3,800,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

How much do you estimate will be unobligated as of June 30, 1970?
Mr. FRIEDKIN. $79,000.

EXPENDITURES

Mr. ROONEY. What were the actual expenditures for fiscal year 1969?
Mr. FRIEDKIN. $7,264,000.
Mr. ROONEY. What is your estimate for fiscal year 1970?
Mr. FRIEDKIN. $883,000.
Mr. ROONEY. For 1971?
Mr. FRIEDKIN. $3,800,000.
Mr. ROONEY. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?
(No response.)
Mr. ROONEY. If not, we thank you kindly, gentlemen.
We shall now recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning when we shall take up American Sections, International Commissions.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1970.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

WITNESSES

MATTHEW E. WELSH, CHAIRMAN, U.S. SECTION
RICHARD L. HERMAN, COMMISSIONER, U.S. SECTION
F. X. POPPER, CHIEF ENGINEER, U.S. SECTION
MARIE A. SHEEHY, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, U.S. SECTION
WILLIAM A. BULLARD, SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION, U.S. SECTION

Mr. ROONEY. The next item is entitled "American Sections, International Commissions." It is to be found beginning at page 55 of the committee print and at page 176 of the justifications book. We shall at this point insert in the record pages 176 through 191.
(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

American Sections, International Commissions

Appropriation, 1970	$561,000
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	+ 42,000
Adjusted Appropriation, 1970	603,000
Estimate, 1971	613,000
Increase	+ 10,000

Program by Activities	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease	Justification Page No.
1. International Boundary Commission	$154,000	$156,000	+$ 2,000	177
2. International Joint Commission:				
(a) United States Section	128,000	132,000	+ 4,000	180
(b) Special and Technical Investigations:				
(1) Allocation to Federal Water Pollution Control Administration	119,000	121,000	+ 2,000	185
(2) Allocation to Geological Survey	202,000	204,000	+ 2,000	188
Total Obligations	603,000	613,000	+ 10,000	

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION - UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Actual 1969: $150,000 Estimate 1970: $154,000 Estimate 1971: $156,000 Increase: +$2,000

Purpose of Appropriation:

The Treaty of 1925 between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Canada confirmed permanent arrangements for the establishment of the International Boundary Commission and provides that the United States and Canada shall maintain jointly an effective boundary line between the two countries. This entails maintenance of the boundary markers in good repair, providing additional monuments, marks and buoys where necessary, clearing boundary vistas of new timber growth, maintaining up to date boundary maps, and such other miscellaneous work as may be necessary for an effective demarcation of the boundary line.

Basis of Estimate:

The estimate for fiscal year 1971 provides for an increase of $2,000 in personnel compensation and benefits required to cover statutory salary increases. The same level of financing is requested for operating expenses of boundary field work projects. These latter are the continuation of recovery and marking of stations along the Minnesota-Ontario, Lake of the Woods and Rainy River, boundary; and vista clearance, chemical treatment and extensive boundary monument repair along the New York-Vermont-Quebec boundary.

Program for FY 1971:

During the summer of 1970 there will be a crew on the New York-Vermont-Quebec boundary line to complete vista clearance, chemical application, resurvey work and extensive recovery and repair of monuments. A second party will continue the recovery and marking of stations, resurvey work involving remeasurement and recomputations of stations due to floods in the Lake of the Woods area which have prolonged the boundary work here.

Normal inspection and maintenance of boundary markers will be continued during this period as well as the placement and maintenance of lighted and unlighted buoys in Lake Erie by the U.S. Coast Guard. The cost of the buoy maintenance is equally shared between the United States and Canada.

Background:

Approximately 1,400 miles, one-fourth of the United States and Canadian boundary line, traverses densely timbered areas. An important part of the demarcation of the line through these forested areas is the boundary

vista, a cleared strip 20 to 30 feet wide. This vista must be cleared of new growth of timber as an aid to Customs and Immigration officials and other law enforcement officers. Some 8,100 monuments marking the line and 14,000 survey stations must be inspected and kept in repair. From time to time additional monuments and bridge tablets must be established and installed. The detailed location of the line is shown on 255 topographic maps of the boundary. These maps must be kept currently revised to meet changing conditions along the border, and this information is made available to other Government geodetic and survey departments as well as the customs and immigration officials of both countries.

In order to maintain a clear and well defined boundary as stipulated by the Treaty, each country employs a small number of permanent engineers. Each field season these engineers employ temporary field hands for about five months to carry out the field work. The number of temporary employees varies with the location and nature of the field work.

Program for FY 1970:

During the field season of fiscal year 1970, the United States will have field parties on the New York-Vermont-Quebec boundary line and the Minnesota-Ontario boundary. These parties will inspect and recover triangulation stations and monuments, repair, paint and replace monuments as needed, and reclear the 20-foot boundary vista of trees and growth, including chemical spraying for control of undergrowth. The program to continue aerial chemical treatment of the 141st Meridian Alaska boundary has been temporarily postponed due to the high bids received on this work, and money for this project has been diverted to extensive monument repair and replacement and chemical treatment of very dense growth on the New York-Vermont-Quebec boundary line.

The Canadian Section will accomplish comparable field work during this period on other areas of the boundary.

Washington Office Expenses:

During the winter months the engineers will be engaged in preparing reports and maps of their seasonal field work. The data collected forms the basis of the Commissioners' Joint Annual Report required by the Treaty. The engineers will also be bringing up to date the technical material and descriptions of stations contained in the seven published reports of the Commission defining the demarcation of the International Boundary Line between United States and Canada.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION - UNITED STATES AND CANADA

		Actual, 1969		Object Classification Estimate, 1970		Estimate, 1971		Increase or Decrease	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
11	Personnel compensation:								
	Total permanent	7.0	$84,300	7.0	$94,810	7.0	$97,000	-	+$2,190
	Add pay above stated annual rate		300		360		370		+ 10
	Deduct lapses	-1.0	- 9,288	-0.5	- 5,300	-0.5	- 6,250		- 950
	Net permanent	6.0	75,312	6.5	89,870	6.5	91,120		+ 1,250
	Temporary employment	5.0	15,950	6.5	21,000	6.5	21,500		+ 500
	Total personnel compensation	11.0	91,262	13.0	110,870	13.0	112,620		+ 1,750
12	Personnel benefits:								
	Permanent employment		5,632		6,130		,380		+ 250
	Temporary employment		11,182		13,000		13,000		
	Total personnel compensation and benefits		108,076		130,000		132,000		+ 2,000
21	Travel and transportation of persons		9,968		10,000		10,000		-
23	Rent, communications, utilities		994		950		950		-
24	Printing and reproduction		238		250		250		-
25	Other Services		17,619		8,000		8,000		-
26	Supplies and materials		9,645		4,200		4,200		-
31	Equipment		3,460		600		600		-
	Total other obligations		41,924		24,000		24,000		-
	TOTAL		150,000		154,000		156,000		+ 2,000

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION - UNITED STATES AND CANADA

UNITED STATES SECTION

Actual 1969: $107,000 Estimate 1970: $128,000 Estimate 1971: $132,000 Increase: $ 4,000

Purpose of Appropriation:

The International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, established pursuant to Article VII of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between the United States and Great Britain, is composed of six Commissioners, three appointed by the President for the United States and three appointed by Canada. These Commissioners constitute an impartial tribunal to which grievances can be referred for speedy settlement.

The tribunal's jurisdiction is covered by five of the fourteen articles of the Treaty. Articles III and IV provide that: There shall be no further use, obstruction, or diversion of boundary waters affecting the natural level or flow on either side of the boundary without the approval of the International Joint Commission. Remedial works to navigation and harbor facilities may be undertaken within the territory of either country provided that they do not affect the flow of boundary waters on the other side of the line or interfere with its domestic or sanitary uses. Pollution resulting in the injury of health or property is expressly forbidden. Works contemplated in waters flowing from boundary waters, or in waters at a lower level than the boundary in rivers which cross the boundary, the effect of which is to raise the natural level of waters on the other side of the boundary, must be approved by the International Joint Commission unless otherwise approved by agreement between the two Governments.

Briefly, the authority of the Commission is three-fold: It investigates and reports with recommendations when requested to do so by either Government; its approval is necessary in certain cases involving the use, obstruction, or diversion of boundary waters or rivers crossing the boundary; and its decisions are final in regard to any particular question that the two Governments agree to refer to it under Article X for that purpose.

Basis of the Estimate:

The principal responsibility of the International Joint Commission is in the field of water resources. Under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, the United States Section and the Canadian Section of the Commission are charged equally with the co-operative management of boundary waters. The Treaty, in Article XII,

provides that "...the High Contracting Parties agree to adopt such legislation as may be appropriate and necessary to give the Commission the powers above mentioned on each side of the boundary,..." The agreement to sustain the respective Sections of the Commission is implicit in the language of the Treaty which empowers them to perform the mission with which they are jointly charged.

It is evident from the expanding role being assigned to the Commission by both Governments that the work of the Commission is growing in importance to the United States and Canada. There are critical water shortages in many border sections, and pollution infests the Great Lakes and many of the river systems along the border from Northeast to the Pacific Northwest. These and other problems are growing more complex and more difficult of solution each day as population increases and industries expand in both countries. The increasing use of water by domestic, industrial, and recreational interests demands that corresponding, additional quantities of water of improved quality be made available for consumption. These needs not only create greater efforts toward water pollution abatement but also create complex requirements for perfection in hydrologic (levels and flows) operations in lakes and rivers at a number of locations along the United States and Canadian Border. In order to supervise these hydrologic operations the Commission has established thirteen Boards of Control located in the field, and each periodically submits reports and data to the Commission in order to insure conformity with Treaties, Agreements, and Orders of Approvals.

During recent years the Commission has also been assigned a greater role by the Governments in the fields of water pollution and air pollution.

The increase of $4,000 provides for normal within-grade increases for regular staff employees and the annualization of pay increases effective 13 July 1969. It also provides for compensation of one Commissioner on a WAE ("when actually employed") basis, that position not having been compensated in recent years.

Program for FY 1971:

In fiscal year 1971, the Commission through its Rainy Lake Board of Control will maintain close surveillance of Rainy and Namakan Lakes under a new plan of regulation of levels and flows of water of these lakes.

The technical advisory board will have completed its investigation, and the Commission will conduct public hearings prior to submission of a report and recommendations to the Governments of the United States and Canada on pollution of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the International Section of the St. Lawrence River.

With acceptance of the recommendations by the Governments the Commission will establish a program of surveillance toward achieving pollution abatement and water quality objectives in these international bodies of water.

In recent years the Commission has been active with the assistance of its technical advisory board investigating air pollution in the Port Huron-Sarnia and Detroit-Windsor areas of Michigan and Ontario. Upon the completion of the technical investigation the Commission will conduct public hearings, and will submit its report and recommendations to the Governments. At the request of the Governments there will be established a program of surveillance by the Commission with periodic reporting to the Governments on progress toward abatement of air pollution in these areas. The Commission also has a continuing role of investigation and reporting to the Governments on any sources of international air pollution along the border.

The Commission will become actively engaged in investigations at the direction of the Governments in water pollution of Lake Superior and in the St. John River and tributaries in the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick.

Activities will continue in the Commission's investigation upon measures necessary to preserve or enhance the beauty of the American Falls at Niagara.

Also during fiscal year 1971 the Commission will continue its investigation to determine whether measures within the existing Great Lakes control system can be taken to further regulate water levels beneficially. Various other studies of References and Applications will continue to be considered by the Commission at the semi-annual meetings in Ottawa in October and in Washington in April, and at several periodic joint executive sessions held each year.

Background:

About one-third of our boundary with Canada consists of water areas. The increasing utilization of these water resources has placed greater demands upon the Commission. There has been in recent years an increase in the number and complexity of matters coming before the Commission. Under study and surveillance are problems of water levels control, water pollution, and water development for generating power and for navigation, conservation, and irrigation. Along the entire border area there is a continuing program in the abatement of air pollution. Upon the completion of the Niagara Power Project and the St. Lawrence Power Project, water control requirements demand constant attention. The controls over levels and flows

in these areas must conform to the interests of riparians and requirements for both power generation and navigation. The rapid growth of population and industry in both the United States and Canada has increased the pollution problem in the international waters and particularly in the area of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. The Commission has established water quality objectives for the St. Croix River in the State of Maine, the Rainy River in the State of Minnesota, the Red River of the North between North Dakota and Minnesota and all connecting channels between the Great Lakes -- which with proper surveillance will provide and maintain water quality that is essential to both domestic and industrial needs.

Program for FY 1970:

For fiscal year 1970 the Commission's program includes:

(a) Issuance of a new plan of regulation for Rainy and Namakan Lakes, Minnesota-Ontario.

(b) Receipt of a report from Technical Board on Pollution of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and the International Section of the St. Lawrence River, followed by Public Hearings.

(c) Receipt of a report from Technical Board on air pollution of Port Huron-Sarnia and Detroit-Windsor, Michigan and Ontario, followed by Public Hearings.

(d) Public international meeting on progress of water pollution abatement of the Niagara River, New York and Ontario.

(e) Surveillance of waters to accomplish water quality objectives in the (1) St. Croix River, Maine-New Brunswick; (2) Connecting Channels of the Great Lakes; (3) Rainy River, Minnesota and Ontario; (4) Red River of the North, North Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba.

(f) Conduct public hearings on the Application for the construction of a wildlife habitat in Duck Lake, British Columbia.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION - UNITED STATES AND CANADA
UNITED STATES SECTION

Actual, 1969: $107,000 Estimate, 1970: $128,000 Estimate, 1971: $132,000 Increase: $4,000

Object Classification

	Actual, 1969 No.	Actual, 1969 Amount	Estimate, 1970 No.	Estimate, 1970 Amount	Estimate, 1971 No.	Estimate, 1971 Amount	Increase or Decrease No.	Increase or Decrease Amount
11 Personnel compensation:								
Total permanent	5.0	$81,895	5.0	$96,200	5.0	$96,500	0.0	+ 300
Add pay above the stated annual rate		350		400		400		-0-
Net savings due to lower pay scales for part of year		- 100		- 200		-0-		+ 200
Deduct lapses	0.8	- 4,113	0.1	- 5,100	0.1	- 5,900	0.0	- 800
Net permanent	4.2	78,032	4.9	91,300	4.9	91,000	0.0	- 300
Commissioner's (s') Pay, WAE		+ 2,179		6,000		10,000		+ 4,000
Total personnel compensation	4.2	80,211	4.9	97,300	4.9	101,000	0.0	+ 3,700
12 Personnel benefits:								
Permanent and WAE employment		5,709		7,600		7,900		+ 300
Total personnel compensation and benefits		85,920		104,900		108,900		+ 4,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons.		8,297		10,000		10,000		-0-
23 Rent, communications, and utilities..		3,110		3,000		3,000		
24 Printing and reproduction		185		1,000		1,000		
25 Other services		7,785		6,700		6,700		
26 Supplies and materials		946		1,400		1,400		
31 Equipment		757		1,000		1,000		
Total Other Obligations		21,080		23,100		23,100		-0-
TOTAL		107,000		128,000		132,000		+ 4,000

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION - UNITED STATES AND CANADA

(b) SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

(1) Allocation to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior

Actual 1969: $104,475 Estimate 1970: $119,000 Estimate 1971: $121,000 Increase: +$2,000

Purpose of Appropriation:

Under provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between the United States and Great Britain it is stipulated that the boundary waters between the United States and Canada, "shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other side."

The International Joint Commission has created seven pollution control advisory boards, composed of Federal, State and Provincial technicial men, to undertake such special and technical investigations and surveillance programs as are necessary and to make recommendations to the Commission for abatement and control of pollution in the boundary waters and as agreed upon by the Commission to assure continuing information on the quality of the international boundary waters.

Basis of Estimate:

The estimated requirements for fiscal year 1971 surveillance activities include an increase of $2,000 for annualization of July, 1969 pay raise and within-grade salary increases.

Background:

The purpose of the Commission's surveillance program is to maintain a constant vigil and control over boundary waters in carrying out terms of References to the Commission by the Governments of the United States and Canada. Special and technical investigations undertaken include studies of pollution problems or related subjects which are of immediate interest and concern of both the Governments of the United States and Canada. While each country may have on-going programs of data collection and/or specific programs for pollution abatement and control, there is a continuing need for coordination and cooperation between governments in developing and carrying out these programs and exchanging information.

Surveillance program aims are: (a) to ascertain the nature and extent of remedial measures taken on the United States' side to reduce boundary waters pollution; (b) to evaluate the effectiveness of these measures; (c) to assess the pollution effect of new or modified industrial processes, of new power developments which alter water pollution effects, and of other developments which alter the amount, character, or distribution of liquid wastes discharged to the boundary waters.

Program for FY 1971:

Water Pollution Advisory Boards meet on a semi-annual basis to prepare and make recommendations to the Commission to control and abate pollution of the boundary waters. Semi-annual progress and special reports are also made to the Commission by the Advisory Board on matters of reference on boundary water pollution.

Stream sanitation surveys during fiscal year 1971 will include studies of pollution problems and control measures in the connecting channel areas, including field work involving; (a) the St. Marys, St. Clair, and Detroit Rivers, Lake St. Clair, and the Niagara River and Lower Buffalo River; (b) Rainy River; (c) St. Croix River. Remedial measures have been carried out, are being undertaken, or are planned in all of these areas.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION - SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS
Department of the Interior
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

		Actual, 1969		Estimate, 1970		Estimate, 1971		Increase or Decrease	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
11	Personnel compensation:								
	Total permanent	6.0	$85,869	6.0	$94,441	6.0	$95,931		+$1,490
	Add pay above stated annual rate		330		363		363		
	Deduct lapses	-0.8	-12,927	-0.2	- 3,794	-0.2	- 3,424		+ 370
	Net permanent	5.2	73,272	5.8	91,010	5.8	92,870		+ 1,860
	Temporary employment	.1	891	.1	700	0.1	700		
	Total personnel compensation	5.3	74,163	5.9	91,710	5.9	93,570		+ 1,860
12	Personnel benefits:								
	Permanent employment		5,476		7,690		7,830		+ 140
	Total personnel compensation and benefits		79,639		99,400		101,400		+ 2,000
21	Travel and transportation of persons		11,715		11,500		11,500		...
22	Transportation of things		...		100		100		...
23	Rent, communications and utilities		324		400		400		...
24	Printing and reproduction		3,928		3,600		3,600		...
25	Other services		405		200		200		...
26	Supplies and materials		4,110		3,000		3,000		...
31	Equipment		4,354		800		800		...
	Total other obligations		24,836		19,600		19,600		...
	Total		104,475		119,000		121,000		+ 2,000

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

(b) SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

(2) Allocation to the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Actual 1969: $195,303 Estimate 1970: $202,000 Estimate 1971: $204,000 Increase: +$2,000

Purpose of Appropriation:

The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and subsequent proceedings of the International Joint Commission provide for maintenance of the natural level or flow of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and their division or diversion, as well as for other boundary water problems that might arise. Technical assistance is provided to the United States Section of the International Joint Commission by the Geological Survey, principally by the collection and analysis of stream flow data (quantity, quality, sediment load) on international boundary waters. The information provided is necessary for the effective accomplishment of the investigative, administrative and judicial functions of the Commission.

Program of Work:

The total FY 1971 program is to assist the Commission by obtaining water information for currently active studies referred to the Commission by the State Department; carrying out the pertinent portions of international agreements and Commission Orders; investigating the water resources of problem areas or of those subject to international development; and foreseeing and forestalling water apportionment disputes and other water problems, and analyzing the water situation as required.

Status of Program:

This is a continuing program that provides for collection and analysis of stream flow data and other hydrologic information; collection and analysis of chemical quality and sediment data; operation and maintenance of gaging station structures and equipment; making detailed computations and issuing appropriate directives pertaining to the apportionment of available supplies in the St. Mary-Milk basins as specified in the Treaty and subsequent Orders; participation in the activities of international engineering boards, committees and work groups, including attendance at meetings and conduct of special studies as required; and technical liaison with representatives of the Canadian Water Resources Branch to provide for interchange and mutual acceptance of data for international gaging stations, special studies, and apportionment procedures.

Basis of Estimate:

The proposed increases will be used as follows:

1. Rebuild the instrument shelter at the gaging station, Vermilion River below Vermilion Lake near Tower, Minnesota ($600)

2. Assume the operational costs of the internal gaging station on South Fork Milk River near Babb, Montana ($1,650).

3. Replace the instrument shelter at the gaging station, Boundary Creek near Porthill, Idaho ($600).

4. Construct a cableway across Mission Creek near Copeland, Idaho ($1,500). This installation would benefit the program immediately by providing a 30 percent reduction in operational costs.

5. Replace deteriorated A-frame cableway support and fence bath A-frames to discourage unauthorized access at the gaging station, Kettle River near Ferry ($2,200).

6. Fence right bank A-frame at the gaging station, Similkameen River near Nighthawk to discourage unauthorized access ($700).

The proposed decreases result from estimated reductions in required installation repairs in the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Project ($3,600) and less need envisioned for special study items ($1,600).

PROGRAM AND OBLIGATIONS BY PROJECT

Title of Project	Actual Fiscal Year 1969	Estimate Fiscal Year 1970	Estimate Fiscal Year 1971	Increase or Decrease
Saint John and Saint Croix Rivers ...	$ 6,644	$ 8,890	$ 8,890	$ 0
Roseau, Pigeon Rivers, Rainy Lake ...	20,242	18,900	19,500	+ 600
Souris and Red Rivers	31,006	30,900	30,900	0
Sage Creek and Poplar River	8,900	7,840	7,840	0
St. Mary and Milk Rivers	73,940	78,040	74,440	- 3,600
Waterton and Belly Rivers	1,550	1,700	1,700	0
Kootenai and Flathead Rivers	30,269	29,000	31,100	+ 2,100
Rivers West of Kootenai River	22,227	18,830	21,730	+ 2,900
Engineering Studies	525	7,900	6,300	- 1,600
SUBTOTAL	195,303	202,000	202,400	+ 400
Statutory salary increases			+ 1,600	+ 1,600
TOTAL	195,303	202,000	204,000	2,000

LAKE ONTARIO CLAIMS TRIBUNAL (UNITED STATES AND CANADA)

		Actual, 1969		Estimate, 1970		Estimate, 1971		Increase or Decrease	
	Object Classification	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
11	Personnel compensation:								
	Total permanent	2	$24,591	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Add pay above stated annual rate								
	Net savings due to lower pay scales for part of year								
	Deduct lapses								
	Net Permanent	2	24,591	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Terminal Leave Americans		2,988	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total personnel compensation	2	27,579	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Personnel benefits		891	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Permanent employment								
	Total personnel compensation and benefits		28,470	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Travel and transportation of persons.		614	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Transportation of things								
23	Rent, communications and utilities								
24	Printing and reproduction								
25	Other services		11,110	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Services of other agencies								
26	Supplies and materials								
31	Equipment								
	Total other obligations		11,724	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		40,194	-	-	-	-	-	-

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount of $613,000, which would be an increase of $10,000 over the adjusted appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Do you have a statement with regard to this, Governor Welsh?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Mr. WELSH. For fiscal year 1971, the total amount requested by the International Joint Commission itself and its two allocation accounts is $457,000, an increase of $8,000. Of this amount the Commission is requesting $132,000 for administration of its program, an increase of $4,000. The increase of $4,000 provides for normal within-grade increases for regular staff employees and the annualization of pay increases effective July 13, 1969. It also provides for compensation for two commissioners on a when-actually-employed basis.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration assists the Commission in its water pollution activities, and for this work in fiscal year 1971 the Commission is requesting for allocation to them a sum of $121,000, an increase of $2,000. This $2,000 increase is for annualization of the July 1969 pay raise and within-grade salary increases.

Mr. ROONEY. Are those American employees?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

The Governments of the United States and Canada have agreed to certain water quality objectives at a number of locations along the border. The Commission at the request of the Governments maintains surveillance of these waters in order to keep the Governments informed of progress or lack of progress in the pollution abatement in these waters. In order to accomplish this work in the United States, the Commission uses the technical assistance of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in these surveillance activities.

At present the Commission conducts water sampling and assessment in all the connecting channels of the Great Lakes, the St. Croix River in Maine, the Rainy River in Minnesota, and the Red River of the North between North Dakota and Minnesota.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSISTANCE

The U.S. Geological Survey assists the Commission in its collection and analysis of stream flow data of the international boundary waters. The Survey also constructs and maintains the gaging stations designated as international by agreement between the Governments of the United States and Canada.

The Commission is requesting $204,000 for these activities during fiscal year 1971. That is an increase of $2,000 over the previous year. A detail of these expenditures will be found on page 190 of the budget presentation.

STATUTORY SALARY INCREASES

You will note that $1,600 of this $2,000 increase is for statutory salary increases. In summary, all we are asking, Mr. Chairman, is funds to cover the statutory salary increases in our budget this year.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Mr. ROONEY. I don't believe we have had the pleasure of the company of Commissioner Herman previously; have we?

Mr. HERMAN. No, sir. This is my first appearance.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you wish to say something, Commissioner?

Mr. HERMAN. We are asking for $2,000 increase to cover our personnel compensation increase which we were authorized in the statutory salary increases. You have our budget, I believe, sir, and we are going from $154,000 to $156,000. This will permit us to——

Mr. ROONEY. Hardly worthwhile talking about in a bill that will have $3.5 billion in it.

Mr. HERMAN. It is an expenditure, however.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, and we look at them all.

Mr. HERMAN. This will permit us to carry on our responsibilities and maintain the boundary line between the United States and Canada. We are asking for——

Mr. ROONEY. Where are you from?

Mr. HERMAN. I am from Omaha. I like the State of New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I am wondering how they dipped down to Omaha for a Commissioner for this Canadian Boundary Commission. One never knows. I guess that is politics.

Are there any questions?

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

PEMBELIER PROJECT

Mr. ANDREWS. One question.

What progress are we making on the Pembelier project? We were talking about that a good deal in previous years. It was a key part of your endeavors about 3 years ago. It has now kind of gone over into limbo.

Mr. WELSH. The Commission made its report to the Governments. So far as the Commission is concerned at this time, it has discharged its responsibility.

Mr. ANDREWS. The thing that bothers me, Governor, is the fact that—is this a commission that just makes reports that are not paid any attention to by the other agencies of the Government? If so, why make the reports?

Mr. WELSH. Well, this is a fairly difficult situation on the Canadian side arising out of the funding of the Canadian share of the expense of the project. Frankly, this is where the delay is occurring.

Mr. ANDREWS. Is it occurring there or is it occurring here because the appropriate bodies on this side have not been giving the impetus to it they should have. Before you make these studies, do you spend

some time working with the appropriate individuals in other branches or other parts of the executive branch of this Government who have to carry the ball after your study is completed?

Mr. WELSH. Yes. Our technical studies are conducted by representatives of the agences in the U.S. Government who are immediately concerned administratively with the problem: the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, whatever the particular problem happens to be.

Mr. ANDREWS. Who now is carrying on this Pembelier project on our side?

Mr. WELSH. Presumably it would be the Corps of Engineers who would have the responsibility for the construction of this project.

Mr. ANDREWS. Presumably or definitely?

Mr. WELSH. I cannot speak for the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. ANDREWS. You just said that you maintain this liaison with the outfit that you hand the report to so it is one continuous effort so to speak. Obviously you have been working closely with them because this was one of your major projects.

Mr. WELSH. Yes.

Mr. ANDREWS. Then you are sure it is the Corps of Engineers?

Mr. WELSH. Yes. But I am not familiar with the status of this project in their budget at this time.

Mr. ANDREWS. Or how well prepared they are to push it?

Mr. WELSH. I think, that so far as this project is concerned, in a large measure it depends upon the conversation that the State Department has with the Canadians as to this. This is an integrated project with construction on both the Canadian and United States sides.

Mr. ANDREWS. In other words, the State Department is the one that is doing the job?

Mr. WELSH. The State Department can't compel the Government of Canada to do something. This is one of the problems. It is the dams on both sides of the boundary that are part of an integrated approach to this problem.

Mr. ANDREWS. The State Department is actively seeking to work this out with the Canadian Government?

Mr. WELSH. I am sure they are having discussions with the appropriate agencies in Canada. Quite frankly, my understanding is that there is some dispute between the provincial and Federal Government in Canada as to the share of the cost to be borne on the Canadian side. This is the problem.

Mr. ANDREWS. I am aware of the dispute, but I am also concerned about the fact that your group gives birth to these children that are labeled as being very important and then once you give birth you seem to forget all about them; there does not seem to be any follow-through. This is always rather astounding to me.

Mr. WELSH. We have only such authority as the Governments give us. They gave us the responsibility of making the survey and making a report of the two Governments.

Mr. ANDREWS. I am aware of the authority. The thing that confuses me is the lack of interest.

Mr. WELSH. You mean whether we, our Commission, should be pushing the agency?

Mr. ANDREWS. Generally, if we have a commission funded at this level that is carrying on, as you testified 3 and 4 and 5 years ago, an

important project, the ducks ought to be set up in a row so this would be continued. Maybe we will see some light one of these days.

Mr. WELSH. I share your interest in this project and think it is a very important one for a number of reasons. This would represent a landmark development of a river valley area should the recommendations of the Commission be adopted and the construction begun. It is quite significant in a number of aspects.

Mr. ANDREWS. Not only that but we have a lot of pollution control problems on that river and the Canadians are not happy with the quality of water coming at them for this purpose.

SURVEY OF THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH

Mr. WELSH. We have conducted a survey of the Red River of the North and, while there is pollution in the Red River, at the boundary it was not found to be polluted. We are continuing surveillance. In other words, where the water actually crosses the boundary.

Mr. ANDREWS. You mean that you are surveying these waters?

Mr. WELSH. We are making a continuing surveillance of the Red River of the North.

Mr. ANDREWS. How do you tie this in with the Public Health Service survey made 3 or 4 years ago?

Mr. WELSH. We work with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and the appropriate agencies in the States affected, North Dakota, Minnesota, and, I believe, South Dakota.

Mr. ANDREWS. You say that the water according to your survey is fine going across the border, but are you aware the Public Health Service says it is not safe to eat the fish that you catch south of Grand Forks, south of the border?

Mr. WELSH. Upstream there were found several places in the river that were polluted.

Mr. ANDREWS. Upstream water has a habit of going downstream, too.

POLLUTION CONTROL—RED RIVER OF THE NORTH

Mr. WELSH. Actually the survey shows that at the boundary it is not polluted.

Mr. ANDREWS. So far?

Mr. WELSH. So far. Because of the conditions upstream we are keeping a continued surveillance of the matter and have a board that reports to the Commission constantly on water conditions and where we find a situation that is potentially dangerous we contact the State agencies and FWPCA, asking them to give the matter their attention.

COST OF WATER SURVEY WORK

Mr. ANDREWS. How much of your appropriation is spent on this water survey work?

Mr. WELSH. Which water survey?

Mr. ANDREWS. The survey on the Red and other water surveys.

Mr. WELSH. We have a number of types of water surveys. We keep stream flow analysis data on the river.

Mr. ANDREWS. Give me a round figure on what you think it costs to do this water quality survey work in your shop.

Mr. WELSH. Our water quality survey, our total allocation to FWPCA is $121,000 but not all of that is for the surveillance activity that we have been talking about.

Mr. ANDREWS. Some of this money is spent in competition with other agencies doing the same work in the same area?

Mr. WELSH. No; I think not. A great deal of it is spent, this $121,000, I would venture to say, a major portion of that money has been spent on the water pollution investigations of the Lake Erie-Ontario problem over the last year. This has been going on for the last 4 years. Actually, the investigation of water pollution conditions in the Great Lakes is the largest single water pollution activity going on in the world at the present time.

OTHER FEDERAL ACTIVITIES IN WATER SURVEYS

Mr. ANDREWS. Can you supply for the record at this time—and I don't want to take up any more time—the other agencies of the Federal Government that are involved in the same work?

Mr. WELSH. When you say the same area——

Mr. ANDREWS. Lakes Erie, Ontario, and the Red River Valley.

Mr. WELSH. Certainly. The principal agency working with the Commission in water pollution is the FWPCA and also a number of States along the border work with us on water pollution investigations and abatement programs.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE WATER SURVEY ACTIVITIES

Mr. ANDREWS. Doesn't the Public Health Service conduct these surveys? They did in the case of the Red River. I suspect they are in the other.

Mr. WELSH. Certainly we have had no direct contact with Public Health surveys in water. In air pollution, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is active. We have no contact with Public Health in our water quality investigations.

Mr. ANDREWS. This is the thing that always amazes me. I live on the Red River and you say that you are conducting a survey on the Red River of water quality. I know Public Health Service put out a book, the size of a major telephone directory, on water quality in the Red River. Yet you are not aware what the Public Health Service is doing.

Mr. WELSH. We will look into this. Maybe I should state it a little differently. Our contact as an international agency with the U.S. Government activity in water quality control work is through FWPCA. If there is Public Health Service activity, it would be known to FWPCA. We would not contact them directly; we would work through FWPCA as the line agency in this field.

Mr. ANDREWS. Thank you. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

REQUEST TO THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Mr. ROONEY. Is the $613,000 shown in the second colum of figures at page 176 of the justifications the same set of figures requested of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. WELSH. That is my understanding; yes.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you, Governor, Commissioner, and gentlemen.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1970.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

WITNESSES

DONALD L. McKERNAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
BURDICK H. BRITTIN, DEPUTY SPECIAL ASSISTANT
ALANSON G. BURT, PROGRAM COORDINATOR

Mr. ROONEY. The next item, gentlemen, is entitled "International fisheries commissions" and is to be found at page 59 of the committee print and beginning at page 196 of the justifications book.

We shall insert at this point in the record pages 196 through 212 of the justifications.

(The pages follow:)

International Fisheries Commissions

Appropriation, 1970	$2,344,500
Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Federal Salary Increase	56,000
Total Estimate, 1970	2,400,500
Estimate, 1971	2,566,000
Increase	165,500

Program by Activities	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease	Justification Page No.
1. International Pacific Halibut Commission	$ 213,300	$ 260,100	+$ 46,800	198
2. International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission	386,300	406,400	+ 20,100	200
3. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	426,700	491,900	+ 65,200	202
4. International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries	7,000	7,400	+ 400	205
5. International Whaling Commission	1,000	1,000	-	206
6. International North Pacific Fisheries Commission	22,600	22,600	-	206
7. Great Lakes Fishery Commission	1,319,000	1,352,000	+ 33,000	207
8. North Pacific Fur Seal Commission	4,000	4,000	-	210
9. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	9,500	9,500	-	211
10. Expenses of the United States Commissioners	11,100	11,100	-	212
Obligations	2,400,500	2,566,000	+ 165,500	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Fiscal Year 1971

GENERAL NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Actual 1969: $2,075,000 Estimate 1970: $2,400,500 Estimate 1971: $2,566,000 Increase: $165,500

The fiscal year 1971 budget estimate will enable the United States to provide contributions to nine International Fishery Commissions established by treaties. This amount covers the United States share in the expenses of these international organizations and also provides for travel expenses of the United States Commissioners and their advisors.

The objectives of the International Fisheries Commissions are as follows: (1) they provide a means of preventing disputes between the United States and other nations fishing common fishing grounds on the high seas and common stocks of fish; (2) they insure the conservation of fishery resources of great economic importance to the United States; and (3) they increase the opportunity for United States fishermen to share in the catch of fish found primarily in proximity to the coast of the United States.

World fisheries are growing at about 10 percent per year, and the demand for food from the sea is causing increasing competition and conflict among fishing nations. The International Fisheries Commissions are an effective means of minimizing conflict and preventing depletion of fisheries resources of importance to this country. The fish resources managed under the International Fishery Conventions to which the United States is a party provide employment for more than 10,000 United States fishermen and many more shore workers. The annual catch by these fishermen is one and one half billion pounds of fish, valued at $300 million at the fisherman's level.

The International Fisheries Commissions carry out or coordinate scientific studies on the resources for which they are responsible and recommend conservation measures to the member governments based on the results of these studies. The Halibut, Salmon, Tropical Tuna, and Great Lakes Commissions carry on large-scale programs of research and management for the stocks under their control, including estimation of maximum sustainable yields, tagging experiments to trace migrations, elimination of such predators as the lamprey, and improvement of spawning areas. The Salmon Commission, for example, is implementing a long term capital construction program to build fishways and spawning channels designed to enlarge sockeye and pink salmon runs and thereby increase their yield, half of which is assured to United States fishermen by the Salmon Convention with Canada. The research results of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) have become the basis of an international system of regulation to conserve the yellowfin tuna resource by limiting the catch, over 90 percent of which is taken by American fishermen. In its fiscal year 1971 program, the IATTC will strive to improve the precision of its estimate of the allowable harvest of yellowfin, so as to permit the fishermen to maintain the highest possible level of catches without endangering future productivity.

The requested increase is to (1) provide $79,300 for salary adjustments for the personnel of the Commissions in fiscal year 1971 consistent with the salary increases authorized in 1969 for United States Government employees; (2) provide $86,200 for program increases needed to strengthen the effectiveness of the Halibut ($46,000) and Inter-American Tropical Tuna ($40,200) Commissions.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

Actual 1969: $205,700 Estimate 1970: $213,300 Estimate 1971: $260,100 Increase: $46,800

The increase requested is for two purposes:

1) $800 provides for salary adjustments for Commission personnel, consistent with increases authorized in 1969 for USG employees;

2) $46,000 provides for a more precise evaluation of the impact of increasing foreign and domestic trawl fishing on halibut stocks in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. This evaluation is necessary to the proper scientific management of this resource on behalf of US and Canadian fishermen.

The International Pacific Halibut Commission's scientific management of a once-depleted Pacific halibut fishery over the past four decades has restored halibut yields to their present maximum sustainable level of about 68 million pounds, compared to 44 million pounds before management began. This is a specialized but very valuable food fishery, a fishery utilizing 250 United States vessels that yielded a catch valued in 1969 at $9 million at the fisherman's level.

The 1953 Convention between the United States and Canada for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, specifically charges the Commission with developing and maintaining stocks of Pacific Halibut at levels which will permit maximum sustainable yields. It further requires that the Commission's regulatory actions be based on the results of scientific investigations.

Expanding foreign and domestic trawl fisheries -- which inadvertently take both mature and immature halibut in their nets -- are posing a threat to the survival of this fishery. The effect of such trawling upon halibut - strongly suspected at present - must be scientifically measured as a basis for possible future regulation of the trawl catch. There is an urgent need for scientific evidence concerning the amount of the incidental catch of halibut and of the percentage of these fish that actually survive when returned to sea.

After 1943, when the Commission first prohibited the retention of trawl-caught halibut, both domestic trawling (for other species) and halibut setlining successfully coexisted. In recent years, however, expansion in the domestic trawl fishery and the entry of Japanese and Soviet trawlers into the Northeastern Pacific appear to have had a deleterious effect upon the halibut stocks. Throughout the US halibut fishing industry the situation is considered to be critical and it is widely felt that the special interests of the US and Canada in this resource, acquired as a result of 45 years of scientific management and restraints, are in jeopardy.

To maintain the stocks at their maximum sustainable yield the Commission has been forced to reduce the total catch limit for US and Canadian fleets. In 1969 this reduction represented an estimated loss in earnings of $2.6 million dollars to US and Canadian fishermen. This loss is partly because of catches that are retained by foreign fishermen and partly because of the mortality of halibut returned to the sea by Japanese vessels and by domestic trawlers under the North Pacific Convention.

Denial of the requested increase will prevent the Commission from acquiring the scientific evidence without which agreement from all parties on the need and best means to conserve the resource would be difficult if not impossible to obtain. Without wider conservation measures, both domestic and international, losses to US and Canadian fishermen and to the economies of their respective countries can be expected to increase. On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that adequate Commission-sponsored conservation measures will continue to benefit the US and Canadian economies as they have done in the past. It is estimated that the cumulative gain above what an unregulated fishery would have produced during the past 37 years, has been $300 million dollars -- a high return from the $5.7 million that the two countries have contributed during that period to the Commission.

Comparative Funds, FY1969 Through FY1971

PROJECTS	FY1969 Actual	FY1970 Estimate	FY1971 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
A. Regulation	$ 50,800	$ 55,300	$ 51,685	$- 3,615
B. Research				
1. Biological Statistics	66,700	70,100	83,735	+ 13,635
2. Tagging	89,900	110,400	64,525	- 45,875
3. Age Composition and Growth Studies	99,300	93,500	107,835	+ 14,335
4. Studies of Recruitment	104,700	97,300	212,420	+115,120
Total budgeted (United States and Canada)	411,400	426,600	520,200	+ 93,600
United States share, (one-half)	205,700	213,300	260,100	+ 46,800
Funds credited to United States share	---	---	---	---
Total United States share	205,700	213,300	260,100	+ 46,800

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

Actual 1969: $377,300 Estimate 1970: $386,300 Estimate 1971: $406,400 Increase: $20,100

The increase requested is to provide for salary adjustments for Commission personnel consistent with the salary increases authorized in 1969 for United States Government employees.

The primary function of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission is to preserve and increase the sockeye and pink salmon populations which return to the Fraser River in British Columbia to spawn. Through the Commission's activities the sockeye salmon catch has been restored to 58% of the 1910-1913 record landings which were followed by rock slides in Hell's Gate Canyon that nearly wiped-out the fishery. The Commission is required to divide the allowable catches of sockeye and pink salmon equally between United States and Canadian fishermen. The Commission has developed techniques for reestablishing depleted sockeye runs and is continuing research on expanding the fishery by using hitherto unused lakes as rearing areas. This research has advanced to the point where it is evident that practical application can obtain large added economic benefits.

The Fraser River is one of the world's largest producers of sockeye salmon, the most valued of the five species of Pacific salmon. During migration through Convention waters, sockeye salmon are harvested by up to 8,000 fishermen in the United States and Canada in their respective national waters. Thus, regulation, protection, preservation and extension of this fishery is of common concern to the two countries.

Unlike the US, which has permitted irrigation and hydroelectric developments to decimate the salmon populations of its great rivers flowing into the Pacific, Canada has effectively opposed the use of the Fraser for any purpose which would adversely effect the salmon run. As long as Canada is willing, in effect, to set this mighty river system aside as a salmon preserve, it is in the interests of the US whose fishermen share equally in the harvest, to participate in both the management and the profits of the fishery. It was largely due to the Commission's research program, which examined the effects of other water uses on salmon, that Canada has acted to save the Fraser from industrial pollution, thus helping to preserve a fishery which in 1968 was valued at $14 million at the fisherman's level.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

Comparative Funds, FY1969 Through FY1971

PROJECTS	FY1969 Actual	FY1970 Estimate	FY1971 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
A. Management and Regulation	$186,000	$205,700	$222,500	$+16,800
B. Research	222,400	223,000	233,200	+10,200
C. Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Capital Structures	77,200	77,300	90,400	+13,100
D. Engineering	73,000	70,200	77,800	+ 7,600
E. Construction of Capital Projects	11,800	12,200	13,900	+ 1,700
Total Divisible Expenses - Continuing Program	579,400	588,400	637,800	+49,400
United States share - one-half	289,700	294,200	318,900	+24,700
F. Capital Construction Program	184,200	184,200	175,000	- 9,200
United States share - one-half	92,100	92,100	87,500	- 4,600
Total	754,600	772,600	812,800	+40,200
U.S. Share	377,300	386,300	406,400	+20,100

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

Actual 1969: $416,100 Estimate 1970: $426,700 Estimate 1971: $491,900 Increase: $65,200

The increase requested is for two purposes:

1) $25,000 provides for salary adjustments for Commission personnel, consistent with increases authorized in 1969 for USG employees;

2) $40,200 provides for an urgently needed strengthening of the Commission's research program with respect to the relationships between tuna stocks in different parts of the eastern Pacific and particularly between the yellowfin tuna inside and beyond the boundary of the Commission's regulatory area. Improved knowledge of these relationships, which will be sought by tagging, plus serological and morphometric studies, has become more critical since the imposition of a severe catch limitation on yellowfin tuna within the Commission's regulatory area, which is causing the fishermen increasingly to fish for yellowfin west of the area, in more offshore waters. To the extent that the offshore stocks are biologically independent of those presently under regulation, their increased utilization is a desirable development, but if there is much intermingling across the regulatory area boundary, the unregulated fishery offshore could pose a danger to the yellowfin conservation program. The increase will pay for the salaries for two researchers (one scientist and one technician) to concentrate on this problem, as well as for sea pay, travel expenses and equipment costs.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, made up of the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, and Canada is responsible for conserving the tuna resources of the eastern tropical Pacific at levels which will allow maximum yields. The Commission acts to conserve these resources by recommending to the member Governments conservation measures based on its scientific research. Member nation contributions to the Commission's budget are proportional to the quantity of eastern Pacific tropical tunas consumed or substantially processed within each country.

The Commission is concerned principally with two species of tuna, the yellowfin and the skipjack. For several years the Commission's scientists have reported to the member Governments that the yellowfin resource was in danger of being overfished, and in the past four years the Governments have put into effect a yellowfin catch limitation recommended by the Commission. This limitation, while necessary to build the stock back up to the level of maximum productivity, has had an adverse shortterm effect on the fishermen, who have to stop yellowfin fishing halfway through the year because the catch quota is filled. This early closure of the yellowfin tuna fishery reflects the continuing increase in the fishing power and efficiency of the fleet, particularly the United States component.

Commission scientists must continue to refine their knowledge of the yellowfin resource, in order to fully validate the limitations which the Commission has placed on yellowfin fishing and to learn more about the effects of those limitations on the stocks. The Commission also seeks to obtain better information on the skipjack in order to facilitate expansion of production from the resource while at the same time guarding it from becoming overfished. The skipjack tuna has been less thoroughly studied than the yellowfin, but the Commission's scientists believe that it represents a very large resource which can support much greater production than it does at present. Now that the yellowfin is being fished to the limit, the United States tuna industry will in all likelihood continue expanding its catch of skipjack to meet the growing demand for tuna. In this situation, more knowledge of

the size of the skipjack resource and its distribution in the ocean is needed in order to insure proper conservation as required by the Convention.

The past success of this Commission is a strong argument for international fishery conservation in general and reinforces the US position -- now a major foreign policy issue with some countries of Latin America -- against unilateral extensions of sovereignty over the resources of the sea. With the continued success of the Commission's conservation program it is hoped that other nations fishing the tuna stocks, but not now members of the Commission, will join, thus helping to alleviate an annoying international problem.

Apart from the economic advantages accruing to the US through this Commission as a result of the relatively great fishing power of the US tuna fleet, (US fishermen take over 90% of the yellowfin catch and over 70 percent of the skipjack catch) it is in the foreign policy interests of the US that this Commission -- engaged more than any other in an area where sensitive political issues are to be found -- succeed. Thus the denial of this increase can have for the US ramifications of a political as well as economic nature. It is in the foreign policy interests of the US that this Commission, potentially a device for resolving long-term disputes with Latin America over Pacific fisheries, be strengthened.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

Comparative Funds, FY1969 Through FY1971

PROJECTS	FY1969 Actual	FY1970 Estimate	FY1971 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
A. Administration Expenses	$101,556	$ 91,900	$ 92,955	$+ 1,055
B. Research on bait species	---	750	750	---
C. Compilation and analysis of catch statistics	60,289	64,795	66,550	+ 1,755
D. Tuna biology	105,814	114,010	148,134	+34,124
E. Tuna ecology and oceanography	74,359	61,230	58,500	- 2,730
F. Tuna tagging	31,380	59,100	97,185	+38,085
G. Collection of statistics for regulation	57,779	56,145	58,160	+ 2,015
Total Program	431,177	447,930	522,234	+74,304
U.S. Share	416,100	426,700	491,900	+65,200

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Actual 1969: $6,300 Estimate 1970: $7,000 Estimate 1971: $7,400 Increase: $400

The increase requested is to cover an expected rise in salaries of Commission personnel in FY1971.

Denial of the requested increase would prevent the Commission from paying salaries commensurate with those paid by the Government of Canada, thereby adversely effecting the Commission's ability to retain experienced personnel, which would in turn handicap the Commission in fulfilling its international responsibilities.

Fourteen nations are members of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. They are Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and the United States. Contributions from the member governments for operating expenses of the small secretariat are computed on a formula which provides for a small flat base rate payment from each country and a division of the balance on the basis of panel memberships. The United States is expected to continue to hold three panel memberships in fiscal year 1971. The total number of panel seats (45 in fiscal year 1970) are based on actual fishing in the five Convention sub-areas; they are reviewed annually and changed whenever necessary to reflect fishing activities.

The budget request covers the costs of printing statistical, biological and administrative reports and meeting documents and facilities for meetings of the Commission and its scientific advisory bodies in addition to providing for the sharing of the expenses of the small Commission staff.

The Commission during fiscal year 1970 will continue to develop and coordinate research on the state of the fish stocks in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean, and the effect of fishing activity on these stocks. Conservation proposals and means of enforcing them will be further developed. The work of the Commission also includes the continuing analysis and interpretation of trends in the fisheries and the part played by the existing conservation regulations, the environment, and fishing pressure in bringing about these trends.

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

Actual 1969: $1,000 Estimate 1970: $1,000 Estimate 1971: $1,000 Increase: -0-

The International Whaling Convention of 1946 was negotiated for the purpose of (1) formulating regulations to ensure conservation of whale stocks and the orderly development of the whaling industry; and (2) establishing an international commission to plan and coordinate research and amend these regulations in light of new knowledge. The International Whaling Commission, established under this Convention, provides a means of modifying international whaling regulations without the necessity of calling a new international conference and concluding a new agreement or protocol in each case. In FY1971 the 14 member countries to the Convention will be: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Republic of South Africa, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and the United States.

Research is carried out by the member nations. Member countries are required to share equally in financing the Commission. The amount requested provides for the United States share of expenses related to the maintenance of a small secretariat and costs of an annual meeting.

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

Actual 1969: $23,300 Estimate 1970: $22,600 Estimate 1971: $22,600 Increase: -0-

The expenses of the Commission are shared equally by the three member Governments. The funds requested are for maintenance of a relatively small Secretariat, for an annual meeting, publication of reports, bulletins and other related materials.

The International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, under which the Commission was established, provides for joint action by the United States, Canada and Japan to maintain the maximum productivity of fisheries of common concern to the three countries in the North Pacific Ocean. Under the abstention provisions of the Convention, the halibut stocks off the North American coast and the salmon stocks of North American origin are largely protected from the Japanese fishery. The salmon runs of the Bristol Bay area are only partially protected because of the far-ranging migration of these salmon to the west of the abstention line.

The Commission's Secretariat coordinates the programs of scientific investigations carried out for the Commission's purposes by the fishery research agencies of the three nations. The Secretariat also prepares, edits, and has printed, reports to the Governments, compilations of fishery statistics, scientific reports and working documents for the Commission's meetings, as well as developing conservation recommendations for the fishery resources of the North Pacific based on the Commission's extensive investigations.

GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION

Actual 1969: $1,029,390 Estimate 1970: $1,319,000 Estimate 1971: $1,352,000 Increase: $33,000

The increase requested will provide $31,300 for salary adjustments for the Commission's personnel consistent with the salary increases authorized in 1969 for Government employees, and $1,700 for increased salary, pension and administrative costs of the Commission's headquarters.

Commission costs are shared by the United States (69%) and Canada (31%) for lamprey control and research, while headquarters expenses are shared equally by the two nations. The respective shares of the costs of the lamprey control work are based on the expected relative benefits to the two parties from restoration of stocks of lake trout and other fish in the Great Lakes.

The Commission contracts with the US Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Forestry to perform, as agents, the lamprey control and research. Thus, the US agent personnel are USG employees.

The major responsibilities of the Commission's headquarters staff are to maintain general supervision of the lea lamprey program, formulate and coordinate research, and develop the recommendations arising therefrom. The coordinating function has assumed greater importance with the recovery of the fisheries in Lakes Superior and Michigan.

The United States and Canada are working together through the Great Lakes Fishery Commission to restore fishery resources of the Great Lakes by controlling the sea lamprey, a parasite that has been the primary cause for the depletion of the commercial fishery and sports fishery. Lamprey control programs have been successful in Lake Superior and Lake Michigan and programs of restocking the Lakes with Great Lakes trout and Pacific salmon are well under way. The Commission must periodically treat streams and rivers where lamprey larvae are located with toxic chemicals to maintain control of the lamprey. Additionally, changes in lamprey abundance are followed closely to determine at what level control operations should be maintained. While studies continue to seek alternate means of assessing the numbers of lamprey remaining in the Lake, electric barriers are still the most effective means discovered to date. Electric barriers are operated in the Lake Superior and Lake Huron area.

Lake Superior

Lake trout rehabilitation has continued and the abundance of lake trout is high since the number of lamprey have been decimated by the control program. In fiscal year 1971 the Commission plans to re-treat twenty-six streams, in order to eliminate re-established lamprey populations which will otherwise prey on the fish resources of the Lake by the fall of 1971. Should these lamprey reach the Lake they will jeopardize the present high level of lamprey control and damage lake trout and coho salmon restocking programs and the favorable rehabilitation progress of native lake trout, rainbow trout and whitefish. The operation of sixteen electric barriers will be continued in the Lake Superior area in fiscal year 1971 to assess lamprey abundance.

Lake Michigan

Planted lake trout and salmon have survived and grown vigorously in Lake Michigan, but the relatively high incidence of lamprey wounds on the larger lake trout indicates that lamprey predation may delay full recovery of this species. Commission surveys indicate that twenty streams flowing into Lake Michigan will need to be treated in fiscal year 1971. Failure to carry out these treatments will endanger the re-establishment of the lake trout populations and the survival of planted salmon.

Lake Huron

In fiscal year 1971 the Commission plans to treat twenty-six streams in the Lake Huron area, nine for the first time. Treatment of the latter will complete the first round of stream treatments on Lake Huron and prepare the way for development of its fisheries. Electric barriers installed on the ten streams will continue to assess lamprey abundance.

GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION

Comparative Funds, FY1969 through FY1971

PROJECTS	FY1969 Estimate	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
A. Sea Lamprey Control				
1. Lake Superior:				
Chemical operations	$ 419,600	$ 462,300	$ 620,250	$+ 157,950
Barrier operations	111,100	131,800	156,100	+ 24,300
Subtotal	530,700	594,100	776,350	+ 182,250
2. Lake Michigan:				
Chemical operations	397,300	391,900	322,600	- 69,300
Barrier operations	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	397,300	391,900	322,600	- 69,300
3. Lake Huron:				
Chemical operations	230,300	559,900	507,400	- 52,500
Barrier operations	87,000	93,400	62,300	- 31,100
Subtotal	317,300	653,300	569,700	- 83,600
B. Research Subtotal	205,100	225,600	241,450	+ 15,850
C. Commission's Headquarters Subtotal	60,000	64,400	68,100	+ 3,700
Total Commission Projects	1,510,400	1,928,300	1,978,200	+ 49,900
U.S. share:				
Lamprey control and research at 69%	1,000,800	1,286,800	1,317,950	+ 31,150
Commission headquarters at 50%	30,000	32,200	34,050	+ 1,850
United States share budgeted	1,030,800	1,319,000	1,352,000	+ 33,000
Funds credited to United States share	-1,410	---	---	---
Total United States share	1,029,390	1,319,000	1,352,000	+ 33,000

NORTH PACIFIC FUR SEAL COMMISSION

Actual 1969: $4,800 Estimate 1970: $4,000 Estimate 1971: $4,000 Increase: -0-

The Commission's budget maintains a Secretariat (one part-time Executive Secretary and one part-time clerk-steno) and provides for an annual meeting, the preparation of scientific reports and payments for staff services. The Commission in its budget forecast for FY1971, has not proposed increases in salary for its staff.

The total budget for the Commission in FY1971 is estimated at $16,000, with each of the four member nations sharing equally. Since the lowest contribution provides the common denominator, any contribution which is less than that requested by the Commission will require other members to reduce their contributions accordingly. In this event the function of the Commission -- the formulation of the regulatory and research program for the conservation of the North Pacific fur seal herds -- would be impaired.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS

Estimate 1969: -0- Estimate 1970: $9,500 Estimate 1971: $9,500 Increase: -0-

The International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas came into force in March 1969. The organizational meeting of the Commission established by the Convention was held at Rome in December 1969. Present membership is ten countries of the Americas, Africa, Europe and Asia, all of them directly involved in the Atlantic tuna fisheries. These countries are the United States, Brazil, Canada, France, Ghana, Japan, Morocco, Portugal, Republic of South Africa and Spain.

The purpose of the Commission is to study and conserve the stocks of all species of tuna in the Atlantic and adjacent seas. These stocks have been under rapidly increasing fishing pressure in the past decade, and according to present scientific knowledge several of the most valuable species may be producing near their potential limit. Research is needed to establish the safe levels of harvest and to furnish a sound basis for management strategy to get the most out of the stocks. United States sport and commercial fishermen have an important stake in the Atlantic tunas, as do our canners, who process large quantities of Atlantic tuna purchased from fishermen of other countries. The US tuna fishing effort in the Atlantic is further expected to increase as a result of the restrictions imposed by internationally established catch limitations on yellowfin tuna in the Pacific.

The responsibilities of the Commission under the Convention are to coordinate and review tuna research activities of the member nations, collect and publish catch statistics, undertake supplementary research and adopt conservation regulations as required. A permanent executive secretariat will be organized at Madrid to carry on the Commission's business.

Article X of the Convention provides that each Contracting Party will contribute to the Commission's budget (a) $1,000 for membership on the Commission and (b) $1,000 for membership on each of the four specialized species panels which it may choose to join. The difference between the total of these contributions and the total Commission budget is assessed one-third in proportion to (a) and (b) and two-thirds in proportion to each country's catch and net canned pack of Atlantic tunas. On the basis of the latest available catch and pack figures, 1967, the United States is fourth among the members in amount of financial contribution. The proportionate United States share of the Commission budget would be decreased by accession of more countries and would be increased by greater participation of our fishing industry in the harvest of the Atlantic tunas.

EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

Estimate 1969: $11,100 Estimate 1970: $11,100 Estimate 1971: $11,100 Increase: -0-

The United States Commissioners are appointed by the President and are responsible to the Secretary of State in carrying out their duties. They receive transportation expenses and per diem while engaged in work of the Commission and the United States Section. No salary is involved.

The amount budgeted under this activity is the sole source of funds available for two purposes:

(1) To provide for the United States participation in the bilateral Fisheries Commissions meetings (Halibut, Salmon, the Great Lakes); and

(2) In the case of multilateral Fisheries Commissions (Tuna, Northwest Atlantic, Whaling, North Pacific, and Fur Seal), to provide for meetings of United States Commissioners and their advisors, and other necessary official expenses of the United States Sections.

Despite general increases in costs in recent years the amount requested for the above purposes has remained constant. In order that the US be properly represented in the meetings and other activities of the Commissions a decrease in this amount is not contemplated.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount of $2,566,000, which would mean a requested increase of $221,500 over the amount appropriated to date in the current fiscal year.

This would be an increase of $165,500 over the adjusted appropriation for the current year when the pay act supplemental is included, is that correct?

Mr. MCKERNAN. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you wish to address yourself to this generally?

Mr. MCKERNAN. Yes, sir. Thank, you, Mr. Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. MCKERNAN. The requested $165,500 can be broken down into two categories. First, $79,300 for salary increases commensurate with those received by employees of the Federal Government generally; and second, $86,200 for program increases for two commissions, Halibut and Tropical Tuna. Of that figure, $46,000 provides for a study by the Halibut Commission of the impact of increasing foreign trawler fishing on halibut stocks and $40,200 provides for research by the Tropical Tuna Commission on the relationship between tuna stocks found inside and outside, just adjacent to, the Commission's regulatory area.

This past year, Mr. Chairman, has been a very successful one for the international commissions, both in lessening the international conflicts and in increased economic opportunity afforded U.S. fishermen and shore workers. Let me summarize by saying this past year the work of the commissions, in my judgment, has been the most successful year in history.

With that brief summary, Mr. Chairman, I will be pleased to answer questions.

Mr. ROONEY. Successful in what respect? You just gave us a very nice, flat statement as to "the most successful year," et cetera. What do you mean by this?

Mr. MCKERNAN. Well, the economic returns——

Mr. ROONEY. Did you spend any money?

Mr. MCKERNAN. The economic return to the United States is the greatest on record, over $300 million at the fishermen level.

Mr. ROONEY. You are taking credit for the bulk of things that you had nothing to do with, is that so?

Mr. MCKERNAN. No; I think the Commissions have had a great deal to do with maintaining the tuna stocks and halibut.

TUNA COMMISSION

Mr. ROONEY. Even in the face of the cuts that we make annually in this Tuna Commission, which we should probably make again this year?

Mr. MCKERNAN. I certainly hope that the committee will see fit to provide for the modest increase in the Tuna Commission funds because the Tuna Commission has been uniquely successful. The conservation of these resources has been assured by the actions of the Commission; the nations regulate their fishermen according to the recommendations of the Commission each year.

Mr. ROONEY. Would you please tell us something sensible that might have been successful on which we can really hang our hats, so that we might say to somebody who might ask us the question, here is what this Commission did? Take any fishery commission.

Mr. MCKERNAN. I would like to take the Tuna Commission, if I may.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE TUNA COMMISSION

Mr. ROONEY. Take that, if you will.

Mr. MCKERNAN. The Tuna Commission has been successful in two respects. In the first place, I am sure that the chairman is well aware of the difficulties this Government has with regard to jurisdiction of water off the coast of various countries. We have traditionally believed that a 12-mile territorial sea or 12-mile jurisdiction is the maximum that any nation should claim, and you know that some of these nations, off whose coasts we fish, claim much further jurisdiction. The Tuna Commission has proven that the U.S. fishermen, when they fish off these coasts, do conserve the resources, and the resource itself is now producing with greater productivity than ever before in its history. I think this is a very great accomplishment and recognized so internationally.

Secondly, our own tuna fishermen themselves have benefited greatly——

Mr. ROONEY. I am not so sure that I understand "firstly" yet.

Mr. MCKERNAN. All right. I will be glad to go further into that. We still maintained our position and we have encouraged other nations to engage in the international commission route rather than by taking unilateral action that is contrary to international law of the sea. This is really what I am referring to, and I think it has been uniquely successful in encouraging such nations as those bordering Central America, for example, and some in South America, to refrain from extending their jurisdiction over waters off their coasts.

Mr. ROONEY. Are you saying that the Federal taxpayer has not had to pay any fines for these tuna boat operators on the west coast in the past year? Is that what you are saying?

Mr. MCKERNAN. No; I am not saying that, Mr. Chairman.

TUNA BOAT SEIZURES

Mr. ROONEY. How many seizures of tuna boats did you have in the past year?

Mr. MCKERNAN. Well, in the fiscal year 1970, we have had two.

Mr. ROONEY. What did they cost the taxpayer?

Mr. MCKERNAN. They have not cost him anything yet, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Why? Because the fines have not been levied yet or paid? Which is it?

Mr. MCKERNAN. The certification has not been made on these two seizures, but the law does call for the U.S. Government to reimburse these vessels for the fines levied by——

Mr. ROONEY. Reimburse the vessels? Reimburse the wealthy owners of these tuna fleets; isn't that more descriptive of the situation?

SUCCESSES OF TUNA FISHERMEN

Mr. McKernan. Mr. Chairman, some of these fishermen are very successful and some of them are not what I would consider wealthy.

Mr. Rooney. Most of them are successful, aren't they?

Mr. McKernan. The tuna fishery has been quite successful and I——

Mr. Rooney. They were successful long before we ever had a Tuna Commission. They were successful at the time the Tuna Commission was set up when it was only going to cost not more than $50,000 a year? Or would you remember those days?

Mr. McKernan. Yes; I do, Mr. Chairman. There were many years when they were not successful. They had a great deal of difficulty both with regard to dealing with foreign governments and also with respect to their own economy. I think that the Tuna Commission has been successful in terms of both of these problems, the foreign relations problem and in finding and locating and maintaining very large stocks of tuna. They bring in a good deal of money to the United States.

Mr. Rooney. Even though there were two seizures in fiscal 1970, which is the fiscal year not yet completed.

Mr. McKernan. That is correct.

Mr. Rooney. We have been successful in that regard, have we?

Mr. McKernan. Well, we have been negotiating very intensively with these countries, particularly Peru and Ecuador. I believe that these nations are very anxious to try and find a solution to this problem. In my judgment, they are exercising a good deal of restraint. We have not solved the problem but I think we are leading toward a solution.

COST OF TUNA BOAT SEIZURES

Mr. Rooney. What will those two seizures that you referred to cost the American taxpayer?

Mr. McKernan. The one by Peru, as I recollect, Mr. Chairman, cost in the vicinity of $15,000. The one by Ecuador was about $48,000, I believe. I am giving these figures from memory but that is approximately it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rooney. What were the total similar costs in 1969 fiscal year?

Mr. McKernan. In the 1969 fiscal year there were about six seizures and the costs, Mr. Chairman, were—the claims certified in 1969, were $178,000. There has been a substantial reduction this past year——

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT

Mr. Rooney. How long has that law been in effect, whereby the taxpayer in Brooklyn, N.Y., has to pay for the fine for a wealthy tuna-boat operator violating a law in Ecuador or Peru?

Mr. McKernan. Mr. Chairman, the Fishermen's Protective Act was first passed in 1954 and amended in 1968. Congress, at the time of passage took the view that it was the responsibility of the United States to protect its flag vessels if they were on the high seas and taken illegally, according to our point of view, by other nations.

Mr. Rooney. What is the total cost to the taxpayer? Do you not only have to pay the fines to the foreign government but don't you also reimburse the fleet owner for his time lost?

Mr. McKernan. There is——

Mr. ROONEY. Or loss of catch or what have you?

Mr. MCKERNAN. The provisions of the amendment passed in 1968 do provide that all levies forced against the boat shall be reimbursed; for example, if the boat is required to buy a license at the time of the arrest, the Federal Government reimburses the vessel owner for that.

Mr. ROONEY. These very laws seem to be good reasons to shut down this Tropical Tuna Commission.

Mr. MCKERNAN. Quite the contrary.

Mr. ROONEY. That's the way it seems to me.

Mr. MCKERNAN. I think these laws are really a stopgap measure until we can solve the problem and——

Mr. ROONEY. Stopgap? There won't be any money left in the Treasury if we follow this line of reasoning.

Do you have anything else to say?

ADDITIONAL STOCKS OF TUNA LOCATED

Mr. MCKERNAN. Mr. Chairman, the Commission by its work has also located additional stocks of tuna that have benefited industry and benefited the economy of the United States. That, in my judgment, is the second successful accomplishment of the Commission. It seems to me that the Tuna Commission has quite——

Mr. ROONEY. Would you read back those last two or three sentences? (Record read.)

Mr. ROONEY. That leads to this question: What have you accomplished with regard to these stocks of tuna?

Mr. MCKERNAN. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 1968, to be specific, was 114,000 tons. That is, those tuna landed in 1968.

Mr. ROONEY. What has that to do with the Commission? You might as well also take credit for the number of immigrants coming into this country.

Mr. MCKERNAN. Without the Commission, either the United States or one of the other five countries, in our judgment, would have overfished these tuna stocks. This benefit would not be accruing to the——

Mr. ROONEY. Most likely the United States?

Mr. MCKERNAN. Perhaps the United States. This is one of the reasons why we participate actively in this conservation convention.

Mr. ROONEY. We want to help Ecuador and Peru so they can get larger sums out of the U.S. Treasury with your cooperation? That is the way the whole thing looks to me.

Mr. MCKERNAN. No, Mr. Chairman, that is not true.

Mr. ROONEY. As one member of the committee, I am ready to call an end to this.

Mr. MCKERNAN. I certainly hope, Mr. Chairman, that the——

INCREASE FOR TUNA COMMISSION

Mr. ROONEY. You request an increase of how much?

Mr. MCKERNAN. $40,000.

Mr. ROONEY. $65,200, isn't it?

Mr. MCKERNAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, including the pay—$25,000 for salary adjustments and $40,000 for a study of these newly discovered tuna stocks that are now being harvested farther offshore.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any general questions on this gentlemen, on what has been covered up to now, these outstanding accomplishments of this Commission?

GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION—LAMPREY EEL CONTROL

Mr. CEDERBERG. I note that you are planning to carry on further with your lamprey control program. You know of my very deep interest in this problem. First looking at page 208 in regard to Lake Huron, how many streams did you treat this year in Lake Huron? Are you planning to treat any in the present fiscal year?

Mr. MCKERNAN. In 1970 we expect them all to be treated.

Mr. CEDERBERG. "All" is how many?

Mr. MCKERNAN. Seventeen.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Canada is treating streams on the Canadian side up in the Georgian Bay area and with the funds provided by this Congress in 1970, this has allowed the Commission to go ahead and plan on finishing the Lake Huron treatments for the first time this year.

Mr. CEDERBERG. When you say "all," you mean all of the streams or all of the streams that you plan to treat in fiscal year 1970?

LAKE HURON TREATMENT

Mr. MCKERNAN. I mean all the streams that contained lamprey. The first treatment will have been completed and Lake Huron will be ready to receive plantings of trout and salmon; the program will be much more successful and we don't have the very heavy depredations that we have had.

Mr. CEDERBERG. On page 208 you say in fiscal year 1971 the Commission plans to treat 26 streams in the Lake Huron area and nine for the first time.

Mr. MCKERNAN. Pardon me, Mr. Cederberg. This summer, in part, the treatments will run over into the next fiscal year.

Mr. CEDERBERG. What you are saying is in fiscal year 1971, which we are referring to in this budget, the funds are provided and you will treat all of the streams on Lake Huron for the first time?

Mr. MCKERNAN. Yes, and some of the ones that were treated very early will be treated for the second time—where young lamprey have been found—residual populations.

LAKES MICHIGAN AND HURON

Mr. CEDERBERG. Referring to page 209, I note that there is a reduction in the amount planned to be expended in both Lake Michigan and Lake Huron in 1971 over 1970. Are you telling the subcommittee that the reduced funds planned in these two areas that you are still able to carry on the full lamprey control program needed in these areas?

Mr. MCKERNAN. Absolutely.

LAKE SUPERIOR

Mr. CEDERBERG. The reason you have the projected increase in Lake Superior is to keep that area under control?

Mr. McKernan. That is correct. In Lake Superior there are one or two very large streams and when re-treatment is needed for those, essentially rescheduling takes place—some additional funding for that re-treatment. One of these rivers——

RE-TREATMENT SCHEDULE

Mr. Cederberg. How often do you re-treat?

Mr. McKernan. This is under some study at the present time, but generally about every 3 or 4 years except, occasionally, after the first treatment the next treatment might come even after 2 years or if a body of water was found up above where a treatment took place, they might even do it the following year. Normally about every 4 years. Once the program gets underway and the lamprey are under control in all these lakes, it may be even less often than that. In my judgment, as a scientist, I believe that the time may come when the lamprey themselves may be at such a very low level they won't successfully reproduce and will disappear from these streams entirely. In fact, I am hopeful of that myself.

Mr. Cederberg. This past fiscal year you recognize that this subcommittee very graciously went along with me and increased the funds.

Mr. Rooney. If it were not for you there would never have been an increase because the presentation of the Department amounted to nil.

Mr. Cederberg. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

These funds are being expended for the purpose for which they were appropriated?

Mr. McKernan. Yes, they are.

ASSURED USE OF TREATMENT FUNDS

Mr. Cederberg. You are assuring this subcommittee that the amount of funds that you have requested here in the 1971 budget for sea lamprey control will provide treatment for all of the streams on Lake Huron and will maintain the control necessary in Lake Superior and also make progress on control in Lake Michigan; is that correct?

Mr. McKernan. Yes, sir. I consider that the lamprey is under control in Lake Michigan. There are a few trouble spots in a few places in the lake. The scientists of both the State and Federal Government and the Commission are studying these trouble spots. There will be retreatments where those trouble spots are found. Essentially, in Lake Superior and Lake Michigan the lamprey is under control, and the lamprey should be well on the way to being under control in Lake Huron when these few streams are completed this summer.

COMMENTS FROM MICHIGAN CONSERVATION SERVICE

Mr. Cederberg. To date I have not received any communication from my very good friend Ralph McMullin, whom I know very well, who is the director of national resources in Michigan, or others regarding this appropriation which would indicate to me that they must have looked at this and indicated that we have and are making progress in this area.

Have you had any comment from any of the people in the Great Lakes area indicating to you that they are dissatisfied with what you have planned to do in this area in fiscal year 1971?

Mr. McKernan. Yes. The Commission would have preferred, if they had their druthers, a slightly larger budget. I believe that they would have liked to have moved over to the eastern lakes a little faster than this budget permits.

Mr. Cederberg. When you say the eastern lakes, you mean Lake Erie and——

Mr. McKernan. And Lake Ontario.

Mr. Cederberg. I think it is obvious there is going to have to be something done if we are going to expect to maintain control in the other areas.

Mr. McKernan. I know this committee does not have time for exhibits in general, but I thought maybe the Chairman and you might see what one of these parasitic lampreys looks like.

Mr. Cederberg. I have seen many of them.

Mr. McKernan. We brought one along to show members of the committee.

Mr. Cederberg. They are vicious, I know, and destructive predators on the fish of those areas. Unless we keep it under control, we are only looking forward to greater expense later on. It is a real problem.

Mr. Rooney. We had a far more interesting exhibit here at the time we made the first appropriation for lamprey eel control.

Mr. McKernan. I would be delighted to provide a——

Mr. Rooney. Get in touch with Congressman Dingell of Michigan. He still may have it in the bottle.

Mr. Cederberg. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

INCREASE FOR PERSONNEL, TRAVEL, AND EQUIPMENT

Mr. Rooney. There are no people to be added to the payroll under this requested appropriation, are there?

Mr. McKernan. Yes, there is a net of one additional person.

Mr. Rooney. I am not talking about net. Are there any people to be added to the payroll? If so, where and how much?

Mr. McKernan. There are two people to be added to the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission payroll under the increase requested. There are two decreases.

Mr. Rooney. How much is that?

Mr. McKernan. That is approximately $30,000.

Mr. Rooney. Is that the $40,000?

Mr. McKernan. It is about $30,000 of the $40,000, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rooney. How about the equipment and travel?

Mr. McKernan. That is the $10,000.

Mr. Rooney. $40,000 covers the two that you would like to add to the payroll, does it?

Mr. McKernan. Yes, plus their equipment and travel time.

Mr. Rooney. What is the total?

Mr. McKernan. It is $40,200.

Mr. Chairman, I didn't complete this personnel picture. I am sure that you would want me to. There were two people reduced by the Sockeye Salmon Commission and, as for additions, one technican in the Halibut—resulting in a small increase asked for the Halibut Commission.

Mr. Rooney. No; that is a $46,800 increase, isn't it? Is that a small increase to you?

Mr. McKernan. $46,000 program increase, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rooney. What is the total cost for the additional person in the Halibut Commission, including equipment and travel, et cetera?

Mr. McKernan. It is $10,000. Excuse me. His salary is $10,000, and additional plans for him to be at sea for part of the year probably would about double that.

It is probably between $15,000 and $20,000, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rooney. Any other increases in this budget?

Mr. McKernan. No. Not that I have knowledge. Not that I have described, except the salary increases that I described before. These two——

Mr. Rooney. I am speaking of the attempted addition of any people to the payroll.

Mr. McKernan. No, sir.

Tuna Commission

USE OF BAIT IN TUNA FISHING

Mr. Rooney. What is the percentage of American tuna boats which use bait today?

Mr. McKernan. About 10—15 percent, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rooney. It is now down that low?

Mr. McKernan. Yes.

Mr. Rooney. Are you familiar with the fact that the investigation of tuna bait was one of the primary reasons for the establishment of this Tuna Commission?

Mr. McKernan. I know it was one of the reasons.

Mr. Rooney. To me it was certainly one of the primary reasons.

Mr. McKernan. I think the primary reason——

Mr. Rooney. Then they came along with the purse seine method of fishing tuna and this method is now being used in as much as 90 percent of the boats; right?

Mr. McKernan. It would be.

AMOUNT FOR INVESTIGATION OF TUNA BAIT

Mr. Rooney. How much is in this budget to study tuna bait?

Mr. McKernan. None, to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. Rooney. Nothing here?

Mr. McKernan. Practically nothing.

Mr. Rooney. Please insert at this point in the record the amount of money extended for the first year of the Tuna Commission for the investigation of tuna bait, out of the $60,000 appropriated for that Commission.

Mr. McKernan. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The amount of money expended for the investigation of tuna bait species during the first year (fiscal year 1952) of the Tropical Tuna Commission was $11,195.

Mr. McKernan. Mr. Chairman, I would like to——

Mr. Rooney. Correct something?

Mr. McKernan. There is $750 for research in bait species. I assume that that is to wind up some studies carried from the past. $750 is the amount.

Mr. ROONEY. You heard what I said when you were thinking about the fact that you made an incorrect statement? It didn't interfere with your hearing what I said about inserting at this point in the record the amount of money in the first budget of the Tuna Commission for the investigation of bait?

Mr. MCKERNAN. Yes, sir. I will try and get that.

Mr. ROONEY. Or bait studies.

Mr. MCKERNAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. If there are no further questions, we thank you, Mr. McKernan.

Mr. MCKERNAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1970.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

WITNESSES

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, JR., DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

JOSEPH F. DONELAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR BUDGET AND FINANCE

Mr. ROONEY. We shall now return to the item entitled "Representation Allowances" at page 9 of the committee print and beginning at page 1 of volume II of the justifications. We shall at this point insert in the record pages 1 through 5 of the justifications.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Representation Allowances

Appropriation, 1970	$ 993,000
Estimate, 1971	993,000
Increase	-

Program by Activity	1970	1971	Increase
1. Promotion of United States National Interests	$ 835,000	$ 835,000	-
2. Protection of United States Citizens' Interest	11,000	11,000	-
3. Promotion of Economic Activities	107,000	107,000	-
4. Commemorative and Ceremonial Requirements	40,000	40,000	-
Total Obligations	993,000	993,000	-

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

JUSTIFICATION

Purpose

Representation allowances permit Ambassadors, principal officers and other Foreign Service Officers on their staffs, to obtain partial reimbursement for expenditures incurred in official entertainment required by their duties. An essential part of these duties is to establish and maintain close personal contacts with officials and members of parliament of the governments to which they are accredited, and with influential and knowledgeable private citizens in the fields of finance, business, journalism, labor, science and culture.

The purpose of these contacts is to secure factual data and informed opinions concerning political, economic, scientific and cultural developments and trends, which are essential to an intelligent analysis of other nations' foreign and domestic policies, and to endeavor, through these influential people, to promote a better understanding of, and support for, United States policies and programs.

The majority of official representational expenditures are for small working luncheons and informal dinners which are generally most useful in accomplishing desired objectives, but larger functions are occasionally necessary and desirable; for example, to introduce an appropriate American official or cultural leader to groups of foreign colleagues who are knowledgeable in the area of his interests. Some representational expenditures are also required by tradition and courtesy for protocol and ceremonial activities such as national days, dedications and other commemorative occasions.

REQUIREMENTS BY AREA AND CATEGORY OF OFFICER, 1971

	Chiefs of Mission and Charges at Diplomatic Posts	Ranking Subordinates	Other Officers at Missions	Officers at Consular Posts	Total
Number of Positions					
African Affairs	40	31	184	49	304
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	19	19	182	72	292
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	14	15	267	75	371
Inter-American Affairs	23	23	337	127	510
European Affairs	26	26	408	125	585
Total	122	114	1,378	448	2,062
Average Allowance					Bureau Average
African Affairs	$ 2,009	$ 787	$ 199	$ 463	$ 539
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	3,521	1,057	271	425	571
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	3,807	1,586	173	357	404
Inter-American Affairs	4,308	1,034	182	226	417
European Affairs	4,373	1,513	244	370	511
Total Amount					Total
African Affairs	80,350	24,400	36,550	22,700	164,000
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	66,900	20,100	49,400	30,600	167,000
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	53,300	23,800	46,100	26,800	150,000
Inter-American Affairs	99,100	23,800	61,450	28,650	213,000
European Affairs	113,700	39,325	99,675	46,300	299,000
Total	413,350	131,425	293,175	155,050	993,000
Overall Average	$ 3,388	$ 1,153	$ 213	$ 346	$ 482

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY CATEGORY OF OFFICER

	1970	1971	Difference
Chiefs of Mission and Charges at Diplomatic Missions	$ 413,350	$ 413,350	-
Ranking Subordinates	131,425	131,425	-
Other Officers at Missions	293,175	293,175	-
Officers at Consular Posts	155,050	155,050	-
Total	993,000	993,000	-

REQUIREMENTS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

	1970	1971	Difference
Promotion of United States National Interests			
African Affairs	$ 135,000	$ 135,000	-
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	148,000	148,000	-
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	122,000	122,000	-
Inter-American Affairs	181,000	181,000	-
European Affairs	249,000	249,000	-
Total	835,000	835,000	-
Protection of United States Citizens' Interest			
African Affairs	3,000	3,000	-
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	1,000	1,000	-
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-
Inter-American Affairs	2,000	2,000	-
European Affairs	3,000	3,000	-
Total	11,000	11,000	-
Promotion of Economic Activities			
African Affairs	17,000	17,000	-
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	15,000	15,000	-
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	18,000	18,000	-
Inter-American Affairs	20,000	20,000	-
European Affairs	37,000	37,000	-
Total	107,000	107,000	-
Commemorative and Ceremonial Requirements			
African Affairs	9,000	9,000	-
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	3,000	3,000	-
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	8,000	8,000	-
Inter-American Affairs	10,000	10,000	-
European Affairs	10,000	10,000	-
Total	40,000	40,000	-
Grand Total	993,000	993,000	-

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY AREA

Bureau	1970	1971	Difference
Bureau of African Affairs	$ 164,000	$ 164,000	-
Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs	167,000	167,000	-
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	150,000	150,000	-
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs	213,000	213,000	-
Bureau of European Affairs	299,000	299,000	-
Total	993,000	993,000	-

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount of $993,000, which is the same amount appropriated for the past 6 years.

Do you have a statement with regard to this, Mr. Macomber?

Mr. MACOMBER. Mr. Chairman, I don't have anything to add to the justifications that we have submitted.

Mr. ROONEY. You think that there is enough in here to keep everybody happy?

Mr. MACOMBER. I don't know if it will keep people happy but we will be very grateful if we can have the $993,000 that we are requesting again this year. That would be the seventh year it has held at the same level.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any further questions?

(No response.)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1970.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

WITNESS

FRANK G. MEYER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ROONEY. We shall proceed to the next item, which is entitled "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service." This is to be found at page 17 of the committee print and at pages 46 and 47 of the justifications, volume II. We shall insert pages 46 and 47 at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

Appropriation, 1970	$1,600,000
Estimate, 1971	2,100,000
Increase	+ 500,000

	1970	1971	Increase
Explanation of Increase:			
Regular annual requirements	$1,135,000	$1,575,000	+$ 440,000
Relief and repatriation	465,000	525,000	+ 60,000
Total Obligations	1,600,000	2,100,000	+ 500,000

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

JUSTIFICATION

Section 107 of title 31 of the United States Code provides as follows:

"(Settlement of expenses of intercourse with foreign nations). Whenever any sum of money has been or shall be issued, from the Treasury, for the purposes of intercourse or treaty with foreign nations, in pursuance of any law, the President is authorized to cause the same to be duly settled annually with the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, by causing the same to be accounted for, specifically, if the expenditures may, in his judgment, be made public; and by making or causing the Secretary of State to make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify; and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended."

This appropriation is necessary to meet emergency requirements in connection with foreign affairs for which the granting of specific appropriations is not feasible, due to the urgencies of requirements in some instances, and the confidential character of the purpose for which funds are needed in others. It is essential to the furtherance and protection of the interests of the United States in foreign countries that there should be a fund from which extraordinary expenditures can be made without regard to the ordinary limitations upon the disbursement of Government funds and without the necessity of publicly reporting the nature of the expenditure, although the expenditures from this appropriation are made with due care and are vouchered and recorded in the same manner as expenditures from other Government appropriations.

Mr. ROONEY. The request is in the amount of $2,100,000, which would be in an increase of $500,000 over the amount appropriated in the current fiscal year.

What do you have to say about this, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Chairman, this is the appropriation disbursed on the certificate of the Secretary of State under section 107 of title 31 of the United States Code. It is used primarily for the repatriation of American citizens who are found to be destitute abroad, for the evacuation of American citizens from countries wherever there are crises or disorders, and, in addition, it is used for certain confidential items of a classified nature for which no other funds are readily available in other appropriations.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any further questions?

(No response.)

Mr. ROONEY. If not, thank you, Mr. Meyer.

We shall now recess until 2 o'clock, gentlemen.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1970.

MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

WITNESSES

JOHN RICHARDSON, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FREDERICK IRVING, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WILLIAM B. JONES, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
BEN E. NINDEL, BUDGET OFFICER
GUY CORIDEN, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF EUROPEAN PROGRAMS

Mr. ROONEY. The committee will please now come to order.

The next item to which we shall direct our attention is to be found beginning at page 62 of the committee print and is entitled "Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Activities." The justifications in regard thereto are to be found in volume II of the justification books beginning at page 216. We shall at this point in the record insert pages 216 through 281.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Activities

Appropriation, 1970	$31,425,000
Proposed Supplemental for Federal Salary Increase	700,000
Adjusted Appropriation, 1970	32,125,000
Estimate, 1971	40,000,000
Increase	7,875,000

Program by Activities:	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease	Justification Page No.
1. Exchange of persons	$23,611,184	$31,023,653	+$7,412,469	226
2. Aid to American-sponsored schools abroad	1,600,000	1,850,000	+ 250,000	253
3. Cultural presentations	600,000	580,000	- 20,000	260
4. Multilateral organizations activities	478,059	502,771	+ 24,712	269
5. Program services	6,353,796	6,419,615	+ 65,819	271
6. Administrative expenses	2,352,000	2,423,000	+ 71,000	275
Total program	34,995,039	42,799,039	+ 7,804,000	
Deduct other available funds	-2,870,039	-2,799,039	+ 71,000	
Appropriation or estimate (adjusted)	32,125,000	40,000,000	+ 7,875,000	

MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Program by Activities and Financing

Net Difference between 1970 and 1971:

	1969				1970			
	Annual Appropriations	Other U.S. Govt. Funds	For. Govt. Contributions	Total Funds	Annual Appropriations	Other U.S. Govt. Funds	For. Govt. Contributions	Total Funds
Exchange of Persons:								
Africa	$ 4,329,947	$ 12,328	$ --	$ 4,342,275	$ 4,218,700	$ 12,300	$ --	$ 4,231,000
American Republics	4,723,542	13,000	--	4,736,542	4,684,500	25,500	--	4,710,000
Western Europe	2,796,265	749,320	1,632,466	5,178,051	2,848,851	706,310	1,112,623	4,667,784
Eastern Europe	927,032	259,000	--	1,186,032	1,584,700	100,300	30,000	1,715,000
East Asia	3,832,295	214,108	244,900	4,291,303	3,831,892	250,508	202,000	4,284,400
Near East and South Asia	2,550,395	891,947	6,706	3,449,048	2,992,502	323,792	6,706	3,323,000
Sub-total by Region	19,159,476	2,139,703	1,884,072	23,183,251	20,161,145	1,418,710	1,351,329	22,931,184
Assistance to High School (Teen-Age) Exchanges	182,762	--	--	182,762	180,000	--	--	180,000
Special Programs for Non-Grant Students	455,000	--	--	455,000	500,000	--	--	500,000
Volunteers to America	37,708	--	--	37,708	--	--	--	--
Total Exchange of Persons	19,834,946	2,139,703	1,884,072	23,858,721	20,841,145	1,418,710	1,351,329	23,611,184
Aid to American-Sponsored Schools Abroad	1,483,942	116,000	--	1,599,942	1,500,000	100,000	--	1,600,000
Cultural Presentations	1,118,831	--	--	1,118,831	600,000	--	--	600,000
Multilateral Organizations Activities	433,522	--	--	433,522	478,059	--	--	478,059
Program Services Cost:								
Domestic	3,079,327	--	--	3,079,327	3,191,796	--	--	3,191,796
Overseas	3,081,256	--	--	3,081,256	3,162,000	--	--	3,162,000
Total Program Services Cost	6,160,583	--	--	6,160,583	6,353,796	--	--	6,353,796
Administrative Expense Limitation	2,277,500	--	--	2,277,500	2,352,000	--	--	2,352,000
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	31,309,324	2,255,703	1,884,072	35,449,099	32,125,000	1,518,710	1,351,329	34,995,039
Unobligated Balance Lapsing	115,676							
NET APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT	31,425,000				32,125,000			

MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Program by Activities and Financing

Net Difference between 1970 and 1971:

	1971				Difference 1971 Compared with 1970			
	Annual Appropriations	Other U.S. Govt. Funds	For. Govt. Contributions	Total Funds	Annual Appropriations	Other U.S. Govt. Funds	For. Govt. Contributions	Total Funds
Exchange of Persons:								
Africa	$ 4,652,700	$ 12,300	$ --	$ 4,665,000	$ + 434,000	$ --	$ ---	$ + 434,000
American Republics	5,464,500	25,500	--	5,490,000	+ 780,000	--	--	+ 780,000
Western Europe	4,314,720	706,310	1,404,623	6,425,653	+1,465,869	--	+292,000	+1,757,869
Eastern Europe	2,112,700	50,300	30,000	2,193,000	+ 528,000	- 50,000	--	+ 478,000
East Asia	6,544,492	150,508	150,000	6,845,000	+2,712,600	-100,000	- 52,000	+2,560,600
Near East and South Asia	4,135,502	262,792	6,706	4,405,000	+1,143,000	- 61,000	--	+1,082,000
Sub-total by Regions	27,224,614	1,207,710	1,591,329	30,023,653	+7,063,469	-211,000	+240,000	+7,092,469
Assistance to High School (Teen-Age) Exchanges	250,000	--	--	250,000	+ 70,000	--	--	+ 70,000
Special Programs for Non-Grant Students	750,000	--	--	750,000	+ 250,000	--	--	+ 250,000
Volunteers to America	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Exchange of Persons	28,224,614	1,207,710	1,591,329	31,023,653	+7,383,469	-211,000	+240,000	+7,412,469
Aid to American-Sponsored Schools Abroad	1,850,000	--	--	1,850,000	+ 350,000	-100,000	--	+ 250,000
Cultural Presentations	580,000	--	--	580,000	- 20,000	--	--	- 20,000
Multilateral Organizations Activities	502,771	--	--	502,771	+ 24,712	--	--	+ 24,712
Program Services Cost:								
Domestic	3,200,615	--	--	3,200,615	+ 8,819	--	--	+ 8,819
Overseas	3,219,000	--	--	3,219,000	+ 57,000	--	--	+ 57,000
Total Program Services Cost	6,419,615	--	--	6,419,615	+ 65,819	--	--	+ 65,819
Administrative Expense Limitation	2,423,000	--	--	2,423,000	+ 71,000	--	--	+ 71,000
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	40,000,000	1,207,710	1,591,329	42,799,039	+7,875,000	-311,000	+240,000	+7,804,000
Unobligated Balance Lapsing								
NET APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT	40,000,000				+7,875,000			

Explanation of Language Change

Delete the words ", of which not less than $6,000,000 shall be used for payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States."

This proposed language change would eliminate the limitation that "not less than" a specified amount of the appropriation must be used for payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States. The Department is required by Bureau of the Budget and Treasury regulations to use excess currencies in lieu of dollars wherever possible, and to use Treasury-owned currencies whenever they are available. Should the Congress approve this language change the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Activities program will continue to use these currencies to the maximum extent possible in carrying out its worldwide projects.

Current legislation requires that P.L. 480 sales of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities be on a U.S. dollar basis by December 31, 1971. The rapid progress made in transferring these sales from soft currency payments, many of which currencies were far in "excess" of U.S. agency requirements in these countries, has reduced the opportunity for U.S. agencies to arrange conversions of "excess" currency country receipts into hard, useable currencies. Accordingly, the Department's previous ability to use substantial amounts of excess currencies by converting these into hard currencies, has been materially reduced and will decline even more rapidly after 1971.

The ability of the exchange program to use "excess" currencies will thus soon be confined to the limited uses which can be made of these soft currencies by our program within the border of the country whose currency is involved. In these countries all U.S. programs are required by strictly enforced regulations to utilize the local currencies to the maximum. For FY 1970 however, when a few residual conversions of "excess" currencies can be made from sales negotiated in prior years, our $6 million foreign currency limitation will require conversions of $4.5 million. The remaining $1.5 million of the limitation will be spent in the excess currency countries themselves for direct country programs. As of January 20, 1970 we have converted 2 million dollars of the $4.5 million required to meet the limitation.

The maximum in "excess" foreign currencies that can be utilized during FY 1971 within the "excess" currency countries themselves and from possible residual conversions totals $5.7 million. The uncertainty of the timing of these conversions and the importance of carrying out the program on a balanced basis reflecting priority objectives are the reasons for this language change request.

FUNCTIONS AND POLICIES OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Pursuant to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 and other legislation, the Secretary of State is responsible for the management of a variety of international educational and cultural programs; for advice to the President on policy with regard to the educational and cultural aspects of our foreign relations; for the conduct of U.S. participation in multinational agencies concerned with such matters; and for guidance to all agencies of the Executive Branch having programs affecting our international educational and cultural relations. In each of these roles, he seeks to strengthen the capacity of the United States to anticipate and respond effectively to the challenges and opportunities of an increasingly interdependent, rapidly shrinking and explosive world environment.

Any sound strategy for effective response to the realities we face in world politics requires an improved U.S. capacity to communicate with other societies in the U.S. interest through mutually rewarding interactions among key leadership groups and individuals here and abroad. People-to-people programs of all kinds are therefore a realistic and effective means of enhancing constructive U.S. influence in the world. They can, if well managed, develop a sufficiently common perspective among key elements of other societies and our own to provide a solid base for strengthened economic, military and political, as well as cultural, relations.

The management of such programs, along with the performance of the other policy and coordinating functions of the Secretary of State described above, are the business of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

In discharging these responsibilities, the Bureau operates on the premise that increasing mass media control over the attention and short term reactions of public opinion does not reduce the influence of individual opinion-and decision-makers in the international arena any more than is the case in domestic affairs. And the face-to-face personal experiences those leaders have had with Americans and in America can be crucial for our relations with their countries.

Similarly, mass tourism and the increasing volume of general academic, professional, performing arts and business travel does not at all reduce the significance of the specific positive or negative experiences of the individuals whose attitudes are or will become decisive in each country. Their personal experiences can result in trends and patterns of educational, creative, scientific and political thought leading directly either toward cooperation or conflict. Close and persisting personal, group and institutional relationships can be especially potent factors affecting these trends and patterns when they develop in fields of central social and (ultimately) political importance. Among these fields in most countries are education, science, journalism, public service, the professions and the arts.

Programs of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, therefore, not only provide positive experiences of America to key individuals in other countries, but are designed to develop relations of confidence among the leaders in these crucial fields here and abroad. This can often be achieved through programs combining the efforts of Americans and others to solve common problems or pursue common interests. Confidence of this kind can also be developed by carefully planned visits pursuing the visitor's own interests and preferences, by long term institutional exchange arrangements, through international professional associations and in many other ways. The basic requirement is a clear conception as to what is intended to be accomplished and careful management of the selection and programming processes to accomplish it.

The Bureau considers the Binational Commission programs of educational exchange, now established in some fifty countries, to be well suited to accomplish our objectives, especially in the period ahead when low-profile instrumentalities are much needed. Their binational character, their established reputation for quality in the selection process and their operating experience are all important assets to the United States. Those assets are increasingly being utilized to sponsor exchanges and programs fitting more closely the criteria outlined above than has sometimes been the case in the past. Neither the United States taxpayer nor (in the case of eighteen cost-sharing countries) the taxpayer of the cooperating countries should be required to support any grant, any project or any program unrelated to the agreed objectives. And in every case, those objectives ought to (and now in fact do) contribute directly to furthering the United States interest in strengthening relations with the country in question.

The Leader Grants Program also continues to receive a high priority in Bureau programming. Through it, the Department brings distinguished individuals to this country for carefully planned short-term programs of travel, consultation and participation with their peers in the life of our country. Through the Leader Grant and other individual and group travel arrangements, a significant proportion of the constantly changing academic, social, cultural, scientific and political leadership of other countries become, over the years, acquainted with us, and we with them.

At the same time as the Department receives several thousand directly sponsored visitors in the country and sends abroad a much smaller number of key Americans, it will increase its efforts to affect the experience of a much greater number of international travelers in both directions. These are visitors to this country and travelers abroad, not sponsored by the Department, whose identity and purpose suggest the potential capacity to affect our relations with other countries. As the total of these non-sponsored exchanges with most countries inexorably increases relative to sponsored exchanges, we are correspondingly increasing our emphasis on programs to serve them. Among the variety of activities in this category benefiting from the Department's co-operation, advice and modest support are: certain teen-age exchange programs; counselling, orientation and facilitative service programs for foreign students; welcoming and guiding services for important visitors; broadening the experience of all visitors; and strengthening relevant professional projects and meetings.

PROGRAM EMPHASES

The total program recommended for Fiscal Year 1971 is $42,799,039. This includes $40,000,000 new obligational authority requested, $1,207,710 estimated to be available without appropriation action, and $1,591,329 anticipated contributions from foreign governments. The tables appearing on pages 217 and 225 show the distribution of the program by activities and financing and the sources of the total funds estimated to be available.

The $40,000,000 appropriation requested for 1971 represents an increase of $7,875,000 over the $32,125,000 estimated to be available in Fiscal Year 1970. Of this increase $71,000 would offset the loss of non-appropriated funds available in Fiscal Year 1970 and $7,804,000 would represent effective program expansion. The budget proposed would provide increases of $7,063,469 for regional Exchange of Persons, $250,000 for Special Programs for Non-Grant Students, $70,000 for Assistance to High School (Teen-Age) Exchanges, $24,712 for Multilateral Organizations, $350,000 for Aid to American Sponsored Schools, $65,819 in Program Services, and $71,000 in Administrative Expenses, offset by a decrease of $20,000 in Cultural Presentations.

In support of regional objectives of the President, the Department will emphasize the following activities in using the generally, "low profile," highly respected and mutually rewarding activities called for by the MECEA:

In the NATO region and the rest of Western Europe cooperation in meeting common environmental challenges is supported in UNESCO, NATO and other regional organizations, and in bilateral programs for collaboration in dealing with population, educational reform, pollution, urbanization and other problems. With regard to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe we are shaping our programs to support the President's policy of moving from confrontation to negotiation. These programs directly improve communication and the context in which such negotiations take place. Therefore, they have the Bureau's highest priority.

In East Asia the President has called for new initiatives to develop national and regional self reliance and to emphasize the non-military aspects of U.S. relations with other countries of the region. In view of the changing U.S. role there, we propose to increase East Asian programs to $6.8 million. Included in this sum is $750,000 for the Asia Foundation which operates throughout East Asia as well as in South Asia. In Latin America we are directing our efforts toward serving the President's goal of an increasingly mature partnership. An increase of 16.5% is sought to work toward this goal by helping to overcome some of the barriers to effective communication which result in such widespread and damaging anti-American feeling. Elsewhere also as Administration policies develop, some programs of the Bureau will be appropriately modified to meet the new needs and changing realities.

Binational Commission programs, world-wide are generally brought closer to the FY 1968 levels, in order to capitalize on their high reputation in their indigenous academic and professional communities. This also facilitates cost-sharing.

Proportionate increases for leader grants and educational travel are intended to enhance capabilities to meet the minimum political requirements.

The increase of $70,000 for the Teen-Age Exchange Program to a total of $250,000 will permit further extensions of these programs to qualified students from developing areas and from less wealthy backgrounds. The increase of $250,000 for Special Programs for Non-Grant Foreign Students would raise this to a level of $750,000 with particular emphasis on helping private organizations to establish or expand the programs to improve overseas counseling, selection, and orientation mentioned above.

Aid to American-Sponsored Schools would be at the $1,850,000 level.

An increase of $100,000 is requested to enable the Bureau to contract for research, thus materially helping in evaluating our programs and in planning for the future.

Cultural Presentations is decreased by $20,000 to a total of $580,000. Essentially, this request would provide a coherent program of sending performing arts groups abroad, with priority given to projects in the USSR and East Europe.

PRESENTATION OF ESTIMATES

The budget is presented basically on an activity basis, with geographic area breakdowns where feasible. As in the past, the budget tables include all sources of funds available. These sources are listed below.

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Activities (MECEA) - This is the regular annual appropriation made under the authority of Public Law 87-256 approved September 21, 1961. This appropriation provides the major source of funds for the program.

International Educational Exchange Activities (Special Foreign Currency Program) (P.L. 86-678) - Of the $50,525,387 appropriated through Fiscal Year 1962 from this source, obligational authority amounting to $311,000 remains. This sum is expected to be fully obligated during Fiscal Year 1970, leaving no balances available for Fiscal Year 1971.

Reserve Funds on Hand, Binational Educational Foundations and Commissions - Funds advanced to Binational Foundations and Commissions to carry out approved programs are not always fully utilized due to the last minute withdrawals by grantees. Balances on hand in the Binational Foundations and Commissions from this source are taken into account in funding programs each year and in the preparation of the Department's annual budget requests. It is estimated that during Fiscal Year 1970 $831,000 will be available from this source and a similar amount will become available during Fiscal Year 1971.

Educational Exchange Fund, Payments by Finland, World War I Debt (Permanent Appropriation) - Public Law 265, 81st Congress, approved August 24, 1949, repealed and reinacted by Section 105(e) of P.L. 87-256, appropriated on a permanent basis the annual payment in dollars by Finland on its World War I Debt to the United States to be used for the purchase of books and equipment for the educational system of Finland and for educational exchanges between Finland and the United States. The annual payment by Finland will amount to approximately $353,000. With prior year balances available, it is estimated that there will be $376,710 available from this source in both Fiscal Years 1970 and 1971.

Foreign Government Contribution to Cost-Sharing Agreements - In keeping with Section 103(a) and (b) of Public Law 87-256, contributions will continue to be encouraged from Foreign Governments with which binational educational exchange agreements are in force for their providing of financial support to the binational programs. Financial contributions are anticipated from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Australia, Cyprus, Israel and Yugoslavia. The total amount of contributions anticipated to be received from Foreign Governments is $1,351,329 in Fiscal Year 1970 and $1,591,329 in Fiscal Year 1971.

Irish Counterpart Funds - Pursuant to Section 115(b)(6) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, a supplement to the Agreement governing the Disposition of the Balance in the Counterpart Special Fund of June 17, 1954, was entered into with the Government of Ireland on March 16, 1957, by which a scholarship exchange program was established between the United States and Ireland for which the Government of Ireland agreed to provide the sum of 500,000 Irish pounds out of the monies held in this Counterpart Special Account, to be invested in approved securities. It is expected that the income from the Fund thus created in Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970 will provide the equivalent of $89,608 for support of the binational exchange program with Ireland. Foreign currency funds since the inception of this binational program have come from this source.

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On the following page is a table which summarizes the sources of funds and the amounts available from these sources programmed in Fiscal Years 1969, 1970, and 1971.

Sources of Funds Programmed, Fiscal Years 1969, 1970 and 1971

Source of Funds	1969	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease
MECEA Appropriation				
Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Activities	$31,425,000	$31,425,000	$40,000,000	+$8,575,000
Unobligated Balance Lapsing (-)	115,676	--	--	--
Proposed Supplemental for Pay Act Increase (+)	--	700,000	--	- 700,000
Total MECEA	31,309,324	32,125,000	40,000,000	+ 7,875,000
Other U.S. Government Funds Available				
International Educational Exchange Activities (Special Foreign Currency Appropriations)	1,033,328	311,000	--	- 311,000
Funds on Hand, Binational Educational Foundations and Commissions	831,055	831,000	831,000	--
Educational Exchange Funds, Payments by Finland, World War I Debt	391,320	376,710	376,710	--
Total Other U.S. Government Funds Available	2,255,703	1,518,710	1,207,710	- 311,000
Foreign Government Contributions				
Foreign Government Contributions to Cost-sharing Agreements	1,794,464	1,261,721	1,501,721	+ 240,000
Irish Counterpart Funds	89,608	89,608	89,608	--
Total Foreign Government Contributions	1,884,072	1,351,329	1,591,329	+ 240,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	35,449,099	34,995,039	42,799,039	+ 7,804,000

EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

WORLD SUMMARY

	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	Number Grants	Amount	Number Grants	Amount	Number Grants	Amount	Number Grants	Amount
Africa	996	$ 4,342,275	853	$ 4,231,000	960	$ 4,665,000	+ 107	$+ 434,000
American Republics	1500	4,736,542	1332	4,710,000	1580	5,490,000	+ 248	+ 780,000
Western Europe	1839	5,178,051	1542	4,667,784	2087	6,425,653	+ 545	+1,757,869
Eastern Europe	339	1,186,032	426	1,715,000	530	2,193,000	+ 104	+ 478,000
East Asia	712	4,291,303	641	4,284,400	1034	6,845,000	+ 393	+2,560,600
Near East and South Asia	806	3,449,048	648	3,323,000	813	4,405,000	+ 165	+1,082,000
Sub-Total by Area	6192	23,183,251	5442	22,931,184	7004	30,023,653	+1562	+7,092,469
Assistance to High School (Teenage) Exchanges		182,762		180,000		250,000		+ 70,000
Special Programs for Non-Grant Students		455,000		500,000		750,000		+ 250,000
Volunteers to America		37,708		--		--		--
TOTAL PROGRAM		23,858,721		23,611,184		31,023,653		+7,412,469
Deduct:								
Foreign Government Contributions (Including Irish Counterpart Fund - P.L. 83-665)		-1,884,072		-1,351,329		-1,591,329		- 240,000
Total, U.S. Government Funds		21,974,649		22,259,855		29,432,324		+7,172,469
Deduct Other U.S. Government Funds:								
Availability from "International Educational Exchange Activities, (Special Foreign Currency Program) State"		- 917,328		- 211,000		--		+ 211,000
Availability from "Educational Exchange Funds, Payment by Finland, World War I Debt, State"		- 391,320		- 376,710		- 376,710		--
Funds on Hand, Binational Commissions		- 831,055		- 831,000		- 831,000		--
Total Deductions, Other U.S. Government Funds		-2,139,703		-1,418,710		-1,207,710		+ 211,000
NET APPROPRIATION - Exchange of Persons		19,834,946		20,841,145		28,224,614		+7,383,469

Grants by Categories, Fiscal Years 1969, 1970, and 1971

	AFRICA			AMERICAN REPUBLICS			WESTERN EUROPE			EASTERN EUROPE			EAST ASIA			NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA			TOTAL		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Students - Foreign	471	306	255	345	308	338	744	633	803	73	95	100	227	175	254	402	332	335	2,262	1,849	2,085
Students - U.S.	-	7	2	22	23	35	233	188	312	54	78	84	31	15	34	13	14	40	353	325	507
Teachers - Foreign	14	12	12	256	224	231	196	137	166	28	36	40	20	20	31	45	28	37	559	457	517
Teachers - U.S.	8	8	18	-	-	-	114	117	131	20	27	28	31	22	37	10	8	12	183	182	226
Professors and Research Scholars - Foreign	7	11	16	71	81	75	198	206	273	63	65	88	49	41	56	50	33	48	438	437	556
Professors, Research Scholars and Lecturers - U.S.	31	38	50	91	108	139	118	112	222	60	69	98	74	86	111	47	57	122	421	470	742
International Visitors:																					
Observation and Consultation:																					
Individual - Foreign	218	229	314	266	240	297	187	112	139	23	46	68	228	168	356	118	88	104	1,040	883	1,278
Multinational - Foreign	12	2	11	29	15	14	16	-	-	2	-	-	5	32	56	2	2	3	66	51	84
Specialized Programs:																					
Individual - Foreign	51	71	93	41	34	41	4	21	27	8	7	15	4	-	-	30	35	33	138	168	209
Multinational - Foreign	24	21	28	21	23	32	24	3	3	8	3	9	14	40	54	18	17	34	109	107	160
Jointly-Sponsored - Foreign	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1
Educational Travel - Foreign	147	145	159	347	271	362	5	13	11	-	-	-	26	30	44	25	16	17	550	475	593
Educational Travel - U.S.	13	3	2	11	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	46	18	28	72	36	46
Total - Foreign	944	797	888	1,376	1,198	1,390	1,374	1,125	1,422	205	252	320	574	506	852	690	551	611	5,163	4,429	5,483
Total - U.S.	52	56	72	124	134	190	465	417	665	134	174	210	138	135	182	116	97	202	1,029	1,013	1,521
GRAND TOTAL	996	853	960	1,500	1,332	1,580	1,839	1,542	2,087	339	426	530	712	641	1,034	806	648	813	6,192	5,442	7,004

EXCHANGE OF PERSONS GROSS FUNDING

(Excludes Assistance to High School Exchanges, Special Services for Non-Grant Students and Volunteers to America.)

FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971
$23,183,251	$22,931,184	$30,023,653

AFRICA	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Exchange of Persons	$4,342,275	$4,231,000	$4,665,000	+$434,000

The budget for educational and cultural exchanges with African countries proposes programs costing $4,665,000, an increase of $434,000 (approximately ten per cent) over Fiscal Year 1970. These programs are designed to assist in achieving three interrelated objectives.

1. To develop a climate of opinion helpful to the achievements of U.S. foreign policy purposes.

2. To assist orderly national and regional development, as the basis for sound U.S. relations with African states.

3. To cultivate cooperative individual and institutional relationships facilitating economic, commercial, cultural, and scientific activities benefiting both the United States and Africa.

These programs are an integral part of the United States diplomatic effort in Africa. We plan, therefore, to maintain exchanges as feasible with all 44 African countries, even the smaller ones. Any other policy would be construed as selective neglect in this area where the pride of nationhood is only ten years old, or less, in many cases, and where national sensitivities are acute. Furthermore, many of these countries, large and small, have acquired a good deal of significance in international affairs. They take part in almost 40 multinational African organizations, most of them being primarily economic and technical in nature, but some are political, such as the Organization of African Unity and its subsidiaries. They speak out in the United Nations and in its different specialized bodies. They control nearly a third of the votes in the UN General Assembly. In a score of these countries, the United States has important interests with scientific and economic significance. The Apollo XII mission, for instance, required overflight authorizations from nine different African countries. Similarly, during the past ten years American investment and business operations in many parts of the continent have become dependent upon African authority rather than that of former colonial administrations in Europe. These exchanges of persons, which add to understanding rooted in personal experience, can have an appreciable influence on the attitudes and the reactions of leaders in the political, social, and educational life of African countries. These exchanges, of course, cannot be measured only in terms of the political benefits which may accrue. The African participants are often highly sophisticated individuals possessed of knowledge and experience which they are willing to share and which can be of considerable benefit to our own institutions and society.

With an eye, therefore, on the general objectives cited above, we intend to use the funds requested in this budget chiefly to assure specific emphases as follows:

1. To ensure that a significant proportion of the people currently in key political and administrative positions, whose influence shapes the official attitudes of African governments, acquire or perfect a first-hand acquaintance with the United

States, so that they may more accurately understand, and more knowingly and sympathetically interpret American purposes, policies, actions, and motivations. Out of the total population of some 300 million, there are an estimated 35,000 people in this high priority category. In FY 1971, by devoting about 27 per cent of the funds being requested in this budget, we could invite 325 such people--cabinet level officials, senior civil servants, parliamentarians, important provincial and municipal authorities, members of the judiciaries, and similar personalities--for short intensive periods of familiarization with our country. Although the number exposed is less than one per cent, it can, by careful selection, be an extremely influential group.

2. To ensure that significant numbers of the people destined to form the next generation of African leaders, acquire during their youth a clear and personal understanding of, and in some cases a closer kinship to the United States and the American outlook, so that we may see develop in Africa those attitudes which produce favorable reflexes on specific issues involving the United States, while respecting genuine African interests. Only about one African in 4,000 is engaged in higher education. It is therefore plain to see where the cream of tomorrow's leadership is to be found. In the budget being proposed, about 37 per cent of the funds would be directed toward these young people--scholarships to enable 255 African students to attend American colleges and universities; summer-time educational visits to the United States by 159 Africans enrolled in African and European universities, and junior political and administrative cadres already on the ladder to power.

3. To establish and cultivate a measure of American presence and influence in centers of learning and research, with a view to illustrating the quality of American scholarship, establishing confident personal and professional relationships between informed Americans and the intellectual elite of Africa, and thus laying the foundations among this influential body for accurately interpreting the United States to students, professors and other members of the intellectual community. There are fewer than 100 institutions of higher education in all of Africa, and nearly half are less than ten years old. All of them are important centers of opinion and training for leadership. This budget contemplates devoting about 21 percent of the funds to support 50 American professors at universities in 23 different countries, and 18 American secondary school teachers in six countries. No less important is the benefit to our own academic community and educational institutions derived from intellectual contact with Africa.

4. To cultivate those Africans who, through various media, communicate information and impressions to their countrymen; assist them in acquiring accurate and personal insights into the realities of the United States, its Government, and its people; with a view to promoting the spread among the African masses of a more accurate conception of our society and our purposes. The same programs encourage a finer appreciation here of African society, purpose, and problems. The opportunities are great for advancing mutual interests within this broad category of the population--journalists, publishers, creative writers, educators, religious leaders, labor leaders, influential farmers, youth organizers, leaders in women's organizations, and other such pacesetters of public opinion. We estimate that, by devoting 15 per cent of the funds requested in this budget, it would be possible to invite up to 153 such people for a few weeks or months of orientation, observation, consultation, or training in the United States.

The implementation of the foregoing proposals is intended to benefit both the United States and Africa particularly in political, economic, cultural, commercial, and scientific relations with one another, but, even so, only to a moderate degree, for the total program represents on an average only 22 exchanges with each country, large and small, during an entire year.

AFRICA

Exchange of Persons

	1969				1970				1971			
	Grantees				Grantees				Grantees			
	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount
Algeria	10	8	18	$ 70,935	1	7	8	$ 54,558	2	12	14	$ 78,024
Angola	47	-	47	236,694	30	1	31	169,873	25	1	26	144,183
Botswana	20	2	22	94,156	17	2	19	91,418	19	2	21	94,688
Burundi	7	1	8	46,973	8	1	9	51,611	8	3	11	71,446
Cameroon	12	-	12	49,361	13	1	14	80,245	12	1	13	63,287
Central African Republic	6	-	6	23,663	9	-	9	42,743	10	-	10	41,048
Chad	4	-	4	18,801	7	-	7	31,072	11	-	11	47,869
Congo-Kinshasa	10	1	11	61,837	14	1	15	84,615	19	1	20	101,017
Dahomey	5	2	7	44,572	8	2	10	58,725	15	2	17	84,990
Equitorial Guinea	7	-	7	35,168	7	-	7	39,066	9	-	9	46,961
Ethiopia	19	2	21	81,241	24	-	24	114,949	27	-	27	131,255
Gabon	1	-	1	6,290	4	1	5	30,516	7	1	8	41,945
Gambia	7	-	7	31,711	5	-	5	22,645	11	-	11	45,738
Ghana	22	4	26	151,114	18	4	22	144,215	30	6	36	223,257
Guinea	6	-	6	29,902	8	-	8	37,234	11	-	11	49,831
Ivory Coast	10	-	10	49,627	13	-	13	60,376	18	1	19	96,196
Kenya	31	3	34	113,379	18	1	19	97,000	24	1	25	117,300
Lesotho	16	-	16	83,796	15	-	15	78,867	16	1	17	91,487
Liberia	30	6	36	252,957	25	10	35	333,429	26	10	36	323,762
Libya	5	1	6	34,903	3	-	3	13,774	4	-	4	16,444
Malagasy Republic	10	-	10	42,379	10	-	10	49,426	10	1	11	62,609
Malawi	4	-	4	18,537	6	-	6	28,788	8	-	8	34,183
Mali	7	2	9	47,661	11	1	12	70,511	11	2	13	74,883
Mauritius	5	1	6	23,681	12	-	12	59,473	12	-	12	60,596
Morocco	19	2	21	59,582	38	2	40	103,840	43	2	45	129,311
Mozambique	50	-	50	252,011	40	1	41	222,183	29	1	30	165,960
Niger	9	-	9	44,481	8	-	8	38,793	12	-	12	54,404
Nigeria	39	-	39	148,960	28	1	29	145,529	44	1	45	214,295
Rwanda	1	2	3	33,112	7	-	7	36,917	9	2	11	63,298
Senegal	8	-	8	42,304	14	-	14	63,151	21	1	22	104,147
Seychelles	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	--	1	-	1	5,406
Sierra Leone	31	-	31	102,598	18	1	19	91,009	22	1	23	110,933
Somalia	8	1	9	54,046	7	1	8	50,259	10	1	11	65,127
South Africa	108	-	108	527,909	68	1	69	363,528	51	2	53	291,924
Southern Rhodesia	108	-	108	541,339	73	-	73	377,848	45	-	45	234,405
Sudan	7	-	7	35,168	6	-	6	29,654	1	-	1	5,209
Swaziland	19	-	19	100,440	17	-	17	86,000	18	-	18	86,729
Tanzania	15	-	15	63,888	20	1	21	108,267	33	2	35	161,363
Togo	8	-	8	41,348	8	-	8	38,881	14	-	14	63,556
Tunisia	63	-	63	80,711	41	5	46	93,008	46	2	48	129,309
Uganda	44	4	48	167,322	28	2	30	140,629	37	3	40	195,235
Upper Volta	8	-	8	35,143	7	-	7	32,040	11	-	11	48,297
Zambia	23	2	25	111,956	12	2	14	90,268	19	2	21	124,429
Regional	75	8	83	250,619	71	7	78	274,067	77	7	84	268,664
Total	944	52	996	4,342,275	797	56	853	4,231,000	888	72	960	4,665,000
Deduct: Funds available from prior year appropriation (Special Foreign Currency)				- 12,328				- 12,300				- 12,300
NET APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT				4,329,947				4,218,700				4,652,700

AMERICAN REPUBLICS	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Exchange of Persons	$4,736,542	$4,710,000	$5,490,000	+$780,000

The budget for educational and cultural exchanges with the countries in the Latin American area proposes programs at a level of $5,490,000, an increase of $780,000 (16.5%) over FY 1970.

The basic objectives of these programs are:

(1) To further the U.S. interest in closer more constructive relationships with Latin American states by cooperating in the modernization of educational systems, especially at the university level, with emphasis on institutions seeking to meet the need for national and regional leadership development.

(2) To develop among key persons, groups and institutions in the United States and Latin America better comprehension and communication concerning issues and ideas which are of common concern and are important to increased mutual respect and the strengthening of partnership.

(3) To promote a continuing relationship between Latin American student leaders, young professionals, and young politicians and their counterparts in the United States in areas which are significant to the achievement of U.S. objectives in this hemisphere.

In pursuing these objectives the program builds on the cumulative harvest of thirty years of U.S. Government sponsored inter-American educational and cultural exchanges.

President Nixon stated in his address of October 31, 1969, "Partnership - mutuality - these do not flow naturally. We have to work at them." Governor Rockefeller's report emphasizing this imperative states: "The United States must build on the progress already achieved, and improve and accelerate its efforts." The increase requested will provide the means required for a co-operative person-to-person exchange of experience and knowledge to achieve these goals.

The following policies and approaches govern the planned use of these funds:

-Where previously well-grounded educational exchanges under the Binational Commission programs had been reduced to a level where their effectiveness has been seriously impaired, efforts will be made to restore them, but with new emphases, projects and priorities to meet changing situations.

-We will increase opportunities for carefully selected Latin American leaders and future leaders to have fruitful experiences in the United States. This is still the most efficient method of strengthening relations with Latin America.

-New initiatives will be taken to increase and strengthen private cooperation among organizations and entities here and in Latin America with programs in education, science, and culture - which are constructive and important in the light of U.S. and hemispheric interests.

Grantees from the Latin American area to the U.S. would total 1,390, and U.S. grantees to the Latin American area would total 190.

Latin American professors, lecturers, and scholars will be assisted to come to the United States to teach regular courses in Latin American studies at U.S. universities, and to engage in advanced research largely in American studies, the social sciences, and the physical and natural sciences. These grants are intended to strengthen continuing communication between key persons in the United States and Latin America, and to contribute to better working relationships between United States and Latin American educational institutions. Under this budget 75 such grants are included.

In support of initiatives by Latin American universities to establish and develop needed fields of specialization or more efficient organizational structures, short-term academic grants will make it possible for Latin American university administrators to observe educational methods at our universities. For example, the annual Seminar on Higher Education in the Americas, conducted for such administrators, encourages universities to undertake self-evaluation projects to facilitate modernization. It has the direct effect as well of developing strong personal and institutional ties among the most influential academic leaders in the U.S. and Latin America.

Teachers and secondary school administrators will be invited to the United States to participate in seminars and visit universities and school systems in order to familiarize them with the philosophy and methods of teaching in the United States in such fields as school administration, curriculum planning, and English language teaching. Several seminars of this type will be conducted in Spanish to reach important sectors of the teaching profession, especially from rural centers, where English language proficiency is lacking. The experiences gained by these carefully selected school teachers and administrators will contribute to the hemisphere-wide objective of raising the quality of primary and secondary education essential to broadening the base of trained leadership especially lacking in the less industrialized nations of Latin America. A total of 231 grants are included for this purpose.

University graduate students and younger faculty members will be placed in U.S. universities and colleges to enable them to pursue advanced study in the U.S., with emphasis on fields related to national development needs. Approximately 232 study grants are included in this budget. In addition, some 106 renewal grants will be awarded to enable the recipients to complete advanced degrees requiring additional graduate study. The university student in Latin America represents a small, key sector of the population which is the principal source for the top leadership in all fields of activity in these countries. Many of these students will enter university teaching upon return to their countries.

In addition, representatives of key elements of Latin American leadership will be invited to come to the United States for short-term visits to meet and consult with their American counterparts, to increase their understanding of democratic processes and other developments in the United States. Some 384 grants are included for this purpose.

University students and young professionals of proven leadership potential will be provided opportunities to visit the United States in small groups for educational travel and observation, to exchange views with their student and professional counterparts in the United States, to present them with a clearer picture of what the U.S. represents. The visits include, whenever possible, a short seminar at a university in fields of special interest. Approximately 362 grants of this type are included for this purpose.

U.S. professors, lecturers, and research scholars will lecture, teach, conduct research, and hold seminars at Latin American universities and other educational and cultural centers. Latin American universities have long neglected certain fields directly related to national development needs. In recent years, however, modernization in curricula and administration has become a major concern of an increasing number of Latin American universities. With the growing awareness of this need, they have sought to increase the exchange of ideas and experiences between university administrators and faculty. The U.S. scholars will be expected to contribute to the development of these universities as national and regional centers of intellectual leadership and constructive change. These new developments make the mission of the U.S. professor and research scholar particularly important at this time. Approximately 139 grants are included in this part of the program.

As a means of responding to the critical need in the United States for a national reservoir of expertise on Latin America, it is also planned to award 35 grants for a year of study in Latin American universities to U.S. university graduate students who plan to enter into careers pertaining to the area.

Funds are included to support cooperative university-to-university arrangements which aim at substantive and administrative improvements through exchanges of both Latin American and United States faculty and graduate students, and to support other opportunities that arise for cooperatively financed arrangements with private institutions in the U.S. and Latin America, with the view to encouraging wider participation and increasing financial support from the private sector in furthering the objectives of the program.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Exchange of Persons

	1969				1970				1971			
	Grantees				Grantees				Grantees			
	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount
Argentina	87	14	101	$ 389,261	75	14	89	$ 388,496	92	18	110	$ 478,627
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	7,470
Barbados	6	--	6	23,546	5	--	5	23,984	4	1	5	31,428
Bolivia	61	2	63	223,097	45	3	48	194,689	60	3	63	231,949
Brazil	253	11	264	703,348	242	14	256	772,528	254	24	278	814,106
British Honduras	9	1	10	29,911	10	--	10	33,778	11	--	11	38,958
Chile	81	7	88	340,908	74	10	84	339,046	98	23	121	442,103
Colombia	98	15	113	349,676	88	24	112	362,516	122	18	140	470,535
Costa Rica	8	2	10	56,415	9	1	10	59,368	25	2	27	81,955
Dominican Republic	42	1	43	105,827	26	1	27	103,611	32	--	32	115,318
Ecuador	59	12	71	240,821	57	11	68	244,904	69	13	82	266,880
El Salvador	27	1	28	66,531	20	1	21	70,219	18	2	20	82,172
Guatemala	45	--	45	148,481	42	1	43	110,807	48	1	49	124,177
Guyana	27	1	28	95,772	18	--	18	71,042	18	1	19	77,072
Haiti	8	--	8	35,108	11	--	11	51,162	12	1	13	43,842
Honduras	12	1	13	54,259	18	1	19	53,042	9	3	12	81,564
Jamaica	21	1	22	63,942	17	--	17	68,290	16	2	18	75,985
Martinique	5	--	5	18,784	4	--	4	12,828	5	--	5	15,982
Mexico	82	9	91	374,317	86	8	94	350,212	102	15	117	449,646
Nicaragua	12	1	13	65,485	15	1	16	70,505	21	2	23	98,556
Panama	87	2	89	102,175	32	--	32	90,038	31	1	32	92,230
Paraguay	20	1	21	92,491	21	1	22	94,713	21	1	22	90,760
Peru	85	12	97	372,879	67	12	79	357,530	104	20	124	469,091
Surinam/Curacao	2	--	2	5,950	3	--	3	11,311	3	--	3	10,228
Trinidad	8	4	12	94,274	18	1	19	79,311	17	3	20	99,978
Uruguay	29	6	35	127,024	33	8	41	140,373	29	11	40	145,863
Venezuela	86	4	90	289,004	88	3	91	293,385	93	5	98	302,508
Regional	116	16	132	267,256	74	19	93	262,312	74	20	94	251,017
Total	1,376	124	1,500	4,736,542	1,198	134	1,332	4,710,000	1,390	190	1,580	5,490,000
Deduct Funds on Hand, Binational Commissions				- 13,000				- 25,500				- 25,500
NET APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT				4,723,542				4,684,500				5,464,500

WESTERN EUROPE	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Exchange of Persons	$5,178,051	$4,667,784	$6,425,653	+$1,757,869

The proposed program of educational and cultural exchanges with Western Europe of $6,425,653 includes $1,404,623 to be contributed by Foreign Governments, $706,310 in other available U.S. funds and $4,314,720 in new appropriations requested herein. This represents an increase of $1,465,869 in appropriated funds over FY 1970.

Our basic objectives in Western Europe are:

(1) To persuade key Europeans that their security, peace and well-being are bound to the United States by a natural mutuality of interests.

(2) To achieve between American and European opinion leaders and decision makers a greater understanding of the common heritage and civilization of the peoples living on both shores of the North Atlantic Ocean.

(3) To encourage European efforts to devise a Western European entity which is responsive to their needs and committed to the concept of an effective and productive Atlantic partnership.

The Western European area remains of overriding importance to the United States, particularly in the critical political, economic, technological, scientific and military fields. Relationships in each of these is in turn dependent on attitudes of leaders, leadership groups and key institutions. The special and developing relationship that we have with this area was summed up by President Nixon in February 1969 when, before departing for his visit to Europe, he expressed the hope for a "new era of consultation...between leaders of the European-American Community." Hence, the maintenance of mutual understanding within this Community is imperative, and requires increasing efforts if the increasing complexities of current relationships are not to produce increasing discord and conflict. This understanding is not permanently established by an impact made upon one generation or by the historical cultural tie, but must be fed by a continuing dialogue.

At the present time, Western Europe is undergoing rapid change, particularly in the educational field where many European educators are looking to the United States as a model in their efforts to reform their own system. This situation provides a unique opportunity to lay a firm foundation for future solid relationships. If we are to seize this opportunity, a MECEA program of adequate size is essential to give direction and purpose to U.S. cooperation, to focus the private exchanges, to reassure our Western European friends of continuing official U.S. interest, to encourage the maintenance of cost-sharing agreements, and to revitalize the binational commissions.

Under the proposed program, we expect to bring 180 International Visitors to the United States in FY 1971, compared to 149 in 1970. At a time of change in both the United States and Europe and at a time when a questioning attitude toward the U.S. has developed in Europe, it is most important that political and intellectual leaders from that area have an opportunity to gain a clearer understanding of U.S. society and purposes through a first-hand acquaintance with this country and its citizens.

A clearer understanding of the United States is also promoted among Europeans by the activities of the American professors who teach and do research at universities in Western Europe, particularly through the many who teach in the field of American studies and thus directly influence what young Europeans think about the United States. They are for the most part teaching the teachers and the next generation of political leaders. In the process they are building American studies into the European academic structure.

Under the program, European professors will be lecturing in American universities, while European research scholars and European graduate students will be pursuing their studies here. Their activities will cover a variety of fields and will contribute not only to the development of informed opinion about the United States in Europe but also to the establishment of personal and institutional ties in the educational, technological and management fields, ties that are vital in view of U.S.-European economic interdependence.

We also believe that cross-cultural knowledge at a more basic level is an important component of international mutual understanding. Through the teacher interchange with a dozen countries, we attempt to establish cross-cultural relations at a grass roots level. These teachers thus have an important role to play in the development of person-to-person mutual understanding in numerous communities not always reached by international exchanges.

In our exchange of persons program, we are maintaining our emphasis on bringing more foreigners to the United States than on sending Americans abroad. In FY 1971, the ratio is more than two to one.

We plan to continue to cooperate with private institutions operating worthwhile projects in such fields as American Studies and Atlantic Community affairs. The relatively small amounts made available to such institutions as the Bologna Center, the Salzburg Seminar or the Institute of American Studies in Paris contribute to their ability to carry out these effective projects.

Brief mention was made above of the binational commissions which exist in the Western European countries to carry out the exchanges program. These are highly respected institutions which enjoy the backing of the Western European governments and which have great prestige within the indigenous academic community. They therefore represent substantial assets and are ideally situated to make an important contribution to the solution of the educational, social and environmental problems that face the Atlantic Community. The 1971 program is designed to maintain these binational commissions at an effective size that will permit their utilization in these areas of common concern.

WESTERN EUROPE

Exchange of Persons

	1969 Grantees				1970 Grantees				1971 Grantees			
	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount
Austria	71	35	106	$ 276,237	51	24	75	$ 206,254	70	34	104	$ 273,253
Belgium/Luxembourg	39	6	45	146,665	27	4	31	165,022	39	20	59	235,585
Canada	7	--	7	2,359	5	--	5	1,270	8	--	8	2,132
Denmark	32	6	38	103,110	34	7	41	117,848	41	10	51	155,019
Finland	60	21	81	400,424	44	15	59	381,515	43	15	58	373,210
France	335	11	346	689,462	323	16	339	794,212	318	51	369	917,759
Germany	265	215	480	1,431,689	175	161	336	1,050,241	206	187	393	1,235,268
Iceland	14	1	15	37,588	19	2	21	49,782	21	2	23	51,384
Ireland	69	7	76	157,108	30	7	37	126,412	31	7	38	123,638
Italy	140	33	173	553,092	86	35	121	371,044	161	95	256	837,861
Malta	1	--	1	5,241	1	--	1	5,374	2	--	2	9,570
Netherlands	40	10	50	144,094	55	8	63	193,038	59	23	82	250,822
Norway	46	2	48	131,400	46	5	51	135,906	57	8	65	177,250
Portugal	16	5	21	68,014	15	7	22	97,103	25	9	34	119,959
Spain	97	20	117	350,291	86	25	111	314,945	103	34	137	447,857
Sweden	25	8	33	84,180	12	12	24	91,528	20	15	35	117,426
United Kingdom	76	79	155	339,241	111	79	190	420,612	208	145	353	905,970
Regional	41	6	47	155,356	5	10	15	62,178	10	10	20	83,190
Cooperation with Private Institutions	--	--	--	102,500	--	--	--	83,500	--	--	--	108,500
Total	1,374	465	1,839	5,178,051	1,125	417	1,542	4,667,784	1,422	665	2,087	6,425,653
Deduct Foreign Government Contributions (Including Irish Counterpart Funds)				-1,632,466				-1,112,623				-1,404,623
Total U.S. Government Funds				3,545,585				3,555,161				5,021,030
Deduct: Finnish Program Funds on Hand, Binational Commissions				-391,320				-376,710				-376,710
				-358,000				-329,600				-329,600
NET APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT				2,796,265				2,848,851				4,314,720

WESTERN EUROPE

Exchange of Persons

U.S. Government Funds and Foreign Government Contributions

	1969			1970			1971		
	U. S. Government Funds	Foreign Government Funds	Total	U. S. Government Funds	Foreign Government Funds	Total	U. S. Government Funds	Foreign Government Funds	Total
Austria	$ 126,237	$ 150,000	$ 276,237	$ 146,254	$ 60,000	$ 206,254	$ 178,253	$ 95,000	$ 273,253
Belgium/Luxembourg	101,665	45,000	146,665	105,022	60,000	165,022	145,585	90,000	235,585
Canada	2,359	--	2,359	1,270	--	1,270	2,132	--	2,132
Denmark	83,110	20,000	103,110	97,848	20,000	117,848	135,019	20,000	155,019
Finland	400,424	--	400,424	381,515	--	381,515	373,210	--	373,210
France	464,237	225,225	689,462	544,212	250,000	794,212	762,759	155,000	917,759
Germany	763,689	668,000	1,431,689	690,241	360,000	1,050,241	770,268	465,000	1,235,268
Iceland	36,451	1,137	37,588	48,645	1,137	49,782	50,247	1,137	51,384
Ireland	67,500	89,608	157,108	36,804	89,608	126,412	34,030	89,608	123,638
Italy	313,092	240,000	553,092	318,044	53,000	371,044	677,861	160,000	837,861
Malta	5,241	--	5,241	5,374	--	5,374	9,570	--	9,570
Netherlands	98,236	45,858	144,094	133,038	60,000	193,038	160,822	90,000	250,822
Norway	103,400	28,000	131,400	107,906	28,000	135,906	149,250	28,000	177,250
Portugal	68,014	--	68,014	91,863	5,240	97,103	114,719	5,240	119,959
Spain	275,291	75,000	350,291	239,945	75,000	314,945	372,857	75,000	447,857
Sweden	73,542	10,638	84,180	80,890	10,638	91,528	106,788	10,638	117,426
United Kingdom	305,241	34,000	339,241	380,612	40,000	420,612	785,970	120,000	905,970
Regional	155,356	--	155,356	62,178	--	62,178	83,190	--	83,190
Cooperation with Private Institutions	102,500	--	102,500	83,500	--	83,500	108,500	--	108,500
Total	3,545,585	1,632,466	5,178,051	3,555,161	1,112,623	4,667,784	5,021,030	1,404,623	6,425,653

EASTERN EUROPE	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Exchange of Persons	$1,186,032	$1,715,000	$2,193,000	+$478,000

In Eastern Europe we face, in most instances, closed societies where gestures of friendship are often met with official suspicion and hostility, and where the normal human response is muted because of fear of official disapproval. Nevertheless, we share the same small planet with these societies, and we believe that unremitting efforts are required in order to maintain a dialogue that will help to ease tensions.

There are, of course, marked differences between the countries of Eastern Europe and in their relationship with the United States. These differences are visible in our exchange activities. In Yugoslavia, there is a binational commission to which the Yugoslav government now makes a financial contribution. Here our programs approximate those in Western Europe. With the Soviet Union, on the other hand, our programs are defined by a bilateral agreement negotiated every two years in which we endeavor to work out the widest possible range of exchanges. Nevertheless, there is one objective common to all of our Eastern European programs:

> To help develop an accurate appreciation of American society and the foreign and domestic policies of the United States with a view to improving relations between the United States and the countries in Eastern Europe.

Progress toward this objective is uneven, and often influenced by factors beyond our control, such as the receptivity of the government concerned. The exchanges programs survive political adversity but crisis causes shrinkage in both size and effectiveness. At the present time, there is a gradual upward trend in opportunity for educational and cultural exchanges between many communist and non-communist countries. In line with the President's announced policy of cooperation, we are endeavoring, in the proposed FY 1971 program, to take advantage of this more favorable atmosphere that is developing in most of the Eastern European countries.

We hope, therefore, to achieve a significant expansion of our program in each of the Eastern European countries. Our principal emphasis will continue to be academic exchanges with their multiple benefits. Through the activities of both American and East European scholars, we hope to expand a U.S. cultural presence in the academic life of each country, to promote the teaching of English, and to encourage the development of those ties between individual scholars which lead to institutional ties. The availability of substantial excess foreign currencies in Poland and Yugoslavia will be taken advantage of to maintain and strengthen the private U.S. organizations which are establishing effective ties. These include Wayne State University, the Center for Applied Linguistics, Stanford University and Indiana University.

Through this exchange, American scholars gain an understanding and knowledge of the Eastern European countries which is essential if the U.S. is to be equipped to deal effectively with this critical area in years to come. The foreign scholars, on the other hand, become familiar with the U.S. and can impart the knowledge they gain to their students.

We anticipate that we will also be able to bring to the U.S. an increasing number of political and intellectual leaders from the countries in the area. We consider it absolutly essential for the decision-makers in the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe to have an accurate picture of the U.S. system and its potential. We cannot afford to leave any stone unturned to make sure that the policies they develop will be based on a clear understanding of our aims, aspirations and capabilities.

We will continue our policy of stressing travel by outstanding East Europeans in preference to American travel; the ratio in FY 1971 will be about three to two. Programs in Eastern Europe are characterized by uncertainty at all stages. That uncertainty in many cases conceals opportunities for which we must be alert and prepared. Unforeseen events or restrictive measures can suddenly alter the situation. However, it does seem likely that significant opportunities will exist in Yugoslavia, as witness the Yugoslav request for U.S. assistance in connection with their desire to establish an educational T.V. channel, or in Romania, where the possibility of an expanded exchange program was enhanced by the President's visit. Modest expansion may be possible with a number of the other Eastern European countries, including the Soviet Union. We are currently engaged in the process of negotiating a new bilateral exchanges agreement with the USSR. We are seeking an increase in the program and this now seems attainable.

In Eastern Europe generally, the essential task is to continue our patient step-by-step efforts to build up interchanges of key persons. In this process we must maintain sufficient flexibility to take advantage of opportunities as they arise, sufficient caution to lessen the likelihood of severe adverse reaction, and sufficient perspective to cope with unavoidable temporary reverses.

EASTERN EUROPE

Exchange of Persons

	1969 Grantees				1970 Grantees				1971 Grantees			
	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount
Bulgaria	2	1	3	$ 23,498	6	1	7	$ 40,418	8	2	10	$ 63,272
Czechoslovakia	9	4	13	68,805	7	4	11	70,242	10	6	16	119,560
Hungary	--	--	--	--	2	1	3	24,490	8	2	10	56,596
Poland	17	24	41	176,073	24	23	47	233,474	32	30	62	292,118
Romania	31	17	48	195,245	34	17	51	227,869	67	25	92	361,750
U.S.S.R.	68	68	136	291,348	106	103	209	599,792	111	109	220	631,269
Yugoslavia	77	17	94	357,936	73	25	98	451,715	84	36	120	578,435
Regional	1	3	4	6,211	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooperation with Private Institutions	--	--	--	66,916	--	--	--	67,000	--	--	--	90,000
Total	205	134	339	1,186,032	252	174	426	1,715,000	320	210	530	2,193,000
Deduct: Foreign Government Contributions				--				- 30,000				- 30,000
Total U.S. Government Funds				1,186,032				1,685,000				2,163,000
Deduct: Funds Available from Prior Year Appropriation (Special Foreign Currency)				- 255,000				- 50,000				--
Funds on Hand, Binational Commissions				- 4,000				- 50,300				- 50,300
NET APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT				927,032				1,584,700				2,112,700

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Exchange of Persons	$4,291,303	$4,284,400	$6,845,000	+$2,560,600

The role of the United States as a Pacific power was redefined by President Nixon in the summer of 1969 during a visit to Asia for discussions with Asian leaders. The President emphasized the potential strength of a regional association of self-reliant Asian nations, many of them treaty partners of the United States. He reiterated that the United States would continue to honor its commitments, military, political and economic, in the area. He asked for understanding, "understanding which penetrates deep into the hearts of all of us ..."

The exchange program is a unique way to facilitate communication and understanding between these nations and the United States. Following the guidelines of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 we propose a series of programs based upon the following objectives to support the President's policy.

1. Understanding and Acceptance of U.S. Purposes and Policies. During this period of rapid change it is imperative that Asians understand our policy and the actions we take to implement it. This is our first priority. We can help achieve this objective by intelligent selection of Asians and Americans for study, lecturing and observation. Funds required amount to approximately 29% of the requested resources.

2. Promoting orderly regional development, so that Asian nations will rely upon their own pooled resources for defense, for economic modernization and for political development. A strong, stable, free Asia is our best guarantee of peace in the region. Exchange opportunities to encourage regional confidence and political development will require approximately 19% of requested funds.

3. Developing English Language proficiency and encouraging establishment of American studies. English is the language of communication among Asians of different nations and the vehicle for Asian knowledge of the United States. We propose to further this objective by providing English teachers, especially in Indonesia, Viet-Nam, Laos, Singapore and Thailand, and by supporting American studies programs with exchange grants in Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Korea and China. The program will cost 24% of the requested funds.

4. Strengthening human resources devoted to economic and social development. Higher education is the avenue to a penetrating knowledge of man and his environment. We propose to devote 15% of the resources to exchanges of faculty and scholars between the United States and Asian institutions. Countries of emphasis will be Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia and Thailand.

5. Strengthening of binational commissions in East Asian countries. The binational nature of the commissions constitutes the single most important tool in the history of our exchange programs in Asian countries. We need to strengthen the binational program element in our commission countries to the extent of 13% of the total requested. Our binational countries are: Australia, Burma, China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines and Thailand. Australia is now contributing financially to the binational commission program. We are currently negotiating with New Zealand for a cost-sharing arrangement. Japan is also interested and others may follow if we show a firm intention to keep up our level of support.

Over 20% of area funds is planned for Japan, our leading ally and best customer in Asia. Japan's commitment to our common security in East Asia is challenged by large and loud opposition in the Japanese academic, intellectual, media and labor world. These are groups which can most effectively be reached through the exchange program.

In Burma and Cambodia there is now some promise of reopening the mutual exchange programs. Exchanges with Indonesia have recently been reopened by reprogramming 1969 and 1970 funds from other countries. All three are new programs requiring funds to meet opportunities as they may develop.

Individual country priorities will determine the types of people to be exchanged. In the new nations and those with new leadership, priority will be given to the leaders of government. In the more developed nations with a highly vocal opposition to American policies in Asia, more emphasis will be given to opinion molders, opposition leaders, journalists, radio and TV programmers and labor union leaders. In all countries we will seek to reach some of the leaders of tomorrow through the student and youth exchanges.

We will also seek to increase the cooperation between leading East Asian and American educators and universities. Regional cooperation will be strengthened through multinational group visits to the United States for East Asian parliamentarians, journalists, and youth leaders.

In promoting these objectives we shall continue to exercise high selectivity and shall continue to emphasize grants to foreign nationals as compared with numbers of grants to Americans. In 1971 the ratio will be in the magnitude of about five to one.

In 1971 we plan to continue partial support to the Asia Foundation, but at a higher level ($750,000) than in 1970 ($500,000). The Asia Foundation is a significant asset which contributes to the achievement of a number of purposes. The Foundation is especially influential in the support of Asian individuals and organizations seeking to strengthen their societies, and in facilitating regional cooperation among Asian, American, and international private and public organizations concerned with promoting a better understanding of the peoples, cultures, values, and histories of our respective countries.

EAST ASIA

Exchange of Persons

	1969 Grantees				1970 Grantees				1971 Grantees			
	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount
Australia	73	34	107	$ 460,035	74	25	99	$ 484,619	65	26	91	$ 449,223
Burma	--	--	--	6,108	2	--	2	13,473	10	--	10	37,386
Cambodia	1	--	1	1,685	11	--	11	63,533	19	2	21	115,521
China	19	5	24	232,802	18	3	21	197,129	30	9	39	356,309
Hong Kong	13	5	18	85,366	10	5	15	74,876	9	5	14	80,105
Indonesia	34	7	41	207,639	31	6	37	230,006	71	7	78	467,127
Japan	106	28	134	878,815	85	40	125	765,727	173	50	223	1,327,013
Korea	32	4	36	389,894	27	3	30	207,190	53	7	60	387,696
Laos	6	10	16	131,033	7	5	12	101,021	13	10	23	186,384
Malaysia	48	3	51	256,621	30	4	34	220,121	76	5	81	430,307
New Zealand	21	5	26	104,144	15	9	24	100,537	24	14	38	183,399
Philippines	61	4	65	252,502	31	5	36	172,812	51	5	56	315,884
Singapore	11	5	16	72,656	9	3	12	60,299	12	7	19	103,927
Suva, C.D.	1	--	1	6,101	4	--	4	21,796	8	--	8	36,392
Thailand	70	6	76	412,226	32	6	38	292,699	70	10	80	556,272
U.N. Trust Territories	1	--	1	4,099	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Viet-Nam	33	7	40	240,282	26	7	33	238,150	38	16	54	396,668
Regional	44	15	59	149,215	94	14	108	540,412	130	9	139	665,387
Cooperation with Private Institutions	--	--	--	400,000	--	--	--	500,000	--	--	--	750,000
Total	574	138	712	4,291,303	506	135	641	4,284,400	852	182	1,034	6,845,000
Deduct Foreign Government Contributions				- 244,900				- 202,000				- 150,000
Total U.S. Government Funds				4,046,403				4,082,400				6,695,000
Deduct: Funds Available from Prior Year Appropriation (Special Foreign Currency)				--				- 100,000				--
Funds on Hand, Binational Commissions				- 214,108				- 150,508				- 150,508
NET APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT				3,832,295				3,831,892				6,544,492

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Exchange of Persons	$3,449,048	$3,323,000	$4,405,000	+$1,082,000

I. Educational and cultural exchanges for this area are planned for the fiscal year 1971 at the level of $4,405,000, an increase of $1,082,000 over last fiscal year. The program envisaged would devote $3,505,923 to various kinds of educational cooperation, $774,077 to enable outstanding leaders to have first-hand experience in the United States, and $125,000 for private international cooperation. It would involve the travel of 611 foreigners to the United States and 202 U.S. citizens to countries of the Near East and South Asia.

Program planning for the area is directed toward: (1) contributing to a fuller understanding of the U.S. and its institutions; (2) developing relationships and attitudes tending to further U.S. foreign policy objectives, especially those relating to peace and progress in the area; and (3) assisting local efforts to modernize indigenous educational systems and institutions where improved international communication can be expected to result.

II. We expect to bring to the U.S. approximately 85 foreign professors, lecturers, scholars and teachers, whose tours of teaching and study will expose them in depth to American educational theories and techniques as well as to the broader range of American democratic institutions and ideas. The experience and understanding they gain can be related to the needs of their own countries in terms of educational modernization and in understanding their own national economies, problems of political stability, and social progress. And their future influence, as they bring to bear in their home institutions the knowledge and understanding of American ideas and methodology so acquired, can and hopefully will reflect itself in the attitudes and understanding of international needs among their students-become-leaders of tomorrow.

We would also expect to place approximately 191 new foreign students in American institutions of higher learning who will pursue advanced studies in a variety of disciplines, provide renewals for approximately 35 foreign students already in the U.S. to enable them to complete work for advanced degrees, and to provide scholarship assistance to 109 foreign students for study in American-sponsored schools such as Robert College in Turkey and Pierce College in Greece. Each student is to be carefully and specifically selected not only for outstanding ability and potential leadership but also for the contribution it is reasonable to expect his experience to make over the years to the strengthening of U.S. relations with his country.

We propose to assign to educational institutions in countries of the Near East and South Asia some 95 American professors, lecturers, scholars and teachers, and in addition give approximately 39 short term grants to American professors who will lecture and conduct special seminars on a variety of subjects of concern in countries of the area. Foreign universities are straining to keep up with demands on their facilities and welcome U.S. efforts to help them in developing or redesigning curricula and in conducting special seminars and research projects. We plan to continue our support to the Universities of Iowa and Istanbul under which one American and one Turkish lecturer in political science are exchanged each year, to continue area-wide English teaching and American studies programs, and to assist, in a number of disciplines, relatively new departments of universities throughout South Asia. These assignments of Americans are in effect the "other-side-of-the-coin" in contrast to the training in the U.S. of foreign educational exchange grantees. The basic purposes are similar, i.e. cooperation with other countries in

educational institution building, and the development, both short and long-term, of a more accurate mutual appreciation of and consequent greater respect for the ideas, ideals and methods of the respective societies.

III. We plan to invite to the U.S. a total of 191 present and potential leaders, including social workers (CIP) and youth leaders and youth groups, for short term visits, to meet, consult and exchange experiences with their American counterparts. The persons in this area in positions of significant influence number probably a half million and range from heads of government and ministries to district commissioners. Even a very small proportion of such persons selected for their capacity to learn and to communicate with others, and enjoying satisfying experiences in the U.S., would make a significant difference to our foreign relations. We have an excellent opportunity to influence a substantial proportion of the next generation of leaders in political, social and economic fields as well as current leaders in the field of education. It has become increasingly desirable to reach leaders at a local level such as important figures in the business community, mayors of provincial cities, local officials in the field of social welfare and journalists and other popular opinion molders, and to expose them through foreign visitor grants or as members of educational travel groups, to the American experience. The recent birth in some countries and the growth in others of TV has emphasized the need for increasing attention to public media communicators as target groups of growing significance. Organized labor and labor interests, only beginning to be recognized as such in much of the area, can and probably will exert future influence of no mean proportions on political and economic stability. Developing labor organizations within the area are included in those groups which it is desirable for us to reach through the foreign visitor program, and thus to expose their leaders to the American labor union experience. We expect to continue cooperation with Farmers and World Affairs and with the International Farm Youth Exchange which provide opportunities for both adults and rural youth of the U.S. and of foreign countries to experience each other's way of life on an exchange basis.

IV. We plan to continue to support such private institutions as the American Institute of Indian Studies and the American Research Institute in Turkey. By so doing we help maintain and strengthen these institutions while benefiting from their ties with both the U.S. and foreign academic community in the furthering of mutual educational exchange.

We also plan to continue to support the American Studies Research Center in India which makes available source material about the United States to the increasing number of Indian scholars specializing in American studies who would otherwise have no access to such materials in India.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Exchange of Persons

	1969 Grantees				1970 Grantees				1971 Grantees			
	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount	Foreign	U.S.	Total	Amount
Afghanistan	23	8	31	$ 186,881	14	2	16	$ 143,081	19	4	23	$ 197,730
Ceylon	38	11	49	271,637	16	8	24	203,668	27	8	35	259,087
Cyprus	68	--	68	99,386	63	--	63	98,815	66	--	66	130,741
Greece	102	17	119	380,830	65	14	79	333,318	74	12	86	305,988
India	154	32	186	895,964	107	37	144	795,638	142	89	231	1,196,585
Iran	50	5	55	319,715	34	5	39	300,158	44	10	54	418,025
Israel	17	3	20	101,548	12	2	14	83,451	13	2	15	78,839
Jordan	13	1	14	68,610	9	3	12	72,290	11	4	15	99,788
Lebanon	27	1	28	110,131	19	1	20	84,822	21	2	23	103,233
Nepal	20	11	31	153,367	13	2	15	128,481	19	3	22	178,590
Pakistan	28	8	36	150,136	15	4	19	173,914	24	16	40	319,818
Saudi Arabia	2	--	2	10,204	5	--	5	31,130	2	--	2	10,757
Southern Yemen	6	--	6	23,367	2	--	2	9,746	--	--	--	--
Turkey	134	10	144	469,093	136	9	145	446,747	118	20	138	611,093
United Arab Republic	1	--	1	44,431	--	--	--	29,452	--	--	--	40,000
Regional	7	9	16	66,248	41	10	51	303,289	31	32	63	329,726
Cooperation with Private Institutions	--	--	--	97,500	--	--	--	85,000	--	--	--	125,000
Total	690	116	806	3,449,048	551	97	648	3,323,000	611	202	813	4,405,000
Deduct Foreign Government Contributions				- 6,706				- 6,706				- 6,706
Total U.S. Government Funds				3,442,342				3,316,294				4,398,294
Deduct:												
Funds Available from Prior Year Appropriation (Special Foreign Currency)				- 650,000				- 61,000				--
Funds on Hand, Binational Commissions				- 241,947				- 262,792				- 262,792
NET APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT				2,550,395				2,992,502				4,135,502

ASSISTANCE TO HIGH SCHOOL (TEEN-AGER) EXCHANGES

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Total Program	$182,762	$180,000	$250,000	+$70,000

Relationship to CU Worldwide Objectives

Since FY 1956, CU has awarded grants-in-aid--"seed money"-- to four private organizations (American Field Service, International Christian Youth Exchange, U.S. Catholic Conference, Youth for Understanding) to promote the growth and expansion of their programs to bring foreign high school students to live in American homes for one year. The fact that the Department of State supported this activity, as well as the funds themselves, was instrumental in raising substantial private support (estimated as over $13,000,000 in hospitality and contributions last year for all four cooperating agencies).

This program of assistance to high school exchanges is especially related to the CU objective of increasing understanding and awareness among key leadership groups--namely Youth--regarding American institutions, culture and concepts, as a means of understanding U.S. actions and intentions. Many of these young people enter universities upon their return home and are at centers of student unrest and the often-related anti-Americanism. The others, who are also many, do not continue their education beyond the secondary level and are often the only persons in their group of acquaintances and fellow workers who have had or expect to have any first-hand knowledge of life in this country.

Requested Increase

Of the $70,000 requested for FY 1971, we would plan to use $55,000 for assistance for students from developing areas, through the cooperating organizations, with the same procedures as in previous years. These funds would be used (1) to help pay international travel costs of qualified students who would otherwise be unable to participate in these programs, and (2) for administrative and development purposes to stimulate even more private support and to strengthen standards of selection and supervision.

The other $15,000 would be used in working with one or two of the organizations, as a pilot project, in developing activities for the foreign students in the United States to make the programs more relevant. There is some concern that many students who are placed in small-town, middle-class or wealthy suburban homes will remain out of touch with the life lived by many other Americans unless their stay in this country contains an element of programming that has been largely non-existent to date. In other words, the type of program that was completely satisfactory for the young students in the fifties needs up-dating to achieve our goals in today's world. The project would include, e.g., several experimental programs of lectures and local tours for concentrations of students near urban areas. Seed money from the Department to help conduct and evaluate such programs will be essential in some localities and also assure a degree of professionalism and discretion in the approach.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR NON-GRANT STUDENTS

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Improvement of Selection, Placement and Overseas Counseling	$111,776	$155,000	$283,500	+$128,500
Orientation and English Language Instruction	67,031	70,000	100,000	+ 30,000
Strengthening Campus and Community Programs	221,193	225,000	316,500	+ 91,500
U.S. Youth Council	55,000	50,000	50,000	--
Total	455,000	500,000	750,000	+ 250,000

Relationship to CU Worldwide Objectives

We estimate that there are over 120,000 foreign students in the United States now and it is probable that this number will increase to well over 130,000 in the 1969-70 academic year. Most of these students--approximately 95%--come without financial support of the United States Government. Students from Asia, Latin America and Africa comprise three-fourths the total number. These students are potential leaders, and often instant leaders in the newly emerging nations. It is in the national interest of the United States to assist them achieve their goals and to strengthen their ties to this country by helping provide a totally satisfactory experience here.

Most foreign students have very limited knowledge of the American educational system. Without competent advice they find themselves enrolled in courses they don't want, or at schools that are unsatisfactory for their specific purpose. They often make inadequate financial provisions, or overlook serious language, cultural or social problems. On arriving at the U.S. campus, they usually need help in getting settled and in adjusting to American ways. Should any one of these problems be significant to the individual, frustration and bitterness may develop, and be directed at the United States. The special programs for non-grant students are designed to avoid this.

They are therefore directly related to our objectives of increasing understanding and awareness among leadership groups of American institutions, culture and concepts, as a means of understanding U.S. actions and intentions. In the long run, they also help to increase cooperation and ties between academic and other institutions, and professional associations and individuals.

I. Overseas Counseling

A. Country or Regional Programs

The requested increase for Overseas Counseling for FY 1971 will be used both to improve current programs in countries where there is a need and to begin providing counseling in Ethiopia, Ghana and Nigeria in Africa (where the numbers of non-grant students are growing), the Philippines, Pakistan and Spain. Counseling operations will continue in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Korea, Taipei, Japan, the United Kingdom and Belgium, as we will continue to contribute to the work of IIE Regional Offices in Lima--for South America--and Hong Kong--for much of East Asia, and will expand cooperation with IIE wherever advantageous to do so.

An excellent opportunity exists in Indonesia where the need is considerable and will increase as more students come here for study. IIE hopes to begin a counseling/interview service there this year, but in FY 1971 we hope to build on this and fill the gap with CU assistance in the amount of about $20,000. This opportunity can best be realized through such private/Government cooperation.

B. Workshop for Overseas Counselors

Funds are requested to initiate workshops in central locations (three in Latin America and two each in East Asia, the Near East and South Asia, and one in Europe) for persons who are counseling students--whether through CU organized programs or not--to increase their competence and acquaint them with current developments on the American educational scene. Part of those funds would be used to enable American educational consultants to participate in the workshops and also to visit and assist first-hand the local offices. This has not been done before, but we know there are countries where students are being given the wrong information because the counselor is not trained.

C. Educational Materials and Conferences

$8,000 is requested to provide CU's contribution to a jointly-sponsored Colloquium on Foreign Graduate Student Admissions--a follow-up meeting to a 1967 conference sponsored by the Council of Graduate Deans, National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, the College Entrance Examination Board, and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers to assess the policy problems associated with the admission of foreign graduate students, directly related to the improvement of overseas counseling. This meeting would take up implementation of the proposed solutions to the problems. Graduate student admissions are rarely centralized in American universities and special approaches are needed to expedite and improve the processes for foreign students. CU has given "seed money" to an admissions workshop or seminar such as this almost every year since the start of the Non-Grant Programs. CU will maintain support to the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers for the publication and distribution of studies on other educational systems of the world to aid in the evaluation of foreign student credentials.

II. Orientation Programs in the United States

The $100,000 requested for Orientation will enable us to extend support to additional private orientation programs conducted in the United States during the summer for newly arriving foreign students. These programs help the students adjust to the U.S. educational system and other aspects of American life, and provide English language training, both brush-up and intensive work, depending upon the students' needs. During the past year, CU has made funds available to IIE to survey existing orientation programs and to have the results printed for overseas distribution, so that students will become aware of these opportunities.

III. Strengthening Campus and Community Programs

The $316,500 requested for Strengthening Campus and Community Programs will enable us to continue our assistance to the work of the International Student Service in meeting foreign students upon arrival in this country, the African-American Institute in counseling the large concentration of African students who study in and visit the Washington area, and the Foreign Student Service Council which provides community services and programs for students in the Washington area. In all three instances, Department funds have added to those organizations' abilities to reach more students and provide better assistance.

It will also be used to continue the support of the Field Service Program, conducted by the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, which the Department initiated and has financed since 1963 to help meet the needs caused by the increasing enrollment of foreign nationals in U.S. institutions and the commensurate and competitive demand for trained personnel to direct and provide specialized services required by their presence. The Field Service Program has established professional standards and provides institutions and community organizations with the necessary guidance. Such guidance has been furnished through consultative services, workshops, publications and training in the general field of foreign student advising and related specializations of admissions, English teaching and community programs.

A $20,500 increase is requested to expand the pilot projects initiated in 1969 (1) to put more foreign students in touch with American businessmen--to strengthen professional ties as well as improve the image of American business overseas--because this is an area with which foreign students rarely come in touch while here unless a deliberate effort is made, and (2) to reach more of the small liberal arts colleges, through college and university consortia, to strengthen their programs of admissions, orientation and inter-cultural communications through pooling of their expertise in these important areas. Another $9,500 increase is requested to enable more students to attend the privately sponsored terminal seminars or "re-orientation" programs that are being developed throughout the country, and especially to permit increased participation of graduate students in American professional conferences that will stimulate their interest--and perhaps professional membership--in American approaches to their fields of study.

The Non-Grant Programs provide excellent examples of what can be accomplished by providing financial assistance (sometimes in very small amounts) so that private organizations and institutions can begin or multiply the work for which they are best qualified. At present funding levels, the impact on the great number of foreign students is not spectacular, but over the years good small programs have been built up in some countries overseas where the needs have been greatest and students in this country have been given opportunities and experiences that would not have been possible otherwise. Vital know-how has

been gained. Now we can expand these programs with a sound expectation of solid results.

IV. United States Youth Council

We plan to continue to provide partial support to the United States Youth Council, which is the American affiliate of the World Assembly of Youth. This Council coordinates the activities of some 30 national youth, student and young professional organizations in the United States, such as the National Student Council of YMCA, the National Federation of Catholic College Students, the American Youth Hostels and the National Jewish Welfare Board. The support we give this Council helps them to carry out very important national youth exchanges and projects with youth in this country and overseas.

AID TO AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS ABROAD

Geographic Area	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Africa	$ 137,500	$ 110,000	$ 128,000	$+ 18,000
American Republics	781,410	780,000	957,000	+177,000
Western Europe	219,100	195,000	195,000	--
Eastern Europe	--	50,000	50,000	--
East Asia	128,988	100,000	105,000	+ 5,000
Near East and South Asia	159,000	195,000	245,000	+ 50,000
Consultative Services (Worldwide)	173,944	170,000	170,000	--
Total	1,599,942	1,600,000	1,850,000	+250,000
Deduct: Funds Available from Prior Year Appropriation (Special Foreign Currency)	- 116,000	- 100,000	--	+100,000
NET APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT	1,483,942	1,500,000	1,850,000	+350,000

There are two basic objectives of the Department of State in assisting American-sponsored elementary and secondary schools abroad: (1) To increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by upgrading educational institutions which serve to demonstrate American educational ideals as well as educational principles and methods employed in the United States; and (2) To provide educational facilities at the elementary and secondary school level for the dependents of U.S. Government employees overseas.

The two objectives of the overseas schools program are interrelated and dependent upon each other. If an American school overseas is to represent the best in American education it must relate to the society and culture in which it is physically located, and it will therefore serve the highly useful function of enhancing intercultural understanding at the same time that it provides the kind of education American dependents require. Conversely, unless such a school can provide a good education for the American dependents enrolled, it cannot serve as a demonstration of the best in American education.

American-sponsored schools can help achieve objectives implicit in P.L. 87-256 by: (1) Presenting American ideas and ideals, American educational practices and instructional materials to foreign students in order to give them, at an impressionable period

in their lives, an understanding of the basic values and accomplishments of American society; (2) Preparing foreign students for further education in their own countries, at American-sponsored universities abroad, or in universities in the United States; (3) Helping American students gain an understanding of other societies; (4) Giving students of other countries experience in student leadership activities; (5) Serving as community centers for out-of-school cooperative cultural activities involving American and local groups and (6) Showing the American concern for "education for all," not for a privileged elite alone.

Comprehensive field surveys conducted by the Department's regional educational officers during the past year suggest that potentially the American-sponsored elementary and secondary schools abroad rank among the most effective means of promoting understanding and cooperation between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries. However, these studies also confirm that many of these schools are unable presently to realize their potentialities. The educational programs offered in many schools do not yet measure up to a standard which reflects good American practices. Some, indeed, do not even provide adequate education for the Americans and local nationals enrolled in them.

The major educational problems which prevent the most effective functioning of the schools include: (1) Inadequate staffing, inadequate training of locally hired staff in up-to-date American educational concepts and methods, inadequate programs for in-service training of staff members, and high turnover of teaching personnel; (2) Lack of contact with the mainstream of American education and up-to-date developments in curriculum and methods; (3) Inadequate libraries; (4) Small enrollments which preclude, at reasonable cost, the offering of comprehensive school programs, and (5) Inadequate school plants.

The Department's FY 1971 request and projection has been planned to permit progress in the development and implementation of better educational programs. These will include the recruitment of qualified administrators and master teachers from the United States to administer the schools and to provide guidance and in-service training for less qualified teachers recruited locally; holding of regional workshops for school administrators and supervisors; conducting seminars in American teaching methods in fields such as mathematics, science, and languages; an increase in the number of scholarships offered to local students; improvement in school plants and equipment; assistance in adaptation of curricula to meet local needs and the development of educational materials; and assistance in development of area studies and language programs for use in schools both in the United States and abroad.

Current programs place emphasis on the use of selected American universities to advise and assist the overseas schools in the improvement of educational programs; the pairing of school systems in the United States with selected American-sponsored schools abroad for the interchange of educational methods, techniques, specialized teachers and equipment.

This program of upgrading and development will require $1,850,000 for fiscal year 1971. To complement this assistance, the Department proposes to continue to encourage more active interest, support and participation by the educational community of the United States in the programs and problems of the American-sponsored schools abroad and to encourage increased support by foundations and business interests in the United States.

1970 Fiscal Year Area	Professional and Consultative Facilities	Teacher Salaries and Teacher Development	Educational Supplies and Equipment	Scholarships	Construction and Equipment	Total
AF	--	$ 48,500	$ 5,500	$ 56,000	--	$ 110,000
ARA	--	545,500	72,000	162,500	--	780,000
WE	--	121,500	35,000	38,500	--	195,000
EE	--	50,000	--	--	--	50,000
EA	--	61,000	9,000	30,000	--	100,000
NEA	--	126,000	14,000	55,000	--	195,000
WORLDWIDE	$ 170,000	--	--	--	--	170,000
Total	170,000	952,500	135,500	342,000	--	1,600,000
1971 Fiscal Year Area						
AF	--	$ 50,000	$ 10,000	$ 68,000	--	$ 128,000
ARA	--	730,000	65,000	162,000	--	957,000
WE	--	127,000	32,500	35,500	--	195,000
EE	--	50,000	--	--	--	50,000
EA	--	60,000	13,000	32,000	--	105,000
NEA	--	168,000	15,000	62,000	--	245,000
WORLDWIDE	$ 170,000	--	--	--	--	170,000
Total	170,000	1,185,000	135,500	359,500	--	1,850,000

AID TO AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS ABROAD

AFRICA

Country and City	Name of School	FISCAL YEAR 1970						FISCAL YEAR 1971					
		Professional and Consultative Facilities	Teacher Salaries and Teacher Development	Educational Supplies and Equipment	Scholarships	Construction and Equipment	Total	Professional and Consultative Facilities	Teacher Salaries and Teacher Development	Educational Supplies and Equipment	Scholarships	Construction and Equipment	Total
Cameroon Yaounde	International School of Yaounde	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,000	$ -	$ 3,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,000	$ -	$ 3,000
Congo Kinshasa	American Community School	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
Ethiopia Addis Ababa	American Community School	-	-	-	7,500	-	7,500	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
Ghana Accra	American Cooperative School	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
Liberia Monrovia	American Cooperative School	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
Morocco Rabat	Rabat American School	-	-	-	6,000	-	6,000	-	10,000	4,000	6,000	-	20,000
Tangier	American School of Tangier	-	40,000	3,000	15,000	-	58,000	-	30,000	-	15,000	-	45,000
Nigeria Lagos	American International School	-	-	2,500	5,000	-	7,500	-	5,000	6,000	5,000	-	16,000
Somalia Mogadiscio	The American School	-	-	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Tunisia Tunis	American Cooperative School	-	8,500	-	1,500	-	10,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	10,000
Uganda Kampala	Lincoln School	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
Sub-total		$ -	$ 48,500	$ 5,500	$56,000	$ -	$110,000	$ -	$ 50,000	$10,000	$68,000	$ -	$128,000

AID TO AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS ABROAD

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Country and City	Name of School	FISCAL YEAR 1970 Professional and Consultative Facilities	Teacher Salaries and Teacher Development	Educational Supplies and Equipment	Scholarships	Construction and Equipment	Total	FISCAL YEAR 1971 Professional and Consultative Facilities	Teacher Salaries and Teacher Development	Educational Supplies and Equipment	Scholarships	Construction and Equipment	Total
Argentina													
Buenos Aires	American Community School	-	$ -	$ -	$ 9,000	-	$ 9,000	-	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 9,000	-	$ 34,000
Bolivia													
Cochabamba	Cooperative School	-	9,500	-	3,000	-	12,500	-	20,000	-	3,000	-	23,000
La Paz	American Cooperative School	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	10,000	-	3,000	-	13,000
Oruro	Anglo-American School	-	10,000	5,000	3,000	-	18,000	-	35,000	-	3,000	-	38,000
Brazil													
Belo Horizonte	American Cooperative School	-	4,000	2,000	-	-	6,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Brasilia	American School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000
Campinas	American School	-	-	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	10,000	-	3,000	-	13,000
Curitiba	American Cooperative School	-	6,000	-	2,000	-	8,000	-	8,000	-	2,000	-	10,000
Porto Alegre	Pan-American School	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	8,000	5,000	-	-	13,000
Recife	American School	-	10,000	2,000	3,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	2,000	3,000	-	20,000
Rio de Janeiro	American School	-	10,000	-	5,000	-	15,000	-	10,000	6,000	5,000	-	21,000
Salvador	Pan-American School of Bahia	-	-	2,000	4,000	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	4,000	-	10,000
Santos	American School	-	10,000	-	3,000	-	13,000	-	10,000	-	3,000	-	13,000
Sao Paulo	American Graded School	-	10,000	-	5,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Chile													
Santiago	Nido De Aguilas	-	22,000	2,500	10,000	-	34,500	-	35,000	-	10,000	-	45,000
Colombia													
Barranquilla	Karl C. Parrish School	-	32,000	9,000	6,000	-	47,000	-	35,000	9,000	3,000	-	47,000
Bogota	Colegio Nueva Granada	-	10,000	2,500	16,000	-	28,500	-	30,000	-	20,000	-	50,000
Cali	Colegio Bolivar	-	15,000	-	5,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	5,000	-	25,000
Cartegena	George Washington School	-	16,000	3,000	3,000	-	22,000	-	25,000	-	3,000	-	28,000
Medellin	Columbus School	-	15,000	-	3,000	-	18,000	-	23,000	3,000	3,000	-	29,000
Costa Rica													
San Jose	Lincoln School	-	-	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	15,000	-	2,000	-	17,000
Dominican Republic													
Santo Domingo	Carol Morgan School	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
Ecuador													
Guayaquil	American School	-	25,000	-	3,000	-	28,000	-	30,000	-	3,000	-	33,000
Quito	American School	-	35,000	7,000	4,000	-	46,000	-	40,000	3,000	4,000	-	47,000
El Salvador													
San Salvador	American School	-	10,000	-	5,000	-	15,000	-	10,000	-	5,000	-	15,000
Guatemala													
Guatemala City	Colegio Americano	-	24,000	8,000	5,000	-	37,000	-	35,000	7,500	5,000	-	47,500
Haiti													
Port-au-Prince	Union School	-	7,000	-	3,000	-	10,000	-	9,000	-	3,000	-	12,000
Honduras													
San Pedro Sula	Escuela International Sampedrana	-	20,000	-	5,000	-	25,000	-	20,000	5,500	5,000	-	30,500
Tegucigalpa	American School	-	10,000	2,500	4,000	-	16,500	-	13,000	4,000	4,000	-	21,000
Mexico													
Durango	American School	-	11,000	-	4,000	-	15,000	-	8,000	3,000	4,000	-	15,000
Guadalajara	American School Foundation	-	20,000	5,000	5,000	-	30,000	-	20,000	4,000	5,000	-	29,000
Mexico City	American School Foundation	-	13,000	10,000	10,000	-	33,000	-	20,000	-	10,000	-	30,000
Monterrey	American School Foundation	-	18,000	-	3,000	-	21,000	-	12,000	-	3,000	-	15,000
Pachuca	American School	-	5,000	4,000	2,000	-	11,000	-	13,000	2,000	3,000	-	18,000
Puebla	American School	-	27,000	2,000	2,000	-	31,000	-	13,000	4,000	4,000	-	23,000
Torreon	American School	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	8,000	-	5,000	1,000	4,000	-	10,000
Nicaragua													
Managua	American-Nicaraguan School	-	10,000	-	3,000	-	13,000	-	10,000	-	3,000	-	13,000
Paraguay													
Asuncion	American School	-	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	16,000	-	-	-	16,000
Peru													
Lima	American School	-	27,000	5,000	2,000	-	34,000	-	30,000	-	2,000	-	32,000
Uruguay													
Mercedes	Uruguayan-American School	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Montevideo	Uruguayan-American School	-	5,000	-	2,000	-	7,000	-	10,000	-	2,000	-	12,000
Regional Activities		-	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	70,000	-	-	-	70,000
Sub-total		-	545,500	72,000	162,500	-	780,000	-	730,000	65,000	162,000	-	957,000

AID TO AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS ABROAD

WESTERN EUROPE

Country and City	Name of School	FISCAL YEAR 1970 Professional and Consultative Facilities	Teacher Salaries and Teacher Development	Educational Supplies and Equipment	Scholarships	Construction and Equipment	Total	FISCAL YEAR 1971 Professional and Consultative Facilities	Teacher Salaries and Teacher Development	Educational Supplies and Equipment	Scholarships	Construction and Equipment	Total
Austria													
Vienna	American International School	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 5,000	-	$ 15,000	-	$ 10,000	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	-	$ 15,000
Denmark													
Copenhagen	International High School	-	7,000	3,000	-	-	10,000	-	12,000	2,000	2,000	-	16,000
Germany													
Berlin	John F. Kennedy School	-	25,000	5,000	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	5,000	-	-	35,000
Frankfurt	International School	-	5,000	2,000	3,000	-	10,000	-	5,000	2,000	3,000	-	10,000
Munich	International School	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	5,000	-	3,000	-	2,000	-	5,000
Italy													
Genoa	American School	-	10,000	-	4,000	-	14,000	-	8,000	3,000	3,000	-	14,000
Milan	American Community School	-	13,000	2,000	3,000	-	18,000	-	12,000	-	3,000	-	15,000
Rome	Overseas School of Rome	-	10,000	-	4,000	-	14,000	-	10,000	-	5,000	-	15,000
Trieste	American International School	-	10,000	2,000	4,000	-	16,000	-	8,000	2,000	5,000	-	15,000
Turin	American International School	-	7,000	2,000	3,000	-	12,000	-	8,000	2,000	2,000	-	12,000
Spain													
Madrid	American School of Madrid	-	10,000	2,000	7,000	-	19,000	-	6,000	3,000	6,000	-	15,000
Sweden													
Stockholm	Anglo-American School	-	12,000	2,000	3,000	-	17,000	-	15,000	1,000	2,000	-	18,000
United Kingdom													
London	American School	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Sub-total		-	$121,500	$35,000	$38,500	-	$195,000	-	$127,000	$32,500	$35,500	-	$195,000

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland													
Warsaw	American School	-	$25,000	-	-	-	$25,000	-	$25,000	-	-	-	$25,000
Yugoslavia													
Belgrade	International School of Belgrade	-	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
Zagreb	American School	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Sub-total		-	$50,000	-	-	-	$50,000	-	$50,000	-	-	-	$50,000

AID TO AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS ABROAD

EASTERN ASIA AND PACIFIC

Country and City	Name of School	FISCAL YEAR 1970 Professional and Consultative Facilities	Teacher Salaries and Teacher Development	Educational Supplies and Equipment	Scholarships	Construction and Equipment	Total	FISCAL YEAR 1971 Professional and Consultative Facilities	Teacher Salaries and Teacher Development	Educational Supplies and Equipment	Scholarships	Construction and Equipment	Total
Indonesia													
Djakarta	International School	$ -	$ 25,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 20,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ 25,000
Japan													
Nagoya	International School	-	10,000	-	4,000	-	14,000	-	10,000	-	4,000	-	14,000
Sapporo	Hokkaido International School	-	-	3,000	3,000	-	6,000	-	-	3,000	3,000	-	6,000
Tokyo	American School in Japan	-	16,000	6,000	3,000	-	25,000	-	20,000	5,000	3,000	-	28,000
Laos													
Vientiane	Cooperative School	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Philippines													
Manila	American School	-	-	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	4,000
Singapore													
Singapore	Singapore American School	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	2,000	-	12,000
Taiwan (China)													
Taipei	American School	-	-	-	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	6,000
Thailand													
Bangkok	International School	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Sub-total		$ -	$ 61,000	$ 9,000	$30,000	$ -	$100,000	$ -	$ 60,000	$13,000	$32,000	$ -	$105,000

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Greece													
Athens	American Community School	$ -	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 4,000	$ -	$ 9,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 5,000
Thessaloniki	Pinewood School	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	12,000	-	3,000	-	15,000
India													
Calcutta	American International School	-	15,000	5,000	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	2,000	-	22,000
New Delhi	American International School	-	10,000	-	11,000	-	21,000	-	16,000	-	12,000	-	28,000
Israel													
Tel Aviv	American International School	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	20,000	-	5,000	-	25,000
Nepal													
Kathmandu	Lincoln School	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Pakistan													
Dacca	American Society School	-	18,000	-	10,000	-	28,000	-	20,000	-	10,000	-	30,000
Karachi	American Society School	-	33,000	-	10,000	-	43,000	-	33,000	-	10,000	-	43,000
Lahore	American Society School	-	20,000	-	5,000	-	25,000	-	30,000	5,000	5,000	-	40,000
Rawalpindi/ Islamabad	American School	-	15,000	9,000	5,000	-	29,000	-	15,000	10,000	5,000	-	30,000
Sub-total		$ -	$126,000	$14,000	$55,000	$ -	$195,000	$ -	$ 168,000	$ 15,000	$62,000	$ -	$245,000

CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

	1969	1970	1971	Decrease
Net appropriation requirement	$1,118,831	$600,000	$580,000	-$20,000

The cultural presentations activities in fiscal years 1970 and 1971 represent a sharp reduction from previous years, but will be more pinpointed.

The largest portion of our limited resources will be for programs with the USSR and the other Eastern European countries where there are increasing opportunities for more effective programming than has been possible heretofore. It is in accord with our general posture of open communication that we associate with the rich and older arts traditions of these countries our American performing artists representing our own best in their fields. These older traditions are now looking outward intrigued by American creativity. This is particularly true of the youth; artistic ferment and growth have characterized the activities of the young communities of these and many other countries, as has also intense curiosity about the best creative and artistic work in the United States. The same is true for athletic presentations which serve to bring the young together in friendship and healthy sportsmanship. Hence we propose to continue and in fact to increase our athletics programs for developing countries. All of these presentations serve as doorways to greater knowledge, understanding and goodwill overseas towards the United States.

The objectives of this balanced program are general and specific.

Our general aim is to demonstrate that the United States is permanently committed to the enhancement of its own creative spirit and seeks to share the fruits of this commitment with other countries. The performing arts and athletics provide channels of communications capable, often when least expected, of overcoming cultural, ethnic and national barriers.

More specifically we want through these presentations to give evidence that our country has its own rich developing traditions of competitive creativity, enterprise and skill among both its professional performing artists and its talented and vigorous youthful performing groups.

The makers of the world's music, the singers and players of these works, performing artists, cultural communicators, talented and creative youths represent forces in the world with enormous influence. The cultural presentations program is a modest effort to respond to the opportunity for improved communication their interests and concerns represent.

USSR

The 1970-71 US-USSR Cultural Exchanges Agreement is to be negotiated sometime in calendar 1970. It is our intention to negotiate a balanced program of professional and academic groups which will demonstrate artistic achievement. The US proposal calls for the exchange of five cultural performing arts groups from each side. Two of the five US groups would perform in the USSR during 1971. We hope to arrange for appearances by both musical and dance groups over the two-year period.

If the US proposal is accepted, the 1970-71 agreement will strengthen the reciprocal exchange of performing arts groups between the two countries by increasing their number from three, as in the now expiring 1968-69 agreement, to five and by including both professional and academic music groups.

It is our primary purpose with these groups to provide the USSR with highly acceptable showcases of outstanding contemporary performing arts from our creative professional world and from the most distinguished levels of our academic music community.

Russian reception of the members of the University of Illinois Jazz Band both as performers and as young Americans during their USSR performing tour in December 1969 indicates how such academic music performances are welcomed by USSR audiences and USSR students. Like the professional groups, they convey through their performing arts skill aspects of American life and culture little known in the USSR and in addition they reach out in friendship to the Russian citizen and peer who comes in contact with them.

EASTERN EUROPE

Recent developments in Eastern Europe indicate that it is timely to increase the level of our efforts through a planned pattern of cultural presentations rather than on the past basis of occasionally emerging opportunities. We would plan programs designed for each country according to its specific interest and receptivity. In addition, we plan to insure through grants-in-aid American presence at important cultural festivals in Eastern Europe (i.e., the Jeorg Enescu Music Festival, Warsaw Autumn Festival, Prague-Warsaw International Jazz Festival). We can do this by financing through small grants-in-aid the festival appearance of American groups who are touring Europe commercially at the time such festivals occur.

Athletic programs will also be featured in Eastern Europe in those sports where American excellence has created interest in our training techniques and skills.

In addition, we will arrange programs in these sports for and with developing countries in other areas of the world.

RECAPITULATION OF FISCAL YEAR 1969 OBLIGATIONS

I.	Additional Cost Prior Year Projects	$ 1,414
II.	Projects Traveling in Fiscal Year 1969	1,035,849
III.	Projects Traveling in Fiscal Year 1970	81,568
	TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 1969 OBLIGATIONS	1,118,831

I. PROJECTS TRAVELING IN PRIOR FISCAL YEAR

Project	Contract	Transportation	Support	Representation	Total
Professional-Cultural					
1. LaSalle Quartet (ARA)	--	--	--	$ 175	$ 175
Academic					
2. Duquesne University Tamburitzans (ARA)	--	--	$1,089	100	1,189
Sports					
3. Amateur Athletic Union Swimming and Diving Team (AF/NEA)	--	--	--	50	50
Sub-total Projects Traveling in Prior Fiscal Year	--	--	1,089	325	1,414

II. PROJECTS TRAVELING IN FISCAL YEAR 1969

Project	Contract	Transportation	Support	Representation	Total
Professional-Cultural					
4. The Beers Family Trio (ARA)	--	$ 6,197	$ 4,183	$ 550	$ 10,930
5. Charlie Byrd Quartet (AF)	$ 31,350	9,442	4,554	--	45,346
6. First Chamber Dance Quartet (NEA/EA)	61,085	28,613	10,675	1,300	101,673
7. Martha Graham Dance Company (Mexico) 1/	--	--	--	100	100
8. Buddy Guy Band (AF)	28,934	14,846	4,930	225	48,935
9. Jazz Dance Theater (AF)	75,518	44,749	9,219	500	129,986
10. Oliver Nelson Jazz Septet (AF)	35,145	17,819	7,921	453	61,338
11. New York Philharmonic(NEA/WE) 1/	--	--	--	1,110	1,110
12. New York Woodwind (ARA)	28,800	5,597	4,580	600	39,577
13. Nikolais Dance Co. (EE/WE) 1/	12,000	--	--	--	12,000
14. Nikolais Dance Co. (EE/WE/NEA) 1/	--	11,531	--	--	11,531
15. Smithsonian Olympic Folk Music and Dance Festival (Mexico) 1/	55,500	--	--	--	55,500
16. Paul Taylor Dance Company (ARA) 1/	25,550	9,450	553	360	35,913
17. Glen Tetley Dance Company (WE/EE) 1/	--	4,944	--	--	4,944
18. Junior Wells Rhythm and Blues Band (EA)	--	19,387	5,991	1,000	26,378
Sub-total	353,882	172,575	52,606	6,198	585,261
Academic					
19. Duquesne University Folk Ensemble (USSR/EE)	37,801	29,256	5,422	350	72,829
20. University of Illinois Jazz Band (EE/WE)	25,390	30,241	5,149	750	61,530
21. Millikin University Jazz Band (NEA/WE)	21,875	31,874	4,851	325	58,925
22. University of Minnesota Concert Band (USSR)	--	30,090	741	250	31,081
23. Southern Methodist University Jazz Trio (ARA)	5,622	6,911	3,233	450	16,216
24. West Virginia University Percussion Ensemble (ARA)	19,140	22,190	6,125	150	47,605
Sub-total	109,828	150,562	25,521	2,275	288,186

1/ Grant-in-Aid

Project	Contract	Transportation	Support	Representation	Total
Sports					
25. Amateur Athletic Union Gym Team (ARA)	$ 3,949	$ 4,232	--	--	$ 8,181
26. Amateur Athletic Union Track and Field Team (AF)	9,046	12,177	--	$ 125	21,348
27. Amateur Athletic Union Track and Field Team (EA)	5,746	10,890	--	--	16,636
28. Davis Cup Tennis Team (EA) 1/	1,925	1,250	--	--	3,175
29. Department of Defense Basketball Team (ARA)	6,586	12,412	--	--	18,998
30. Seattle Gym Club (EA) 1/	1,380	15,183	--	--	16,563
31. College All Star Baseball Team (Mexico) 1/	6,000	--	--	--	6,000
32. United States Collegiate Sports Council Gym Team (NEA/AF)	10,950	16,464	--	--	27,414
Sub-total	45,582	72,608	--	125	118,315
Individual Artists					
33. Betty Allen and Accompanist (ARA)	--	2,813	586	575	3,974
34. Jimmy Driftwood (NEA/EA)	--	2,329	108	175	2,612
35. Andre Watts (EA)	3,000	1,481	579	200	5,260
Sub-total	3,000	6,623	1,273	950	11,846
Other					
36. Panel Contracts	16,500	--	--	--	16,500
37. IIE	15,000	--	--	--	15,000
38. Miscellaneous	741	--	--	--	741
Sub-total	32,241	--	--	--	32,241
Sub-total Projects Traveling in Fiscal Year 1969	544,533	402,368	79,400	9,548	1,035,849

III. PROJECTS TRAVELING FISCAL YEAR 1970

Project	Contract	Transportation	Support	Representation	Total
Professional-Cultural					
39. New York Chamber Soloists (EA)	$ 23,075	--	$ 495	--	$ 23,570
40. Mark Taper Forum (NEA/EA) 2/	46,906	--	--	--	46,906
Sub-total	69,981	--	495	--	70,476
Sports					
41. United States Collegiate Sports Council Basketball Team (AF/NEA/WE/EE)	11,092	--	--	--	11,092
	11,092	--	--	--	11,092
Sub-total Projects Traveling Fiscal Year 1970	81,073	--	495	--	81,568
Grand Total Fiscal Year 1969 Actual	625,606	402,368	80,984	9,873	1,118,831

2/ Contract cancelled.

FISCAL YEAR 1970 BUDGET ESTIMATES

I. PROJECTS TRAVELING IN PRIOR YEAR

Project	Contract	Transportation	Support	Representation	Total
Professional-Cultural					
1. New York Woodwind (ARA)	--	--	$ 290	--	$ 290
2. Charlie Byrd Quartet (AF)	--	--	2.321	$ 450	2,771
3. Jazz Dance Theater (AF)	--	--	2,543	50	2,593
4. Nikolais Dance Co. (EE)	--	--	--	100	100
5. First Chamber Dance Quartet (NEA/EA)	--	--	2,429	--	2,429
Academic					
6. West Virginia University Percussion Ensemble (ARA)	--	--	--	525	525
7. Duquesne University Folk Ensemble (USSR/EE)	--	--	1,673	--	1,673
Sports					
8. United States Collegiate Sports Council Gym Team (NEA/AF)	--	--	--	50	50
Individual Artists					
9. Andre Watts (EA)	--	--	--	50	50
Sub-total Projects Traveling in Prior Fiscal Year	--	--	9,256	1,225	10,481

II. PROJECTS TRAVELING FISCAL YEAR 1970

Project	Contract	Transportation	Support	Representation	Total
Professional-Cultural					
10. Jac Murphy Trio (ARA) 1/	--	$ 1,000	--	$ 100	$ 1,100
11. Tommy Gwaltney Jazz Band (AF)	$ 34,025	10,550	$4,250	1,500	50,325
12. Dorian Woodwind Quintet (NEA)	32,750	10,150	4,500	1,500	48,900
13. New York Chamber Soloists (EA)	--	11,521	2,779	350	14,650
14. Duke Ellington Orchestra (EA) 1/	12,000	2,000	--	425	14,425
15. Grants-in-Aid (ARA/AF/EA/EE/NEA)	50,000	--	--	2,000	52,000
Sub-total	128,775	35,221	11,529	5,875	181,400
Academic					
16. University of Illinois Jazz Band (USSR)	8,122	23,326	--	400	31,848
Sub-total	8,122	23,326	--	400	31,848
Sports					
17. College Basketball Team (AF)	9,650	10,350	--	250	20,250
18. College Basketball Team (AF)	9,650	10,350	--	250	20,250
19. College Ski Team (EE) 1/	5,800	6,250	--	200	12,250
20. United States Collegiate Sports Council Basketball Team (AF/EE/NEA)	--	17,335	--	100	17,435
21. College Figure Skating Team (EE) 1/	5,650	7,350	--	200	13,200
22. Seattle Gym Club (ARA) 1/	7,000	--	--	--	7,000
Sub-total	37,750	51,635	--	1,000	90,385
Individual Artists					
23. Individual Artist (EE)	8,500	1,000	500	250	10,250
24. Individual Artist (NEA)	4,500	1,000	500	250	6,250
Sub-total	13,000	2,000	1,000	500	16,500
Other					
25. Panel Contracts	5,000	5,000	--	--	10,000
26. IIE	15,000	--	--	--	15,000
27. US-USSR Agreement 1970-71 (USSR)	243,386	--	--	1,000	244,386
Sub-total	263,386	5,000	--	1,000	269,386
Sub-total Projects Traveling in Fiscal Year 1970	451,033	117,182	12,529	8,775	589,519
Grand Total Fiscal Year 1970 Estimated	451,033	117,182	21,785	10,000	600,000

1/ Grant-in-Aid

FISCAL YEAR 1971 BUDGET ESTIMATES

II. PROJECTS TRAVELING FISCAL YEAR 1971

Project	Area	Contract	Transportation	Support	Total
Professional-Cultural					
1. Grants-in-Aid	ARA/AF/EA/EE/NEA	$ 40,000	--	--	$40,000
2. Jazz Combo	AF/EE	26,800	$ 9,650	$ 4,350	40,800
3. Small Ballet Company	EA/EE/NEA	89,200	36,800	4,000	130,000
Sub-total		156,000	46,450	8,350	210,800
Academic					
4. Choral Group	NEA/EA	14,900	29,700	4,000	48,600
Sub-total		14,900	29,700	4,000	48,600
Sports					
5. College Basketball Team	AF	16,200	18,800	--	35,000
6. Track and Field Team	AF	13,500	12,500	--	26,000
7. Seattle Gym Club	ARA 1/	--	15,000	--	15,000
8. Tennis Team	ARA 1/	8,000	--	--	8,000
9. National Track and Field Team	AF/EE 1/	8,000	--	--	8,000
10. College All Star Basketball Team	AF	12,900	13,100	--	26,000
11. National Gym Team	AF/EE	9,500	10,500	--	20,000
12. Swimming and Diving Team	EE/NEA	5,200	6,800	--	12,000
Sub-total		73,300	76,700	--	$150,000
Other					
13. Panel Contracts		5,000	5,000	--	10,000
14. IIE		15,000	--	--	15,000
15. Representation		--	--	10,000	10,000
16. US-USSR Agreement 1970-71	USSR	135,600	--	--	135,600
Sub-total		155,600	5,000	10,000	170,600
Grand Total Fiscal Year 1971 Estimated		399,800	157,850	22,350	580,000

1/ Grant-in-Aid.

MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVITIES

Number of Permanent Positions	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Office of Multilateral Policy and Programs	13	13	13	--
Secretariat to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO	14	14	14	--
Total Number of Permanent Positions	27	27	27	--
Net Personal Services Costs, Permanent Positions	$327,315	$368,037	$375,221	+ $7,184
Miscellaneous Salary Costs	24,092	26,962	27,490	+ 528
Total Personal Services Cost	351,407	394,999	402,711	+ 7,712
Travel	29,289	46,360	54,560	+ 8,200
Other Costs	52,826	36,700	45,500	+ 8,800
Total	433,522	478,059	502,771	+ 24,712
Personal Services	$351,407	$394,999	$402,711	+ $7,712

The Office of Multilateral Policy and Programs carries out the policy planning function of the Department of State for multilateral organizations, such as UNESCO, OECD, and the OAS, relating to educational and cultural activities. The Secretariat to the United States National Commission for UNESCO provides staff services in carrying out the Commission's functions of (a) advising the United States Government in matters relating to UNESCO; (b) serving as an agency of liaison with organiztions, institutions and individuals interested in or cooperating in activities of UNESCO; and (c) stimulating the American public into active participation in UNESCO's programs. The increase of $7,712 is to cover the annualization of the 1970 federal pay act increase and within-grade increases.

Travel	$ 29,289	$ 46,360	$ 54,560	+ $8,200

The travel estimate for 1971 includes travel of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO and its Secretariat operations ($49,000--an increase over 1970 of $8,200 for travel in connection with liaison with non-governmental organizations, and of the Office of Multilateral Policy and Programs ($5,560--no increase over 1970). The travel for the Office of Multilateral Policy and Programs in 1971 will be used for trips in connection with the examination of the programs of UNESCO, OAS, OECD, etc., regarding policy formulation and for attendance at professional, international and national meetings and conferences.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Other Costs	$52,826	$36,700	$45,500	+ $8,800

This item includes printing, contractual services and supplies in connection with the activities of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. The U.S. National Commission for UNESCO will concentrate its work with national non-governmental organizations and American colleges and universities. It will continue to provide materials and visual aids to acquaint educational institutions more fully with the work of UNESCO and thus enlist greater participation in the UNESCO program. The requested increase of $8,800 is to be used to carry out the recommendations of the National Commission's conference on "Man and His Environment", implement activities for "International Education Year" and for increased printing costs.

PROGRAM SERVICES COST

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Domestic Program Expenses:				
Salaries	$3,051,079	$3,161,796	$3,070,615	-$ 91,181
Research and Evaluation	28,248	30,000	130,000	+ 100,000
Total	3,079,327	3,191,796	3,200,615	+ 8,819
Overseas Program Expenses	3,081,256	3,162,000	3,219,000	+ 57,000
Total	6,160,583	6,353,796	6,419,615	+ 65,819

Program services cost is divided into two categories, namely (1) domestic program expenses covering program staff costs of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and research and evaluation expenses; and (2) overseas program expenses for administering the program overseas. The latter is carried out through the United States Information Agency by reimbursement to that Agency.

Domestic Salaries

The table that follows shows the entire Bureau personnel complement financed by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Activities (MECEA) appropriation and the personal services costs. There is then deducted those personal services costs which are shown elsewhere in the budget (Multilateral Organizations Activities and Administrative Expense Limitation). The balance represents the program staff. The decrease of $91,181 for fiscal year 1971 results from the reduction in man-years of employment.

Research and Evaluation

Under the budget proposed, we plan to initiate several research projects designed to improve the program planning potential of the Bureau and to develop methods and systems by which the effectiveness of the various programs can be appraised more accurately. We expect these projects (1) to provide us with a better factual basis for analyzing the relationship of educational and cultural cooperation to U.S. foreign policy objectives in particular areas and (2) to establish criteria, methods and procedures for more effective continuing evaluation of the various programs in the future.

Of the FY 1971 total of $130,000 for research, $30,000 is earmarked for the continuing study of exchange programs carried out by the USSR and Eastern European countries. In prior year budgets this item was included in the unit costs under the exchange of persons activity.

In developing our research projects in FY 1971 we intend to maintain close and continuing liaison with the Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research and its Foreign Affairs Research Council as well as with the Office of Policy and Plans in the United States Information Agency.

Overseas Program Expenses

Funds requested under this activity are reimbursed to the United States Information Agency for services performed in conducting educational exchange programs overseas. The estimate provides for man-year costs of American and local employment including salaries, cost-of-living and quarters allowances, hardship post differentials, travel and transportation of American employees, and other direct program expenses. The man-year estimates are developed from reports received from the missions abroad as to that portion of work attributable to the educational exchange program. The costs are then developed by the United States Information Agency utilizing area man-year cost factors.

The increase of $57,000 for the overseas portion is required for annualization of FY 1970 federal pay increase, within-grade increases for American and local employees, and overseas wage and price increases.

STAFFING TABLE

	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Office of the Assistant Secretary*	11	$ 205,150	10	$ 196,487	10	$ 197,407	--	+$ 920
Public Information and Reports Staff	10	102,587	10	112,614	10	113,798	--	+ 1,184
Office of Program Development and Evaluation	19	214,995	19	240,302	19	243,986	--	+ 3,684
Office of the Executive Director	41	467,554	40	513,627	40	522,877	--	+ 9,250
Operations Staff, Board of Foreign Scholarships	7	88,121	6	85,465	6	86,606	--	+ 1,141
Policy Review and Coordination Staff	10	136,517	8	137,578	8	139,133	--	+ 1,555
Office of International Visitor Programs	33	401,284	30	424,075	30	430,254	--	+ 6,179
Reception Centers - Field	21	258,769	19	258,141	19	262,361	--	+ 4,220
Office of African Programs	20	234,036	20	261,692	20	267,399	--	+ 5,707
Office of Inter-American Programs	23	286,966	19	268,123	19	271,747	--	+ 3,624
Office of European Programs	22	286,676	19	276,658	19	281,410	--	+ 4,752
Office of East Asian and Pacific Programs	20	244,818	20	288,941	20	293,225	--	+ 4,284
Office of Near Eastern and South Asian Programs	19	228,751	18	234,546	18	237,892	--	+ 3,346
Office of Cultural Presentations	19	206,684	18	226,778	12	152,705	-6	- 74,073
Office of Multilateral Policy and Programs	13	185,759	13	208,145	13	211,908	--	+ 3,763
Secretariat U.S. National Commission for UNESCO	14	162,848	14	180,958	14	182,754	--	+ 1,796
Secretariat U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs	6	78,056	6	87,415	6	89,026	--	+ 1,611
Total, Bureau Full-Time Permanent Positions	308	3,789,571	289	4,001,545	283	3,984,488	-6	- 17,057

*In addition, 5 positions are financed by the Department's Salaries and Expenses Appropriation.

DOMESTIC PROGRAM EXPENSE

	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Total Full-Time Permanent	308.0	$3,789,571	289.0	$4,001,545	283.0	$3,984,488	- 6.0	-$ 17,057
Deduct Lapse	-22.8	-223,698	- 8.7	-142,084	- 8.5	-135,162	+ .2	+ 6,922
Terminal Leave	+ 2.4	+ 29,456	+ 2.2	+ 30,716	+ 2.2	+ 30,716	--	--
Positions Abolished	+14.8	+181,352	+ 9.5	+102,315	+ 3.0	+ 39,077	- 6.5	- 63,238
Net Savings Partial Year Pay Act		- 8,544		- 12,138		--		+ 12,138
Extra Day		14,575		15,391		15,325		- 66
Net Permanent	302.4	3,782,712	292.0	3,995,745	279.7	3,934,444	-12.3	- 61,301
Overtime and Holiday Pay		24,397		25,450		25,450		--
Temporary and Part-Time Employment		87,092		84,887		84,887		--
WAE Employment		15,984		22,186		25,986		+ 3,800
Cost of Living Allowance		10,213		6,339		6,396		+ 57
Total Personnel Compensation		3,920,398		4,134,697		4,077,163		- 57,444
FEGLIA		14,867		15,743		15,699		- 44
Retirement Contributions		219,967		259,723		255,739		- 3,984
FEHBA		17,540		18,380		18,098		- 282
FICA		1,903		1,879		1,879		--
Awards		100		100		100		--
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits	302.4	4,174,775	292.0	4,430,432	279.7	4,368,678	-12.3	- 61,754
Deduct:								
Multilateral Organizations Activities	-25.1	-351,407	-26.8	-394,999	-26.8	-402,711		- 7,712
Administrative Expense Limitation	-58.5	-812,289	-58.4	-913,637	-58.4	-935,352		- 21,715
Domestic Program Staff	218.8	3,011,079	206.8	3,121,796	194.5	3,030,615	-12.3	- 91,181
Add: Reimbursements to Overseas Schools Staff		40,000		40,000		40,000		--
Research and Evaluation		28,248		30,000		130,000		+ 100,000
Total Domestic Program Expense	--	3,079,327	--	3,191,796	--	3,200,615		+ 8,819

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Domestic Expense:				
* Staff Costs	$ 806,516	$ 903,237	$ 921,152	$+17,915
Staff Travel	38,378	55,000	70,000	+15,000
Administrative Support	846,103	806,119	812,412	+ 6,293
Sub-Total	1,690,997	1,764,356	1,803,564	+39,208
U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs:				
* Compensation	2,300	4,700	5,850	+ 1,150
Travel	4,972	7,218	8,593	+ 1,375
Printing and Reproduction	9,992	8,082	10,557	+ 2,475
Sub-Total	17,264	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000
U.S. Advisory Committee on the Arts:				
* Compensation	250	500	500	--
Travel	272	1,000	1,000	--
Printing and Reproduction	3,000	2,500	1,500	- 1,000
Sub-Total	3,522	4,000	3,000	- 1,000
Board of Foreign Scholarships:				
* Compensation	3,223	5,200	7,850	+ 2,650
Travel	10,957	11,752	17,350	+ 5,598
Printing and Reproduction	4,818	4,048	4,800	+ 752
Sub-Total	18,998	21,000	30,000	+ 9,000
Total Domestic Expenses	1,730,781	1,809,356	1,861,564	+52,208
Overseas Expense:				
Administrative Support	546,719	542,644	561,436	+18,792
Total Obligations	2,277,500	2,352,000	2,423,000	+71,000

*The sum of the four asterisked items makes up the item "Administrative Expense Limitation" which was deducted from the Bureau Staffing table.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Staff Costs	$806,516	$903,237	$921,152	+$17,915

This category of expense includes the salaries and related personal services costs of the following organizational units in the Bureau: (1) the immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary (10 positions); (2) the Office of the Executive Director (40 positions); the Secretariat of the United States Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs (6 positions); and the Operations Staff of the Board of Foreign Scholarships (6 positions). The total number of positions for these units in 1971 is 62, 3 less than the 1969 level. The increase of $17,915 results from the annualization of the 1970 federal pay increase and within-grade salary costs.

Staff Travel	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Domestic Travel	$27,319	$29,000	$35,000	+$ 6,000
International Travel	11,059	26,000	35,000	+ 9,000
Total	38,378	55,000	70,000	+ 15,000

This category of expense comprises the travel of total Bureau staff with the following exceptions: (1) staff of the Multilateral Organization Activities (budgeted separately under that section of the budget), and (2) secretariat staffs of the Advisory Commission, the Committee on the Arts, and the Board of Foreign Scholarships (budgeted as part of the respective budgets of these organizations, below).

The officers of the Bureau are required to travel to enable them to (1) work with many public and private organizations throughout the United States for selection and placement of grantees; (2) consult with educational institutions and universities under contract as required for an effective and productive program; (3) travel overseas in developing a more effective program; (4) attend regional conferences overseas to give guidance to officers in the field; (5) make periodic review of fiscal records and accounts of the binational foundations and commissions and of other foundations and institutions that receive grants, and (6) consult with private foundations and institutions to coordinate governmental and private programs. Staff travel is an important element of the Bureau's programs in generating non-governmental financial and other support. The increase is requested to provide for additional staff travel: to attend additional regional conferences overseas for greater participation in the program, to maintain closer liaison with officers in the field and to work more closely with the programming agencies in the United States.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Domestic Administrative Support	$846,103	$806,119	$812,412	+$ 6,293

The domestic administrative support item includes costs for rents, utilities, communications, supplies, materials and equipment, printing and reproduction, transportation of things, contractual services, and support services provided by the central offices of the Department of State. These latter support services include budget, finance, legal, personnel, telegraph and pouch, security, etc. The increase of $6,293 is for annualization of the 1970 federal pay increase and within-grade salary costs for support services.

U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Compensation	$2,300	$4,700	$5,850	+$ 1,150
Travel	4,972	7,218	8,593	+ 1,375
Printing and Reproduction	9,992	8,082	10,557	+ 2,475
Total	17,264	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000

The U.S. Advisory Commission, established in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 87-256, of September 21, 1961, Section 106 (b), is responsible for formulating and recommending to the President policies for exercising his authority under this Act and for appraising the effectiveness of programs carried out pursuant to it. The Commission is composed of nine members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. These members appointed on a nonpartisan basis for a term of three years represent the public interest and are selected from a cross section of educational, cultural, scientific, technical and public service backgrounds.

The Commission is also required, under Section 107 of the Act, to submit annual reports to the Congress and such other reports to the Congress as they deem appropriate, and to make reports to the public in the United States and abroad to develop a better understanding of and support for the programs authorized by this Act.

The Commission staff in addition provides staff services to the Government Advisory Committee on International Book Programs and the National Review Board of the East-West Center in Hawaii.

Additional funds ($5,000) are requested for fiscal year 1971 to provide compensation and travel costs for additional travel required by new members of the Commission and also to prepare additional reports for a wider public distribution.

U.S. Advisory Committee on the Arts	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Compensation	$ 250	$ 500	$ 500	--
Travel	272	1,000	1,000	--
Printing and Reproduction	3,000	2,500	1,500	-$ 1,000
Total	3,522	4,000	3,000	- 1,000

An Advisory Committee on the Arts, provided for under Public Law 87-256, was activated early in calendar year 1963. The Committee consists of ten individuals who are recognized leaders in fields of the arts. The basic role of the Committee in the Cultural Presentations Program is to advise the Department of the types of attractions to be sent to each geographic area of the world each fiscal year.

The funds requested for fiscal year 1971 will provide for an annual meeting of the Committee in furtherance of its responsibilities under P.L. 87-256 and the printing of the annual report of the Committee required by that law. The decrease of $1,000 in printing costs results from a smaller program having the effect of reducing the size of the report and its distribution.

Board of Foreign Scholarships	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Compensation	$ 3,223	$ 5,200	$ 7,850	+$ 2,650
Travel	10,957	11,752	17,350	+ 5,598
Printing and Reproduction	4,818	4,048	4,800	+ 752
Total	18,998	21,000	30,000	+ 9,000

Initially established in 1946 under Public Law 584 of the 79th Congress, the Board of Foreign Scholarships was continued and its role expanded under Public Law 87-256 (the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961) of the 87th Congress. The President appoints its 12 members who are representatives of cultural, educational, student advisory and war veterans groups, the U.S. Office of Education, and public and private non-profit educational institutions.

The Board is responsible for the operation of the academic exchange programs authorized in Section 102(a)(1), 102(b)(4), and 102(b)(6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act. It establishes selection criteria and policies governing the program in the United States and abroad, reviews annual country plans, and selects all individuals receiving academic exchange grants under the Act. Policy determinations by the Board provide guidance to the U.S. diplomatic posts abroad, 47 binational commissions abroad, three principal cooperating agencies in the United States, and the Department, HEW and USIA which assist in the administration of the program.

The Board is also required to submit to the Congress annual reports and such other reports as it deems appropriate, and to make reports to the public in the United States and abroad to develop a better understanding of and support for the programs authorized under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act.

An Operations Staff, composed of three officers and three clerks, provides necessary secretariat services for the Board and performs the necessary liaison between the Board and the agencies and organizations which assist in the administration of the program. The funding for these positions is included under "Administrative Staff."

The increase in funds requested for fiscal year 1971 reflect primarily the Board's continuing concern that its current and new members remain in close contact with the development and administration of the program overseas. Funds requested will provide for the compensation and travel costs for members of the Board, staff travel, printing and reproduction of a report to the Congress and the public.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
Overseas Administrative Support	$546,719	$542,644	$561,436	+$18,792

The Bureau reimburses the United States Information Agency for administering the overseas services of the educational and cultural exchange program. The increase of $18,792 for overseas administrative support is required for annualization of fiscal year 1970 federal pay increase, within-grades for American and local employees, and anticipated overseas wage and price increases.

Explanation of Estimates, By Object Classification

Department of State	1969 Number	1969 Amount	1970 Number	1970 Amount	1971 Number	1971 Amount	Increase or Decrease Number	Increase or Decrease Amount
11 Personnel compensation:								
Permanent salaries	308.0	$3,789,571	289.0	$4,001,545	283.0	$3,984,488	- 6.0	$- 17,057
Deduct lapse	-22.8	- 223,698	- 8.7	- 142,084	- 8.5	- 135,162	+ 0.2	+ 6,922
Terminal leave	+ 2.4	+ 29,456	+ 2.2	+ 30,716	+ 2.2	+ 30,716	--	--
Positions abolished	+14.8	+ 181,352	+ 9.5	+ 102,315	+ 3.0	+ 39,077	- 6.5	- 63,238
Net savings-partial year pay act		- 8,544		- 12,138		--		+ 12,138
Pay above the stated annual rate		14,575		15,391		15,325		- 66
Net personnel services	302.4	3,782,712	292.0	3,995,745	279.7	3,934,444	-12.3	- 61,301
Positions other than permanent:								
Temporary&part-time employment		87,092		84,887		84,887		--
Intermittent employment		15,984		22,186		25,986		+ 3,800
Other personnel compensation:								
Overtime and holiday pay		24,397		25,450		25,450		--
Cost of living allowance		10,213		6,339		6,396		+ 57
Total personnel compensation		3,920,398		4,134,607		4,077,163		- 57,444
12 Personnel benefits:								
Payments to other funds		254,377		295,825		291,515		- 4,310
Total personnel services and benefits		4,174,775		4,430,432		4,368,678		- 61,754
21 Travel and transportation of persons		195,311		200,000		225,000		+ 25,000
22 Transportation of things		708		1,000		1,000		--
23 Rents, communications and utilities		2,445		5,000		5,000		--
24 Printing and reproduction		39,431		49,000		49,000		--
25 Other services		5,244,794		5,064,000		5,238,000		+ 174,000
26 Supplies and materials		32,148		32,000		32,000		--
31 Equipment		3,757		10,000		10,000		--
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions		20,185,977		20,900,568		28,481,322		+7,580,754
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF STATE		29,879,346		30,692,000		38,410,000		+7,718,000

	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Allocation Accounts								
11 Personnel compensation		$ 481,835		$ 472,300		$ 488,200		$+ 15,900
12 Personnel benefits		35,518		37,200		39,500		+ 2,300
Total personnel compensation and benefits		517,353		509,500		527,700		+ 18,200
21 Travel and transportation of persons		11,489		12,000		12,000		--
23 Rents, communications and utilities		24,670		26,000		28,000		+ 2,000
24 Printing and reproduction		3,909		4,000		4,000		--
25 Other services		20,822		24,000		25,000		+ 1,000
26 Supplies and materials		1,982		1,000		1,000		--
31 Equipment		211		--		--		--
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions		849,542		856,500		992,300		+ 135,800
Total allocation accounts		1,429,978		1,433,000		1,590,000		+ 157,000
Total Obligations		31,309,324		32,125,000		40,000,000		+7,875,000

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is for $40 million, is that right?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. That would be an increase of $8,575,000 over the amount appropriated to date for the current fiscal year and an increase of $7,875,000 over the adjusted base, is that correct?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. You asked the Bureau of the Budget for how much money for this ambitious increase in program?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The Department asked the Bureau for $45 million.

Mr. ROONEY. What did you ask the Department for?

Mr. RICHARDSON. $45 million, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. This requested increase comes at a time when—as one who voted against the cut from 40-something million to 30 million, 2 years ago in the 1969 bill. I find that my mail is overwhelmingly in favor of scrapping the Fulbright program. I am going to show some of this mail to you.

Did you have a prepared statement?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman, if I may.

Mr. ROONEY. You may proceed, Mr. Secretary.

BACKGROUND OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICHARDSON

Mr. RICHARDSON. My name is John Richardson, Jr. I was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of Educational and Cultural Affairs last July 15. My previous professional experience was as a practicing lawyer for 6 years, a businessman for 6 years, and president and chief executive officer of Radio Free Europe for 7 years. I have also been at various times a director of several business corporations, director and——

Mr. ROONEY. You must have been an associate, then, of a great favorite of this committee, Mr. Ted Stribert, were you?

Mr. RICHARDSON. At Radio Free Europe, yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. A charming fellow.

Mr. RICHARDSON. He was president of Radio Free Europe Fund and I was president of Radio Free Europe.

May I continue?

Mr. ROONEY. Please.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have also been president of the International Rescue Committee, a director of Freedom House, a director of the Foreign Policy Association.

BUREAU MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL

In view of the considerable turnover among my predecessors, you should also know that I intend to stay in my present position as long as I have the confidence of the President and the Secretary of State.

My first goal is to merit and earn the confidence of this committee as well. In this connection, I would like to have you know the other principal members of my new management team in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. On my left, Deputy Assistant Secretary Frederick Irving; to my immediate rear, Deputy Assistant

Secretary William Jones. Mr. Irving is an outstanding career Foreign Service officer with broad experience but specializing in program direction and management. You may remember him as Executive Director of this Bureau under my predecessor, Mr. Battle.

Mr. ROONEY. When was Mr. Battle associated with the program?

Mr. IRVING. Calendar years 1962 to 1964. He left in August or September 1964.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Irving also left the Bureau in 1964 and returned at my request in August 1969. Mr. Jones was a practicing lawyer before he joined the Department of State in 1962. He is now a Foreign Service Officer and was the youngest office director in the Bureau when I arrived last July and asked him to assume his present responsibilities. I would also like to——

Mr. ROONEY. Where is Mr. Jones?

Mr. RICHARDSON. To my immediate rear.

Mr. ROONEY. I know you, don't I, Mr. Jones?

Mr. JONES. I think that I have met you, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Where did we meet?

Mr. JONES. We met at the eighth floor reception in the swearing-in for Miss Watson I, believe.

Mr. ROONEY. Did I meet you somewhere abroad?

Mr. JONES. No, sir; I don't think we met abroad.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I would also like to introduce at this time Mr. Nindel, on Mr. Jones' left. He is our budget officer.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, the administration believes that taxpayers' dollars spent on these programs, when creatively and effectively managed, provide greater benefit to our foreign relations that can be achieved by dollars spent in any other way. These people-to-people programs are uniquely useful instruments of the low-profile partnership approach in our foreign relations which the President and the Secretary of State have established and which has just been set forth in the President's statement to the Congress.

EXCHANGE OF PERSONS PROGRAM

We believe that the requested increase is necessary to make possible a reinvigorated and purposeful exchange of persons program, large enough and flexible enough to exert a constructive influence on our relations with key leadership and opinion making groups in all of the 128 countries that we do this kind of business with.

STRENGTHENING EXISTING PROGRAMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ONES

This increase would also permit us to strengthen existing capabilities and develop new ones, to reach and favorably influence the most important individuals and groups among the vast and ever growing flow of private visitors to America. The experience of such key individuals and groups here can, over time, directly affect for good or for bad the climate and context of the political, military and economic relations of the United States with the rest of the world.

Mr. Chairman, there is another reason for strengthening these programs now. This is, of course, a changing world. One thing, however, has not changed and probably won't in the future. Some other governments continue to invest heavily in programs of propaganda and political and psychological warfare designed specifically to discredit the United States, to weaken our relationships with our allies, and to reduce our capacity to work effectively for peace, freedom, and security.

The single most effective response we can make, I believe, is to see to it that there is an evergrowing and thickening web of solid human and personal and professional ties between the movers and shapers, the thinkers and dreamers of America, and those of other countries. This program has been a significant factor in building that kind of strength for America around the world, in my opinion.

LEADERS PROGRAM

Now new generatons are coming up. We must see to it that their leaders are acquainted with us and we with them. It is more than just a matter of reaching and relating to new inexperienced leadership in every country, although that alone would justify a larger program, I think. In every country, including our own, there are numerically far more leadership positions than ever before as societies and governments grow more complex. So it seems to me we have to be prepared to spend more to reach more leaders just to stay even.

If we are going to do better than that and really improve and strengthen our foreign relations, additional carefully directed professionally managed efforts are going to have to be made. I do not believe that the principal need is more money. Better management of whatever level of resources the Congress provides is the first requirement.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Mr. ROONEY. You know there was not much management at all over a period of time of this program; are you familiar with that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. I am familiar with the background in general of the program.

Mr. ROONEY. When this program was used to send people abroad who proceeded to tear down this country and its elected officials. Are you familiar with that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have read the record of hearings in the past, Mr. Chairman, and I am aware of such incidents.

Mr. ROONEY. Also, to send pornographic and obscene plays abroad, and to even consider sending them abroad at substantial public expense. You know about that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I am familiar with the incident to which you refer.

Mr. ROONEY. I should think that this whole operation would be tightened up real tight so as to preclude any chance of any of these things ever happening again, and then maybe after a year or two of this sort of thing aspire to make some increases in the program. To come along now with a request for $45 million to the Bureau of the Budget just does not seem like good sense to me.

Do you want to dissuade my thinking in this regard?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I would like to try, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well. That is the reason I asked the question.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is quite true, as I have said, that I believe that there needs to be tightening up in the management. Our new management group has been there for about 7 months now and we have accomplished a good bit in that direction, I think. We have a lot further to go, Mr. Chairman, but we are tightening up, we are reviewing all aspects of our program, all aspects of the selection process for individuals, and all aspects of the priorities we set for ourselves. We are doing all of that but we also can see needs as we go along that are very real needs that we cannot fill from existing resources and these, I believe this committee would also agree, are needs that ought to be filled.

There are needs in every part of the world which, under present circumstances, we cannot respond to. We do believe that we can manage our affairs well enough at this stage to be confident and assure you that you would not be disappointed with us if you provided us with additional resources.

INCREASED USE OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

One other aspect, Mr. Chairman, that I did want to mention of our management emphasis. We believe much more can be done through private organizations, through voluntary organizations which are already active, many of them, in the international sphere but with which we have not established relationships of sufficient confidence in the past. There are service organizations and civic and professional organizations all over this country which do have international programs or which could have international programs with real significance for U.S. interests. We hope to do much more with them in the future.

Those are the basic reasons, Mr. Chairman, why we believe that it is an appropriate request that we have made to the Congress for $40 million. The detailed justifications are in the written submission and we, myself and my associates, would be very happy to try to answer your further questions.

NEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE ON EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Secretary, in the New York Times of Sunday, February 15, 1970, there is an article entitled "Scholarship Planners Hard Hit Again. Fulbright exchanges are cut by half in 2 years." What is your reaction to this article?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I thought the article was ridiculous, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. In what respect?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, in the first place, the statement that you have just quoted is wholly incorrect. I don't recall the whole article but what I do recall is that the article, in combination with an editorial that appeared a few days later, last Friday to be exact, and which made——

Mr. ROONEY. Is that the one that referred to me as the hatchet man from Brooklyn?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is the one.

Mr. ROONEY. I have many times been called that. There is nothing new about the New York Times calling me that.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What I found really disagreeable in the combination of the articles was that not only were they, I thought, very inaccurate in detail but that they also misrepresented some aspects of the basic situation. I, therefore, took the liberty of writing a letter to the New York Times.

Mr. ROONEY. Did you? I did not know that.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Which I sent yesterday or the day before. I would be glad to provide a copy——

Mr. ROONEY. I would be delighted to read it right now because I had not known you had written it until this moment.

Mr. RICHARDSON. This was after the editorial. I drafted the letter on Saturday and mailed it yesterday.

Mr. ROONEY. It is well you have not mentioned my name. It will never be printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. I called their attention to the most glaring untruths, inaccuracies, obvious mistakes, and they never were even acknowledged. I usually received a letter saying they would look into it and that was the end of it.

Of course, I should not blame the New York Times. We have cost them millions of dollars at this appropriations committee table in cutting down and out subscriptions abroad through USIA. The USIA used to give almost 800 free subscriptions at $120 a year each to every Member of the British Parliament, whereas the American House of Representatives, with its 435 Members, had to be content with two copies of the New York Times which were not free. So we just brought the problem down to its proper size and ever since I have been a victim of the New York Times.

It is good that nobody in my district reads the New York Times, or for that matter, the New York Post.

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Bow?

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman, I think that you have done a magnificent job on this and the fact we have cut them down, all of us joined in that. I just can't see any reason to say we don't blame them for what they are doing. I give them some blame for what they are doing. It is unfortunate they don't tell the truth. I have seen their bylines at times about, what is it, all the news that is fit to print. I don't quite agree with you that they are justified in doing what they have done.

Mr. ROONEY. I am still going to do what I think is the right thing, hot or cold, and that is it. Maybe I did the wrong thing when I was one of the members at this table who voted for the $44,862,000 in 1969. We just didn't have the votes. Nobody considers that. You would think that I was running some kind of an affair where I was the tyrant.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I hope they will publish the letter. The last paragraph, you will note, Mr. Chairman, says:

> I believe the House Appropriations Subcommittee which recommended and defended the high 1966 level to the Congress when its members regarded the programs as appropriately justified can be counted on to apply strict but not unfair criteria in considering our request.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert your letter to the New York Times at this point in the record as well as the editorial.

(The letter and the editorial follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., February 23, 1970.

EDITOR DEPARTMENT,
New York Times,
New York, NY.

DEAR SIR: I appreciate the positive intent of your February 20 editorial titled "Reviving Fulbright Program." However, I disagree with the reasons you assign for the current reduced level of these educational exchanges, as well as the other people-to-people programs sponsored by the Department of State and included in the appropriation figures the editorial cites. This is due neither to the malevolence you impute to Chairman Rooney nor to any (wholly mythical) cuts "ordered" by the State Department "beyond those imposed by Congress."

The reduction directly reflects a decline from the $53 million appropriated by the Congress for the 1966 fiscal year to the $31.4 million appropriated for the current period. This decline was, in my opinion, due (a) to the whole context of Government priorities and budgetary pressures in the last several years and (b) to honest doubts in the minds of many members of the House and Senate appropriations committees as to the relevance of some of these programs to the national interest.

The administration's new request to Congress for a substantial increase to $40 million reflects a conviction that dollars spent on the programs, imaginatively and effectively managed, provide benefits in our relations with other countries greater than can be achieved by dollars spent any other way.

I believe the House Appropriations Subcommittee which recommended and defended the high 1966 level to the Congress when its members regarded the programs as appropriately justified can be counted on to apply strict but not unfair criteria in considering our request.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN RICHARDSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of State for
Educational and Cultural Affairs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1970

REVIVING FULBRIGHT PROGRAM

One of the most valuable of this country's postwar ventures in intellectual and cultural exchange has been cut back savagely in the last 2 years. It is the Fulbright scholarship program, named for the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who conceived it in 1946.

For thousands of young Americans a Fulbright grant for study abroad has provided a timely boost up the academic or cultural ladder. Their counterparts from other countries have been able in even greater numbers to study in the United States. One residue apart from individual accomplishments has been an enhanced respect for American scholarship and intellectual standards.

The hatchet artist from Brooklyn, Representative John J. Rooney, is heavily responsible for slashing the Fulbright appropriation by more than 40 percent from its modest peak of $53 million in 1966, but the State Department is far from blameless. Under budget-paring pressure last year it ordered cuts that went far beyond those imposed by Congress. Fulbright grantees now total less than half the 12,000 of 1966 and the number of American recipients has been cut from 3,000 to 1,000.

Belatedly, State has had a change of heart and decided to fight for the program. It has cleared for fiscal 1971 a budget request of $40 million—modest enough but a great improvement over the $31.4 million Congress has appropriated for each of the last 2 years. The hope must be that responsible men in Congress will now heed voices such as that of the American Council on Education, which calls the Fulbright program "a highly effective worldwide infrastructure for educational cooperation."

PAST REDUCTIONS IN PROGRAM

Mr. ROONEY. There was another time, and I don't recall what fiscal year it was, when we cut back this program quite drastically due to improper administration of the funds. In the final analysis, Senator Fulbright practically agreed to this. He was utterly reasonable. This

year at the conference he signed the conference report freely and he agreed to take the House figure, so I don't understand what this could be all about. He had more money under the House action for educational exchanges than he did under the budget request, by about $1 million.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; that is about right.

Mr. ROONEY. I hate to bring up these things, but I have been receiving a great deal of mail on the subject either from people who apparently have no interest in the program at all, or people who have an interest because they belong to Fulbright scholarship organizations.

LETTER ON PROGRAM IN PAKISTAN

Mr. ROONEY. I have a letter dated February 20, 1970. Among other things, this says:

"In 1964, Dr. Jack Smith from Pittsburgh headed the Fulbright program in Pakistan. Jack screened candidates for scholarships in U.S. universities. His list of 125 candidates was submitted for approval to the Government of Pakistan. Two days before departure time the whole list was canceled. In their place 125 sons and relatives of Pakistan politicians was shipped down to Karachi and came for a year's joyride to the United States at American taxpayers' expense. This happened for 2 years in a row. Abuses of this kind are going on throughout all countries under the holy guise of the Fulbright program. Furthermore, a large number of Fulbright candidates from previous years were interviewed by a Pakistan newspaper. Without exception, every candidate expressed nothing but discontent and discouragement upon returning home. They had no appreciation of American hospitality extended them, no gratitude nor enthusiasm to do anything to better their own country. This is all a matter of record. The consequences of this program ought to be investigated and exposed from beginning to end.

"As a congressional study report on 'The Brain Drain on Underdeveloped Countries' indicates, approximately 72 present of all foreign students brought here and educated never return to their home country. The Fulbright program greatly contributes to this brain drain on poor countries."

It should be interesting to see if there is any substance in these allegations, too.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, we will be very glad to look into them. I certainly want to look into them. The specific example that was cited about the number of people coming from Pakistan having been replaced at the last minute by order of the Pakistani Government would not or could not be taken under existing procedures, I can assure you of that. I cannot tell you what happened in 1964 because I was not here.

Mr. ROONEY. Was anybody here with the program in 1964?

Mr. IRVING. I was until September 1964, but I don't recall anything like this.

Mr. ROONEY. Did you have a fellow named Jack Smith in Pakistan?

Mr. IRVING. I don't recall.

(The following letter was supplied by the Department of State:)

LETTER RE DR. JACK SMITH

We can find no evidence, documentary or otherwise, that an incident of the kind described occurred in the Fulbright program.

A situation did arise where a group sponsored by the Experiment in International Living assembled at Karachi for departure to the U.S. by air and was at the last minute refused Pakistani Government permission to leave. No substitute group was involved. It is entirely possible that John Allen Smith, the Fulbright Executive Director in Karachi at that time, may have assisted informally in the selection and administrative processes relating to the Experiment group. Mr. Smith has not been associated with the Fulbright program for some years.

Mr. ROONEY. How much of the request before us do you estimate will be used in excess foreign currencies?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would like to refer questions as we go along on that subject to Mr. Irving.

The amount is $5.7 million. I had a study made of this. I found it a very complicated subject and I had a study made and I asked Mr. Irving to be prepared to discuss the subject, if that is appropriate for your point of view, with your permission.

Mr. ROONEY. Surely.

Mr. IRVING. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Richardson asked that we take a look at this afresh and see where we go from here, and whether in fact we are having some difficulty in meeting foreign currency limitations.

Frankly, a high foreign currency limitation will give us difficulty in carrying out a balanced worldwide program. We meet our excess foreign currency limitation——

Mr. ROONEY. Stay with just this one where we in the current year require that you use not less than $6 million.

Mr. IRVING. Yes. We will meet that.

Mr. ROONEY. You will meet that?

Mr. IRVING. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Would you be able to better it?

Mr. IRVING. No, sir, not materially. I think our estimate is only by $17,000.

Mr. ROONEY. In the coming year you figure how much?

Mr. IRVING. $5.7 million.

Mr. ROONEY. How much was it in fiscal year 1969?

Mr. IRVING. In fiscal 1969 it was $8.5 million.

Mr. ROONEY. I think in fairness I should ask you why is it that there is this decline from the $8.5 million figure in 1969 to $6 million-plus in 1970 and down to $5.7 million in 1971.

Mr. IRVING. We are meeting our limitation through two sources: One, by direct country use of excess currency in the countries, that generate these currencies, and the other by conversions from excess currencies into currencies of all other foreign countries. The conversions are slowing up. In fact, under current legislation that governs Public Law 480 sales, by December 31, 1971, all sales are supposed to be on a dollar basis or on a dollar reconvertible repayment basis. They have been gradually moving toward that. This year I believe it is at an 80–20 level; 80 percent dollars and 20 percent foreign currencies. As a matter of fact, I am told that the schedule accelerated, and by the end of calendar year 1970 it looks like all new Public Law 480 sales will be on a dollar or a dollar reconvertible repayment basis. When they are on a total dollar repayment basis, the right of conversion will as a consequence be eliminated. The rate of conversions is actually declining now, and in 1970 it looks as if we will only be able to convert about $4.5 million. Adding direct country use of $1.5 million will give us the $6 million.

In 1971, the conversions look like $3.2 million. Direct country use in the expanded program proposed for 1971 will go up to $2.5 million. That is how we get to the $5.7 million. We have a timing problem on conversions, too. Last year we had gotten a scare as to whether we

would meet our limitation by the end of fiscal year 1969. The timing problem is probably about as strong a reason as we have for asking for the limitation to be removed. The IOU's that the U.S. Treasury has given us for prior year conversion from excess foreign currencies have been used up.

In order for us to meet our limitations through the use of conversions, we have to get the conversions consummated in the same year as the appropriation. Last year we went through to June 23 still $3 million shy. It came through from India on June 23, but had we been just 8 days late we would have been in violation of the appropriation act or would have had to scramble around to see if we could deobligate $3 million of this program.

Mr. ROONEY. You wouldn't mind, I am sure, if we left in this language which you suggest we delete, "* * * of which not less than * * *"? Suppose we take your figure—"$5.7 million shall be used for payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States"? You wouldn't find fault with us for doing that?

Mr. IRVING. Not on a $40 million program; no, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How about on a $31 million program?

Mr. IRVING. We would have to do some recomputing.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have any questions, Mr. Bow, on what has transpired up to now?

Mr. BOW. Not up to this point, but I have some later on.

Mr. ROONEY. All right.

GRANTEE UNIT COST FACTORS

Do you have a table similar to the one we had last year showing the grantee unit costs?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman; we do.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert this statement with regard to grantee unit cost factors at this point in the record.

(The statement follows:)

MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Grantee Unit Cost Factors

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

		Fiscal Year 1970	Fiscal Year 1971
Foreign Students			
Maintenance 9 months @ $200 in FY-70 and @ $240 in FY-71		$1,800	$2,160
U.S. Domestic Transportation		200	200
Tuition and Books		1,140	1,140
International Transportation Allowance		35	35
	Total U.S. Cost	3,175	3,535
* For summer session add $800			
+ International Transportation, economy jet, with 25 lbs. excess baggage enroute to U.S. and 50 lbs. for return trip.			
Foreign Teachers - Teacher Education			
Maintenance 180 days @ $15 in FY-70 and @ $18 in FY-71		2,700	3,240
U.S. Domestic Transportation		300	300
Tuition and Books		800	800
	Total U.S. Cost	3,800	4,340
+ International transportation, economy class, and 25 lbs. excess baggage each way.			
Foreign Teachers - Puerto Rico Workshop			
Maintenance 40 days @ $15 in FY-70 and @ $18 in FY-71		600	720
U.S. Domestic Transportation		50	50
Tuition		200	200
	Total U.S. Cost	850	970
+ International transportation, economy jet, 25 lbs. excess baggage, return trip only.			

Foreign Professors and Research Scholars

	Fiscal Year 1970	Fiscal Year 1971
Maintenance 300 days @ $18 in FY-70 and @ $22 in FY-71	$5,400	$6,600
U.S. Domestic transportation	150	150
Educational materials, fees, etc.	250	250
Total U.S. Cost	5,800	7,000

+ International transportation, economy jet, and 50 lbs. excess baggage each way.

American Students

Maintenance and tuition for students other than those to Binational countries is based on information received from U.S. Embassy for the country concerned. International transportation, economy jet, and 50 lbs. of excess baggage, each way.

American Teachers

Fiscal Years 1970 and 1971

Stipend $550 per month plus quarters and post allowances based on FSO-7 for 10-12 month period. (Educational allowance where applicable.)

U.S. Domestic Transportation	$150
Books and materials allowance	150
Travel allowance for Washington orientation	100
	400

+ International transportation, economy jet and 70 lbs. excess baggage each way.

American Professors and Research Scholars

Stipend - $1,000 per month plus quarters and post allowances based on FSO-4 for 10-12 month period. (Educational allowances where applicable.)

U.S. Domestic Transportation	150
Books and materials allowances	200
Travel allowances for Washington orientation	100
	450

+ International transportation, economy jet and 70 lbs. excess baggage each way.

		Fiscal Years 1970 and 1971
American Lecturers		
Compensation 60 days @ $30		$1,800
U.S. Domestic Transportation		100
Books and Materials Allowance		100
Travel within Foreign Countries		200
	Total U.S. Cost	2,200

* International transportation, economy jet, with 50 lbs. excess baggage, both ways, and per diem at established country rate.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

Observation and Consultation

Individual and Multinational - Foreign

Maintenance 45 days @ $30 *		1,350
U.S. Domestic Transportation		515
Books and Educational Materials; Tuition and related expenses		50
International Travel Allowance		70
	Total U.S. Cost	1,985

\+ International transportation, economy jet, and 25 lbs. excess baggage, return trip only.

* Per diem for certain visitors whose status and position requires special treatment ranges from $30 to $40 for visits which generally are no longer than 30 days. For budget purposes, estimates are on basis of regular visitors since it is not known at time budget estimates are compiled as to how many will be in the special category. Multinational grants are usually for 30 days except for Leaders of the Blind which is of 60 days duration.

Specialized Programs

Individual - Foreign

Maintenance 60 days @ $25		1,500
U.S. Domestic Transportation		515
Books and Educational Materials; Tuition and related expenses		50
International Travel Allowance		70
	Total U.S. Cost	2,135

\+ International transportation, economy jet, and 25 lbs. excess baggage, return trip only.

Specialized Programs
Multinational and Jointly-Sponsored - Foreign

Fiscal Years
1970 and 1971

Group Projects such as Librarians, Radio and Television, Journalists, International Marketing Institute, National Park Administrators, etc., have varying costs. Most grants provide the following benefits:

International transportation via economy jet with 25 lbs. excess baggage for return trip only; Domestic transportation of $515; Travel allowance of $70; (depending on the project and the individual) Per Diem of $15 to $25; Tuition from $100 to $1,000; and a book allowance of not over $125.

Educational Travel

Foreign Nationals

Maintenance 30 days @ $20		$ 600
U.S. Domestic Transportation		365
Books and Educational Materials, tuition and related expenses		50
	Total U.S. Cost	1,015

+ International transportation, economy jet and 25 lbs. excess baggage, return trip only.

Educational Travel - American

This category does not contain any uniform projects which could be reduced to a specific unit cost per individual. It contains such group projects as University Student-Leader Seminars (6 to 8 weeks), Summer Seminars in English Teaching (2 months), Experiment in International Living (3 months), etc. Grants provide international travel via economy jet, per diem allowance according to country, and on occasion, not more than $50 in educational materials.

Mr. ROONEY. What was the most expensive grantee cost for a foreign lecturer and research scholar allowed during the past year?

Mr. RICHARDSON. During fiscal year 1969, Mr. Chairman, the most expensive grant was $10,400 to a foreigner.

Mr. ROONEY. That would compare with how much the year before?

Mr. RICHARDSON. $8,510, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. That $8,510 constituted an increase of $500 a year over the previous year? How could we keep up with this?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We have a problem of inflation, Mr. Chairman. I think that is the main reason for it.

Mr. ROONEY. When we have inflation such as is rampant in this country as at the present time, isn't it good to do a little retrenching?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The administration, I think, shares your view.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the President does at the moment.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

LOCAL EMPLOYEE WAGE INCREASES

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure he does when it comes to local employees. Do you have any local employees in this program?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We reimburse USIA for a limited number of local employees, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Are they asking for pay raises for these local employees?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I think so.

Mr. ROONEY. I was afraid of that.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think the total salary payments we make or reimburse for those employees are $40,000 roughly. Increase, excuse me.

Mr. ROONEY. That is just the increase; in other words, that is that pay raise?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. We will get to the exact figure from USIA when we get around to them.

At a time when the President says that he does not want any pay raises given to American citizens working for the Federal Government, it seems incongruous we would thing of giving pay raises to foreigners who have good jobs working for us abroad. I didn't hear an answer to that. Is that a fair statement of mine?

Mr. RICHARDSON. If you wish me to comment?

Mr. ROONEY. What is a——

Mr. RICHARDSON. I could comment, if you wish.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought maybe you couldn't elaborate very much on what I said.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The only think I could say, that the President is concerned about inflation and I think the overall budget action that he has taken suggests that he is. The fact he agreed to an increase in this program is some indication that he thought in rare cases exceptions should be made. This is one of them.

Mr. ROONEY. I don't think he even knows about this. You and I know that he does not know what is on page 17 of last year's hearings or page 62 of this committee print. We wouldn't expect him to.

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, you are quite right. I meant only the overall figure.

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to these most expensive grantee costs which have gone up and up and up as we have found, do you have the same information with regard to an American lecturer and research scholar?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman. For fiscal year 1969, the most expensive U.S. grant was $22,156, of which $17,000 was in Indian rupees and was to India.

Mr. ROONEY. Rupees or no rupees, those rupees cost good, hard American dollars, didn't they?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. It is $22,150 as compared with how much in the previous year?

Mr. RICHARDSON. $22,156, Mr. Chairman, compared to $21,160 in 1968 for a grant to Bolivia.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a list of all lecturers, specialists, and whatever you call them?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. May we have it, please?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert at this point in the record the list of "American Lecturers, Research Scholars, and Professors, Program Year 1969."

(The list follows:)

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
AFRICA					
Alves, Lionel Remor, reader and research assistant, University of California, Santa Barbara, Calif.	Box 12690, U.S.C.B., Goleta, Calif	Lecturer	American History, July 1969 to March 1970.	Makerere College, Kampala, Uganda	$9,456
Fuller, Blair F., professor of English, California State College, Hayward, Calif.	844 Bay St., San Francisco, Calif	do	American literature, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Oran, Oran, Algeria	16,230
Jones, Claude E., professor of American literature, previously at Mohamed V, Rabat, Morocco.	Care of UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif	do	do	University of the Congo, Lumbumbashi	16,136
Nyce, Benjamin, assistant director of English, University of San Diego, San Diego, Calif.	Route 1, Box 12, Del Mar, Calif	do	do	Mohamed V. University, Rabat, Morocco.	13,089
Onopa, Robert Lawrence, instructor in English, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.	3233 Huelani Dr., Honolulu, Hawaii	do	English composition and literature, July 1969 to June 1970.	University of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia.	20,596
Walling, William A., assistant professor of English, University College, Rutgers, New Brunswick, N.J.	241 Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, N.J.	do	American literature, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Algiers, Algiers, Algeria	12,141
Bennett, Joseph H., former coordinator of TEFL, Peace Corps training program, formerly, Boston University, Boston, Mass.	1644 Wesley Ave., Utica, N.Y	do	Teaching of English as a foreign language, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Bujumbura, Bujumbura Burundi.	10,856
Garlington, Jack O'Brien, professor of English, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.	1960 Hubbard Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.	do	Teaching of English as a foreign language, July 1969 to June 1970.	Cuttington College, Suakoko, Liberia	20,536
Johnson, Thomas W., previously teaching at language laboratory of American School of Tangier, Tangier, Morocco.	11 Main St. Newtown, Conn	do	Teaching of English as a foreign language, September 1969 to June	National University of Rwanda, Butare, Rwanda.	14,056
O'Brien, John A., English teacher, Instituto de Angola, Luanda, Angola.	463 Henry St., Elizabeth, N.J	do	Teaching of English as a foreign language, July 1969 to June 1970.	University of Somalia, Mogadiscio, Somalia.	11,005
Taska, Betty, English teacher Pedagogical Institute, Butare, Rwanda.	23 Riverside Dr., New York, N.Y	do	Teaching of English as a foreign language, September 1969 to June 1970.	Pedagogical Institute, Butare, Rwanda	14,056
Baldwin, Fletcher, professor of law, University of Florida, Gainsville, Fla.	1804 Southwest 43d St., Gainsville, Fla.	do	Law, August 1969 to June 1970	Makerere College, Kampala, Uganda	14,348
Browne, Robert L., architect, Gassner, Nathan, Browne & Seabrook Co., Memphis, Tenn.	4756 Princeton St., Memphis, Tenn	Research scholar.	Architecture, Sept. 1 to Sept. 17, 1969	Cuttington College Suakoko, Liberia	3,409
Chiasson, Robert B., professor of biological science, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.	6941 Calle Jupiter, Tucson, Ariz	Lecturer	Zoology, September 1969 to June 1970	University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana.	11,905
Easterly, Nathan W., associate professor of Biological Science, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.	906 Harvest Lane, Bowling Green, Ohio	do	Biology, September 1969 to June 1970	University College, Cape Coast, Ghana	11,425
Green, William, assistant director of medicine, St. Louis Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.	4466 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo	do	Endocrinology, September 1969 to December 1969.	University of Algiers, Algiers, Algeria	1,678
Kuhn, William E., professor of economics, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.	Route No. 1, Box 101B, Bennet, Nebr	do	Economics, July 1969 to June 1970	University of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia.	20,596

Levy, Charles K., assistant professor of biology and radiology, Boston University College of Liberal Arts, Boston, Mass.	336 Singletary Lane, Framingham, Mass.	do	Pathology, September 1969 to June 1970.	University College, Nairobi, Kenya	12,814
Louden, Clarke, assistant professor of business administration, retired—Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.	1723 Wainwright Dr., Reston, Va	do	Business administration, July 1969 to June 1970.	Cuttington College, Suakoko, Liberia	20,596
Rettig, Jack Louis, professor of business administration, University of Oregon, Corvallis, Oreg.	3155 McKinley St., Corvallis, Oreg	do	Business administration, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana	14,409
Shapiro, Jacob W., educational consultant, Gassner, Nathan, Browne, & Seabrook Co., Memphis, Tenn.	377 Green Acres Road, Memphis, Tenn.	Research scholar.	Education, Sept. 1, 1969, to Sept. 17, 1969.	Cuttington College, Suakoko, Liberia	3,409
Sneed, Joseph T., professor of law, Stanford School of Law, Stanford, Calif.	634 Mirada, Stanford, Calif	Lecturer	Law, September 1969 to January 1970	University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana	7,278
Belcher, Rodney L., director, orthopedic surgery, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.	2807 North Quebec St., Arlington, Va		Lecture and study progress of medical schools, July to August 1969.	Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.	2,807
Bouchard, Joey A., basketball coach, Gorham State College, Gorham, Maine.	51 Hillview Rd., Gorham, Maine		Conduct clinics and coach, June to September 1969.	Guinea, Niger, and Togo	7,057
Burke, John H., Jr., former head basketball coach, Boston University, Boston, Mass.	25 Ridgeway Ave., Needham, Mass		Conduct clinics and coach, February to March 1969.	Mali	4,757
Keyserling, Mary Dublin, former Director, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.	2908 Albermarle St. NW., Washington, D.C.		Participate in seminars and workshops, March to April 1969.	Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Madagascar, and Uganda.	3,739
Mott, Robert A., director, physical education, California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, Calif.	110 Kentucky Ave., San Luis Obispo, Calif.		Conduct clinics, March to April 1969	Ethiopia, Somalia and Uganda	3,800
Saulsbury, Robert H., basketball coach, Wilbur Cross High School, New Haven, Conn.	90 Brook Street, Hamdan, Conn		Conduct clinics and coach, March to July 1969.	Mali	6,927
Sorsby, William S., former track coach, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.	6080 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Va		Participate in course for national sports trainers, September to December 1969.	Congo-Kinshasa, Mauritius, and Madagascar.	7,129
Thomas, Carl A., director, the African Center, Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa.	Shadow Lawn, Toughkenomon, Pa		Education, June to August 1969	Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.	6,318
AMERICAN REPUBLICS					
Bethlen, Francis R., professor of economics, State University of New York, Plattsburgh.	18 Wells St., Plattsburgh, N.Y	Lecturer	Economics, August 1969 to December 1969.	National University of Rosario, Rosario, Argentina.	8,651
Brown, Robert M., graduate student and assistant to director, economics institute, University of Colorado, Boulder.	4234 Eliot St., Denver, Colo	do	Economics, September 1969 to June 1970.	Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Mexico.	1,649
Cutter, Donald C., professor of history, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.	2508 Harold Place NE., Albuquerque, N. Mex.	do	History, June 1969 to July 1969	do	3,156
Ely, Roland T., associate professor, department of history, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb.	414 Main St., Batavia, Ill	do	American history, July 1969 to July 1970.	National University of Buenos Aires; University of El Salvador, Argentina.	17,819
Frantz, Joe B., professor of history, University of Texas, Austin.	4301 Edgemont St., Austin, Tex	do	American history, June 1 to June 30, 1969.	Central University of Quito; University of Guayaquil, Ecuador.	2,852
Goldhurst, William, assistant professor of humanities, University of Florida, Gainesville.	1814 Northwest 19th St., Gainesville, Fla.	do	American literature, July 15 to Dec. 15, 1969.	National University of Buenos Aires; National University of La Plata, Argentina.	9,677
Gordenstein, Arnold S., director, American studies, University of Delaware, Newark.	1704 Montgomery Road, Willow Run, Wilmington, Del.	do	American literature, August 1969 to June 1970.	The Federal University of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	17,817

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued					
Martinez, Rodolfo, assistant professor, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond.	414 Letcher Ave., Richmond, Ky	Lecturer	Political science, July 1969 to December 1969.	National University of Cuyo, Mendoza, Argentina.	$8,857
Monteiro, George, associate professor of English, Brown University, Providence, R.I.	Chaplin Hall, Pembroke College, Providence, R.I.		American literature, July 1969 to May 1970.	University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	16,966
Schwartz, Alan H., assistant professor of English, Queensborough Community College of Bayside, N.Y.	5 Fourth Road, Great Neck, N.Y.	do	American literature, January 1969 to September 1969 (renewal).	University of Chile, Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile.	14,456
Sio, Arnold A., professor and chairman, department of sociology-anthropology, Colgate University Hamilton, N.Y.	29 Madison Hamilton, N.Y.	do	Sociology and American institutions, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of the West Indies, Jamaica.	16,741
Wells, Henry, associate professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.	8840 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia	do	Political science, July 1969 to July 1970	University of Costa Rica	12,361
Betancourt, Francisco, assistant professor of foreign languages and linguistics, Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.	1253½ Main St., Georgetown, Tex	do	Linguistics and TEFL, Sept. 11 to Dec. 12, 1969.	English Teachers Seminar, Quito, Ecuador.	2,852
Higgs, Theodore V., graduate teaching fellow, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.	4202 N. 4th St., Arlington, Va	do	Linguistics and TEFL, April 1969 to May 1, 1970 (renewal).	National University, Bogota, Colombia	14,406
Kavalec, Donald L., head, foreign language department, Spanish Institute, Miracosta College, Oceanside, Calif.	752 Pomelo Drive, Vista, Calif	do	Linguistics and TEFL, June 1969 to March 1970.	National University, Asuncion, Paraguay.	14,504
Kerch, Glen O., instructor of Spanish, Solano College, Vallejo, Calif.	Box 341, Davis, Calif	do	Linguistics and TEFL, May 1969 to March 1970 (renewal).	National University of Nicaragua	16,454
Naegle, Margaret, TEFL, Central University, Caracas, Venezuela.	Care of R. W. Naegle, Toquerville, Utah.	do	Linguistics and TEFL, July 1969 to December 1969 (renewal).	University of Santa Maria, La Antigua, Panama.	6,606
Pia, John J., assistant professor of anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.	110 Concord Pl., Syracuse, N.Y.	do	English as a foreign language, Feb. 10 to Mar. 14, 1969.	English teachers seminar, Guayaquil, Ecuador.	2,852
Azpeitia, Alfonso G., professor of mathematics, University of Massachusetts, Boston.	100 Arlington St., Boston, Mass	do	Mathematics, July 1969 to September 1969	National University and other universities, Colombia.	4,316
Barkley, Fred A., professor of biology, Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.	171 A South St., Jamaica Plain, Mass	do	Biology, July 1969 to July 1970	National University of Honduras, Tegucigalpa.	14,995
Blythe, David K., associate dean of engineering, University of Kentucky, Lexington.	246 Tahoma Rd., Lexington, Ky	do	Highway engineering, July 13 to Aug. 16, 1969.	University of Guayaquil; Central University, Quito, Ecuador.	2,852
Chaplin, Robert N., teaching assistant, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.	4440 Laguna Pl., Boulder, Colo	do	Economics, July 1968 to June 1969	Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Mexico.	11,056
Clark, John W., professor of civil engineering, New Mexico State University, University Park, N .Mex.	205 Hoagland, Las Cruces, N. Mex	do	Hydraulics, Sept. 2 to Oct. 15, 1969	School of civil engineering University of Guayaquil, Ecuador.	3,476
Clement, Norris C., assistant professor of economics, San Diego State College, San Diego Calif.	8180 Vincetta Dr., La Mesa, Calif	do	Economics, July 1969 to April 1970	Northern Agrarian University, Lambayaque; University of Trujillo, Peru.	15,222

Cunningham, Lowell C., professor of farm management, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	107 Highgate Rd., Ithaca, N.Y.	do	Agricultural economics, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad.	16,558
D'Antonio, Arthur, professor of economics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.	do	Economics, Mar. 1, 1969 to Jan. 1, 1970.	University of San Simon, Cochabamba, Bolivia.	12,126
Deser, Stanley, professor of physics, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.	45 Whitney Rd., Newton, Mass.	do	Physics, December 1969 to February 1970.	School of Engineering, University of the Republic, Montevideo, Uruguay.	4,232
Dinerstein, Norman M., faculty-theoretical studies, New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.	36 Joyce Rd., Medford, Mass.	do	Music, August 1969 to June 1970	Instituto Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires, Argentina.	1,652
Dishman, Robert B., professor of political science, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H.	13 Mill Rd., Durham, N.B.	do	Public administration, September 1969 to June 30, 1970.	University of Guyana, Guyana	16,576
Dunkley, Walter L., professor, Department of Food Science and Technology, University of California, Davis.	416 East 11th St., Davis, Calif.	do	Chemical engineering, June 30 to Aug. 11, 1969.	School of Chemical Engineering, University of Guayaquil, Ecuador.	3,476
Errington, Paul R., researcher, Edgar C. Bain Laboratory for Research, United States Steel, Monroeville, Pa.	Deauville Parkk Apt. F2, 4445 Northern Pike, Monroeville, Pa.	do	Physics, April to July 1969	Catholic University, Lima, Peru	5,582
Evenson, Robert E., assistant professor, departments of agricultural economics and economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.	2224 North Oxford St., St. Paul, Minn.	do	University planning and technology and development, Aug. 16 to Sept. 14, 1969.	National University of Tucuman, Tucuman, Argentina.	1,652
Falicov, Leopoldo M., visiting professor of physics, University of California, Berkeley.	656 Creston Rd., Berkeley, Calif.	do	Physics seminar, July 1969	University of Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia.	2,826
Feininger, Tomas, geologist, U.S. Geological Survey	U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.	do	Geology, March to July 1969	National School of Mines, Medellin, Colombia.	6,270
Ferkiss, Victor C., professor of government, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.	6820 Meadow Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.	do	Political science, September 1968 to June 1969.	University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad.	16,378
Fowler, Scott W., department of oceanography, Oregon State University, Corvallis.	Care of Dr. Charles Fowler, 366 Blaisdell Dr., Claremont, Calif.	do	Marine biology, January 1969 to December 1969.	Monterrey Institute of Technology (School of Marine Sciences at Guaymas), Mexico.	15,626
Geer, Marshall III, visiting assistant professor, University of Colorado, Boulder.	1050 South 46th St., Boulder, Colo.	do	Economics, September 1968 to August 1969.	Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Mexico.	14,056
Gelin, Ben Ami, assistant professor of social work, Richmond Professional Institute, Richmond, Va.	8512 Bentridge Lane, Richmond, Va.	do	Social Work, June 1 to July 31, 1969	Industrial University of Santander, Bucaramanga, Colombia.	3,521
Giddings, Lorrain E., Jr., research spectroscopist, U.S. Naval Research Labs, Washington, D.C.	1408 17th Ave., South Nashville, Tenn.	do	Physical chemistry, January 1969 to October 1969 (renewal).	University of Sucre, Bolivia	10,531
Gomez, Michael A., lecturer and senior economist, Queens College, New York, N.Y.	83–33 Austin St., Kew Gardens, N.Y.	do	Economics, June 1969 to June 1970 (renewal).	University of Nuevo Leon, Monterrey, Mexico.	19,156
Haim, Albert, associate professor of chemistry, State University of New York, Stony Brook, N.Y.	20 Three Village Lane, Setuket, N.Y.	do	Chemistry, July 1969	Faculty of Chemistry, University of the Republic, Montevideo Uruguay.	2,832
Jackson, Horace, associate professor of biochemistry, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.	1825 Summit Dr., West Lafayette, Ind.	do	Biochemistry, August 1 to August 31, 1969.	Faculty of Chemistry, University of the Republic, Montevideo, Uruguay.	2,832
Kwiatkowska, Hanna Y., head, art therapy program, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.	10700 Keswick Street, Garrett Park, Md.	do	Art Therapy, May to August 1969	Institute of Psychology, Pontifical Catholic University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	1,626
Lesko, John S., teaching associate, Physics Department, University of Minnesota, Minn.	2024 Commonwealth, St. Paul, Minn.	do	Physics, May 1 to August 1970	University of Concepcion, Chile	1,635
Luehrmann, Arthur W., assistant professor of physics, Dartmouth College Hanover, N.H.	6 Sargent Street, Hanover, N.H.	do	Physics Seminar, July 1 to July 31, 1969.	University of Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia.	2,776
Maloney, Sara E., associate professor of social work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.	571 Muskingum Avenue, Pacific Palisades, Calif.	do	Social Work, June 1959 to July 1969	Industrial University of Santander, Bucaramanga, Colombia.	3,296
Marks, Rachel B., professor of social work, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	1149 East 56th Street, Chicago, Ill.	do	do	do	3,296

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
AMERICAN REPUBLIC—Continued					
Martin, Ivan R., coordinator, natural resources programs, Federal Extension Service, USDA, Washington, D.C.	5021 Seminary Road, Alexandria, Va	Lecturer	Agricultural, Extension, September 1968 to June 1969.	University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad.	$15,978
McKenry, Carl E. B., professor of management and law, the Center for Urban Studies, University of Miami, Coral Gables.	4512 San Amaro Dr., Coral Gables, Fla.	do	Aviation law, Aug. 26 to Sept. 6, 1969	Faculty of law, University of Buenos Aires; University of El Salvador, B.A. Argentina.	1,334
Pattison, Robert V., teaching associate, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.	1940 Walnut St., Boulder, Colo	do	Economics, Aug. 1969 to June 1970	Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Mexico.	7,949
Rieman, C. William, III, professor of chemistry, Rutgers, the State University, New Brunswick, N.J.	256 Seaman St., New Brunswick, N.J.	do	Chemistry, Aug. 1969 to May 1970	University of Trujillo, Peru	15,222
Roth, Richard L., associate professor, department of mathematics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.	851 20th St., Boulder, Colo	do	Mathematics, June 1969 to Aug. 1969	National University and other universities, Colombia.	4,636
Schurig, W. Fred, professor of chemical engineering, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N.Y.	25 Green Meadow Lane, Huntington, N.Y.	do	Chemical engineering, May 1 to May 31, 1969.	Central University; Polytechnic Institute of Quito, Ecuador.	2,902
Soll, Hugo H., graduate student, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.	1169 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo	do	Economics, Aug. 1969 to June 1970	Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Mexico.	7,939
Spencer, Merill P., director, University of Virginia, Mason Research Center, Seattle, Wash.	5151 Kenilworth Pl., Seattle, Wash	do	Cardiovascular physiology, Feb. 1 to Mar. 15, 1970.	School of medicine, University of the Republic, Montevideo, Uruguay.	3,952
Spielberg, Joseph, associate professor of anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.	Michigan State University, East Lansing.	do	Anthropology, Sept. 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970.	University of Cuzco, Peru	15,622
Taylor, Thomas E., associate professor of chemistry, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio.	33 Adams St., Tiffin, Ohio	do	Physical chemistry, July 1969 to July 1970.	Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Mexico.	14,211
Valencia, Pablo, associate professor of Spanish and Italian, The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.	1134 N. Bever St., Wooster, Ohio	do	Spanish linguistics, April 1969 to July 1969.	Institute Caro, y Cuervo, Bogotá, Colombia.	5,856
Wade, William D., associate professor, department of electrical engineering, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.	1265 Melrose Ave., Iowa City, Iowa	do	Electrical engineering, July 1969 to June 1970.	University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad.	16,646
Weber, Louis R., department of physics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.	518 W. Laurel St., Fort Collins, Colo	do	Physics, July 1969 to July 1970	University of Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia.	1,215
Whittington, James A., assistant professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.	622 Hodge Ave., Ames, Iowa	do	Social anthropology, Sept. 15, 1968 to June 15, 1969.	University of El Salvador, El Salvador	14,010
Williams, Richard, member of technical staff, RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N.J.	25 Wheatsheaf Lane, Princeton, N.J	do	Physics, February 1969 to August 1969	Sao Carlos School of Engineering, Brazil.	12,251
Alessandro, Joseph V., coordinator of international programs, professor of education, Pennsylvania State University, University Park.	Pennsylvania State University, University Park.	do	Education, August 1969	Social studies seminar, Managua, Nicaragua.	1,518
Augelli, John P., professor of geography, director, Center of Latin American Studies, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.	1131 West Hill Parkway, Lawrence, Kans.	do	Geography, August 1969	do	1,519

Carrino, Frank, director, Center for Inter-American Studies, State University of New York, Albany.	State University of New York, Albany	do	Inter-Americna studies, August 1969	Social studies seminar, Managua, Nicaragua.	1,519
Davidson, Patricia S., coordinator of mathematics, Newton public schools, West Newton, Mass.	51 Riverside, Watertown, Mass	do	Mathematics (elementary science seminar), January 1969.	National Council of Primary Education, Uruguay.	2,582
Malcomson, Reginald F., dean, college of architecture, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.	1717 South University, Ann Arbor, Mich.	do	Architecture (linear planning), Sept. 21 to Oct. 21, 1969.	Catholic University, Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile.	3,174
Motten, Clement G., professor of history, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.	22 Pennock Ter., Lansdowne, Pa	do	History, August 1969	Social studies seminar, Managua, Nicaragua.	1,518
Rodriguez, Mario, professor of history, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.	4207 College Heights Dr., University Park, Md.	do	History, August 1969	do	1,519
Schenkkan, Robert F., director, communication center, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.	1804 Robin Hood Trail, Austin, Tex	do	Educational TV, July 1 to 31, 1969	School of Journalism, Catholic University, Chile.	3,174
Street, James H., professor of economics, Rutgers—the State University, New Brunswick, N.J.	11 Lexington Drive, Metuchen, N.J	do	Economics, August 1969	Social studies seminar, Managua, Nicaragua.	1,519
Walbesser, Henry H., Jr., assistant director, commission on science education, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.	34125 Stonehall Court, Beltsville, Md	do	Science education (elementary science seminar), January 1969.	National council of primary education, Uruguay.	2,582
Amendments to prior year grants					25,645
Allen, Robert L., professor of economics, University of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.	529 Midvale Ave., University City, Mo	do	Economics, Aug. 2 to 26, 1969	Argentina	2,566
Arias, Irwin M., professor of medicine, Yeshiva University, Bronx, N.Y.	100 Broadfield Rd., New Rochelle, N.Y	do	Medical science, May 18 to 25, 1969	Venezuela	728
Granger, Russell, athletic director, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.	113 Paxton St., Leicester, Mass	do	Basketball coach, July 15 to Aug. 17, 1969.	Ecuador	2,478
Greenfield, Alfred, professor of choral music, New York University, N.Y.	114 W. 183d St., New York, N.Y	do	Music, Jan. 11 to Feb. 2, 1969	Dominican Republic	2,172
Johnson, LaVon C., professor of physical education and applied physiology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.	1805 Circle Place, Corvallis, Oreg	do	Gymnastics, July 20 to Sept. 23, 1969	Panama	6,062
Kent, Wilbur W., Jr., associate dean, school of performing arts, Oakland University, Rochester, Mich.	508 Fox Hills Dr., Bloomfield, Mich	do	Music, Jan. 1 to Feb. 5, 1969	Brazil	1,109
Kohn, Walter, professor of physics, University of California, San Diego, Calif.	2631 Kilbourne Dr., La Jolla, Calif	do	Physics, Jan. 11 to 27, 1969	Venezuela	928
Lane, Louis, associate conductor, the Cleveland Orchestra, Cleveland, Ohio.	14315 Terrace Rd., Cleveland, Ohio	do	Music, May 19 to June 17, 1969	Uruguay	3,486
Lowens, Irving, music critic, the Evening Star Washington, D.C.	619 3d St. SE., Washington, D.C	do	Music, Sept. 19 to Oct. 11, 1969	Venezuela	1,440
McGrath, James A., art director, Institute of American Indian Art, Santa Fe, N.Mex.	Route, 3 Box 56–B, Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, N.Mex.	do	Indian art, Sept. 6 to Oct. 15, 1969	Mexico	1,555
Myers, Lawrence, Jr., director, department of television and radio, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.	151 Cambridge St., Syracuse, N.Y	do	Journalism, Sept. 27 to Oct. 14, 1969	Ecuador	2,228
Perkins, Constance, professor of art, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.	1540 Poppy Peak Dr., Pasadena, Calif	do	Contemporary American art, Aug. 10 to Dec. 28, 1969.	Argentina	1,378
Powelson, John P., professor of economics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.	4495 Osage Dr., Boulder, Colo	do	Economics, Aug. 2 to 25, 1969	Argentina	3,684
Salzman, Eric, composer, music director, Radio Station WBAI, New York, N.Y.	29 Middagh St., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y.	do	Music, July 1 to Sept. 5, 1969	Ecuador	5,704
Stevens, Bertha, Navaho Indian artisan, Santa Fe, N. Mex.	P.O. Box 28, Lupton, Ariz	do	Indian art, Sept. 12 to Nov. 10, 1968	Mexico	2,540

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued					
Stevens, Fred, Navaho Indian artisan, Santa Fe, N. Mex.	P.O. Box 28, Lupton, Ariz	Lecturer	Indian art, Sept. 12 to Nov. 10, 1968	do	$2,540
Thebom, Blanche, artistic director, Atlanta Opera Co., Atlanta, Ga.	238 15th St. NE., Atlanta, Ga	do	Music, Sept. 8 to 25, 1969	Colombia	2,603
Ussachevsky, Vladimir, composer, chairman, Columbia-Princeton Electronic Center, Columbia University Music Department, New York, N.Y.	90 Morningside Dr., New York, N.Y	do	Music, Mar. 25 to Apr. 7, 1969	Brazil	1,787
Zimmerman, Darrell, head track and field coach, University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.	233 Porter Way, Stockton, Calif	do	Track and field coach, June 30 to Aug. 31, 1969.	Ecuador	3,773
WESTERN EUROPE					
Amacher, Richard E., professor, American literature, Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.	515 Auburn Dr., Auburn, Ala	do	American literature, Sept. 15, 1969, to July 15, 1970.	Universitat Konstanz	10,406
Belkind, Dr. Allen J., professor, American literature, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.	341 University Ter., Reno, Nev	do	American literature, Sept. 1, 1969, to June 1970.	Helsinki School of Economics	1,476
Cochrane, Eric, professor, American history, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	5220 South Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.	do	American history, July 1, 1969, to July 1970.	University of Perugia, Perugia	8,053
Davis, Earle R., professor, American literature, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans.	1711 Fairchild St., Manhattan, Kans	do	American literature, Oct. 1, 1969, to June 30, 1970.	University College, Cork	8,430
Duffey, Bernard I., professor, American literature, Duke University, Durham, N.C.	2732 Dogwood Rd., Durham, N.C	do	American literature, Jan. 15, 1969, to May 1969.	University of Copenhagen	1,382
Ferrell, Robert H., professor, history, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.	Route 1, Nashville Ind	do	American studies, September 1969 to June 1970.	Catholic University of Louvain	1,536
Fossum, Robert H., professor, American literature, Claremont Men's College, Claremont, Calif.	403 University Circle, Claremont, Calif	do	American literature, Oct. 1, 1969, to June 30, 1970.	University of Vienna and University of Graz.	10,337
Frease, Forrest Willard, dean of arts and sciences, Colorado State College, Greeley, Colo.	1901 21 Avenue Ct. Greeley, Colo	do	American iterature, Sept. 1, 1969, to June 1970.	University of Helsinki	8,371
Kassler, Jascha Frederick, professor, American literature, UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif.	218 16 St., Santa Monica, Calif	do	American literature, Jan. 1, 1970, to June 1970.	At large	9,039
Levine, Daniel, professor, American history, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.	Mere Point Rd. Brunswick, Maine	do	American history, September 1969, to June 1970.	University of Copenhagen and Aarhus University.	10,414
Luza, Radomir, professor of history, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.	6423 Avenue A, New Orleans, La	do	American history, Sept. 15, 1969 to June 1970.	Universitat Hamburg Historisches Seminar.	1,906
Manierre, William Reid, professor, Rutgers University, Newark, N.J.	Route 1, Box 18, Old Army Rd., Basking Ridge, N.J.	do	American literature, Oct. 1, 1969, to June 30, 1970.	University of Salzburg, University of Innsbruch.	9,907
Molin, Sven Eric, professor, American literature, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.	2209 Rivermont Ave., Lynchburg, Va	do	American literature, Sept. 1, 1969, to June 1970.	University of Jyvaskyla	7,891

Moran, Ronald W., Jr., professor, American literature, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.	18–A Williams Circle, Chapel Hill, N.C.	do	American literature, Sept. 15, 1969, to July 1970.	Universitat Wurzburg, seminar fuer Englische philologie.	11, 156
Moss, Sidney P., professor, American literature, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.	1202 West Schwartz, Carbondale, Ill.	do	American literature, Oct. 1, 1969, to June 30, 1970.	University College, Dublin	8, 690
Rubin, Larry Jerome, professor, American literature, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.	1853 North Decatur Rd., Atlanta, Ga.	do	American literature, Oct. 1, 1969, to July 1970.	Freie Universitaet, Berlin	1, 906
Smith, William R., chairman integrative studies, Shimer College, Mount Caroll, Ill.	Shimer College, Mount Caroll, Ill.	do	American studies, Sept. 1969, to June 1970.	University of Utrecht	10, 948
Stempel, Daniel, professor of English, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.	3477 Paty Dr., Honolulu, Hawaii	do	American literature, Sept. 1, 1969, to June 1970.	University of Turku, Turku Abo (Turku).	8, 851
Torchiana, Donald T., professor, American literature, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.	1220 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.	do	American literature, Oct. 1, 1969 to June 1970.	University College, Galway	8, 688
Vance, Thomas H., professor, American literature, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.	1 Chase Rd., Hanover, N.H.	do	American literature, Sept. 15, 1969 to July 1970.	Universitat Tubingen, Seminar fur Englishche Philologie, Abt. f. Amerika istik.	11, 156
Vitzthum, Richard Carleton, professor, American literature, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.	9714 Braddock Rd., Silver Spring, Md.	do	do	Universitaet Bochum, Englisches seminar.	11, 156
Weilenmann, Alexander, professor of international affairs, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.	4700 Bayard St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Research scholar.	Atlantic studies, Apr. 15 to Aug. 15, 1970.	John F. Kennedy Institute, Tilburg	4, 193
Zwarensteyn, Hendrik, professor, American law, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.	1350 Jolly Rd., Okemos, Mich.	Lecturer	American law, February to June 1, 1970.	University of Leyden	4, 962
Deutsch, Harold C., professor of history, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	90 Seymour Ave. SE., Minneapolis, Minn.	Research scholar.	History, Sept. 15, 1969 to July 1970	Institut fur, Zeitgeschichte, Muchen	9, 156
Jones, George Fenwick, professor of German, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.	3931 Cloverhill Rd., Baltimore, Md.	Lecturer	German, Mar. 15 to July 1970	Universitat Munchen, Seminar fur deutsche, Philologie I.	5, 906
Folk, George E., professor of physiology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.	430 North Linn, Iowa City, Iowa	Research	Biology, July to Oct. 1969	University of Nijmegen	1, 351
Gustavson, Carl G., professor of history, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.	14 Utan Pl., Athens, Ohio	do	History, Dec. 1969 to June 1970	Universities of Uppsala, and Stockholm.	1, 468
Kahn, Ludwig W., professor of German, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.	9 Atherstone Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y.	do	German, Sept. 15, 1969 to Feb. 1970.	Wilhelm-Busch–Gesellschaft, Hanover.	5, 531
McPherson, William H., professor of economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.	62 Greencroft, Champaign, Ill.	do	Labor, July 1, 1969 to Dec. 1969	Universitat Freiburg, Rechts-und Staatswissenschaftliche Fakultat.	2, 531
Adams, Thomas McStay, graduate student, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	309 L. Eagle Heights, Madison, Wis.	Lecturer	American studies October 1969 to July 1970.	University of Nantes	5, 503
Allee, John G., professor of philology, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.	3726 Ingomar St. NW., Washington, D.C.	do	English teaching September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Iceland	5, 863
Altizer, Frederick D., graduate student, University of California-San Diego.	7829 Eads Ave., La Jolla, Calif.	do	English teaching, October 1969 to July 1970.	University of Paris	5, 503
Ascoli, Peter M., graduate student, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	1595 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Calif.	do	do	do	5, 503

See footnotes at end of table.

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
WESTERN EUROPE—Continued					
Bassoff, Bruce David, graduate student, City University, New York, N.Y.	535 West 113 St., New York, N.Y.	Lecturer	do	do	$5,503
Bodrock, Philip E., graduate student/research assistant State University of New York, Buffalo, N.Y.	94 Oxford St., Buffalo, N.Y.	do	do	do	5,503
Cronin, Jane Leslie, teaching assistant, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	2302 Allied Dr., Madison, Wis.	do	English teaching, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Valencia	4,794
Druist, Joanne (Miss), abstractor/indexer, ERIC, Center for Applied Linguist, Washington, D.C.	1884 Columbia Rd NW. No. 214, Washington, D.C.	do	English teaching, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of La Laguna, Canary Islands.	4,794
Finocchiaro, Mary (Mrs.), Ph. D, professor of education, Piazza Madama 9, Rome.	130 East 67 St., New York, N.Y.	do	English teaching, September 1969 to June 1970 (renewal).	University of Rome	7,760
Fuiuli, Frank A., secondary schools, board of education, New York (city of) Brooklyn, N.Y.	310 West End Ave., New York, N.Y.	do	English teaching, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Deusto	4,794
Fullerton, Ray Thomas, graduate assistant in French, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.	1301 S. Lincoln No. 12, Norman, Okla.	do	English teaching, October 1969 to July 1970.	University of Strasbourg	5,503
Furst, Alan S., graduate assistant, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.	Rd. No. 1, Petersburg, Pa	do	do	University of Montpellier	5,503
Keylor, William R., graduate student, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.	808 West End Ave., Apt. 1202, New York, N.Y.	do	do	Faculte Pilote de Vincennes	5,503
Larson, Everette Eugene (II), processing and reference assistant, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.	11–2 St., NE., Washington, D.C	do	English teaching, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Valladolid	5,079
Meck, George H., teacher, board of education, New York.	185 East 3 St., Apt. 2G, New York, N.Y.	do	do	University of Santiago	5,365
Paddack, Christopher, ministry of finance, instructor of English, Madrid, Spain.	3838 Woodley Rd., NW., Washington, D.C.	do	English teaching, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Madrid	5,079
Pecile, Jordon L., lecturer in English, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.	1808 East College, Iowa City, Iowa	do	English teaching, October 1969 to July 1970.	University of Aix Marseille	5,503
Reddick, Bryan DeWitt, allocation in English, University of California at Davis.	525 I St., Apt. 7, Davis, Calif	do	do	University of Lyon	5,503
Rycyna, Carolyn Louise, graduate student in linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.	2505 North 20 Road, Apt. 401,	do	English teaching, September 1969 to June 970.	University of Granada	4,794
Saitz, Robert L., associate professor, Boston University, Boston, Mass.	34 High St., Stoneham, Mass	do	do	University of Sevilla	7,944
Schuker, Theodore, graduate student, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	1522 Francisco St., Berkeley, Calif	do	English teaching, October 1969 to July 1970.	University of Nancy	5,503
Shields, Carolyn L., graduate student, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.	2215 Leon, 24, Austin, Tex	do	English teaching, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Salamanca	4,794
Sidney, George R., assistant professor of English, San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif.	1371 Chase St., Northridge, Calif	do	English teaching, June 1969 to June 1970 (renewal).	University of Oviedo	8,515
Albright, Arnold, professor, executive vice-president, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.	791 Chinoe Rd., Lexington, Ky	do	Education, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Gent and Catholic, University of Louvain.	5,206
Andrews, Fred Charles, professor of mathematics, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg.	2705 Emerald, Eugene, Oreg	do	Computer science, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Tampere	8,893
Asenjo, Florencio, professor of mathematics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa	11 Forbes Terrace, Box 8113, Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Mathematics, January 1970 to April 1970.	University of Lisbon	4,047

Barry, Donald D., associate professor of government, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.	414 Birch Rd, Hellertown, Pa	Research scholar.	Soviet law and politics, 3 to 4 months, summer, 1969.	University of Leyden	1,351
Bayerschmidt, Carl F., professor of germanic philology, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.	14 Franklin Ave. Yonkers, N.Y	Lecturer	Philology Mar. 1, 1970 to August 1970	Universitat Hamburg	5,781
Ben-Avi. Avrum, adjunct professor, New York University, New York, N.Y.	1103 North St., White Plains, N.Y	do	Clinical psychology, September 1969 to January 1970.	University of Copenhagen	1,382
Bertram, Robert Walter, professor of theology, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.	No. 2 Seminary Terrace, St. Louis, Mo	Research scholar.	Theology, Sept. 15, 1969	Universitaet Muenchen	1,906
Bird, John W., associate professor of physiology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.	305 Lynnwood St., Piscataway, N.J	do	Physiological chemistry, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Louvain	1,686
Blincoe, Clifton R., associate professor of biochemistry, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.	1041 University Terrace, Reno, Nev	Lecturer	Biochemistry, October 1969 to June 30, 1970.	Trinity College, Dublin.	8,403
Bowman, Newell Stedman, associate professor, chemistry, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.	2516 Lakemoor Dr., Knoxville, Tenn	do	Organic chemistry, September 1969 to July 1970.	Universitaet Karlsruhe	11,906
Cahnman, Werner Jacob, professor of sociology, Rutgers University, Newark, N.J.	67–71 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N.Y.	do	Sociology, Sept. 15, 1969 to July 1970	Universitaet Muenchen	5,906
Conti, Peter S., assistant professor, astronomy Lick Observatory, University of California, Santa Cruz, Calif.	340 High View Court, Santa Cruz, Calif	do	Astronomy, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Utrecht	1,351
Corcoran, Thomas J., professor of forest resources, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.	1 Erin Pl., Orono, Maine	Research scholar.	Forest economics, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Helsinki	9,811
Curtis, Philip C., professor of mathematics, U.C.L.A., Los Angeles, Calif.	3441 Grandview Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	Lecturer	Mathematics, September 1969 to June 1970.	Aarhus University	1,382
Davis, Eugene, assistant professor of English, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind.	23 Homewood Dr., West Lafayette, Ind	do	English literature, September 1969 to July 1970.	University of Freiburg	10,406
Egger, Rowland A., professor of politics and public affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J	43 Stanworth Lane, Princeton, N.J	do	Public administration, May 15 to Sept. 15, 1970.	University of Amsterdam	4,615
Ellison, Samuel P., Jr., professor of geosciences, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.	5948 High Land Hills Dr., Austin, Tex	Research scholar.	Geoscience, Sept. 15, 1969, to February 1970.	Universitaet Marburg	5,531
Erickson, Lambert Cornelius, professor of weed science, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.	842 East 7th, Moscow, Idaho	do	Weed science, September 1969 to June 1970.	Agricultural College of Norway	1,356
Galindo, Lorenzo, professor of pathology, School of Medicine, University of Puerto Rico.	557 Trigo St., Santurce, P.R	Lecturer	Pathology, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Barcelona	1,062
Greenberg, Nathan A., associate professor of classics, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.	34 South Cedar St., Oberlin, Ohio	Research scholar.	Classical studies, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Liege	8,428
Greenwald, Harold, self-employed psychotherapist, New York, N.Y.	211 Central Park West, New York, N.Y	Lecturer	Clinical psychology, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Bergen	1,356
Hirning, L. Clovis, associate professor of psychology, Western Connecticut State College, Danbury, Conn.	Box 180, R.D. No. 1, Katonah, N.Y	do	Mental health, Sept. 15, 1969, to July 1970.	Universitat Hamburg	9,656
Hoebel, Edward A., regents professor of anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	2273 Folwell St., St. Paul, Minn	do	Legal anthropology, Mar. 15 to Apr. 30, 1970.	Katholieke Universiteit of Nijmegen	1,351
Homburger, Adolf, professor of law, State University of New York at Buffalo.	211 Lamarck Dr., Buffalo, N.Y	do	Law	University of Florence	5,979
Jen, Norman C. Ph. D., professor of physics, City University of New York, New York, N.Y.	53 Claremont Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y	do	Plasma physics, Oct. 1, 1969 to Feb. 28, 1970.	University of Innsbruck	5,617
Karinen, Arthur Eli, professor of geography Chico State College, Chico, Calif.	834 Arbutus Ave., Chico, Calif	do	Geography, Jan. 15, 1970 to May 1970	University of Oulu	5,164
Koch, Paul A. Ph. D., professor of physics, City College of New York, New York, N.Y.	436 West 22d St., New York, N.Y	do	Plasma physics, March to June 30, 1970.	University of Innsbruck	5,102
Levine, George Richard, Associate professor of English, State University of New York, Buffalo, N.Y.	45 Woodbridge Ave., Buffalo, N.Y	do	English and European literature, September 1969 to July 1970.	Universitaet Koeln	11,156

See footnotes at end of table.

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
WESTERN EUROPE—Continued					
Maas, James B., assistant professor of psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	139 Lounsbery Rd., Brooktondale, N.Y.	Lecturer	Psychology, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Uppsala	$1,468
Masi, Mrs. Fidelia A., postdoctoral fellow, American Association of University Women, Washington, D.C.	Box 943, APO, New York	do	Social work, July 1969 to July 1970	At large	5,856
Masotti, Louis H., associate professor of political science, Case-Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.	3598 North Cliffe Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Political science, September 1969 to June 1970.	Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University.	8,141
Maxwell, Richard Callender, professor of law, UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif.	18083 Sandycape Dr., Pacific Palisades, Calif.	do	Comparative law	The Queen's University of Belfast	6,152
McCabe, Robert A., professor of ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	4805 Hillview Ter., Madison, Wis	do	Ecology, October 1969 to June 30, 1970.	University College, Dublin	8,158
McKinney, John P., associate professor psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.	6196 Skyline Dr., East Lansing, Mich	do	Psychology, December to June 1969	University of Utrecht	8,538
Messick, David, associate professor psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Calif.	354 Paso Robles Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif.	do	Social psychology, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Leyden	1,351
Molstad, Melvin C., professor chemical engineering, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	19 Shady Hill Rd., Moylan, Pa	do	Chemical engineering, September 1969 to January 1970.	Technical University of Helsinki	4,327
Morse, Theodore Frederick, professor of engineering, Brown University, Providence, R.I.	25 Taber Ave., Providence, R.I	Research scholar.	Physics, September 1969 to July 1970	German Institute of Space Research	10,656
Nerjes, Gunter, acting chairman, Department of German and Russian, University of California, Davis, Calif.	601 Elmwood Dr., Davis, Calif	Lecturer	German literature, Oct. 15, 1969, to July 1970.	University Stuttgart	1,906
Ohlsen, William D., associate professor physics, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.	1224 Second Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.	Research scholar.	Physics, Sept. 15, 1969	Technische Hochschule Munchen	1,906
Sister Mary Remy Revor, associate professor of art, Mount Mary College, Milwaukee, Wis.	Mount Mary College Milwaukee, Wis	do	Weaving, September 1969 to June 1970.	School of Industrial Arts, Helsinki	1,476
Richardson, Bradley Moore, assistant professor political science, Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio.	2615 Brandon Rd. Columbus, Ohio	do	Political science, Sept. 15, 1969, to July 1970.	Universitat Koln	10,656
Richardson, Herbert W., associate professor theology, University of Toronto, Canada.	179 Hillside Ave. Arlington, Mass	Lecturer	Theology, April to July 1970	Universitat Tubingen	6,106
Rohlich, Gerard Addison, professor civil engineering, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	2115 Van Hise Ave., Madison, Wis	Research scholar.	Limnology, 1 semester, 1969–70	University of Helsinki	1,476
Ross, H. Laurence, professor of sociology, Law University of Denver, Denver, Colo.	367 Emerson St. Denver, Colo	Lecturer	Sociology, September 1969 to June 1970.	Louvain University	5,206
Russett, Bruce M., professor, political sciences, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	70 Martin Ter., Hamden, Conn	do	International and comparative politics, September 1969 to June 1970	Free University of Brussels	1,436
Salisbury, William Seward, professor of sociology, State University of New York, Oswego, N.Y.	44 West 5 St., Oswego, N.Y	Research scholar.	Sociology, June 1, 1969, to October 1969.	University of Helsinki	1,476
Satton, Robert Arnold, professor of physics, UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif.	1358 Woodruff Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	do	Physics, September 1969 to July 1970	Technische Hochschule Darmstadt	10,656
Schubert, Gerald, assistant professor astronomy, UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif.	6301 Ellenview Ave., Canoga Park, Calif.	do	Astronomy, July to December 1969	Universitaet Munchen	1,906
Schumacher, Claire E. (Miss), reference librarian, New York Public Library, New York, N.Y.	37 King St., New York, N.Y	do	Library science, October 1969 to June 1970.	National Central Library, Florence	5,102

Smith, Leslie, professor of history, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.	1715 South Pickard, Norman, Okla	Lecturer	History, January to June 30, 1970	Trinity College, Dublin	5,660
Soland, Richard M., assistant professorial lecturer, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.	1701 Red Oak Circle, Reston, Va	do	Operations research, September 1969 to June 1970.	Helsinki and Swedish School of Economics.	8,851
Staba, E. John, chairman, department of pharmacognosy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	2840 Stinson Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn	Research scholar.	Pharmacognosy, March to June 1970	Universitat Freiburg	5,056
Stenger, Victor J., associate professor physics, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.	508 Pepeekeo Place, Honolulu, Hawaii	do	Physics, September 1969 to June 1970	Universitat Heidelberg	1,906
Tomasson, Richard Finn, associate professor sociology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	309 Dartmouth Drive, NE., Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Lecturer	Sociology, August 1969	University of Iceland	1,584
Van Elderen, Bastiaan, professor of New Testment studies, Calvin Theological Seminary, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1225 Bates St. SE., Grand Rapids, Mich	do	Archeology, October 1969 to February 1970.	Free University, Amsterdam	6,383
Ward, Kyle, Jr., senior research associate, Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis.	1821 South Carpenter St., Appleton, Wis.	do	Chemistry, Jan. 10 to May 1970	Technical University of Helsinki	4,327
Webb, Albert Dinsmoor, professor of enology, University of California, Davis, Calif.	Route 1, Box 3C, Willowbank, Davis, Calif.	Research scholar.	Chemistry, September 1969 to June 1970.	Finnish State Alcohol Monopoly, Helsinki.	1,476
Williams, Donald E., assistant professor of health, Trenton State College, Trenton, N.J.	17 Lanning Ave., Pennington, N.J	Lecturer	Physical education, September 1969 to June 1970.	Universitat Frankfurt	1,906
Young, Harry Curtis, Jr., professor, plant pathology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.	1806 East 4th Ave., Stillwater, Okla	Research scholar.	Agriculture, November 1969 to February 1970.	National Agricultural Research Station, Oeiras, Portugal.	4,047
Zaumeyer, William J., crops plant pathologist, CORPS Research Division, ARS, USDA, Beltsville, Md.	3804 Thornapple St., Chevy Chase, Md	do	Plant diseases, April to September 1970	Agricultural Institute, Kinsealy, Malahide, Dublin.	5,660
Zimmerman, William, Jr., professor, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	2724 West River Rd., Minneapolis, Minn	do	Physics, June to September 1969	Technical University, Helsinki	1,476
Fulda, Carl H., professor of law, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.	3410 Shinoak Dr., Austin, Tex	Lecturer	Law, April to July 1970	Universitat Tubingen	1,906
Hanrieder, Wolfram F., associate professor, political science, University of California at Santa Barbara, Calif.	3323 Cliff Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif	do	Political science, September 1969 to July 1970.	Universitat Braunschweig	10,406
Brown, Earle, composer/director, Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Md.	913 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md	do	Music, May to June 1969	France, Yugoslavia	573
Cohen, Wilbur J., former Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.	9819 Capital View Ave., Silver Spring, Md.	do	Sociology, Apr. 1969	France, Denmark	512
Gange, John, Director, Institute of International Studies, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg.	1750 Skyline Blvd., Eugene, Oreg	do	International affairs, Dec. 1969	Portugal, Spain	613
Getlein, Frank, political columnist for Evening Star, art critic, Washington, D.C.	4626 Carlyn Springs Rd., Arlington, Va.	do	Sociology, art, Oct. to Nov. 1969	Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Yugoslavia, France, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark.	5,026
Gullion, Edmund A., dean, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Medford, Mass.	Tufts University, Medford, Mass	do	Political Science, Oct. 1969	Germany, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium.	2,955
Kennan, George F., Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.	146 Hedge Rd., Princeton, N.J	do	Political Science, Aug. 1969	Finland	284
Wickes, George, professor of English, Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, Calif.	Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, Calif.	do	American studies, Oct. 1969 to June 1970.	United Kingdom, Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Austria, Italy, Netherlands, Germany, Norway, Belgium, France.	7,083
Wrightson, Bernard, swimming coach, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md	do	Sports, May to Aug. 1969	Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway	1,167

See footnotes at end of table.

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
EASTERN EUROPE					
Arp, Thomas R., department of English, Southern Methodist University.	Department of English, SMU, Dallas, Tex.	Lecturer	American literature, July 1969 to April 1970.	University of Bucharest, Romania	$14,519
Calhoun, Richard, professor of English, Clemson, University.	107 Strawberry Lane, Clemson, S.C	do	American literature, October 1969 to June 1970.	University of Ljubljana, University of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.	13,372
Edelson, Morris, teaching assistant, University of Wisconsin.	315 North Brooks, Madison, Wis	do	American literature, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Lodz, Poland	9,965
Gerould, Daniel C., professor of English, San Francisco State College.	154 25th Ave., San Francisco, Calif	do	American literature September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Warsaw, Poland	16,312
Holton, W. Milne, assistant professor of English, University of Maryland.	517 A St. SE Washington, D.C	do	American literature, February to June 1970.	University of Skopje, Yugoslavia	7,912
La Salle, Claude W., formerly assistant professor of English, Fordham University.	153 Pollard Ave, New Iberia, La	do	American literature, October 1969 to May 1970.	University of Iasi, Romania	10,588
Parsons, Thornton, professor of English, Syracuse University.	1022 Euclid Ave., Syracuse, N.Y	do	American literature, November 1969 to July 1970.	Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia.	12,269
Zietlow, Paul, associate professor of English, Indiana University.	2519 7th St., Bloomington, Ind	do	American literature, September 1969 to June 1970.	Komensky University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.	14,635
Buehler, Gretchen, assistant professor of Romanian, Indiana University.	Box 858, Devon, Pa	Research scholar.	Study of colloquial Romanian, September 1969 to June 1970.	Romanian Ministry of Education	4,059
Compton, James, graduate student, Columbia University.	140 Claremont Apt., 5F, New York City	do	Romanian, Television Industry, September 1969 to June 1970.	do	2,800
DeMarr, Ralph, associate professor of mathematics, University of South Carolina.	Columbia, S.C	do	Partially ordered linear algebras, Sept. 18, 1969 to Feb. 1, 1970.	Leningrad University, USSR	2,800
Harris, Jonathan, assistant professor of political science, University of Pittsburgh.	5819 Callow Hill St., Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Role of Council of Ministers, 1906 to 1914.	do	(1)
Jackson, Marvin, assistant professor of economics, Arizona State University.	745 Loyola Dr., Temple, Ariz	do	Organization of Investment Project Decision, June 1970 to January 1971.	Romanian Ministry of Education	4,335
Kellogg, Frederick, assistant professor of history, University of Arizona.	1018 East Greenlee, Tucson, Ariz	do	Romanian Nationalism, 1878 to 1914, Jan. 14 to Sept. 4, 1970.	do	4,335
Maloney, George, associate professor of theology, Fordham University.	2546 Belmont Ave., Bronx, N.Y	do	Religious ideology of Russian thinkers of 15th and 16th centuries and October 1969 to January 1970.	Moscow University	2,800
Mazur, Denis Peter, professor of sociology, Western Washington State College.	510 Everglade Rd., Bellingham, Wash	do	Demographic development jamong nationalities in the Soviet Union, March to July 1970.	do	2,800
Nash, Rose (Freedman), assistant professor, linguistics, Inter-American University, San Jan, P.R.	1509 Calle Mirsonia Santurce, P.R	do	Study of intonation among Soviet Linguists, March to May 1970.	Leningrad University, U.S.S.R	2,800
Noonan, Thomas, assistant professor of history, University of Minnesota.	1939 Marshall Ave., Apr. 22, St. Paul, Minn.	do	Dneiper River trade, 7th to 4th centuries, B.C., October 1969 to January 1970.	Kiev University, U.S.S.R	2,800
Pick, Jr., Herbert L., professor of psychology, University of Minnesota.	1607 Lowry Ave., Minneapolis, Minn	do	Eye movement recording, Apr. 15 to June 1, 1970.	Leningrad University	2,800

Pinter, Walter, associate professor of history, Cornell University.	630 Snyder Hill Rd., Route 2, Ithaca, N.Y.	do	Characteristics of Russian civil servants, 1750 to 1860, February to May 1970.	Leningrad University, U.S.S.R.	2,800
Spector, Sherman D., professor of history, Russell Sage College.	6 Comely Lane, Latham, N.Y.	do	Life of Ioan Bratianu (1864 to 1927).	Romanian Ministry of Education	4,047
Vucinich, Wayne, professor of history, Stanford University.	13826 Page Mill Rd., Los Altos Hills, Calif.	do	First Serbian revolution, 1804 to 1812, April to July 1970.	Moscow University, U.S.S.R.	No department funds.
Algeo, James, assistant professor of romance languages, University of Washington.	2149 North 117th St., Seattle, Wash.	Lecturer	Linguistics, teaching of English, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Cluj	11,357
Augerot, James E., assistant professor of Slavic languages, University of Washington.	6807 32d St. NE., Seattle, Wash.	do	Linguistics, Aug. 19, 1968 to June 25, 1969.	University of Sofia	12,233
Bouma, Marvin, teaching assistant, Department of English, University of Wisconsin.	Route 1, Box 22, Voges Rd., Madison, Wis.	do	Teaching of English, September 1969 to June 1970.	Adam Mickiewicz, University of Poznan.	10,615
Sehnert, James, assistant professor, Slavic Department, Indiana University.	214 East 7th, Apt. 3, Bloomington, Ind.	do	Linguistics, teaching of English as a foreign language, September 1969 to June 1970.	Adam Mickiewicz University	13,209
Greet, William C., profemeritus, Columbia University	450 Riverside Dr., New York, N.Y.	do	History of English language, October 1969 to June 1970.	University of Zagreb and University of Ljubljana (concurrently).	11,792
Kammlade, William, associate professor of animal industries, Southern Illinois University.	703 Taylor Dr., Carbondale, Ill.	do	Beef cattle and sheep production, October 1969 to April 1970.	University of Novi Sad	13,102
Segal, Jack, associate professor of mathematics, University of Washington.	8711 25th Pl. NW., Seattle, Wash.	do	Topology and algebraic topology, October 1969 to June 1970.	University of Zagreb; University of Ljubljana (concurrently).	13,102
Aaron, Daniel, professor of English, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.	85 Washington Ave., Northampton, Mass.	do	American literature, Mar. 30 to Apr. 15, 1969.	Lectures in Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland.	1,340
Augerot, James, professor of English, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	6807 32d NE., Seattle, Wash.	do	English language seminar, July 1 to 19, 1969, (2d grant), English language survey Jan. 10 to Feb. 10, 1970.	Sinaia, Romania Romania	2,211 922
Bozzini, George R., Fulbright lecturer, English, University of Barcelona, Spain.	9 Pleasant St., Milford, Mass.	do	English language, Aug. 3 to 24, 1969.	Poland	2,131
Brown, Earle, professor, Peabody Conservatory of Music.	913 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.	do	Music, May 10 to 24, 1969.	Yugoslavia	1,229
Choset, Franklin, conductor, Oakridge Symphony Orchestra.	Box 155, Oakridge, Tenn.	do	Music	Romania	1,131
Coryell, Crystal Theater Arts, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.	2756 Fort Scott Dr., Arlington, Va.	do	English language, Aug. 3 to 24, 1969.	Poland	2,060
Frear, Mary Virginia, graduate researcher, Barcelona, Spain.	Juliana Heights, Bedford, Pa.	do	English language seminar, Aug. 3 to 24, 1969.	Poland	1,246
Gabriel, Gary J., professor, English, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.	251 West 86th St., New York, N.Y.	do	English seminar, June 23 to July 3; July 7 to 26; Aug. 18 to 28.	Yugoslavia	1,648
Glicksberg, Daniel, assistant professor English, San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.	555 Bunea Vista Avenue West, San Francisco, Calif.	do	English language, June 23 to July 3; July 7 to 26; Aug. 18 to 28, 1969.	do	1,996
Harrison, Ray, choreographer, Boston Conservatory of Music.	Care of Edwin Binney, 305 Dean Rd.	do	Theater, Feb. 12 to Mar. 1, 1969.	do	1,331
Kelsey, Irving, teacher, Binational Center, Barcelona, Spain.	1040 Euclid Ave., Miami, Fla.	do	English language, Aug. 3 to 24, 1969.	Poland	1,246
Luke, Janis I., graduate researcher, University of Barcelona.	7237 Washington, Kansas City, Mo.	do	do	do	1,246
McSweeney, Thomas J., theater arts, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.	Catholic University, Washington, D.C.	do	do	do	2,060

See footnotes at end of table.

43-792 O—70—pt. 2——42

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
EASTERN EUROPE—Continued					
Praninskas, Jean, professor, American University, Beirut, Lebanon.	West Rye, New Hampshire, N.H	Lecturer	English language seminars, Aug. 3 to 24; Sept. 8 to 20.	Poland, Czechoslovakia	$2,874
Quinn, John, Fulbright professor of English, University of Madrid. Spain.	912 Millard Dr., Nacogdoches, Tex	do	English language seminar, July 3 to 14, 1969.	Czechoslovakia	2,102
Sharpe, Bruce, director of courses, American Studies Center, Naples, Italy.	American Studies Center, Naples, Italy.	do	English language seminars, Aug. 3 to 24; Sept. 8 to 20.	Poland, Czechoslovakia	2,879
Sidney, George R., Fulbright lecturer, Spain	17371 Chase St., Northridge, Calif	do	English language seminar, Aug. 3 to 24, 1969.	Poland	2,581
Sumnerhays, Jane H., theater arts, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.	3918 9th St., NE., Washington, D.C	do	English language, Aug. 3 to 24, 1969	do	2,060
Worthington, Martha L., graduate researcher Barcelona, Spain.	453 Lincoln Ave., Eau Claire, Wis	do	English language seminars, Aug. 3 to 24, 1969.	do	918
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC					
Baird, James R., professor of English, Connecticut College, New London, Conn.	147 Oswegatchie Rd., Waterford, Conn	do	American literature, April 1970 to July 1970.	Aoyama Gakuin University; Tokyo Women's Christian College; Tsuda College.	6,820
Benjamin, Roger W., assistant professor of political science, University of Minnesota, Menneapolis, Minn.	Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	Research scholar.	Political science, August 1969 to 1970	University of Tokyo, Japan	16,224
Cohen, Warren I., associate professor of American history, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.	1233 Tanager Lane, East Lansing, Mich	Lecturer	American history, September 1969 to July 1970.	Tsuda College; Seikei University; Japan Women's University, Tokyo.	18,420
Day, Martin S., professor of English, University of Houston, Houston, Tex.	7802 DelRey Lane, Houston, Tex	do	American and/or English literature, June 1969 to May 1970.	University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia.	13,772
Fabricant, Solomon, professor of economics, New York University, New York, N.Y.	157 Brite Ave., Scarsdale, N.Y	do	Economics, June 1969	Distinguished visitor program, 6th annual American studies seminar, PAEF, Manila.	3,536
Greicus, Michael S., associate professor of English, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio.	2457 Ashborne Pl., Toledo, Ohio	do	American literature, May 1969 to March 1970.	Department of English, Faculty of Arts, University of Malay, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.	14,182
Hildreth, Clifford G., professor of economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	4809 Knox Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.	do	Economics, April 1970 to August 1970	University of Tokyo; Hitotsubashi University; Keio University, Japan.	7,449
Jacobs, Wilbur R., professor of history, University of California, Santa Barbara, Calif.	930 Samino Medio, Santa Barbara, Calif.	do	American history, May 1969 to September 1969.	Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.	6,714
Machlup, Fritz, professor of economics and international finance, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.	279 Ridgeview Rd., Princeton, N.J	do	Economics, April 1970 to July 1970	University of Osaka, Japan	6,524
Meyer, Roy W., professor of English, Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn.	207 Ellis Ave., Mankato, Minn	do	American literature, March 1969 to January 1970.	Flinders University of South Australia, Australia.	11,554
Murray, Donald M., professor of English, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.	213 Joanne Lane, DeKalb, Ill	do	American literature, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Hong Kong	14,052

Nielsen, George R., assistant professor of history, Concordia College, River Forest, Ill.	1405 S. 12th Ave., Maywood, Ill.	Research scholar.	Sociology, December 1969 to September 1970.	Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.	10,786
Pearson, Norman H., professor of English, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	39 Goodrich St., Hamden, Conn.	Lecturer	American studies and literature, April to August 1970.	Doshisha University and Kyoto University, Japan.	8,314
Redden, Hebe M. R., language teacher, Walker Junior High School, Charlottesville, Va.	Shadwell, Va.	do	American literature, October 1969 to July 1970.	University of Saigon, Vietnam	12,840
Sellers, Charles G., professor of history, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	2257 Virginia St., Berkeley, Calif.	do	American history, July to August 1969	Kyoto University, Japan	2,671
Boyle, John H., assistant professor of Far Eastern history, Chico State College, Chico, Calif.	1454 Filbert Ave. Chico, Calif.	Research scholar.	Far Eastern history, August 1969 to June 1970.	Center for Japanese social and political studies, Tokyo, Japan.	13,120
Cranston, Edwin A., assistant professor of Japanese Literature, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	4 Westwood Rd., Lexington, Mass.	do	Japanese literature, June 1969 to July 1970.	Tokyo University of Education, Tokyo, Japan.	15,424
Fennell, Thomas R., assistant professor of history, Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.	2715 West Moss Ave., Peoria, Ill.	Lecturer	Southeast Asian history, July to August 1969.	Silliman University, Dumaguete City, Philippines.	3,105
Quinn, Robert M., assistant professor of linguistics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	Neck Rd., Old Lyme, Conn.	Research scholar.	Linguistics, May to August 1969	University of Saigon; University of Dalat, Vietnam	6,806
Teeter, Karl van Duyn, associate professor of linguistics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	16½ Woodbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.	do	Japanese linguistics, September 1969 to July 1970.	Institute for Advanced Studies of Language, Tokyo, Japan.	15,024
Davis, Helen C., professor of foreign languages, Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio.	112 Dawson St., Kane, Pa.	Lecturer	Teaching English, September 1969 to June 1970.	National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.	9,556
Enger, Dale Allen, research fellow linguistics, Asiatic Research Center, Korea University, Seoul, Korea.	7254 N. Haven St., Portland, Oreg.	do	Teaching English, July to October 1969.	Hankuk University, Sung-Kyun-Kwan University; College of Education, Seoul National University, Korea.	13,580
Gold, Doris A., graduate research, assistant in linguistics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1769 northwest 30th St., Miami, Fla.	do	Linguistics, June 1969 to April 1970	Faculty of Education, Prince Songkhla University, Pattani, Thailand.	11,450
Harcharek, Robert C., former resident adviser and dean of men, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.	123 Alden Rd., Nanticoke, Pa.	do	Teaching English, June 1969 to April 1970.	Khon Kaen University, Thailand	11,428
Anderson, Edward F., associate professor of biology, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.	221 Newell St., Walla Walla, Wash.	do	Botany, May 1969 to March 1970	Faculty of science, School of Biological Sciences, University of Nalaya, Kuala Lumpur.	14,430
Arnold, Bradford H., professor of mathematics, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oreg.	125 North 32d St., Corvallis, Oreg.	do	Mathematics, September 1969 to July 1970.	National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.	13,356
Azumi, Koya, assistant professor of sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	1C University Houses, Madison, Wis.	Research scholar.	Sociology, September 1969 to September 1970.	University of Tokyo, Japan	15,424
Borke, Mitchell L., professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, Duquesne University Pittsburgh, Pa.	5459 Covode St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Lecturer	Radiochemistry, September 1969 to July 1970.	National Tsinghua University, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.	15,456
Bowsher, Harry F., professor of physics, Augusta College, Augusta, Ga.	R–5, Box A–556, Martinez, Ga.	do	Physics, September 1969 to July 1970	Provincial Chengkung University, Tainan, Taiwan, Republic of China.	15,756
Brown, Florence R., professor of sociology, Meramec Community College, 959 South Geyer Rd., Kirkwood, Mo.	Post Office Box 21373, Nagel Station, St. Louis, Mo.	do	Sociology, June 1969 to April 1970	Chiengmai University Chiengmai Thailand.	10,613
Dawson, William R., professor of zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.	1376 Bird Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.	Research	Physiological ecology, July 1969 to April 1960.	University of Western Australia Nedlands, Australia.	11,279
Epley, Dean G., professor and head, department of sociology, Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.	918 North Cooper, Peoria, Ill.	Lecturer	Sociology, June 1969 to June 1970	Institute of Technology (MARA) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.	16,964
Hamilton, Lawrence S., professor of conservation, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	116 Kay St., Ithaca, NY.	do	National resources management, July 1969 to January 1970.	University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia.	8,847
Hansen, Elmer, professor of horticulture, University of Oregon, Corvallis, Oreg.	135 North 33d St. Corvallis, Oreg.	Research scholar.	Horticulture, March 1969 to November 1969.	Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.	6,561

See footnotes at end of table.

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC—Con.					
Hightower, John B., executive director, New York State Council on the Arts, 250 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y.	333 Central Park West, New York, N.Y.	Lecturer	Performing Arts, May 1969	Distinguished visitor program, Australian UNESCO Communications Seminar on Government and Public Support for the Performing Arts, Australian National University, Canberra.	$2,112
Jacobson, Don, professor of animal science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.	Rt. #3 Huffran Mill, Lexington, Ky	Research scholar.	Animal Science, January 1970, September 1970.	Plant Chemistry Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Palmerston North, New Zealand.	1,911
Kerr, Clark, chairman, Carnegie Commission on Future of Higher Education and former Chancellor of University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	8300 Buckingham Dr., El Cerito, Calif	Lecturer	Planning of higher education, August 1969.	Distinguished visitor program, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia.	4,016
Lemon, Paul C., professor of biological science, State University of New York, Albany, N.Y.	40 Maple Ave., Albany, N.Y	do	Biological science, July 1969–May 1970	Ateneo de Davao, Davao City and Notre Dame Colleges, Catabato City, Philippines.	12,338
Lynch, David B., chief economist, U.S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D.C.	3679 Highwood Drive SE., Washington, D.C.	do	Economics, February to November 1969.	Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand.	14,222
MacLane, Saunders, professor of mathematics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	5712 South Dorchester, Chicago, Ill	do	Mathematics, January to March 1969	Summer Research Institute of the Australian Mathematical Society, Canberra, Australia.	4,307
Philipp, Perry F., professor of agricultural economics, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.	3029–A Alencastre Pl., Honolulu, Hawaii.	Research-scholar.	Agricultural economics December 1969 to September 1970	Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.	9,554
Reller, Theodore L., professor of education and dean, School of Education, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	1155 Laurel St., Berkeley, Calif	Lecturer	Education, January to February 1969	Australian National Seminar, Inspectors Department of Education and Science, Sydney, Australia.	3,213
Reeves, Robert G., geologist, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.	12524 West Virginia Ave., Denver, Colo.	do	Geology, September to November 1969.	University of Adelaide, Australia	4,075
Richardson, Henry H., professor of entomology, University of North Carolina.	10 Flemington Rd., Chapel Hill, N.C	Research scholar.	Entomology, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Adelaide, Australia	9,554
Roth, Julius A., associate professor of sociology, University of California, Davis, Calif.	402 I St. Davis, Calif	Lecturer	Sociology, March 1969 to January 1970	University of New South Wales, Australia.	12,539
Sato, Sho, professor of law, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	620 Beloit Ave., Kensington, Calif	do	Law, January to August 1970	Kobe University, Japan	1,824
Silver, Caroll M., consultant orthopedic surgery, Mirian Hospital, Providence, R.I.	222 Freeman Parkway, Providence, R.I.	do	Orthopedic surgery, February to June 1969	University of Sydney, Australia	2,448
Szurszewski, Joseph M., research associate, Mayo Foundation, NIH postdoctoral fellow Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.	953 14th Ave. SW., Rochester, Minn	Research scholar.	Biophysics, January 1969 to January 1970.	Monash University, Australia	9,644

Tanner, Champ B., professor of soil science and meteorology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	6404 Cooper St., Middleton, Wis.	Lecturer	Plant science, June 1969 to January 1970.	Universities of Queensland, Papua and New Guinea, Australia.	10,297
Verner, Joseph E., professor of biochemistry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.	4364 Wausau Okemos, Mich.	do	Plant biology and chemistry, April to July 1969.	National Taiwan University, Taipei, Republic of China.	2,456
Wang, Harry, professor of anatomy, Loyola University, Stritch School of Medicine, Hines, Ill.	233 South Clinton Ave., Oak Park, Ill.	do	Animal science (zoology), September 1969 to July 1970.	National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Republic of China.	13,356
Welles, Samuel P., professor of museum paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	982 Santa Barbara Rd., Berkeley, Calif.	Research scholar.	Geology, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.	3,839
Finkbeiner, Daniel T., professor of mathematics, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.	Box 405 Gambier, Ohio	Lecturer	Natural resources management, July 1969 to January 1970.	University of New England Armidale, NSW, Australia.	3,213
Asheim, Lester, director office for library education, American Library Association, Chicago, Ill.	253 East Delaware, Chicago, Ill.	do	Participate in library meetings and conferences, assist in planning of technical libraries, May to June 1969.	Taiwan	766
Bethe, Hans A., professor of physics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	209 White Park Rd., Ithaca, N.Y.	do	Lecture to Korean physical society at annual meeting; consult with colleagues at universities and laboratories, October 1969.	Korea	511
Brandenburg, Mort, general president, Distillery, Rectifying, Wine and Allied Workers International Union of America, Englewood, N.J.	180 E. Clinton Ave., Tenafly, N.J.	do	Consult with Government, union and management officials on union ropeations and industrial relations, April 1969.	Japan	2,193
Butwell, Richard, director business council for international understanding, American University, Washington, D.C.	8221 Lilly Stone Dr., Bethesda, Md.	do	Lecture on United States-Asian relations; assist in strengthening Asian studies programs at University of the Philippines and Silliman University, August to September 1969.	Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia	4,217
Christiansen, Kenneth, professor of journalism, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.	Route 4, Box 355 N-I Gainesville, Fla.	do	Participate in seminar in Instructional television in Manila; hold seminars and workshops at universities offering course work in TV and radio, July to August 1969.	Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand.	4,619
Feaster, George J., asst. vice-president, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, International Union Denver, Colo.	6424 South Franklin, Littleton, Colo.	do	Consult with government, union and management officials on union operations and industrial relations, January 1969.	Japan	2,283
Ginsburg, Norton S., associate dean, department of social science, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	1320 East Madison, Chicago, Ill.	do	Served as discussion leader at regional urban affairs conference at University of Hong Kong; lecture in Japan and Korea, June to July 1969.	Japan, Korea, Hong Kong	3,700
Hoselitz, Bert F., professor of social science and economics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	5318 Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	do	Participate in regional conference on urban affairs; lecture and hold consultations with government officials and university groups, June to July 1969.	Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan	3,265
Hungerford, Arthur, head, radio and TV department, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.	418 West Ridge Ave., State College, Pa.	do	Participate in regional conference on instructional TV and in local seminars and workshops; lecture at universities, April to May 1969.	Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong Philippines	2,846

See footnotes at end of table.

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC—Con.					
Hunsberger, Warren S., professor of economics, American University, Washington, D.C.	3606 35th St. NW., Washington, D.C.	Lecturer	Lecture on economics and foreign trade to economists, government officials and university groups, July to September 1969.	Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand.	$4,644
Jayson, Lester S., director, legislative reference services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.	7512 Newmarket Dr., Bethesda, Md	do	Lecture and hold discussions with university and government officials on U.S. constitutional law, September to October 1969.	Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines, Korea.	3,101
Johnson, Nicholas, Commissioner, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.	5501 Pollard Rd., Washington, D.C.	do	Participate in perspectives on post-industrial society symposium and a seminar on society and mass communications, September to October 1969.	Japan	1,855
Maguire, Thomas A., vice-president, International Union of Operating Engineers, New York, N.Y.	265 West 14th St., New York, N.Y.	do	Consult with government union and management officials on union operations and industrial relations, June 1969.	Japan	2,159
Peterson, Esther E., Washington representative, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Washington, D.C.	7714 13th St. NW., Washington, D.C.	do	Participate in conferences dealing with cooperation and understanding among Asian women; consult with government and other authorities on labor affairs, July to August 1969.	India, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia.	5,902
Reardon, Paul Cashman, Associate Justice Supreme Judicial Court for Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.	20 Martins Lane, Hingham, Mass.	do	Participate in an Australian-sponsored Conference on Judicial Administration; lecture on American jurisprudence, July to September 1969.	Fiji, New Zealdnd, Australia	3,568
Rotenberg, Sheldon, violinist, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston, Mass.	156 Armory St., Brookline, Mass.	do	Affiliation with Japan Philharmonic; conduct clinics for string section, June to September 1969.	Japan	3,797
Smith, Wallace, acting chairman, center for real estate and urban economics, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	1012 Middlefield Rd., Berkeley, Calif.	do	Participate in regional urbanization seminar and local seminars; lecture and consult with government officials and univelsity groups, June to July 1969.	Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, India	3,626
Smith, William J., consultant in poetry, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.	3425 Ordway St. NW., Washington, D.C.	do	Participate in American studies seminars; lecture on modern American poetry, May to June 1969.	Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore.	5,065
Tonelli, Joseph R., president-secretary of International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Ft. Edward, N.Y.	315 Crestwood Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.	do	Consult with Government, union and management officials on union operations and industrial relations, June 1969.	Japan	2,159

Wheaton, William L. C., dean, school of environmental design. University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	1512 LaLama Ave., Berkeley, Calif	do	Present a paper and chair panels at Asian regional urbanization seminar in Hong Kong; consult with Chinese urban affairs specialists on urban renewal and development, June 1969.	Hong Kong, Taiwan	1,005
Williams, Gordon R., director, center for research libraries, Chicago, Ill.	2118 Vardon Lane Flossmoor, Ill	do	Participate in library meetings and conferences; assist in planning of technical libraries, May to June 1969.	Japan, Taiwan	1,017
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA					
Burns, Rex Sehler, assistant professor, University of Colo., Denver, Colo.	357 Hollyberry Lane, Boulder, Colo.	do	American literature, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Thessaloniki Thessaloniki, Greece.	13,016
Dunbar, John Raine, professor of American literature, Claremont Men's College, Claremont, Calif.	1330 Via Zurita Claremont, Calif	do	Amer Literature July 1969 to March 1970.	Delhi University, New Delhi, India	11,716
Fite, Gilbert C., professor of history, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.	418 Merkle Dr., Norman, Okla	do	Director of the American Studies Research Center, Hyderabad, July 1969 to July 1970.	American Studies Research Center, Hyderabad, India.	22,156
Herzberg, Donald G., professor of economics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.	The Great Road, Princeton, N.J	do	American political Institute, January 1970 to February 1970.	American Studies Research Center, Hyderabad, India.	2,761
Madden, Edward, professor of philosophy, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.	120 Brantwood Rd., Buffalo, N.Y	do	American philosophy and civilization, January 1969 to November 1969.	American University at Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon.	15,101
Ratte, John Edward, associate professor of history. Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.	36 Snell St., Amherst, Mass	do	History (General Western European and American), July 1969 to March 1970.	Bangalore University, Bangalore, India	18,080
Roberts, Robert P., professor of English, San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif.	5176 Llano Dr., Woodland Hills, Calif	do	English literature, September 1969 to June 1970.	Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey	12,921
Spanos, William V., assistant professor of English, State University of New York, Binghamton, N.Y.	43 Mathews St., Binghamton, NY	do	American literature, September 1969 to June 1970.	University of Athens, Athens, Greece	14,801
Wager, Willis J., professor, humanities, Boston University, Boston, Masss.	Apt. 72 Egmont St., Brookline, Mass	do	American literature, September 1969 to July 1970 (renewal).	University of Tehran	12,500
Schwartz, Arthur M., associate professor, linguistics, University of California, Santa Barbara, Calif.	235 Middle Rd., Montecito, Calif	do	Linguistics, October 1969 to June 1970	Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel	12,510
Seaman, P, David, associate professor, linguistics, Northern Arizona Univxrsity, Flagstaff, Ariz.	2218 Lantern Lane, Flagstaff, Ariz	do	Coordinate TEFL, Prog.; lecture on linguistics, September 1969.	U.S. Education Foundation, University of Athens and University of Thessaloniki, Greece.	15,940
Trainor, Edward, teaching fellow, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.	333 Packard St., Ann Arbor, Mich	do	Teaching English as a foreign language, September 1969 to August 1970 (renewal).	University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan	9,466
Abels, Paul A., assistant professor of social work, Case-Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.	17324 Lomond Blvd., Shaker Heights, Ohio.	do	Social science, September 1969 to June 1970.	Social Sciences Academy, Ankara, Turkey.	15,131
Arnow, Edward, professor, Graduate School of Journalism, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	826 Ashbury St. San Francisco, Calif	do	Journalism, radio, and television, October 1969 to July 1970.	School of Journalism, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey.	13,931
Bernard, H. Russell, instructor in anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Wash.	507 Dexter St., Pullman, Wash	do	Anthropology, problems of adjustment among rural migrant to the city, September 1969 to June 1970.	Res Panteios School of Political Science, Greece.	13,416
Chait, William, director, Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.	2931 Ensley Ave., Dayton, Ohio	do	Library science, September 1969 to July 1970.	Tehran University, Tehran, Iran	15,920
Clement, Meredith O., professor of economics, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.	Star route, Etna, N.H	do	Economics, September 1969 to June 1970.	Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey	13,581

See footnotes at end of table.

County, name, and position	Permanent residence	Type of grant	Activity and term of grant	Assignment abroad	Estimated cost of grant
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA—Con.					
Cohen, Peter M., architect (self-employed)	20 Vick Park B., Rochester, N.Y.	Lecturer	Architecture, March to December 1969	Kabul University, Kabul, Afghanistan	$16,656
Danhof, Ivan E., associate professor, medicine, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Tex.	2322 Ingleside Dr., Grand Prairie, Tex.	do	Physiology, November 1969 to June 1970.	Faculty of Medicine, Nangrahar University, Jalalabad, Afghanistan.	18,956
Garland, Peter, associate professor, Art Department, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.	Old Dublin Rd., Hancock, N.H.	do	City planning, October 1969 to July 1970.	Instanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey.	16,961
Goodall, Merrill R., professor, government and Asia studies, Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, Calif.	417 Blaisdell Dr., Claremont, Calif.	do	Public administration, July 1969 to April 1970.	Tribhuvan University, Katmandu, Nepal.	18,998
Hacker, Helen A., associate professor, sociology, Adelphi University, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y.	605 Water St., New York, N.Y.	do	Sociology, July 1969 to March 1970	Bangalore University, Bangalore, India.	9,429
Harold, Franklin M., senior biochemist, division of research, National Jewish Hospital, Denver, Colo.	1270 Forest St.	do	Biological sciences, September 1969 to July 1970.	School of Public Health, Tehran University Tehran, Iran.	18,220
Hendrickson, Eiler L., professor, geology, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.	205 East 2d St., Northfield, Minn.	Research scholar.	Geochemical archaeology, September 1969 to June 1970.	Democritus Nuclear Research Center, Athens, Greece.	13,911
Keosian, John, professor, biochemistry, Rutgers, the State University, Newark, N.J.	57 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.	Lecturer	Biology and biochemistry and advise on research, September 1969–June June 1970.	University of Patras, Democritus Nuclear Research Center, Athens, Greece.	10,406
Kerr, James R., associate professor, government, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Ill.	14 Brookside Ct. Edwardsville, Ill.	do	American political institutions, July 1969–March 1970.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.	11,939
Maloney, James O'Hara, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.	830 Missouri, Lawrence, Kans.	Research scholar.	Chemical engineering, May 1969–July 1969.	National Polytechnic University, Greece.	3,925
Mason, Wilton E. Jr., chairman, department of music, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.	321 Burlage Circle Chapel Hill, N.C.	Lecturer	Music and music education, September 1969–July 1970.	Tehran University, Tehran, Iran	14,920
Montgomery, George, professor, economics, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans.	801 Harris Ave., Manhattan, Kans.	do	Economics, July 1969–March 1970	Andhra University, Waltair, India	11,939
Perrino Charles T., assistant professor, chemistry, California State College, Hayward, Calif.	4004 Meadowview Dr., Castro Valley	do	Chemistry, October 1969–July 1970	University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon.	16,754
Richter, William L., assistant professor, political science, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans.	900 Gardenway, Manhattan, Kans.	do	American political institutions, July 1969–March 1970.	Panjab University, Chandigarh, India	14,115
Sexton, Donald E., Jr., associate in business, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.	301 East 63d St., Apartment 5-G, New York, N.Y.	do	Economics, September 1969–July 1970	Tehran University, Tehran, Iran	15,920
Stotland, Ezra, professor, psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	12428 NE. 6th Pl., Bellevue, Wash.	do	Psychology, September 1969–June 1970.	Pierce University College, Athens, Greece.	14,016
Swihart, Thomas L., associate professor, astronomy, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.	Route 6, Box 325–K, 448 West Hardy Rd., Tucson, Ariz.	do	Astrophysics, September 1969–June 1970.	Ege University, Bornova, Izmir, Turkey.	4,472
Verhey, Roger F., associate professor, mathematics, University of Michigan, Dearborn, Mich.	1737 Waverly Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.	do	Mathematics, October 1969–July 1970	University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon.	17,833
Weaver, Henry D., Jr., professor, chemistry, Goshen College, Goshen, Ind.	215 Carter Ave., Goshen, Ind.	do	Inorganic chemistry, August 1969–March 1970.	Tribhuvan, University, Kathmandu, Nepal.	21,420

Williams, Glenn D., dean, student academic services, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Ill.	410 Cedar Dr., Charleston, Ill.	do	Consultant in junior college administration, October 1969–July 1970.	Ministry of Education, Colombo, Ceylon.	16,215
Wills, Walter Joe, chairman and professor, Agricultural Industries Department, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.	904 Valley Rd., Carbondale, Ill.	do	Agricultural marketing, September–June 1970.	Ege University, Izmir, Turkey	10,399
Amendments to prior year grants					14,000
Braun, Walter, professor of microbiology, Rutgers University New Brunswick, N.J.	72 Mason Dr., Princeton, N.J.	do	Lecture on agricultural development, 3 days.	Ceylon	714
Cousins, Norman, editor, the Saturday Review of Literature, New York, N.Y.	Silvermine Rd., New Canaan, Conn.	do	Participate in Gandhi Centennial, 17 days.	India	2,682
Hagan, Charles B., professor of political science, University of Houston, Houston, Tex.	2016 Main St., Apt. 1122 Houston, Tex.	do	Participation in seminars and discussion with journalists, professors, and students in field of political science 60 days.	Ceylon, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.	5,315
Hagan, Everett E., professor of economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.	100 Memorial Drive, Apt. 5-6A, Cambridge, Mass.	do	Lecture on economics with students, business leaders, economic experts, sociologists, and scientists, 37 days.	Pakistan, India, Ceylon, and Nepal	4,140
McCain, James A., president Kansas State University Manhattan, Kans.	Campus, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans.	do	Assist Iran to assess the current state of its universities and outline goals for the future, 34 days.	Iran	4,521
Stehling, Kurt R., staff adviser, National Council on Marine Resources, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C.	101 Oak Ridge Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.	do	Lecture and hold discussions as part, 65 days.	Ceylon, Greece, Lebanon, and Jordan	6,046
Vitelli, James R., professor of English, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.	100 Pennsylvania Ave., Easton, Pa.	do	Participate in American literature sessions, 47 days.	India	4,483
Wellisz, Stanislaw H., professor of economics Columbia University New York, N.Y.	290 Riverside Dr., New York, N.Y.	do	Participate in Economic seminars at the university, 47 days.	Pakistan Iran, India	5,512
Wilson, Floyd S., administrative assistant to director of athletics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	26 Pigeon Hill Rd., Weston, Mass.	do	Work with Jordan youth organizations, 120 days.	Jordan	7,491

[1] No department funds.

NOTES

Recapitulation:

International travel	$401,147
Stipend and/or maintenance allowance	2,237,256
Educational materials and local travel	154,396
Other dollar costs (contractual, orientation, insurance, etc.)	246,000
Total	3,038,799

Since the 1971 budget was prepared, 8 grants which were programed for fiscal year 1969 did not materialize.

Mr. ROONEY. Are there specialists included here?

Mr. IRVING. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Why don't you have that in the title?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We changed the way we described them and the way we managed that program, Mr. Chairman. It is now managed as part of the area programs rather than as a separate unit. So while we are continuing to use American resource people, we are trying to use them in a way which is more responsive to actual needs than may have been always the case in the past.

Mr. ROONEY. Does this list entitled "American Lecturers, Research Scholars, and Professors, Program Year 1969," include all of the individuals sent out or brought to this country at the expense of the American taxpayer in fiscal year 1969?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, Mr. Chairman. Not those who are brought here, but only those who are sent abroad. Among those who are sent abroad, only lecturers, research scholars and professors. It includes the category of what we call specialists. It does not include graduate students, for example.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the total number in this list?

Mr. RICHARDSON. If we may take just a moment, Mr. Chairman. Four hundred and twenty-one names, Mr. Chairman.

OTHER GRANTEES GOING ABROAD

Mr. ROONEY. How many in the other category that are not included?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There are several categories, actually, Mr. Chairman. There are the students who would be U.S. students going abroad in 1969 and they were 353. Teachers going abroad, U.S. teachers going abroad in 1969 are not in there either. There are 183 of them in 1969. Then educational travel, United States, which is young student leaders going abroad in groups, there were 72 of those in 1969 not included in that list.

Mr. ROONEY. That would mean about 608 additional students, would it, beyond the teachers and students, beyond the ones whose names we are inserting in the record?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

FOREIGN LECTURERS, RESEARCH SCHOLARS, PROFESSORS, STUDENTS, ET CETRA, COMING TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ROONEY. What would be the number of foreign lecturers, research scholars, professors, students, et cetera?

Mr. RICHARDSON. For 1969, Mr. Chairman, there were 2,262 foreign students who came here under that program. There were 559 teachers. There were 438 profesors and research scholars from abroad and there were 550 comprising the category of educational travel which is similar to the domestic travel going the other way. This as it appears on page 227 does not include the international visitors category nor the specialized programs.

Would you like for me to give you those figures for the record?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, if you would, please.

Mr. RICHARDSON. We have in 1969 1,040 of what we call leader grantees, international visitors coming here for observation and consultation. Also, 66 in a separate category of those who come in groups from different countries.

Mr. ROONEY. If we were to insert the names and particulars with regard to all of these people it would be many, many times the number contained in the document which we have just inserted in the record; is that correct?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. In this case, 10 to 15 times as many?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The total grants in 1969 were 6,192, which is one way of getting at it.

Mr. ROONEY. About 15 times.

The cost at the Government Printing Office would be prohibitive to insert all of these names with these particulars, so we have to look at it from an economy viewpoint, too.

U.S. GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a U.S. Government exchange program table simliar to the one we inserted in the record last year?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. May we have that, please.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall insert this statement with regard to U.S. Government civilian exchange activities, fiscal years 1947 to 1971, at this point in the record.

(The statement follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES, U.S. GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES—FISCAL YEARS 1947–71

(In thousands of dollars)

Agency	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1968	1959
I. Bilateral activities:													
Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural affairs [1]:													
(1) Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	$6,301	$5,492	$10,427	$17,676	$22,648	$21,746	$22,523	$19,480	$20,551	$20,966	$22,228	$24,341	$25,882
(2) International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program)										75	937	4,615	5,870
(2) Finnish Public Law 265, 81st Cong.)				127	289	298	125	213	323	166	271	257	249
(4) Ireland Public Law 665, 83d Cong.)												13	86
(5) India Educational Fund Public Law 48, 82d Cong.)							141	24	79	194	206	197	197
(6) Center for cultural and technical interchange between east and west													
Subtotal	6,301	5,492	10,427	17,803	22,937	22,044	22,789	19,717	20,953	21,401	23,642	29,423	32,284
Agency for International Development: [11] Total estimated participant and technician element involving training activities in the United States and overseas [12]		330	907	1,686	2,286	6,128	16,072	27,387	43,722	50,403	60,545	63,513	72,354
Department of Health, Education and Welfare:													
National Institute of Health [13]								352	359	494	971	1,527	2,525
National Science Foundation [14]						90	90	170	130	330	540	810	1,775
Total bilateral activities	6,301	5,822	11,334	19,489	25,223	28,262	38,951	47,626	65,164	72,628	85,698	95,273	108,938
II. Activities of foreign nationals in United States only:													
Department of State: Iranian (Public Law 861 81st Cong.)					4	65	19	6		9			
National Aeronautics and Space Administration [15]													
Department of the Army (Ryukyus) [16]				165	240	363	396	213	269	103	236	280	295
Total activities for foreign nationals to United States only				165	244	428	415	219	269	112	236	280	295
III. Activities of Americans abroad only:													
Peace Corps [17]													
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, [18]													
U.S. Office of Education:													
1. National Defense Education Act													
2. Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961													
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: [19]													

1. National Endowment for the Arts												
2. National Endowment for the Humanities												
Total Activities of Americans abroad only												
Grand total	6,301	5,822	11,334	19,654	25,467	28,690	39,366	47,845	65,433	72,740	85,934	95,553	109,233
Agency	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1971
I. Bilateral activities:												
Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs: [1]												
(1) Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	$26,148	$28,709	$30,356	[2] $42,649	[3] $42,759	[4] $44,965	[5] $53,007	[6] $46,463	[7] $43,683	[8] $31,309	[9] $32,125	[10] $40,000
(2) International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program)	7,413	10,907	12,377	12,933	8,604	6,768	1,011	438	----------	1,033	311	----------
(3) Finnish Public Law 265, 81st Cong.)	305	600	668	327	383	442	429	361	362	391	377	377
(4) Ireland Public Law 665, 83d Cong.)	79	80	94	93	83	89	99	90	90	90	90	90
(5) India Educational Fund (Public Law 48,8 2d Cong.)	112	52	22	35	31	----------						
(6) Center for cultural and technical interchange between east and west		10,000	3,300	8,340	5,100	5,300	5,800	6,050	5,220	5,260	5,260	5,474
Subtotal	34,057	50,348	46,817	64,377	56,960	57,564	60,346	53,402	49,355	38,083	38,163	45,941
Agency for International Development: [11] Total estimated participant and technician element involving training activities in the United States and overseas [12]	77,503	89,770	96,459	100,200	173,199	187,451	234,554	245,473	267,202	242,300	260,692	247,765
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:												
National Institute of Health [13]	3,025	3,057	3,940	5,182	5,473	5,513	5,936	4,445	4,797	4,279	4,200	4,200
National Science Foundation [14]	2,383	1,960	2,479	3,439	3,369	2,996	3,699	2,802	2,662	2,459	2,821	3,026
Total bilateral activities	116,968	145,135	149,695	173,198	239,001	253,524	304,535	306,122	324,016	287,121	305,876	300,932

See footnotes at end of table.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES, U.S. GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES—FISCAL YEARS 1947–71

(In thousands of dollars)

Agency	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1971
II. Activities of foreign naticnals in United States only:												
Department of State: Iranian (Public Law 861, 81st Cong.)		$7		$1								
National Aeronautics and Space Administration [15]			$100	111	$181	$178	$118	$171	$195	$255	$255	$255
Department of the Army (Ryukyus) [16]	$236	221	353	261	286	707	763	852	909	918	930	500
Total activities for foreign nationals to United States only	236	228	453	373	467	885	881	1,023	1,104	1,173	1,185	755
III. Activities of Americans abroad only:												
Peace Corps [17]		1,467	30,000	59,000	76,164	85,449	113,173	104,525	106,846	100,301	98,450	98,800
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, [18] U.S. Office of Education:												
1. National Defense Education Act	115	365	739	1,244	1,172	1,657	1,766	1,853	2,425	6,620	6,620	2,950
2. Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961					1,335	1,335	2,000	2,996	2,706	2,999	3,000	1,070
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: [19]												
1. National Endowment for the Arts							264	72	83	20		
2. National Endowment for the Humanities								176	103	30		
Total activities of Americans abroad only	115	1,832	30,739	60,244	78,671	88,441	117,203	109,622	112,163	109,970	108,070	102,820
Grand total	117,319	147,195	180,887	233,815	318,139	342,850	422,619	416,767	437,283	398,264	415,131	404,507

[1] U.S. technician costs only are included in the amounts shown through 1953, which were derived by multiplying the number of technicians by the average annual salary. Amounts shown for 1954 and subsequent years include participants trained in the United States, and 3d countries and U.S. technicians, both direct-hire and contract, on overseas technical cooperation projects. Amounts for fiscal years 1969–71 are estimates. Domestic program expenses are excluded from all figures.

[2] Does not include reserve foreign currencies in binational commissions used in 1963 ($555) and foreign government contributions under joint-financing arrangements ($125), however, it does include funds appropriated for special international programs—cultural presentations ($252).

[3] Does not include reserve foreign currencies in binational commissions used in 1964 ($4,194) and foreign government contributions under joint-financing arrangements ($685), however, it does include funds appropriated for special international programs—cultural presentations ($172) and funds transferred to GSA for rental of office space ($1).

[4] Does not include reserve foreign currencies in binational commissions used in 1965 ($378) foreign currencies made available as a result of new procedure for binational commission operating expense funding ($1,126), and foreign government contributions under joint-financing arrangements ($1,634), however, it does include funds transferred to GSA for rental of office space ($2).

[5] Does not include reserve foreign currencies in binational commissions used in 1966 ($591), and foreign government contributions under joint-financing arrangements ($1,626), however, it does include funds appropriated for special international programs—cultural presentations ($21).

[6] Does not include reserve foreign currencies in binational commissions used in 1967 ($1,240) and foreign government contributions under joint-financing arrangements ($1,702). Also excludes $537 unobligated balance.

[7] Does not include reserve foreign currencies in binational commissions used in 1968 ($864) and foreign government contributions under joint-financing arrangements ($2,061).

[8] Does not include reserve foreign currencies in binational commissions used in 1969 ($831) and foreign government contributions under joint-financing arrangements ($1,794).

[9] Does not include reserve foreign currencies in binational commissions to be used in 1970 ($831) and foreign government contributions under joint-financing arrangements ($1,262).

[10] Does not include reserve foreign currencies in binational commissions to be used in 1971 ($831) and foreign government contributions under joint-financing arrangements ($1,502).

[11] "Improve and strengthen the international relations of the U.S." through educational and cultural cooperation and exchange, worldwide (Public Law 87–256).

[12] Assist "peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic development". (Public Law 87–195) Country programs limited to 40 in 1968.

[13] Strengthen U.S. capabilities in the health sciences through cooperation with other countries as appropriate (42 U.S.C. 241).—41 countries in 1968.

[14] Strengthen U.S. capabilities in the field of science through cooperation with other countries as appropriate (Public Law 81–507)—49 countries in 1968.

[15] "Provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere—so conducted as to contribute materially to . . . cooperation by the U.S. with other nations . . ." (Public Law 85–568)—14 countries in 1968.

[16] Promote the development of human resources in the Ryukyuan Islands. (Public Law 86–629).

[17] "Help the peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower" (Public Law 85–568). In 59 developing countries in 1968.

[18] Improve U.S. capabilities in foreign language and area studies through activities with other countries as appropriate (Public Law 85–864 and Public Law 87–256)—73 countries in 1968.

[19] "Promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and arts in the United States" through activities with other countries as appropriate (Public Law 89–209)—35 countries in 1968.

Note: Some of the activities listed above include projects which are funded under the appropriations of certain agencies such as the Department of State and the Agency for International Development, but which are administered by other agencies such as the U.S. Office of Education, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Labor, etc. The specific purposes of the programs of the agencies covering the activities listed above are stated in footnotes 1 through 9.

Mr. ROONEY. In addition to this table we just inserted with regard to the money, do you have one which shows us the numbers of students?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I am not sure that I know what table you mean, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. What does that page indicate?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We don't have a worldwide, a governmentwide table, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. I understand now we did not put it in last year but I should think it might be interesting this year to show in addition to the cost, the numbers governmentwide involved. We have had that in previous years.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, we——

Mr. ROONEY. We used to have it not only with regard to the Government but also non-Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, we have a statement that came from "Open Doors," which is a publication of the Institute of International Education. It is an extract from that which perhaps shows the information you want.

Mr. ROONEY. This is similar to what we used to insert in the record. You can furnish each member of the committee one of them?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

CONTRACTS AND COOPERATING AGENCIES

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have a list of your contracts?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. You call them cooperating agencies?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman. That is the label we use.

Mr. ROONEY. Would it be better to properly use a label, "recipients of our bounty"?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We could, Mr. Chairman. I don't think it is the way they look at it but it would be a possible label.

Mr. ROONEY. That is the very, very nice Institute of International Education cooperating with us to the extent of a payment of almost $1 million?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There is quite an important cooperative aspect to it, Mr. Chairman, in all seriousness. They are a voluntary organization interested in strengthening international education. Like many others, they raise substantial amounts of money from the private sector which are utilized in these programs.

Mr. BOW. How much?

Mr. RICHARDSON. In terms of scholastic aid for students under our program alone, Congressman Bow, the Institute of International Education, the one referred to, raised the last year I have a figure for, 1968——

Mr. BOW. That is a long time ago.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. Go ahead.

Mr. RICHARDSON. $1,331,670.

Mr. BOW. That is not much money compared to this budget?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, Mr. Congressman; it is not. But I think it is typical of the way the program actually operates. The program generates funds which are far in excess of what is appropriated. I would hope that eventually we will measure what those funds really are. We

have not done it yet, but if I had to estimate I would think it would be very large.

Mr. Bow. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rooney. Quite all right, Mr. Bow.

Mr. Richardson. We can document it, if I may just add, Mr. Chairman. We can document around $9 million of this kind of cooperative private money in this country. I think when we really get down to measuring the amount, including substantial contributions in other countries, we will find it is very much larger.

INTERPRETERS

Mr. Rooney. That is quite an item for interpreters, isn't it?

Mr. Richardson. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rooney. $2.1 million. Tell us something about this.

Mr. Richardson. The interpreter costs, Mr. Chairman, are primarily the expense to the Government of what we call interpreter escorts. This is a service provided to an important visitor when he is invited here because of his significance or potential significance to our overall relations with his country. He may, if he is an individual and particularly if he does not speak the language well, be assigned an escort interpreter whose job it is to introduce him to the country in a way which will satisfy his interests and which will provide him with a balanced and constructive view of the country. That is expensive because it is often on a 1-to-1 basis. It seems to us that it is a very valuable kind of service.

CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

Mr. Rooney. Would you, in your own way, describe to us what you have done to tighten up this cultural presentations area?

What have we done to tighten up that area so as to preclude happenings such as we had?

Mr. Richardson. Mr. Chairman, we have, in the first place, reduced the size of that program. If you may remember, the appropriation request for 1970 in that area was about $1 million. Given the priorities we thought were appropriate, we actually have not spent or will not spend this year the $1 million. We will spend about $600,000 on that program.

In the coming fiscal year, 1971, we have plans——

Mr. Rooney. I thought we did that. Is it impossible we didn't?

Mr. Richardson. You did. You reduced——

Mr. Rooney. The program was $1,199,000. Practically $1.2 million in 1969, and $600,000 in 1970, and now it is only reduced by $20,000 more to $580,000. I would say that is marking time. Maybe that is good, but that is not much of a further reduction, is it?

Mr. Richardson. Mr. Chairman, we reduced it by $400,000 for the current year below the appropriation request. What we have tried to do is to pinpoint what we are doing in that area to make the program respond more directly to the actual area needs and we are concentrating resources so as to maintain our limited program with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. We are emphasizing that aspect of the program because we believe there the performing arts program can have its highest utility as a means of communicating and to provide

a constructive context for the kinds of relationships that the Government is trying to work out with the Soviet Union.

Mr. ROONEY. How many personnel have you taken out of that area?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Six, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Of what grades?

Mr. RICHARDSON. One FSO–2. One GS–12. One GS–7. One GS–4. One GS–13. And one GS–4, Mr. Chairman. If I was not clear, there were two GS–4's.

PRIVATE SPONSORSHIP AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. ROONEY. I always marvel as I look through this list and think of the fact that the Harlem Globetrotters can move all over the world and make money. They are never on the State Department subsidy. That is a fact, isn't it?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes. Mr. Chairman, one of the things we hope to do and are doing is to try to develop a more effective mechanism for encouraging and working with private groups traveling on their own. I am sure that much more can be done, through private sponsorship and through cooperation with private commercial activities which are useful and in the U.S. interest and we are bending our efforts in that direction. We do think that that is a considerable possibility for the future.

Mr. ROONEY. You steal somebody away from the Globetrotters organization or from Sol Hurok's organization and you might have something. Hurok can make money on these sort of things.

Mr. RICHARDSON. True, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. He first brought the Bolshoi Ballet here.

Mr. RICHARDSON. He is making the money in this market, here.

Mr. ROONEY. Making money for many years now?

Mr. RICHARDSON. In the United States primarily.

Mr. ROONEY. Sure, in the United States. But he will take people and send them all over Europe and all over the world.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman, but his tours generally go in the most advanced industrial areas only, such as Western Europe, Buenos Aires, Mexico City, and do not often get into the less developed areas.

Mr. ROONEY. Maybe you ought to take a tip from that.

Mr. RICHARDSON. We won't be sending many tours in 1971 anywhere, Mr. Chairman, except Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union where commercial support is not possible, by and large. That is not altogether accurate, of course.

Mr. ROONEY. Those are set forth at page 268, are they?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. You are going into the basketball business again. I thought we didn't do too well the last time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Basketball is a sport with a considerable international interest and following among young people.

Mr. ROONEY. It does not do us much good to send a second-rate team to the Soviet Union to get clobbered.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't think that that is desirable. I agree with you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. I don't want to monopolize the questioning. Any questions gentlemen?

Mr. Bow. Yes; I have a few questions, Mr. Chairman.

In looking over this list of American lecturers, research scholars, and professors, let's take the first page.

PROGRAM IN LIBERIA

You have a man by the name of Onopa, Robert Lawrence, instructor in English at the University of Hawaii. He got $20,596 as a lecturer in English composition and English literature at the University of Liberia. How many students in English there?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We don't have that information here, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. Bow. How many students are studying English composition, literature, at the University of Liberia?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I would be glad to supply that information for the record, Mr. Bow. We don't have it here with us.

Mr. Bow. Isn't that a thing that you ought to consider before you send somebody out at $20,596, to know how many students they are actually going to be lecturing to?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, indeed, Mr. Congressman. I assume—I cannot state with certainty, but I assume it was considered. The fact that I do not have the information here——

Mr. Bow. I wonder if it was considered, when we don't have the facts. Here is $20,000, almost $21,000 for English composition and literature. That was at the University of Liberia.

Let us go to the second page. Garlington, Jack O'Brien, teaching of English as a foreign language, $20,536. That is at Suakoko, Liberia, Cuttington College. How many students there?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't know, Mr. Congressman. I would be happy to supply it for the record.

Mr. Bow. How many are in the classes that this $20,536 man is going to teach?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't know the answer, Mr. Congressman. I would say, if I may, that these American study programs of which these professors are a part have had an enormous significance worldwide including Africa in the past 15 or 20 years.

Mr. Bow. There is a lot of education that should be done in this country, too. I am concerned about this.

You list an architect on page 3. This is not so much. This is only $3,409. That again is Cuttington College, and you don't know how many people are there and how many people are studying architecture in Liberia.

Have you ever been in Liberia?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, Mr. Congressman; I have not.

Mr. Bow. Do you know much about the architecture of Liberia?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No. I had intended to go to Africa this week but the hearings kept me here. I have not been there yet. I intend to go in the next few months and I will certainly visit Liberia. I want to assure you, Mr. Congressman, that the choice of an individual of that kind for a position like that is made with a view to advancing the mutual interests of the United States and Liberia in this case, in

teaching either American studies or architecture, which in Libera is important. They are doing—I happen to be aware there is a substantial building program in Liberia and there is a joint effort at city planning and development in which American scholars can take a constructive part.

Mr. Bow. On page 4 there is a man by the name of Kuhn, professor of economics from the University of Nebraska, another $20,596 item. That is the University of Liberia. Do you have any idea how many people are in the classes in economics in Liberia?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No; Mr. Congressman.

Mr. Bow. When he taught for $20,596?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No; but those who selected him for the job would have had that as part of the data that they were using.

Mr. Bow. I assume this is right. Who selected him for this job? What is this group that selects these people to go out?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It varies, depending on the country and on the——

Mr. Bow. Take Monrovia in Liberia. Who selected Professor Kuhn to go out there at $20,596 and teach economics?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Congressman, the process in Liberia would be the following: Liberia is one of the—I think the only country in Africa now which has an active binational commission which, as you know, means a commission made up equally of Americans, partly official Americans and Liberians. That commission would have determined in conjunction with the Embassy there a need for certain kinds of American scholarly participants in high priority Liberian academic and professional programs. They would have had in mind the interests of strengthening relations between Liberia and the United States in making their choices.

Mr. Bow. What is the necessity of strengthening our position between Liberia and the United States?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Liberia has been a long-time traditional friend in Africa of the United States.

Mr. Bow. That is what I thought. I didn't know we had this problem of having to strengthen our position with Liberia.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I am sure that you agree, Mr. Congressman, we cannot take even old friends for granted. We have to continue to try to have leading groups in these countries all around the world aware and accurately aware of what their counterparts in the United States are doing and thinking and we need to have some of our key people pretty well aware of their situations as well if we are going to avoid the kinds of conflicts that do crop up in this world and which cause us trouble.

Mr. Bow. You believe that somebody lecturing on economics for $20,596 is so very important to our foreign relations?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The total cost of the grant is $20,000. As you understand, Mr. Congressman, that is not a salary. I do indeed think it is important. I cannot speak of a specific one but I can speak in general. It is very important to our foreign relations——

Mr. Bow. Let us look at Louden, Clarke, a retired assistant professor of business administration who now lives in Reston, Va. He got $20,596 for lecturing on business administration in Cuttington College. We still don't know how many people are in that college. We still don't

know how many people he lectured to. What is your excuse for that one?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have to make the same explanation as to not knowing the numbers, Mr. Congressman. There is an additional reason why you will find a number of names there which are in the African section of that report which are referred to Liberia. We have a larger program there than we do in some other countries in Africa.

Mr. Bow. I simply picked one out. I can pick some other countries here if you would like to have me do it. I simply went down and picked this one out. There are other countries in Africa with similar amounts. Let us go on with Cuttington College in Liberia. Now you have one for $3,409. He was only there for 16 days and he lectured on education. I just assume probably a lecture on education might be all right. He was a consultant with Gassner, Nathan, Browne, and Seabrook Co. of Memphis, Tenn. Who are they?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't know, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. Bow. He is not a professor. He is not a teacher. I don't know who these people are down in Memphis.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Apparently they are educational consultants, I would gather.

Mr. Bow. He says educational consultants.

Do you know anything about them?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, sir.

PROGRAM IN RWANDA

Mr. Bow. I don't pick out Liberia as a criticism but only as one country at random. You can go through the rest of these countries and find similar amounts. I am just wondering how many people Thomas Johnson, who previously taught language at the laboratory at the American School in Tangiers, taught in Rwanda. That is $14,056. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No. I don't know anything specifically about that one, Mr. Congressman. If I may say so, I think that as we reduce our development aid to Africa as we have been doing, as we reduce all other kinds of U.S. spending programs in that area, it seems to me an appropriate thing to try to maintain some relations of some kind with most of these countries. This is a very, it seems to me, economical way of having a significant degree of personal, human, social and professional relationships with another country.

Mr. Bow. When we get these figures in the amount your totals show, $3,038,000, that is not particularly economical.

Let us take another look at Rwanda and the teaching of English as a foreign language. You have Betty Taska. Who is she? She is listed on page 2 of the exhibit you gave us.

Mr. RICHARDSON. She is one of those engaged in the program of teaching of English as a foreign language in Africa. This is something that we and the British——

Mr. Bow. Where is she from? You have a list?

Mr. RICHARDSON. New York.

Mr. Bow. Where did she come from?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Congressman, New York.

Mr. Bow. Under your name and position?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, it gives the same statement of English Pedagogical Institute, Butare, Rwanda.

Mr. Bow. Where does it show her assignment?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The same place. There has probably been a mistake, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. Bow. I should think that is a mistake if you pick somebody up who is teaching over there and pay her $14,056 to teach in the same location.

Mr. RICHARDSON. If I had to——

Mr. Bow. It gives an address here. Permanent address is Riverside, but what was she teaching at this school at the time you gave her $14,056?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't know, but if I had to guess, Mr. Congressman, I would guess it is a renewal. Presumably she was——

Mr. Bow. That is pretty good for a renewal from September 1969 to June of 1970.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That includes travel. That would include maintenance.

Mr. Bow. Why would she travel from Butare, Rwanda, to Butare, Rwanda? What travel would there be?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Let me verify this. It could be one-way travel from there back home.

Mr. Bow. Give us some breakdown on that, will you?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I would be glad to.

(The information follows:)

PROFESSOR BETTY TASKA—RWANDA

As the importance of knowing English becomes recognized in Rwanda, more emphasis has been placed on teaching it and currently an effort is being made to require English in all secondary schools. Teachers who must be prepared to teach English are trained at the National Pedagogical Institute in Butare.

A qualified American professor was sought to initiate the institute's program in 1967. The American Embassy requested the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils to recruit a suitable professor. Only one person with the necessary background and fluency in French could be found by the conference board, Miss Betty Taska, whose nomination met with the approval of the board of foreign scholarships. She was promptly accepted by the institute.

Miss Taska was affiliated with Hartwick College in New York at the time she accepted the grant in 1967. She has been extremely successful in the position. The conference board was unable to find an equally qualified person to succeed Miss Taska in 1968 and she consented to remain a second year. In 1969 the conference board again failed to locate a professor to replace her and Miss Taska agreed to stay a third and final year. This exceptional procedure met with the approval of the board of foreign scholarships, recognizing the advantages of having an experienced American professor in the position.

Miss Taska teaches more than 30 class-hours a week and devotes substantial additional time to classroom preparation and student-teacher supervision. She is responsible for the English training of all 50 students who will become, on graduation, English teachers in schools throughout the nation. She teachers basic English, phonetics, literature, writing, conversation, grammar, and materials and methods of teaching English as a foreign language. Class size ranges from nine to 20. She also supervises the language laboratory courses at the University of Rwanda. She has organized a school library and obtained books for it. She is an exceptional teacher who has made a remarkable contribution under conditions of unusual hardship.

The grant costs for Miss Taska were:

Compensation ($1,320 a month for 10 months)	$13,200
Books and educational material	200
Other dollar costs (contractual insurance, etc.)	656
Total	14,056

Mr. Bow. Again I say that I am not picking out particular countries. It is simply the ones that came to my attention.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The teaching of English, as you see, has been emphasized in those that you referred to and the——

Mr. Bow. Not entirely. You had architecture, education, business administration, economics. It is not completely teaching of English.

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, sir.

PROGRAM IN COLOMBIA

Mr. Bow. Let us go to the American states. On page 9 you show $14,406 for a lecturer in linguistics at National University in Bogotá. How many people did he teach?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't know the answer to that, Mr. Congressman. I would be very glad to supply it.

Mr. Bow. How are you going to get this for the record?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We will inquire of the binational commission in Colombia through our Embassy there and they will supply us with an accurate statement.

Mr. Bow. I am sure it is going to be accurate.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder, too.

Mr. Bow. I would like to know how many people are in this university and how many he actually lectured to.

(The information follows:)

THEODORE V. HIGGS—COLOMBIA

Mr. Higgs served as visiting professor of linguistics and the teaching of English as a second language at the National University, Bogotá, in response to a request for a lecturer/consultant to help improve the quality of English language teaching in Colombia, and to demonstrate to teacher and student groups the importance of language as a communications tool.

Mr. Higgs (born August 15, 1940) was recruited by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils while a graduate teaching fellow at Georgetown University School of Languages, having fulfilled all requirements for the Ph. D. in applied linquistics except his thesis. He was recommended as highly qualified to fill this position by a committee of U.S. experts in linguistics and English teaching. He was approved by the Binational Commission and the Colombian Association of Universities, and was selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Mr. Higgs served in Colombia as a consultant in curriculum and textbook revision, and also lectured and conducted seminars at over 20 accredited universities with a student enrollment of over 60,000. He made contacts with 200 university professors, and over 400 secondary teachers of English participated in the workshops which he held throughout the year.

Mr. Bow. Go again to Colombia on page 10. This is not too much, $4,316, July to September. This is mathematics. Give us the same information on that, if you will.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

ALFONSO G. AZPEITIA—COLOMBIA

Dr. Azpeitia served as a short-term lecturer in mathematics at the Technological University of Pereira, the Industrial University of Santander, and the National University, in Colombia, in response to a request for a U.S. lecturer/consultant in mathematics to collaborate with the Colombian Association of Mathematics and to conduct seminars at various Colombian universities.

Dr. Azpeitia was recruited as a person with special qualifications for this assignment by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, and was recommended by a committee of U.S. experts in mathematics. He was approved by the Binational Commission and the host universities in Colombia, and was selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Dr. Azpeitia (born February 22, 1922) received his Ph.D. from the University of Madrid in 1952, and is professor of mathematics at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

Eighty advanced students and faculty members participated in Dr. Azpeitia's seminars on linear and mathematical programing. He also advised the host universities on curriculum planning and reforms in the field of mathematics.

The Technological University of Pereira has an enrollment of 1,110 students; 1,250 are enrolled at the Industrial University of Santander; and the National University has 8,867 students.

Mr. Bow. Then on page 13 you have one there for $2,826, visiting professor of physics. I would like the same information on that one.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

LEOPOLDO M. FALICOV—COLOMBIA

Dr. Falicov served as short-term visiting lecturer in physics at the University of Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia, in response to a request for a U.S. professor to serve as lecturer/consultant in the second Binational Commission sponsored seminar on physics, the continuation of a program initiated the previous year.

Dr. Falicov was recruited as a person with special qualifications to fill this position by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, and was recommended by a committee of U.S. experts in physics. His appointment was approved by the Binational Commission and the host university, and he was selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Dr. Falicov (born June 24, 1933) received his Ph. D. in physics from the Jose Balserio Institute of Physics in Argentina in 1958 and the University of Cambridge, England, in 1961. He is professor of physics at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

As a consultant in physics Dr. Falicov gave courses and seminars for 40 advanced students at the University of Antioquia. The University of Antioquia has a student enrollment of 4,000.

Mr. Bow. Let us go down to the next man down there on that list, a geologist. He is from the U.S. Geological Service.

Mr. Chairman, maybe we better find out how many of these people we are financing who are going down on these things.

Six thousand two hundred and seventy dollars. I would like the same information on that one.

(The information follows:)

TOMAS FEININGER—COLOMBIA

Dr. Feininger served as visiting professor of geology at the School of Mines, Medellin, Colombia, in response to a request for a consultant to assist in improving university science teaching through the development of adequate curriculum, texts, laboratory practices and research methods.

Dr. Feininger was recruited by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils at the suggestion of the Binational Commission as a person with special qualifications to fill this position, and was recommended by a committee of U.S. experts in this field. He was approved by the Binational Commission and host institutions in Colombia, and was selected by the Board of Foreign Scholar-

ships. Dr. Freininger (born Sept. 21, 1935) received a Ph. D. in geology from Brown University in 1964 and is a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Dr. Feininger lectured to 30 advanced students and directed several geological field trips. He also directed a research project on the Antioquian batholith, inventoried and evaluated the library at the School of Mines, and demonstrated the use in teaching and research of X-ray diffraction apparatus which had been obtained by the university and which had been largely neglected for lack of this technical knowledge.

The School of Mines, Medellin, has a student enrollment of 950.

Mr. Bow. This is all the same university in Colombia?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bow. Then on page 14, also in Colombia, is Industrial University. That is only $3,521. When you add them all up they get to be a pretty good sum.

Social workers down there? We could use some of those in Washington, D.C., and some other places.

Why do we send social workers to Colombia?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Because, I think, Mr. Congressman, we are interested in trying to develop a kind of common feeling and attitude among key groups in Colombia and the United States so that the good relations that we have had with Colombia will continue.

Mr. Bow. Are you sure, Mr. Richardson, by sending these people down there we are going to maintain good relations or perhaps some of these people might go down as social workers and stir up little problems like we have had in this country at times?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't have any doubt, Mr. Congressman, a well-managed program of this kind can send people down and be very certain they do contribute constructively in 99 percent of the cases.

Mr. Bow. You are sure it is a well-managed program?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I am sure it is becoming a well-managed program.

Mr. Bow. I hope so. We go back to Colombia on page 15. We are back into physics again. That we have had down there before. Again only $2,776, but that is July 1–31. What was that physics seminar down there at that time?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We will find that out for you.

Mr. Bow. We don't know now?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't know now, no.

Mr. Bow. Does anybody here know anything about these things? Haven't you got some people here who were here in 1969?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. Bow. Don't any of them know anything about these programs?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We do not have the area and program officers here, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. Bow. Stay on page 15 then. You have another social worker going down there, Prof. Rachel B. Marks from the University of Chicago.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I know no more about her than what is in the sheet in front of you.

Mr. Bow. She was there from June 1969 to July 1969. It seems to me probably a social worker from Chicago might very well have stayed in Chicago and done some social work there.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It might be when she came back she would have had some new ideas and new experience.

Mr. Bow. I hope not the ideas some may have in Chicago.

Let us go to page 16. Richard Roth. He was a lecturer in mathematics. We have more mathematics down there. What do you know about him?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I know only his title as stated here, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. Bow. You will give us the reasons why we spent $4,636 on him down in Colombia?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, I will be glad to.

(The information follows:)

RICHARD L. ROTH—COLOMBIA

Dr. Roth served as a short-term visiting lecturer in mathematics at the Technological University of Pereira, the Industrial University of Santander, the Pedagogical University, and the National University in Bogotá, in response to their request for a U.S. lecturer/consultant in mathematics to collaborate with the Colombian Association of Mathematics and to conduct seminars at various Colombian universities.

Dr. Roth was recruited as one of two persons with special qualifications for this assignment by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, and was recommended by a committee of U.S. experts in mathematics. His appointment was approved by the Binational Commission and the host universities in Colombia, and he was selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Dr. Roth was born February 24, 1936, received his Ph. D. from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1963. He is associate professor of mathematics at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

Dr. Roth lectured on various mathematical themes to approximately 70 advanced students and university faculty members in a number of seminars organized with the collaboration of the Colombian Association of Mathematicians at the National University, Technological University of Pereira, and the Industrial University of Santander. He also lectured on the history of mathematics to approximately 35 university professors, teachers, and students at the Pedagogical University of Bogotá, and visited and consulted with the mathematics departments at the various universities.

The Technological University of Pereira has an enrollment of 1,110 students; 1,250 are enrolled at the Industrial University of Santander; the National University of Bogota has 8,867 students; and there are 1,634 students at the National Pedagogical University.

Mr. ROONEY. Do any of the backstoppers know anything about these people?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We were not prepared to provide specific information about individual grantees, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Bow. That is unfortunate.

I get into a rather embarrasing situation on page 17, where you list Pablo Valencia. Wooster College used to be in my district. It is not there any more.

Let me ask you this:

Do you know the best Spanish spoken in all of South America is in Colombia?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have heard that, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. Bow. We send somebody from Wooster, Ohio—bless them, they are wonderful people—down to Colombia to lecture on Spanish? Colombians speak the best Castilian Spanish of any country in South America. Why do we send somebody to lecture on Spanish from Wooster, Ohio, to Colombia?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Could I try to answer that?

Mr. Bow. Yes. $5,856 worth. Explain that.

Mr. RICHARDSON. He specializes in Spanish linguistics. I am only theorizing. I don't know the facts but I assume that the reason he went

down there was to participate with these experts, who are experts in the Spanish language in Colombia, in methods of teaching. This is suggested to me because his specialty is Spanish linguistics. Methods of teaching Spanish. In other words, there was presumably a direct gain to his capacity to teach when he returned as well as perhaps something to be gained in the interchange between two professionals in the same field.

Mr. Bow. You consider this an exchange program?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; I certainly do.

Mr. Bow. When I see Pablo I am going to ask him how much he learned down there from teaching Spanish to these youngsters.

Let's go to the last item on page 17. Give us the same information on how many people taught there and how many are in the university for $1,215.

Again we get somebody teaching physics. This one comes from Fort Collins, Colo. Do you know anything about this lecturer?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, Mr. Congressman. Nothing specific other than what is on the page in front of us.

(The information follows:)

LOUIS R. WEBER—COLOMBIA

Dr. Weber served as visiting professor of physics at the University of Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia, in response to a request for U.S. professors to provide top-level instruction in the sciences and social sciences under a special program established at the University of Antioquia in cooperation with the Binational Commission. This special program is directed toward attracting distinguished retired U.S. professors, who are furnished travel grants by the Commission to supplement the salary and other expenses provided by the host university.

Dr. Weber applied in response to the special publicity of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, and was recommended by a committee of U.S. experts in physics as a person well qualified for the position. His appointment was approved by the Binational Commission and the host university, and he was selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Dr. Weber (born October 15, 1901) received his Ph. D. from the University of Michigan in 1931, and is emeritus professor and head of the Physics Department at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.

Dr. Weber has served as curriculum consultant, and has conducted seminars on teaching and research for 80 students including members of the faculty of science and humanities. He also has collaborated in cooperative research activities with Colombian professors and advised Colombian students on thesis development.

There are 4,000 students enrolled at the University of Antioquia.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Jones, you ought to know something about all these things. Haven't you been with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs since May 1968?

Mr. JONES. I have been with the Bureau since December 1, 1962.

Mr. ROONEY. 1962?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Can't you help out with the answers to all these questions of Mr. Bow?

PROGRAM IN LIBERIA

Mr. JONES. I could give estimates but I wouldn't want to be quoted on exact figures. For instance, on your figures of Cuttington College, I was deputy director of the office of African programs 3 years ago so the figures I might give would be somewhat inaccurate. Cuttington College is a small school sponsored by the Episcopalians and many key people in Liberia sent their daughters and sons to Cuttington

because it is considered to be the best school. When you teach them English you are teaching the top people in Liberia, the people who are going to probably the best school in Liberia. Cuttington College, I would estimate, would have a student body of 300 in Liberia with a population of less than 1 million.

Mr. Bow. How many people do you think are studying architecture in Cuttington College?

Mr. JONES. I would say very few. In the whole, all of Liberia, there probably wouldn't be more than a few architects in the country. Through studying at Cuttington, every time you graduated some you would probably be adding 100 percent.

Mr. Bow. How many do you think would be studying business administration?

Mr. JONES. Probably more than architecture.

Mr. Bow. More than two or three?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. I would say so.

Mr. Bow. How many?

Mr. JONES. Just as a guess, probably a classroom full, maybe 25, 30, or 40.

Mr. Bow. For which we spent $20,596? I could go through that, but let me just finish. I could go through all of this list along the same line, Mr. Richardson. I think we have gone overboard on this program.

PROGRAM IN ARGENTINA

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have been in Argentina. Maybe I could give you some better answers there. In the 6 months I have been in the office I have not been everywhere but I have been there. Maybe I could help a little on some of them.

Mr. Bow. Take the National University of Rosario, $8,651, Francis R. Bethlen, lecturer in economics, from Plattsburgh, N.Y. What do you know about that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't know the specific of the case, Mr. Congressman, but I can certainly see the advantage of having one of our good economists spending 9 months working with his colleagues in Argentina, which, as you know, is the——

Mr. Bow. I know, but they are lecturing at a university, not meeting the economists of the country.

Mr. RICHARDSON. This is the difficulty with a chart like this, Mr. Congressman. It does not really tell you what is happening. "Lecture" is a word we use, an unfortunate word to describe——

Mr. Bow. Take Roland T. Ely, at the National University of Buenos Aires and the University of El Salvador, Argentina, $17,819, American history. Does he speak Portuguese?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No; this is a Spanish-speaking area, Mr. Congressman. He does speak Spanish.

Mr. Bow. He does speak Spanish?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. He speaks excellent Spanish. I happen to know him. I met him down there.

Mr. Bow. I was thinking of——

Mr. ROONEY. You can get by on either Italian, Polish, or Spanish.

Mr. RICHARDSON. He has personally succeeded in developing four or five different courses in different universities in American studies. If you met him you would be as enthusiastic as I am about him. He is a remarkable man and he has done an extraordinary job for the United States.

AMERICAN LECTURERS, RESEARCH SCHOLARS, AND PROFESSORS WITH MORE THAN ONE ASSIGNMENT

Mr. BOW. Let me ask one other question before I go through all these on Argentina, and I will not. How many of these experts had more than one assignment?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have not that information, Mr. Bow.

Mr. BOW. Some of them, haven't they? Somebody back here must know about that.

Mr. JONES. There would be some.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There would be some.

Mr. BOW. Who were they, and give for the record those who have had more than one assignment, where they were assigned, and the amount they received.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Be glad to.

(The information follows:)

AMERICAN LECTURERS, RESEARCH SCHOLARS, AND PROFESSORS
A F R I C A

Name Position	Permanent Residence	Type of Grant	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est.Cost of Grant
BENNETT, Joseph H. Coordinator of Teaching English as a Foreign Language Boston University Boston, Massachusetts	1644 Wesley Avenue Utica, New York	Lecturer	Teaching of English as a foreign language September 1968 June 1969	University of Bujumbura Bujumbura, Burundi	$12,313
			September 1969 June 1970	"	10,856
JOHNSON, Thomas W. Previously teaching at Language Laboratory of American School of Tangier Tangier, Morocco	11 Main Street Newtown, Connecticut	Lecturer	Teaching of English as a foreign language September 1968 June 1969	National University of Rwanda Butare, Rwanda	12,760
			September 1969 June 1970	"	14,056
JONES, Claude E. Prof. of American Literature Previously at Mohamed V Rabat, Morocco	c/o U.C.L.A Los Angeles California	Lecturer	American Literature September 1968 June 1969	Mohamed V. University, Rabat, Morocco	12,950
			September 1969 June 1970	"	16,136
TASKA, Betty Asst. Professor of Modern Languages Hartwick College Oneonta, New York	23 Riverside Dr. New York, New York	Lecturer	Teaching of English as a foreign language September 1967 June 1968	Pedagogical Institute Butare, Rwanda	12,288
			September 1968 June 1969	Pedagogical Institute Butare, Rwanda	$10,920
			September 1969 June 1970	"	14,056

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
BOUCHARD, Joey A. Basketball Coach Gorham State College Gorham, Maine	51 Hillview Road Gorham, Maine	Conduct Clinics and Coach Basketball June-September 1966	Mali	$ 6,448
		Conduct Clinics and Lecture June-September 1967	Central African Republic	7,121
		Conduct Clinics and Coach June-September 1969	Guinea, Niger and Togo	7,057
BURKE, John H., Jr. Former Head Basketball Coach Boston University Boston, Massachusetts	25 Ridgeway Avenue Needham, Massachusetts	Conduct Clinics and Coach FY 1965	Syrian Arab Republic	3,050
		Conduct Clinics and Coach February-March 1969	Mali	4,757
SORSBY, William S. Former Track Coach University of Idaho Moscow, Idaho	6080 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, Virginia	Participate in course for National Sports Trainers FY 1962 365 days	Cambodia	16,300
		Participate in course for National Sports Trainers FY 1965	Algeria, Ethiopia, Morocco, Tunisia	11,258
		Participate in course for National Sports Trainers September-December 1969	Congo(Kinshasa), Mauritius and Madagascar	7,129

AMERICAN LECTURERS, RESEARCH SCHOLARS, AND PROFESSORS

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Type of Grant	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
Betancourt, Francisco Assistant Professor of Foreign Languages and Linguistics Southwestern University Georgetown, Texas	1253 ½ Main Street Georgetown, Texas	Lecturer	TEFL May 1967 - August 1968	National University of Nicaragua	$17,425
		Lecturer	Linguistics and TEFL September 11 - December 12, 1969	English Teachers Seminar, Quito Ecuador	2,852
Chaplin, Robert N. Teaching Assistant University of Colorado Boulder, Colorado	4440 Laguna Place Boulder, Colorado	Lecturer	Economics July 1967 - July 1968	Autonomous University of Guadalajara Mexico	11,412
		Lecturer	Economics July 1968 - June 1969	Autonomous University of Guadalajara Mexico	11,056
Clement , Norris C. Assistant Professor of Economics San Diego State College San Diego, California	8180 Vincetta Drive La Mesa, California	Lecturer	Economics July 1965 - June 1966	Autonomous University of Guadalajara Mexico	12,267
		Lecturer	Economics July 1969 - April 1970	Northern Agrarian University, Lambayeque; University of Trujillo Peru	15,222
Ely, Roland T. Associate Professor Department of History Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois	414 Main Street Batavia, Illinois	Lecturer	American History April 1965 - September 1965	University of Cuyo; University of Buenos Aires, Argentina	10,805

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Type of Grant	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
Ely, Roland T. (cont'd)		Lecturer	American History July 1969 - July 1970	National University of Buenos Aires; University of El Salvador, Argentina	$17,819
Frantz, Joe B. Professor of History University of Texas Austin, Texas	4301 Edgemont Street Austin, Texas	Lecturer	History of the Americas July 15 - September 15, 1967	Catholic University; University of San Marcos; Villareal University, Lima Peru	3,310
		Lecturer	American History June 1 - June 30, 1969	Central University of Quito; University of Guayaquil, Ecuador	2,852
Gelin, Ben Ami Assistant Professor of Social Work Richmond Professional Institute Richmond, Virginia	8512 Bentridge Lane Richmond, Virginia	Lecturer	Social Work August 1968 - January 1969	National University of Javeriana Bogota, Colombia	10,161
		Lecturer	Social Work June 1 - July 31, 1969	Industrial University of Santander, Bucaramanga Colombia	3,521
Giddings, Lorrain E., Jr. Research Spectroscopist U.S. Naval Research Labs Washington, D.C.	1408 17th Avenue Nashville, Tennessee	Lecturer	Physical Chemistry January 1967 - January 1968	University of Sucre Bolivia	13,180
		Lecturer	Physical Chemistry January 1969 - October 1969	University of Sucre Bolivia	10,531

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Type of Grant	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
Gomez, Michael A. Lecturer and Senior Economist Queens College New York, New York	83-33 Austin Street Kew Gardens, New York	Lecturer	Economics June 1968 - June 1969	University of Nuevo Leon, Mexico	$16,156
		Lecturer	Economics June 1969 - June 1970	University of Nuevo Leon, Mexico	19,156
Haim, Albert Associate Professor of Chemistry, State University of New York Stony Brook, New York	20 Three Village Lane Setuket, New York	Lecturer	Inorganic Chemistry June 1967 - September 1967	Faculty of Chemistry University of the Republic, Montevideo Uruguay	6,790
		Lecturer	Chemistry July 1969	Faculty of Chemistry University of the Republic, Montevideo Uruguay	2,832
Higgs, Theodore V. Graduate Teaching Fellow, Georgetown University Washington, D.C.	4202 N. 4th Street Arlington, Virginia	Lecturer	Linguistics and TEFL June 1968 - April 1969	National University Bogota, Colombia	12,561
		Lecturer	Linguistics April 1969 - May 1, 1970	National University Bogota, Colombia	14,406
Jackson, Horace Associate Professor of Biochemistry Purdue University Lafayette, Indiana	1825 Summit Drive West Lafayette Indiana	Lecturer	Chemistry March 1968 - September 1968	Faculty of Chemistry University of the Republic, Montevideo Uruguay	9,147

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Type of Grant	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
Jackson, Horace (cont'd)		Lecturer	Biochemistry August 1 - August 31, 1969	Faculty of Chemistry University of the Republic, Montevideo Uruguay	$ 2,832
Kavalec, Donald L. Head, Foreign Language Dept., Spanish Inst. Miracosta College Oceanside, California	752 Pomelo Drive Vista, California	Lecturer	TEFL March 1965 - November 1965	University of San Carlos; University of San Rafael Landivar, Guatemala	14,050
		Lecturer	Linguistics and TEFL June 1969 - March 1970	National University Asuncion, Paraguay	14,504
Kerch, Glen O. Instructor of Spanish Solano College Vallejo, California	Box 341 Davis, California	Lecturer	Lingistics and TEFL May 1968 - May 1969	National University of Nicaragua	16,597
		Lecturer	Linguistics and TEFL May 1969 - March 1970	National University of Nicaragua	16,454
Kwiatkowska, Hanna Y. Head, Art Therapy Program, National Institute of Mental Health Bethesda, Maryland	10700 Keswick Street Garrett Park, Maryland	Lecturer	Art Psychiatry August 1964 - September 1964	Catholic University Sao Paulo, Brazil	1,618
		Lecturer	Art Psychiatry July 15, 1966 - September 1, 1966	Catholic University Sao Paulo; Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro Brazil	1,054

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Type of Grant	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
Kwiatkowska, Hanna Y. (cont'd)		Lecturer	Art Therapy May 1969 - August 1969	Institute of Psychology Pontifical Catholic University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	$ 1,626
Malcomson, Reginald F. Dean, College of Architecture University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan	1717 South University Ann Arbor, Michigan	Lecturer	Architecture and Design May 1968 - June 1968	Central University of Quito; University of Guyaquil, Ecuador	2,706
		Lecturer	Architecture (linear planning) September 21 - October 21, 1969	Catholic University Santiago and Valparaiso Chile	3,174
Maloney, Sara E. Associate Professor of Social Work University of Southern California, Los Angeles	571 Muskingum Avenue Pacific Palisades, California	Lecturer	Social Work September 1967 - July 1968	National University Bogota, Colombia	12,252
		Lecturer	Social Work June 1969 - July 1969	Industrial University of Santander, Bucaramanga Colombia	3,296
Marks, Rachel B. Professor of Social Work University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois	1149 East 56th Street Chicago, Illinois	Lecturer	Social Work June 1966 - March 1967	Colombian Association of Universities, Bogota	12,252
		Lecturer	Social Work June 1969 - July 1969	Industrial University of Santander, Bucaramanga Colombia	2,296

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Type of Grant	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
Schwartz, Alan H. Assistant Professor of English Queensborough Community College of Bayside, New York	5 Fourth Road Great Neck, New York	Lecturer	American Literature June 1968 - December 1968	University of Chile Santiago, Chile	$12,454
		Lecturer	American Literature January 1969 - September 1969	University of Chile Santiago and Valparaiso Chile	14,456
Spielberg, Joseph Associate Professor of Anthropology Michigan State University East Lansing	Michigan State University East Lansing	Lecturer	Social and Cultural Anthropology August 1967 - November 1967	University of Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica	4,400
		Lecturer	Anthropology September 1, 1969 - June 30 1970	University of Cuzco Peru	15,622
Wade, William D. Associate Professor Dept. of Electrical Engineering University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa	1265 Melrose Avenue Iowa City, Iowa	Lecturer	Electrical Engineering September 1968 - June 1969	University of the West Indies St. Augustine Trinidad	16,083
		Lecturer	Electrical Engineering July 1969 - June 1970	University of the West Indies St. Augustine Trinidad	16,646

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
JOHNSON, LaVon C. Prof. of Phys. Ed. and Applied Psysiology Brignam Young Univ. Provo, Utah	186 E 865 North Orem, Utah	Assist in training of Ecuadoran athletes for Bolivarian Games 170 days 1965	Ecuador	$ 9,721
		Advise Government of Panama on physical education program for school system July-September 1966	Panama	4,748
		Train gymnasts in schools; set up schedule for 1970 gymnastics competition July-September 1969	Panama	5,734
McGRATH, James Arthur Art Director, Institute of Indian Art San Fe, New Mexico	Route 3, Box 56-B Old Sante Fe Trail Sante Fe, N.Mexico	Lecture on American Indian Art August-October 1966	England, Germany, Scotland	2,413
		Lecture on American Indian history and customs and serve as curator for Indian arts and crafts exhibit March-April 1968	Argentina, Chile	3,318
		Act as curator for American Indian Art exhibit at 1968 Olympics; lecture on Indian arts, crafts and tribal life Sept.-Oct.1969	Mexico	1,227

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
POWELSON, John P. Prof. of Economics University of Colorado Boulder, Colorado	4495 Osage Drive Boulder, Colorado	Participate in seminars for university political leaders; lecture on economics development planning 12 days in 1965	Venezuela, Colombia	$1,291
		Participate in seminar: "Responsible Leadership in a Democratic Society" one week in May 1967	Venezuela	1,142
		Lecturer on Economics August 1969	Argentina	3,684
STEVENS, Bertha B. Navaho Indian Artisan Santa Fe, New Mexico	P.O. Box 28 Lupton, Arizona	Demonstrate Indian arts August-October 1966	England, Germany, Scotland	2,910
		Demonstrate Indian Arts March-April 1968	Argentina	1,800
		Lecturer on Indian Art September-November 1968	Mexico	2,540
STEVENS, Fred Navajo Indian Artisan Santa Fe, New Mexico	P.O. Box 28 Lupton, Arizona	Demonstrate Indian arts August-October 1966	Germany, England, Scotland	2,910
		Demonstrate Indian Arts March-April 1968	Argentina	1,970

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
Stevens, Fred (cont'd)		Lecturer on Indian art September-November 1968	Mexico	$2,540
USSACHEVSKY, Vladimir Composer, Chairman Columbia- Princdton Electronic Center Columbia University Music Department New York, New York	90 Morningside Drive New York, New York	Conduct classes and give lecture demonstrations in music June-July 1968	Chile, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay	1,506
		Participate in First Music Festival of the Americas; lecture on avant-garde music and demonstrate electronic music. March-April 1969	Brazil	1,787

AMERICAN LECTURERS, RESEARCH SCHOLARS, AND PROFESSORS

WESTERN EUROPE

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Type of Grant	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
Allee, John G. Prof. of Philology George Washington Univ. Washington, D.C.	3726 Ingomar St. N.W. Washington, D.C.	Research Scholar	Scandinavian Lang. and Literature May 1961 - Nov. 1961	University of Iceland Reykjavik, Iceland	$1,895
		Lecturer	English-teaching Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Univ. of Iceland	5,863
Amacher, Richard E. Prof. Amer. Literature Auburn University Auburn, Alabama	515 Auburn Drive Auburn, Alabama	Lecturer	Amer. Literature Oct. 1961 - Aug. 1962	Univ. of Wurzburg Germany	9,356
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 15, 1969 - July 15, 1970	Univ. of Konstanz Germany	10,406
Bayerschmidt, Carl F. Prof. of Germanic Philology, Columbia Univ. New York, New York	14 Franklin Avenue Yonkers, New York	Research Scholar	German Literature Oct. 1955 - July 1956	Univ. of Hamburg Germany	7,133
		Lecturer	Germanic Langs. Oct. 1962 - Aug. 1963	Univ. of Hamburg Germany	7,356
		Lecturer	Philology March 1, 1970 Aug. 1970	Univ. of Hamburg Germany	5,781

Bird, John W. Assoc. Prof. of Physiology Rutgers University New Brunswick, N.J.	305 Lynnwood Street Piscataway, New Jersey	Lecturer	Physiology Sept. 1964 - May 1965	Univ. of Cairo U.A.R.	$14,204
		Research Scholar	Physiological Chemistry Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Univ. of Louvain Belgium	1,686
Cochrane, Eric Prof., Amer. History Univ. of Chicago Chicago, Illinois	5220 S. Greenwood Ave. Chicago Illinois	Student	History Oct. 1951 - July 1953	Univs. of Pisa and Florence Italy	5,663
		Lecturer	Amer. History July 1, 1969 - July 1970	Univ. of Perugia Italy	8,053
Curtis, Philip C. Prof. of Mathematics U.C.L.A. Los Angeles, California	3441 Grandview Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif.	Student	Mathematics Sept.1950- June 1951	Univ. of Amsterdam Netherlands	2,128
		Lecturer	Mathematics Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Aarhus University Denmark	1,382
Davis, Earle R. Prof., Amer. Literature Kansas State University Manhattan, Kansas	1711 Fairchild St. Manhattan, Kansas	Lecturer	British and Amer. Literature March 1962 - December 1962	Univ. of Adelaide Australia	7,441
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Oct. 1, 1969 June 30, 1970	Univ. College Cork, Ireland	8,430

Deutsch, Harold C. Prof. of History Univ. of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	90 Seymour Avenue, S.E. Minneapolis, Minnesota	Research Scholar	Political History Oct. 1957 - Aug. 1958	Univ. of Munich Germany	$7,356
		Research Scholar	History Sept. 15, 1969 - July 1970	Institute fur Zeitgeschichte Munich, Germany	9,156
Egger, Rowland A. Prof. of Politics and Public Affairs Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey	43 Stanworth Lane Princeton, New Jersey	Lecturer	Political Science June 1967 - Sept. 1967	Natl. Univ. of the Northeast Corrientes Argentina	6,342
		Lecturer	Public Administration May 15- Sept. 15, 1970	Univ. of Amsterdam Netherlands	4,615
Ferrell, Robert H. Prof. of History Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana	Route 1 Nashville, Indiana	Lecturer	Amer. History Sept. 1958 - June 1959	Univ. of Cairo U.A.R.	14,256
		Lecturer	Amer. Studies Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Catholic Univ. of Louvain Belgium	1,536
Finocchiaro, Mary (Mrs.) Ph.D., Prof. of Education Hunter College New York, New York	130 East 67 Street New York, New York	Lecturer	English-teaching June 1954 - Sept. 1954	Univ. of Rome Italy	9,127

Finocchiaro, Mary (Mrs.) (Cont'd.)		Lecturer	English-teaching July-August 1961	Turkey, Spain	$3,351
		Lecturer	English-teaching July-August 1962	Poland, Spain	2,096
		Lecturer	Linguistics May-August 1963	Turkey, Greece, Poland, Italy, Spain	4,983
		Lecturer	English-teaching Sept. 1968 - June 1969	Univ. of Rome Italy	8,623
		Lecturer	English-teaching Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Univ. of Rome Italy	7,760
Frease, Forrest Willard Dean of Arts and Sciences Colorado State College Greeley, Colorado	1901 - 21 Ave. Court Greeley, Colorado	Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1961 - July 1962	Seoul Natl. Univ. Korea	11,056
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1, 1969 - June 1970	Univ. of Helsinki Finland	8,371
Fulda, Carl H. Prof. of Law Univ. of Texas Austin, Texas	3410 Shinoak Drive Austin, Texas	Lecturer	Law of Business Regulation June-Sept. 1962	Univ. of Frankfurt Germany	917
		Lecturer	Law April 1970 - July 1970	Univ. of Tubingen Germany	1,906

Greenberg, Nathan A. Assoc. Prof. of Classics Oberlin College Oberlin, Ohio	34 S. Cedar Street Oberlin, Ohio	Student	Classical Philology Sept. 1955 - June 1956	Univ. of Turin Italy	$3,486
		Research Scholar	Classical Studies Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Univ. of Liege Belgium	8,428
Hirning, L. Clovis Assoc. Prof. Psychology Western Connecticut St. College Danbury, Connecticut	Box 180, RD No. 1 Katonah, New York	Lecturer	Educational Psychiatry Oct. 1966 - August 1967	Univ. of Marburg Germany	11,608
		Lecturer	Mental Health Sept. 15, 1969 - July 1970	Univ. of Hamburg Germany	9,656
Hoebel, Edward A. Regents Prof. of Anthropology Univ. of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	2273 Folwell Street St. Paul, Minnesota	Lecturer	Anthropology Sept. 1956- June 1957	Univ. of Oxford United Kingdom	7,476
		Lecturer	Legal Anthropology March 15 - April 30, 1970	Katholieke Universiteit of Nijmegen Netherlands	1,351
Kahn, Ludwig W. Prof. of German Columbia University New York, New York	9 Atherstone Road Scarsdale, New York	Lecturer	German and Comparative Literature Oct. 1959 - August 1960	Technical Institute Stuttgart Germany	7,356

Kahn, Ludwig W. (Cont'd.)		Research Scholar	German Sept. 15, 1969 Feb. 1970	Wilhelm-Busch-Gesellschaft, Hanover, Germany	$5,531
Kessler, Jascha Frederick Prof. Amer. Literature U.C.L.A. Los Angeles, California	218 16th Street Santa Monica, Calif.	Research Scholar	English Lit. Oct. 1963 - July 1964	Univ. of Florence Italy	7,602
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Jan. 1, 1970 - June 1970	Univ. of Rome Italy	9,039
McPherson, William H. Prof. of Economics University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois	62 Greencroft Campaign, Illinois	Lecturer	Trade Unions Aug. 1952 - March 1953	Univ. of Frankfort Germany	7,356
		Research Scholar	Labor Economics Oct. 1960 - July 1961	Institute for Social Sciences of Labor France	5,305
		Research Scholar	Labor July 1, 1969- Dec. 1969	University of Freiburg, Germany	2,531
Molstad, Melvin C. Prof. Chemical Engineering Univ. of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pa.	19 Shady Hill Rd. Moylan, Pa.	Lecturer	Chemical Engineering Sept. 1954 - June 1955	Norwegian Institute of Technology Trondheim Norway	5,429
		Lecturer	Chemical Engineering Oct. 1961- Aug. 1962	Univ. of Tokyo Japan	9,818

Molstad, Melvin C. (Cont'd.)		Lecturer	Chemical Engineering Sept. 1969- January 1970	Tech. Univ. of Helsinki Finland	$4,327
Pecile, Jordon L. Lecturer in English University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa	1808 East College Iowa City, Iowa	Student	Italian Literature Sept. 1954- June 1955	Univ. of Florence Italy	3,486
		Lecturer	English-teaching Oct. 1969- July 1970	Univ. of Aix-Marseille France	5,503
Rubin, Larry Jerome Prof., Amer. Literature Georgia Inst. of Technology Atlanta, Georgia	1853 N. Decatur Rd. Atlanta, Georgia	Lecturer	Amer. and English Literature Oct. 1961- June 1962	Jagellonian University Krakow, Poland	4,393
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1966- June 1967	Univ. of Bergen Norway	7,720
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Oct. 1, 1969- July 1970	Freie Universitaet Berlin	1,906
Saitz, Robert L. Assoc. Professor Boston University Boston, Massachusetts	34 High Street Stoneham, Mass.	Lecturer	English-teaching August 1960- May 1962	Univ. of Columbia Bogota, Columbia	17,664
		Lecturer	English-teaching Sept. 1969- June 1970	Univ. of Sevilla Spain	7,944

Salisbury, William Seward Prof. of Sociology State Univ. of New York Oswego, New York	44 West 5 Street Oswego, New York	Lecturer	Sociology of Religion Sept. 1965- May 1966	Univ. of Helsinki Finland	$8,763
		Research Scholar	Sociology June 1, 1969- Oct. 1969	Univ. of Helsinki Finland	1,476
Satten, Robert Arnold Prof. of Physics U.C.L.A. Los Angeles, California	1358 Woodruff Avenue Los Angeles, California	Research Scholar	Physics Sept. 1961- June 1962	Univ. of Strasbourg France	5,305
		Research Scholar	Physics Sept. 1969- July 1970	Technische Hochschule Darmstadt Germany	10,656
Sidney, George R. Asst. Prof. of English San Fernando Valley State College Northridge, California	1371 Chase Street Northridge, California	Lecturer	Amer. Literature August 1964- June 1965	Songang Jesuit College Korea	12,550
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1967- May 1968	Univ. of Saigon Viet-nam	19,284
		Lecturer	English Lang. Sept. 1968- June 1969	Univ. of Madrid Spain	8,662
		Lecturer	English-teaching June 1969- June 1970	Univ. of Oviedo Spain	8,515

Smith, Leslie Prof. of History Univ. of Oklahoma Norman, Oklahoma	1715 South Pickard Norman, Okla	Research Scholar	History Sept. 1954- June 1955	Univ. of Oslo Norway	$5,429
		Lecturer	History Jan.-June 30, 1970	Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland	5,660
Stempel, Daniel Prof. of English University of Hawaii Honolulu, Hawaii	3477 Paty Drive Honolulu, Hawaii	Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1962- June 1963	Univ. of Bergen Norway	5,767
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1, 1969- June 1970	Univ. of Turku Finland	8,851
Tomasson, Richard Finn Assoc. Prof. Sociology Univ. of New Mexico Albuquerque, New Mexico	309 Dartmouth Drive, N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico	Lecturer	Sociology Sept. 1963- June 1964	Univ. of Uppsala; Univ. of Goteborg Sweden	8,925
		Lecturer	Sociology Sept. 1964- June 1965	Univs. of Uppsala and Goteborg Sweden	9,916
		Lecturer	Sociology August, 1969	Univ. of Iceland	1,584

Torchiana, Donald T. Prof., Amer. Literature Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois	1220 Hinman Avenue Evanston, Illinois	Lecturer	Amer. Literature Oct. 1960- July 1961	Univ. College Galway Ireland	$9,280
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Oct. 1, 1969- June 1970	Univ. College Galway, Ireland	8,688
Webb, Albert Dinsmoor Prof. of Enology Univ. of California Davis, California	Rt. 1 Box 3C Willowbank Davis, California	Research Scholar	Chemistry March- December 1958	Univ. of Adelaide Australia	7,441
		Research Scholar	Chemistry Sept. 1969- June 1970	Finnish State Alcohol Monopoly, Helsinki	1,476
Zimmerman, William Jr. Professor Univ. of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	2724 W. River Road Minneapolis, Minn.	Student	Physics Aug. 1958- June 1959	Univ. of Leiden Netherlands	1,357
		Research Scholar	Physics June-Sept. 1969	Tech. Univ. Helsinki, Finland	1,476
Zwarensteyn, Hendrik Prof., Amer. Law Michigan State Univ. East Lansing, Michigan	1350 Jolly Road Okemos, Michigan	Lecturer	Law Sept. 1962- June 1963	School of Economics Rotterdam Netherlands	6,036
		Lecturer	Amer. Law Feb. 1970- June 1, 1970	Univ. of Leyden Netherlands	4,962

LIST OF AMERICAN LECTURERS, RESEARCH SCHOLARS, AND PROFESSORS

EASTERN EUROPE

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Type of Grant	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
ALGEO, James Asst. Professor Romance Languages University of Washington	2149 N. 117th Street Seattle, Wash. 98105	Student	Spanish Lang. Sept. 1964 - July 1966	Univ. of Barcelona Spain	$4,665
		Lecturer	Linguistics Teaching of English Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Univ. of Cluj Romania	11,357
AUGEROT, James E. Asst. Professor Slavic Languages University of Washington	6807 32nd St., N.E. Seattle, Wash. 98105	Lecturer	Linguistics Sept. 1964 - July 1965	Univ. of Bucharest Romania	10,466
		Lecturer	English Lang. Aug. 1965 - June 1966	Univ. of Cluj Romania	10,184
		Lecturer	Linguistics Aug. 19, 1968 - June 25, 1969	Univ. of Sofia Bulgaria	12,233
BUEHLER, Gretchen Asst. Professor of Romanian Indiana University	Box 858 Devon, Pennsylvania 19333	Student	Linguistics Sept. 1961 - June 1962	Univ. of Bucharest Romania	1,647
		Research Scholar	Study of Colloquial Romanian Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Romanian Ministry of Education	4,059

DeMARR, Ralph Assoc. Professor Mathematics Univ. of South Carolina	Columbia, S.C.	Student	Mathematics Oct.1961 June 1962	Moscow State University U.S.S.R.	$2,009
		Research Scholar	Partially ordered Linear Algebras Sept. 18, 1969 - Feb. 1, 1970	Leningrad Univ., U.S.S.R.	2,800
GEROULD, Daniel C. Prof. of English San Francisco State College	154 25th Avenue San Francisco, Calif. 94121	Lecturer	American Literature Sept.1968 June 1969	Univ.of Warsaw Poland	15,418
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Univ. of Warsaw, Poland	16,312
GREET, William C. Profemeritus Columbia University	450 Riverside Drive New York, New York	Lecturer	English Language Oct. 1950 June 1951	Univ. of Montpellier and Aix-Marseille France	10,089
		Lecturer	History of English Lang. Oct. 1969 - June 1970	Univ. of Zagreb and Ljubljana (concurrently) Yugoslavia	11,792
HARRIS, Jonathan Asst. Professor Political Science Univ. of Pittsburgh	5819 Callow Hill St. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15206	Research Scholar	International Relations Oct. 1964 Jan. 1965	Moscow State Univ. U.S.S.R.	2,772
		Research Scholar	Role of Council of Ministers (1906-1914) 1969-1970	Leningrad Univ. U.S.S.R.	No Dept. Funds

HOLTON, W. Milne Asst. Prof. of English University of Maryland	517 A Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003	Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1965 - May 1966	Univ. of Uppsala Sweden	3,002
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Feb. - June 1970	Univ. of SKOPJE, Yugoslavia	7,912
KAMMLADE, William Assoc. Professor Animal Industries Southern Illinois Univ.	703 Taylor Drive Carbon Dale, Ill. 62901	Lecturer	Animal Science April - Oct. 1968	Univ. of Goettingen Germany	7,762
		Lecturer	Beef cattle and sheep Production Oct. 1969 - April 1970	Univ. of Novi Said Yugoslavia	13,102
KELLOGG, Frederick Asst. Prof. of History Univ. of Arizona	1018 East Greenlee Tucson,Arizona 85719	Student	History Oct. 1960 - July 1961	Univ. of Bucharest Romania	1,647
		Research Scholar	Romanian Nationalism (1878 - 1914) Jan. 14 - Sept. 4, 1970	Romanian Ministry of Education	4,335
NOONAN, Thomas Asst. Prof. - History Univ. of Minnesota	1939 Marshall Avenue Apt. 22 St. Paul, Minn. 55104	Student	History Oct. 1963 Jan. 1964	Univ. of Moscow U.S.S.R.	2,015
		Research Scholar	History Oct. 1969 - Jan. 1970	Kiev Univ. U.S.S.R.	2,800

PICK, Jr., Herbert L. Prof. of Psychology Univ. of Minnesota	1607 Lowry Avenue Minneapolis, Minn.	Student	Psychology Oct. 1959 Jan. 1960	Moscow State Univ., U.S.S.R.	$2,009
		Research Scholar	Child Development Dec. 1964 - March 1965	Univ. of Moscow, U.S.S.R.	2,777
		Research Scholar	Eye Movement Recording April 15 - June 1, 1970	Leningrad Univ. U.S.S.R.	2,800
PINTER, Walter Assoc. Prof. - History Cornell University	630 Snyder Hill Rd. Rt. 2 Ithaca, New York 14850	Research Scholar	Russian History Feb.-Apr.1966	Leningrad Univ. U.S.S.R.	1,204
		Research Scholar	Characteristics of Russian Civil Servants 1750-1860 Feb.-May, 1970	Leningrad Univ. U.S.S.R.	2,800
SEHNERT, James Asst. Prof. Slavic Dept. Indiana University	214 E. 7th - Apt. 3 Bloomington, Ind. 47401	Student	Linguistics July-Aug.1964	Summer Empl. Course Krakow,Poland	1,413
		Lecturer	Linguistics Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Adam Mickiewicz Univ. Poland	13,209

SPECTOR, Sherman D. Prof. of History Russell Sage College	6 Comely Lane Latham, New York 12110	Research Scholar	Romanian History and Literature August 1964	Univ. of Bucharest Romania	$ 950
		Research Scholar	Life of Ioan Bratianu(1864-1927) Jan.-Aug.1970	Romanian Ministry of Education	4,047
ZIETLOW, Paul Associate Prof. of English Indiana University	2519 7th Street Bloomington, Ind.	Student	German Literature Oct. 1961 - July 1962	Univ. of Mainz Germany	1,930
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1969 - June 1970	Komensky Univ. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia	14,635

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
AARON, Daniel Professor of English Smith College Northampton, Mass.	85 Washington Avenue Northampton, Mass.	Participate in English language seminar at Krakow - July, 1964	Poland	$1,218
		Lecture on "American Literature as an instrument of social change." July-August, 1966	Uruguay	3,252
		Participate in 4th Caracas Seminar: "Responsible Leadership in a Democratic Society". May, 1967	Venezuela, Brazil	1,618
		Lecture on American studies to scholars, writers and university faculty members and students. March-April,1969	Romania, Yugoslavia, Poland	684
AUGEROT, James Instructor, Far Eastern and Slavic Department University of Washington Seattle, Washington	5217 Ravenna Avenue Seattle, Washington	Participate in linguistics seminars in Poznan and Sulejowik. July-August, 1966	Poland	1,998
		Participate in annual seminar for teachers and students of English June-July, 1969	Romania	1,555
		Observe and survey English teaching in Romania. January, 1969	Romania	594

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
BOZZINI, George R. Instructor, Institute of Languages and Linguistics, Georgetown University Washington, D. C.	9 Pleasant Street Milford, Mass.	Served as consultant for English teaching seminar at Fortaleza and advisor on project in Brasilia. July, 1965	Brazil	$1,485
		Participate in annual seminar for teachers and students of English. August, 1969	Poland	1,475
BLICKSBERG, Daniel Assistant Professor of English, San Francisco State College, California	555 Buena Vista Ave., West	Participate in English Teaching Seminar. Sept, 1966	Yugoslavia	2,921
		Participate in Slovenia English Teaching Seminar. July-August, 1967	Yugoslavia	2,825
		Participate in English Language Seminar August, 1968	Yugoslavia	4,716
		Participate in annual seminar for teachers and students of English July-August, 1969	Yugoslavia	4,383

American Lecturers, Research Scholars, and Professors
East Asia and the Pacific

Name	Residence	Type of Grant	Activity	Assignment	Cost $
ANDERSON, Edward F. Assoc. Professor of Biology Whitman College Walla Walla, Washington	221 Newell St., Walla Walla, Washington	Lecturer	Botany June 1965- June 1966	Univ. of Guayaquil Ecuador	17,181
		Lecturer	May 1969- March 1970 Botany	Faculty of Science, School of Biological Science, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur Malaysia	14,430
ARNOLD, Bradford H. Professor of Mathematics Oregon State University Corvallis, Oregon	125 N. 32nd St. Corvallis, Oregon	Lecturer	Mathematics Sept. 1957 - June 1958	Higher Teachers' College, Baghdad Iraq	10,750
		Lecturer	Sept. 1969 - July 1970 Mathematics	Ntl. Taiwan Normal Univ., Taipei, Taiwan, Rep. of China	13,356
DAVIS, Helen C. Professor of Foreign Languages Western College for Women Oxford, Ohio	112 Dawson St., Kane, Pennsylvania	Lecturer	Teaching English Sept. 1968 - June 1969	Ntl. Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan Rep. of China	9,556
		Lecturer	Sept. 1969- June 1970 Teaching English	Ntl. Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan Rep. of China	9,556

Name	Residence	Type of Grant	Activity	Assignment	Cost $
ENGER, Dale A. Research Fellow Linguistics Asiatic Research Center Korea University Seoul, Korea	7254 N. Haven St. Portland, Oregon	Lecturer	Linguistics July 1968 - Oct. 1968	Soon Sil Coll.; Hankuk University; Sung Kyun Kwan Univ.; Coll. of Education, Seoul Ntl. Univ., Korea	13,580
		Lecturer	Teaching English July 1969 - Oct. 1969	Same as above	13,580
FENNELL, Thomas Asst. Professor of History Bradley University Peoria, Illinois	2715 W. Moss Ave., Peoria, Illinois	Teacher-Interchange	Social Science Aug. 1960 - Aug. 1961	G.V.Brooks High Sch., Newnham, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia	3,550
		Lecturer	Southeast Asian History July 1969 - Aug. 1969	Silliman University Dumaguete City, Philippines	3,105
GREICUS, Michael S. Assoc. Professor of English University of Toledo Toledo, Ohio	2457 Ashborne Place, Toledo, Ohio	Lecturer	American Literature Sept. 1963 - June 1964	Sch. of Education Jyvaskyla, Finland	6,124
		Lecturer	May 1969 - March 1970 American Literature	Dept. of English, Faculty of Arts Univ. of Malaya Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	14,182

Name	Residence	Type of Grant	Activity	Assignment	Cost
LEMON, Paul C. Professor of Biological Science State University of New York Albany, New York	40 Maple Ave., Albany, New York	Lecturer	Science Education Sept. 1963 - June 1964	U.K.Colonial Ministry of Natural Resources & Local Govt. Nyasaland	$10,665
		Lecturer	Biological Science July 1969 - May 1970	Ateneo de Davao Davao City & Notre Dame Coll., Cotabato City, Philippines	12,338
MACHLUP, Fritz Professor of Economics and Int'l. Finance Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey	279 Ridgeview Road Princeton, New Jersey	Lecturer	Economics Feb. 1950 - Dec. 1950	National University of Mexico,Mexico,D.F.	11,731
		Lecturer	Economics Oct. 1951 - July 1952	Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel	9,436
		Lecturer	Economics April 1970 - July 1970	Universith of Osaka Japan	6,624

Name	Residence	Type of Grant	Activity	Assignment	Cost $
MURRAY, Donald M. Professor of English Northern Illinois University DeKalb, Illinois	213 Joanne Lane DeKalb, Illinois	Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1967 - June 1968	University of Hong Kong	14,052
		Lecturer	Sept. 1969 - June 1970	University of Hong Kong	14,052
RELLER, Theo. L. Prof. of Education & Dean, School of Educ. University of California Berkeley, California	1155 Laurel St., Berkeley, California	Lecturer	Education & Science Sept. 1958- June 1959	University of Amsterdam, Netherlands	8,025
		Lecturer	Jan. 1969 - Feb. 1969 Education & Science	Australian Ntl. Seminar, Inspectors Dept. of Education & Science Sydney, Australia	3,213
SATO, Sho Professor of Law University of Calif. Berkeley, California	620 Beloit Ave., Kensington, California	Lecturer	Law March 1966 - Aug. 1966	University of Tokyo, Japan	1,824
		Lecturer	Jan. 1970 - Aug. 1970	Kobe University, Japan	1,824

Name and Position	Permanent Resident	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
GINSBURG, Norton Associate Dean, Division of Social Sciences University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois 60637	1320 East Madison Park Chicago, Illinois 60615	Participate in Kyoto Urbanization Symposium: "Man and the City". 15 days June-July 1967	Japan	$ 2,516
		Lead discussion at urban affairs conference. Lecture and hold consultations in Japan and Korea. June-July 1969	Hong Kong Japan, Korea	3,372
HUNGERFORD, Arthur Head, Radio and Television Department, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.	418 West Ridge Avenue State College, Pennsylvania 16801	Advise on installation of television network December 1965	Algeria	1,955
		Assist in preparation of literacy campaigns via radio August-September 1966	Honduras	1,601
		Participate in regional conference, local seminars and workshops on instructional TV; lecture at universities April-May 1969	Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, Philippines	2,518

AMERICAN LECTURERS, RESEARCH SCHOLARS, AND PROFESSORS
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Type of Grant	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
Dunbar, John Raine Prof of Amer Lit Claremont Men's College Claremont, Calif.	1330 Via Zurita Claremont, California	Lecturer	American Studies Sept 1956 - May 1957	Univ of Turku and Abo Academy Finland	10,250
		Lecturer	Amer Literature Oct 1965 - June 1966	Univ of Vienna Institute of Commerce English Dept. Vienna, Austria	8,770
		Lecturer	Amer Literature July 1969 - March 1970	Delhi University New Delhi, India	11,716
Fite, Gilbert C. Prof of History Univ of Oklahoma Norman, Oklahoma	418 Merkle Drive Norman, Oklahoma	Lecturer	History August 1962 - May 1963	Jadavpur University India	14,486
		Lecturer	Director of the Amer Studies Res Center, Hyderabad July 1969 - July 1970	American Studies Research Center, Hyderabad, India	22,156
Garland, Peter Assoc Prof., Art Dept Smith College Northampton, Mass	Old Dublin Road Hancock, New Hampshire	Youth Attendant	Architecture Oct 1953 - July 1954	Higher Institute of Architecture Rome, Italy	11,034
		Lecturer	City Planning Oct 1969 - July 1970	Istanbul Technical University Istanbul, Turkey	16,961

Goodall, Merrill R. Prof., Gov't & Asia Studies, Claremont Graduate School Claremont, California	417 Baisdell Dr. Claremont, Calif	Leader or Specialist	Politics, Gov't Sept 1952 - Dec 1952 Extension Mar 1953 (3 mos)	India	8,608
		Lecturer	Public Admin July 1969 - April 1970	Tribhuvan Univ Katmandu, Nepal	18,998
Hacker, Helen A. Assoc Prof. Sociology Adelphi University Garden City, Long Island, New York	605 Water Street New York, New York	Research Scholar	Sociology Oct 1962 - July 1963	University of Turin Italy	13,890
		Lecturer	Sociology July 1969 - March 1970	Bangalore University Bangalore, India	9,429
Kerr, James R. Assoc. Prof., Govt Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, Ill.	14 Brookside Court Edwardsville, Ill.	Lecturer	Summer Institute in Indian Civilization June 1966 - August 1966	Osmania Univ Hyderabad, India	1,531
		Lecturer	Amer. Political Institutions July 1969 - March 1970	Banaras Hindu Univ Varanasi, India	11,939
Maloney, James O'Hara University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas	830 Missouri Lawrence, Kansas	Lecturer	Chemistry Chemical Eng. March 1960 - June 1960	Univ. of Cairo United Arab Republic	5,666
		Research Scholar	Chemical Eng. May 1969 - July 1969	National Polytechnic University Athens, Greece	3,925

Trainor, Edward Teaching Fellow Univ of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan	333 Packard Street Ann Arbor, Michigan	Lecturer	Teaching English as Foreign Language Sept 1968 - July 1969	Univ of Jordan Amman, Jordan	10,927
		Lecturer	Teaching English as Foreign Language Sept 1969 - Aug 1970	Univ of Jordan Amman, Jordan	9,466
Wager, Willis J. Prof., Humanities Boston University Boston, Mass.	Apt. 72 Egmont Street Brookline, Mass.	Lecturer	Amer. Literature Oct. 1963 - August 1964	Institute of Pedagogy Berlin, Germany	13,230
		Lecturer	American Lit. Sept. 1968 - July 1969	Univ. of Tehran Tehran, Iran	14,735
		Lecturer	Amer. Literature Sept. 1969 - July 1970	Univ. of Tehran Tehran, Iran	12,500

Name and Position	Permanent Residence	Activity and Term of Grant	Assignment Abroad	Est. Cost of Grant
COUSINS, Norman Editor Saturday Review of Literature, New York	Silvermine Road New Canaan, Conn.	Lecture on American Literature and participate in All-India Bengali Literary Conference. 1961	India	$3,450
		Participate in the inaugural ceremonies at Haile Selassie I University as American representative. 1962	Ethiopia	1,650
		Participate in Lahti Writer' Seminar. June 18 - 26, 1966	Finland	1,616
		Participate in Gandhi Centennial Celebrations. Sept., 1969	India	2,354
WILSON, Floyd S. Basketball Coach Harvard University Cambridge, Mass.	26 Pigeon Hill Road Weston, Mass.	Coach basketball and hold clinics. Sept. 1 - 23, 1964	Austria	2,274
		Trained coaches and athletes in basketball July 2 - Sept. 15, 1963	Poland Finland	4,375
		Work with Jordan youth organizations in planning athletic programs for Jordan "Youth City". May - Sept., 1969	Jordan	7,163

Mr. RICHARDSON. If I might add, Mr. Congressman, something in response to that point, sometimes the best thing we can do from the point of view of the United States, in my opinion, is to send someone who is an excellent person to more than one place and at more than one time. This is not a program——

Mr. BOW. Teach our own people up here. The quality of education in this country is going down. Why do we continue to keep this idea that we have to send people south someplace?

Mr. ROONEY. You have to give some of these people a vacation once in a while. I found a constituent of mine went down as a lecturer on music to Ecuador for $5,704. Right season, July to September. It fits right in with things up here. He is a little late for the summer down there. You do have to give these people a vacation.

Mr. BOW. Like our judges.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I am sure, Mr. Congressman, if you have an opportunity to travel in that area, either in——

Mr. BOW. I traveled in that area a good deal.

ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

I agree with the chairman, the Globetrotters go out and they do a great job. I happened to be in Paris one time when the Mormon Tabernacle Choir was there and they were not being paid by the United States. They took over Paris.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is quite true that you can count on commercial and voluntary organizations which can make their costs by going to a place like Paris to go there. Of course, we don't send performing arts groups to Paris for that very reason because we are well represented there through the commercial and church and voluntary performing arts groups.

ROTARY CLUB ACTIVITIES IN EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

Mr. BOW. How closely do you work with the Rotary Club there in exchange of persons?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We are not as close as we should be. I mentioned in my opening remarks this was one of the main emphases, it seems to me, we have lacked in this program, the close collaboration with the American civic and service organizations which already have or might have more effective programs abroad. I quite agree.

Mr. BOW. How many people do the Rotary have now on exchange programs over the world?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have seen the figure but I don't remember it, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. BOW. I am not a Rotarian.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is substantial and I agree with you, they do a magnificent job.

EMPHASIS ON PRIVATE SECTORS

Mr. BOW. Isn't that the area in which you should be working to get more people in the private sector to be doing this?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. Rather than the Government doing it?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think you have to do both, Mr. Chairman. I quite agree with the emphasis that you are putting on the private sector. It is one that is a primary goal of mine, to see that we are more effective in working with private groups. I think much more can be done. However, I would hope that this would not obsure the fact that there are many kinds of programs and especially those which are not easily supported by private groups which the Government ought to do because they are significant in the interest of the United States. I would say that that applies to some academic programs and scholarly programs where the result is to put the very best scholars and students, the highest standing people in both countries together. After working together they often become friends for life. You have something there which affects the thinking of very important people on both sides.

Mr. Bow. Mr. Richardson, before I close, I want to say that I have been quite critical of this program in the past. I still am, in many areas. I think that your presentation here today has been one of the best that I have ever heard.

Thank you.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Congressman.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1970.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING PROGRAM IN POLAND (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

WITNESSES

JOHN RICHARDSON, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FREDERICK IRVING, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WILLIAM B. JONES, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
BEN E. NINDEL, BUDGET OFFICER
GUY CORIDEN, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF EUROPEAN PROGRAMS

Mr. ROONEY. Gentlemen, we shall now turn to the next item which is to be found at page 67 of the committee print. It is entitled "English Language Teaching Program in Poland (Special Foreign Currency Program)."

The justifications in regard thereto are to be found beginning at page 291, which page we shall insert at this point in the record together with pages 292 through 294.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING PROGRAM IN POLAND
(Special Foreign Currency Program)

Appropriation, 1970	--
Estimate, 1971	$ 800,000
Increase	800,000

	1970	1971	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Justification Page Number
Program by Activities:				
English Language Teaching Program in Poland	--	$800,000	+$800,000	293

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING PROGRAM IN POLAND
(Special Foreign Currency Program)

Explanation of Language Change

The proposed language would provide for a new appropriation being requested to enable the Secretary to carry out an English language training program in Poland under the provisions of section 104(b)(2) and 104(b)(3) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704).

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING PROGRAM IN POLAND
(Special Foreign Currency Program)

	Amount
Estimate, 1971	$800,000

English Language Teaching has been given a high priority in the Polish Program for several years. This is in recognition of the fact that U.S. publications, broadcasts, motion pictures and other contacts are more effective over a larger segment of the population if English comprehension is wide-spread. We know that English has been the most popular second language in Polish schools and adult education facilities for several years. The indigenous facilities, both teachers and materials, however, are limiting factors. The available teachers, and certainly the available materials, are in many cases substandard. A large part of the joint State-USIA effort to date has been pointed toward upgrading those existing teachers and materials. These efforts have been small compared to the scope of the opportunity and the problems.

As part of a PL-480 repayment arrangement signed in April 1967, the Polish Government and the United States Government agreed to undertake a program of developing teaching of English as a foreign language in Poland. This Agreement provided that $950,000 in zlotys would be used annually for ten years to finance a new language training program. Of this amount, up to $200,000 would be converted into dollars for use in the project. In fiscal year 1969 the Department submitted a request in the amount of $3.1 million to initiate this program. The Congress denied these funds. We plan to initiate talks with the Polish Government this year to reduce the scope of the program. The request of $800,000 worth of excess Polish zlotys represents the first year's requirement under this new proposal.

We intend that this program in Poland will be carried out by a consortium of U.S. universities. The universities will receive a grant and will be expected to furnish a staff, plan and carry out the program and to operate the facilities in Poland. The university representatives will work closely with the Embassy and with the Polish Ministry of Education in all aspects of the program.

Recognizing that both teachers and materials need immediate attention we plan to deal with both aspects of teaching as soon as possible. We may be limited somewhat by the necessity of training sites, maintaining quarters and renovating existing structures to fit the program. We expect that the cooperation of the Poles will enable us to move rapidly. The first task will be

the development of texts, the translation of U.S. texts and the contrastive linguistics study of Polish and American English. As this is completed we will move into the phase of printing and disseminating texts and reference material supporting the research developments. At the same time we will be operating training programs for new teachers, retraining programs for existing teachers and special training courses in the use of audio-visual and special materials. Most of these programs will be operated in Poland but certain of the teachers will be brought to the United States for courses in U.S. universities. Part of the funds, of course, will be used for the administration of the program, rent, renovation and maintenance of the buildings. We expect that the first steps of the program will inspire considerable interest and enthusiasm for the English Language Teaching program and will give an impetus to the spread of the English Language in Poland that could not be inspired in any other way.

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount of $800,000.

Do you have a general statement at this time with regard to this, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have no general statement, Mr. Chairman, but we did supply to the committee prior to the hearing a memorandum which is classified and which does state the general reasons for our recommendation of this program. If I am in error, I certainly apologize, Mr. Chairman. Apparently there was a slip.

Mr. ROONEY. I cannot recall the receipt of anything like that.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. Let us proceed as you wish. I do have a statement which is a copy of that, if I might supply it to you or as you wish.

Mr. ROONEY. Where is the matter that you thought had been submitted to the committee?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have a copy of it here.

Mr. ROONEY. How did this ever get classified?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was classified, I think, on my judgment, Mr. Chairman. It seemed to me it would be inimical to our relations with the Polish Government to have that public.

Mr. ROONEY. I am going to leave it to you. How do you want to make your record here?

ARRANGEMENTS WITH GOVERNMENT OF POLAND

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to. The written presentation states the basic reasons why we believe this program is in the U.S. interest. I think the only thing that I would like to add, if I may, is that the Polish Government in making this arrangement with us, which we now seek your approval to carry out in the way stated in the material——

Mr. ROONEY. You mean they are cooperating with us so that we may spend our money? Is that what you mean? Money that might be used to pay the necessary expenses of our diplomatic mission in Poland?

Mr. RICHARDSON. These are excess currencies at this time, Mr. Chairman, but I think the main reason for the program——

Mr. ROONEY. The use of these currencies is limited by an agreement with the Polish Government, is that right?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. If we are going to limit it to projects such as this we are thereby cutting down on what may be used to pay the expenses of our diplomatic mission, isn't that so?

TEACHING OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN POLAND

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman. In this case it resulted from an agreement with the Polish Government with respect to a repayment of a loan. If the money were not to be used for this program, it might be repaid in dollars. That is, I think, the real problem.

Mr. ROONEY. Rather than have our loan repaid in American dollars as it was agreed to we are going to spend it on English teaching, is that right?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. Who would do the English teaching?

Mr. RICHARDSON. American professors.

Mr. ROONEY. Universities you mentioned here?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. Do we have to get on a university level to teach English?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We are trying to teach the teachers.

BERLITZ LANGUAGE TRAINING

Mr. ROONEY. I thought Berlitz was the best in the business.

Mr. RICHARDSON. We are trying to teach the teachers in Poland. There is an enormous demand for English in Poland. It is not being met by any existing courses of training.

Mr. ROONEY. How about Berlitz; why don't we find out from Berlitz how much it would cost to teach the same number of people and advise the committee on that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We are primarily teaching teachers. I don't know. Maybe Berlitz does it; I don't know.

Mr. ROONEY. I think they will teach anybody.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Teaching methods? Perhaps they would.

Mr. ROONEY. I think so. We don't need any high-level university professors to do the teaching. We want somebody who can rapidly teach English.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But at retail, so to speak, Mr. Chairman, that is an awful lot of teachers. To meet the kinds of demands there are in Poland. Every young person in Poland wants to learn English. That is almost an accurate statement, as you know.

Mr. ROONEY. I realize that. I think that is very commendable; and if they can get it for nothing, who wouldn't want to learn English? The Poles are very intelligent people.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think from the point of view of the U.S. Government it would be highly desirable to increase the degree to which English is an effective second language in Poland. This helps us in many ways; among others, the very teaching process itself.

Mr. ROONEY. I am talking about how you would go about such a thing. You say somewhere in these justifications that we "intend that this program in Poland will be carried out by a consortium of U.S. universities." How in goodness name do we get on that kind of a level to teach English to anybody?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, if we are teaching in this country a foreign language to teachers of foreign languages, it is done in universities or graduate schools.

Mr. ROONEY. It is also done downtown in Berlitz; isn't it?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I just don't know the answer to that.

Mr. ROONEY. I have met more people who took foreign languages who learned to speak them at Berlitz and who knew something about the foreign languages rather than from universities.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I quite agree. I think Berlitz does a wonderful job. I have taken some myself. I think what they don't do is attempt to teach methods of teaching, as far as I know. Maybe they do in addition. I don't know that they do. That is an important part, I

suppose, of training teachers, the method of teaching and not simply learning the language.

Mr. ROONEY. I don't know. I know as much about this as when I started. Please go ahead, Mr. Secretary.

This is not one of those ideas where you are going to buy some real estate, is it?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Whose idea was that when they were going to buy some real estate?

Mr. MEYER. The last time we had this item, Mr. Chairman, there was some construction in it, but there is none in this item.

Mr. ROONEY. The construction was taken out?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The program would substantially increase the amount and capacity of English teaching in Poland. Poland is a country which because of its political and, in my opinion, geographical situation, is of considerable importance to the United States. The degree to which a process of English teaching, including the materials and including the books and including the straightforward kinds of texts instead of the biased texts are utilized in Poland, seems to me to be significant.

Mr. ROONEY. In order to teach them English you are going to bring certain of the teachers to the United States for courses in U.S. universities, Whoever thought this up?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It came out of, I think, the embassy in Poland, our embassy in Poland initially. I should introduce Mr. Coriden, if I may, Mr. Chairman, who is the director of our European area in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. He is more familiar with the details of the program than I.

Mr. ROONEY. I just don't understand this, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Let me try again.

Mr. ROONEY. I might be in favor of giving everybody who should have one a free course at Berlitz in Warsaw and if Berlitz does not presently have enough people to do the teaching in Poland I am sure that they can beef up just as well as the U.S. Government. I think the American taxpayers might come out better.

Mr. RICHARDSON. As I say, I am not aware of what the commercial possibilities would be. I would think it highly unlikely the Polish Government would agree to it. We have a problem getting them to agree to anything in this area.

PREVIOUS REQUEST FOR PROGRAM IN POLAND

Mr. ROONEY. The trouble with these things is that you discuss them without going into any detail, such as I have discussed with Ambassador Stoessel, and the first thing you know, someone is writing a report back to Washington stating that I am in thorough agreement with him. I didn't even know that they took the real estate construction out of this item. I probably should have guessed it because it was reduced, from what to what, $3 million plus to $800,000?

Mr. MEYER. At that time we expected to do some construction in the total 10-year program. The estimate we had presented up here, involved only renovation of structures which we were going to rent initially.

AMOUNT IN USIA BUDGET FOR ENGLISH TEACHING

Mr. ROONEY. Do you know how much is in the budget of the U.S. Information Agency for English teaching?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Total worldwide?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, I don't have that figure.

Mr. ROONEY. Specifically for Poland?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think I have that. My information is that there are two items in the USIA budget. I have this secondhand. For 1970, one is $20,000 to provide library books and other materials to Polish individuals and institutions. The other item is lectures and staff during the year, $1,700. My information is that those are the out-of-pocket costs of USIA teaching English in Poland. In addition to that, however, there are language labs which operate in the embassy and in the consulate which are used by students, about 440 weekly. There are language labs which are loaned to five universities from time to time. I suppose some costs are associated with those.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought this, since it was coming up here again, would be in much better shape budgetwise than it was. Here we now have, what, a page and what amounts to a paragraph of alleged justification for an expenditure of $800,000 of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. RICHARDSON. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would ask Mr. Coriden whether he has something additional he thinks should be said.

Mr. ROONEY. Could you throw any light on this, Mr. Coriden?

EXISTING ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN POLAND

Mr. CORIDEN. We had hoped to get some training courses set up. As we understand it now, there are about 800 teachers of English in Poland at the secondary school level, where most of their teaching is done. The Polish Government tells us that 400 of these are seriously substandard. We have seen some in seminars and——

Mr. ROONEY. Is that classified information?

Mr. CORIDEN. No; they gave it to us. That is open information.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, why don't they do something about their being seriously substandard?

Mr. CORIDEN. They are trying to. I think that they don't have the textbooks. They don't have the knowhow to do this. They are just getting started in their universities at building up faculties that can teach teachers. We think it is to our advantage to help them build up faster. That is what we wanted them to do. They would like to add 1,600 new teachers in the secondary schools in the next 10-year period. This program would upgrade a total of 2,000 teachers.

Mr. ROONEY. Exactly what would you do with the requested $800,000?

Mr. CORIDEN. We would use part of that for running a teaching course in Poland for the first group of teachers.

Mr. ROONEY. Where?

Mr. CORIDEN. In Poland. That will have to be worked out when we get there. We think it will be in Poznan where they have their strongest language center.

Mr. ROONEY. By whom?

Mr. CORIDEN. We would get some experts. We have been talking to several groups. We would get some experts in this teaching English as a foreign language in the United States to work this course out.

Mr. ROONEY. Why can't you do just that without any such item as this?

Mr. CORIDEN. We don't think that the Poles would let us do this.

Mr. ROONEY. I listened to Mr. Bow inquiring about Colombia. You were sending people down there on langauge projects, weren't you?

Mr. CORIDEN. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Could I try to answer that?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is not our impression, it is not my belief that the Polish Government would necessarily cooperate in doing this some other way. This proposal is a result of an arrangement that they have already made with us.

Mr. ROONEY. The arrangement does not stand the test. It does not stand up.

Mr. RICHARDSON. We have as a Bureau——

Mr. ROONEY. There are how many people, 32 million people in Poland?

Mr. CORIDEN. 30 million.

Mr. ROONEY. That could run into quite something.

Mr. CORIDEN. Even with this program you wouldn't be teaching all 30 million to speak English.

Mr. ROONEY. But that might have been in someone's mind.

You don't have a bit of specifics. You don't have a budget or anything. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. CORIDEN. No, sir; we don't. As you know, we asked for the money a couple of years ago——

DISTRIBUTION OF $800 THOUSAND REQUEST

Mr. ROONEY. Am I incorrect? Do you have a budget? If so, let us see it.

Mr. CORIDEN. Yes, sir; we do have a budget. We plan to spend $52,000——

Mr. ROONEY. Let me see that. We may save time reading it.

Mr. CORIDEN. The paper with my notes is not in very good shape at this time.

Mr. ROONEY. It is not?

Mr. CORIDEN. I can have it typed out in better form.

Mr. ROONEY. This is a budget for $800,000; is it?

Mr. CORIDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you think this committee appropriates money or American dollars paid for foreign currencies on the strength of anything such as this?

I now think I made a fair statement, that you didn't have any budget.

Mr. CORIDEN. I was saying that when we talked to you 2 years ago, we had a university group put together, ready to go on this with very firm facts on what we would do. Since we didn't get money at that time—the university group is also going to——

COST OF BERLITZ TRAINING

Mr. ROONEY. Did you ever take this up with Berlitz?

Mr. CORIDEN. I know Berlitz charges something like $1,500 a person to teach a person a language. I think that this program comes out to much less than that, Mr. Chairman. I didn't think that Berlitz would be an appropriate one to do this, to teach the teachers to teach linguistic methods. That is what we are trying to do, get the best method of teaching English as a foreign language used in Poland to teach the Poles. I don't think Berlitz does that. They do an effective job of teaching an individual to speak a foreign language, but really not even to use the grammar or to read it too well, but to speak it.

Mr. ROONEY. You say here, "These funds would be used to pay U.S. administrators and the Polish assistants to——" We are going to pay Polish nationals, too, are we?

OPERATION OF TRAINING CENTERS

Mr. CORIDEN. Yes, sir; I think it would have to have Polish assistants in working out these programs. You would have to have staff to do your typing and a lot of other things you have to have done, setting up courses and planning times and getting teachers there.

Mr. ROONEY. To operate the centers? What centers?

Mr. CORIDEN. Again, you asked me where this might be done. At least one place might be Poznan where they have a strong English department. We would try to organize a center there.

Mr. ROONEY. You have the word "centers" here in the plural. What centers do you mean?

Mr. CORIDEN. This is something, Mr. Chairman, we cannot work out definitely with the Poles until we have the possibility of doing it. We have talked about the possibility of doing it in Poznan and Warsaw and Krakow.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you want a chance to see if you can figure out some better answers?

Mr. CORIDEN. Yes, sir. I would like to do it.

Mr. ROONEY. If there are no further questions at this point, we shall now recess until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Bow. Could I ask two questions?

Mr. ROONEY. Certainly, Mr. Bow.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS TO TRAIN POLES AND TEACHERS

Mr. Bow. This would provide training, you say, of 12 Poles during the coming academic year and train 50 teachers. Administrative costs of this would be $134,000.

Mr. CORIDEN. This is setting up the program. We don't have it going. This has to be done. Your administrative costs are going to be considerably greater the first year when you are establishing the centers the chairman asked about and when you are getting your staff.

Mr. Bow. $134,000 for administrative costs. We are going to train 12 Poles and 50 teachers?

Mr. CORIDEN. We are also going to develop textbooks, which is the most important part of the program. We will plan a constructive

linguistic study, and get that underway and be ready to move with texts and other materials.

Mr. Bow. I shall be glad to await the testimony tomorrow, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rooney. It might be better now, Frank.

Mr. Coriden. I will try to help out tomorrow.

Mr. Richardson. It may be appropriate for me to mention, Mr. Chairman, that there is a very severe difficulty of making exact plans based on an arrangement with a government which has not yet been approached about the arrangement, especially in such an area as Poland where it is a fairly tricky thing to work out such a problem.

Mr. Rooney. Every Red Communist government will take anything they can get for nothing.

I hope that you can come up with something concrete tomorrow.

Mr. Richardson. I will certainly try.

Mr. Rooney. Very well, then we shall now adjourn until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Thursday, February 26, 1970.

Mr. Rooney. The committee will please come to order.

Mr. Secretary, at the close of the hearing on yesterday we were discussing the matter of your people getting us some further information with regard to this very meager alleged budget. There are some of us who think that this might very well be a good program but we really have no budget on which we could act. What have you to say about that?

LACK OF FIRM BUDGETARY PLAN

Mr. Richardson. Mr. Chairman, I do think that we have a problem. I think the strengthening of the teaching of English in Poland would indeed be of real benefit to the United States because it capitalizes on a large unsatisfied demand for more and better English teaching and it would also improve our ability to get our point of view across to opinion leaders as well as the man in the street.

However, our overnight review convinces us that you are right in suggesting that we really do not have at this stage all the budgetary data that this committee is entitled to. There simply are too many unknowns because of the dilemmas in planning prior to negotiating out the structure with the Polish Government as well as with the cooperating private agencies we hope would participate. Therefore, I regret to say we are still in the position of not being able to submit any more budgetary information than we did yesterday.

Mr. Rooney. It might very well be that this is an instance where there should be some further negotiations with the Polish Government so that instead of using currencies which should be repaid in dollars we might find some truly excess zlotys. Do you agree with that?

Mr. Richardson. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. I think that it is a possibility worth exploring and one we would like very much to pursue.

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

WITNESSES

EVERETT KLEINJANS, CHANCELLOR, EAST-WEST CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
JOHN RICHARDSON, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
SAMUEL T. HATA, COMPTROLLER, EAST-WEST CENTER
WILLIAM B. JONES, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
FREDERICK IRVING, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
BEN E. NINDEL, BUDGET OFFICER, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. ROONEY. We shall now proceed to the next item that your area is concerned with, that is, the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West.

The item to which I have made reference is to be found at page 68 of the committee print and beginning at page 296 of the justifications book, volume II. We shall at this point insert in the record pages 296 through 329.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Appropriation, 1970	$5,260,000
Estimate, 1971	5,474,000
Increase	214,000

Program Categories:	1970	1971	Increase or Decrease	Justification Page Number
1. General Administration	$ 254,963	$ 300,684	+ $ 45,721	301
2. Programs:				
a. Scholarship and Grants Programs*	4,374,216	4,164,629	- 209,587	303
b. Problem-Oriented Programs	39,971	111,276	+ 71,305	316
c. Support Programs	545,196	577,976	+ 32,780	319
3. Support Services	291,254	319,435	+ 28,181	321
Total Requirement	5,505,600	5,474,000	- 31,600	
Deduct:				
1969 Funds Available in 1970	- 245,600	--	+ 245,600	
Appropriation or Estimate	5,260,000	5,474,000	+ 214,000	

*The breakdown between scholarships and operations is as follows: Scholarship - $3,511,000 and Operations - $863,216 for FY 1970; Scholarships - $3,318,600 and Operations - $846,029 for FY 1971. Included in the FY 1970 amount for Scholarships is a carry-over of $192,400 from FY 1969.

Total expenses for Operations in 1970 are $1,994,600 and $2,155,400 in 1971.

INTRODUCTION

Chapter VII of Public Law 86-472 (The Mutual Security Act of 1960) authorized the Secretary of State to provide for the establishment in Hawaii of a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West, through arrangements with public, educational, or other non-profit institutions. In subsequent appropriation acts, the Congress directed the Department of State to finance the Center's operation through a grant to an appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii. The State of Hawaii designated the University of Hawaii as that appropriate agency. Accordingly, the Department executed a grant-in-aid agreement with the Board of Regents of the University. The Chancellor of the Center, an appointee of the Regents, is responsible for the administration of the Center.

This budget contemplates an appropriation for the Center of $5,474,000 in fiscal year 1971. This compares with an appropriation of $5,260,000 for fiscal year 1970, and an adjusted appropriation of $5,260,000 for fiscal year 1969. The additional $214,000 proposed for 1971 is requested to cover salary increases and normal salary increments, and to provide for necessary non-discretionary additional costs of support services. The details of these increases are presented by program and type of expense and are discussed in justifications that follow.

OBJECTIVE

Public Law 86-472 describes the basic objective of the Center as the promotion of better relations and understanding between the United States and the Nations of Asia and the Pacific. The grant-in-aid agreement between the Department of State and the Regents of the University of Hawaii provides further that the Center should be guided by the purposes and applicable provisions of Public Law 87-256 (The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961). The basic purpose of this legislation is to promote and increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. The Center, therefore, is a vital part of the educational and cultural exchange effort of the United States Government and of the Department of State.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

Public Law 86-472 further authorized the Secretary of State to provide for:

1. Grants, fellowships, and other payments to outstanding scholars and authorities from the nations of the East and West as may be necessary to attract such scholars and authorities to the Center;

2. Grants, scholarships, and other payments to qualified students from the nations of the East and West as may be necessary to enable such students to engage in study or training at the Center; and

3. Making the facilities of the Center available for study or training to other qualified persons.

Under these guidelines the Center has been organized into three Institutes:

A. The Institute for Student Interchange which administers student scholarships.
B. The Institute for Technical Interchange which administers technical grants.
C. The Institute of Advanced Projects which administers grants to Senior Specialists and the Research Translations and Publications activities.

In addition, there are two support activities:

A. The Support Programs Activity which encompasses the East West Center Press, the Library and Conference and Seminar Programs.

B. The Support Services Activity which comprises the Center's Advisory Boards, Community Relations Office, Public Affairs Office, Central Services and the Contractual Services.

The Center is giving increasing emphasis to the problem oriented approach in order to supplement the activities of the Institutes and to coordinate the efforts of the Center in solving significant problems of Asian and American concern.

Taken together, these activities form an inter-related operation for the exchange of persons and knowledge in areas crucial to the development of the economy and educational structure of the nations of Asia and the Pacific, and in the improvement of American relations with Asian-Pacific nations and dependencies.

These programs and activities are served by a complex of buildings constructed with Congressional appropriations. These buildings are conceived as instruments for the creation of a mature community composed of carefully selected Senior Specialists and authorities, students, technical participants, conference and seminar participants, and visitors who come to the Center to study, give and receive training, exchange ideas and views, and conduct activities in furtherance of the cultural and technical advancement of the nations of Asia and the Pacific, and of the United States. The East-West Center is identified as a project of the United States Government in cooperation with the University of Hawaii. The physical plant of the Center is dedicated in perpetuity for the purposes of the Center by a lien recorded in the Land Court of Hawaii. By the terms of the grant-in-aid agreement, this obligation cannot be released except by written authorization to the University from the Department of State.

In pursuit of their objectives, the Center's programs and activities are designed to encourage the maximum free exchange of ideas on person-to-person basis, to facilitate the exchange of information across national and cultural boundaries, and to promote international cooperation and understanding within the regional framework of the Center.

Two qualities are stressed that make the East-West Center unique. One is interchange. Asians, Americans, and Pacific peoples meet, live, play, and work together, in association with a University of uncommon strength in Asian-American studies, and in a community that has elevated human understanding to an art.

The second is equality--not only in the treatment accorded scholars and students, regardless of their religion or race--but in the respect paid to the heritage of every country, in the value placed on the insights and outlooks of each, and on the synthesis of the intellectual and cultural traditions of the East and West.

The traffic in ideas continues to move along a two-way street. Asians, Americans, and Pacific peoples are discovering their common humanity, their mutual interdependence and their collective ability to solve problems in peace.

BASIS FOR ESTIMATES

Program Level

Fiscal years 1961 through 1967 were formative years during which programs were developed and placed into operation. From both the program and budget standpoint, fiscal year 1968 necessarily was a period of consolidation due to the economy mandate requiring federal agencies and projects to reduce their obligations by 10%. Fiscal year 1969 was devoted largely to operational adjustments such as the improvement of student selection techniques and the refinement of research collections. In fiscal year 1970, emphasis is on planning the new problem-oriented approach to Center programs. The problem-oriented approach is intended to complement the activities carried out by the three Institutes and to coordinate the efforts of the Center in solving significant problems of concern to Asians and Americans. In the fiscal year 1971 request, the Center hopes to establish problem-oriented programs focusing on Food, Culture Learning and Cross-Cultural Communications. The significance of the new approach lies in the fact that the problems would serve as a catalyst allowing students, specialists and trainees from different disciplines and nations to work together meaningfully to resolve problems of common concern to East and West.

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE
BETWEEN EAST AND WEST
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

	1969	1970	1971	Difference	Explanation of Difference: Personnel Compensation and Benefits	Rents, Communication and Utilities	Printing and Reproduction	Supplies and Materials	Other Contractual Services	Press Sales and Other Cooperative Fund	Scholarships and Grants
I. General Administration	$ 225,439	$ 254,963	$ 300,684	+$ 45,721	+$ 45,626	+$ 25	-	+$ 70	-	-	-
II. Programs:											
A. Scholarships and Grants Program:											
1. Institute for Student Interchange:											
a) Scholarships and Grants	2,395,560	2,653,560	2,524,560	- 129,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-$129,000
b) Operational Requirements	579,682	582,239	530,427	- 51,812	+ 46,788	-	+$ 200	+ 400	-$ 99,200	-	-
2. Institute for Technical Interchange:											
a) Scholarships and Grants	424,100	505,900	465,000	- 40,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 40,900
b) Operational Requirements	178,058	147,231	177,607	+ 30,376	+ 30,281	-	-	+ 95	-	-	-
3. Institute of Advanced Projects:											
a) Scholarships and Grants	306,540	351,540	329,040	- 22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 22,500
b) Operational Requirements	172,031	133,746	137,995	+ 4,249	- 2,719	+ 500	+ 2,000	+ 225	+ 4,243	-	-
B. Problem-Oriented Programs	-	39,971	111,276	+ 71,305	+ 78,482	+ 800	-	- 4,977	- 3,000	-	-
C. Support Programs	509,068	545,196	577,976	+ 32,780	+ 34,611	-	+ 644	+ 200	- 2,675	-	-
III. Support Services	242,152	291,254	319,435	+ 28,181	+ 17,783	- 3,820	+ 250	+ 3,480	+ 10,488	-	-
IV. Press Sales and Cooperating Fund Account	476,286	775,825	1,070,625	+ 294,800	-	-	-	-	-	+$294,800	-
Total Program	5,508,916	6,281,425	6,544,625	+ 263,200	+ 250,852	- 2,495	+ 3,094	- 507	- 90,144	+ 294,800	- 192,400
Deduct:											
1968 Funds Available in 1969	- 18,230	-	-	-							
1969 Funds Available in 1970	+ 245,600 1/	- 245,600	-	+ 245,600							
Press Sales and Cooperating Account	- 476,286	- 775,825	-1,070,625	- 294,800							
Net Appropriation Requirement	5,260,000	5,260,000	5,474,000	+ 214,000							

1/ $53,200 from operations and $192,400 from scholarships and grants ($40,900 from technical training grants; $129,000 from student grants; $22,500 from senior specialists grants).

PRESENTATION AND JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES

The budget is presented in the major categories of General Administration, Programs (scholarship and grant programs, problem-oriented programs, and support programs) and Support Services. The program categories are further justified by activities and by specific grant programs. Press Sales and Cooperating Fund Activities (non-appropriated fund activities) are also presented in this budget.

CATEGORY 1: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount
1. Office of the Chancellor	2.0	$ 65,940	2.0	$ 62,695	2.0	$ 64,341	--	+$ 1,646
2. Office of the Deputy Chancellor for Academic Affairs	2.0	44,802	3.5	61,424	3.0	88,206	- .5	+ 26,782
3. Office of Administration	9.2	114,697	9.2	130,844	9.2	148,137	--	+ 17,293
Total	13.2	225,439	14.7	254,963	14.2	300,684	- .5	+ 45,721

Objective:

General Administration has the functions of (1) executive leadership and direction of the East-West Center; (2) program development, planning and review; (3) policy determination and setting of priorities; (4) program evaluation; and (5) administrative staff services, including but not limited to budgeting and reporting, fiscal control, personnel management, organization and procedures improvement, purchasing, staff travel, equipment inventory and control, building and maintenance services; and messenger services.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
1. Office of the Chancellor	$65,940	$62,695	$64,341	+$ 1,646

This office includes the Chancellor of the East-West Center and an administrative assistant. The requested budget provides for the continuation of this office at the present level of services. The breakdown of the $64,341 requested is as follows: $50,926 for personnel compensation and benefits (increase of $1,626 for normal increments and salary increases provided by pay act of 1969); $5,375 for travel (no increase); $5,000 for representation purposes (no increase); and $3,040 for office expenses (increase of $20).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
2. Office of the Deputy Chancellor for Academic Affairs	$44,802	$61,424	$88,206	+$26,782

This office was established during fiscal year 1969 to plan new programs; develop plans for existing programs, coordinate the work of all academic programs and evaluation of all Center programs. This office is staffed by the Deputy Chancellor for Academic Affairs, an evaluation officer and an administrative assistant.

The breakdown of the $88,206 requested is as follows: $71,086 for personnel compensation and benefits (increase of $26,757 for normal increments and salary increases provided by pay act of 1969 and to fill the position of an evaluation officer); $3,825 for travel (no increase); $11,000 for program planning (no increase); and $2,295 for office expenses (increase of $25).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
3. Office of Administration	$114,697	$130,844	$148,137	+$17,293

This office is currently staffed by a Deputy Chancellor for Administration and a staff of nine to perform fiscal and administrative functions, administer central services, and provide staff support to the various programs of the Center.

The breakdown of the $148,137 requested is as follows: $142,587 for personnel compensation and benefits (increase of $17,243 for normal increments and salary increases provided by pay act of 1969); $2,200 for travel (no increase); and $3,350 for office expenses (increase of $50).

CATEGORY 2-A: SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS PROGRAM

SUMMARY

	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1. Institute for Student Interchange								
A. Operational Requirements	25.5	$ 579,682	25.0	$ 582,239	25.0	$ 530,427	--	-$ 51,812
B. Scholarships and Grants	330	2,395,560	369	2,653,560	356	2,524,560	- 13	- 129,000
2. Institute for Technical Interchange								
A. Operational Requirements	10.5	178,058	10.5	147,231	10.0	177,607	- .5	+ 30,376
B. Scholarships and Grants	2,100	424,100	2,530	505,900	2,325	465,000	- 205	- 40,900
3. Institute of Advanced Projects								
A. Operational Requirements	12.0	172,031	9.0	133,746	8.0	137,995	- 1	+ 4,249
B. Scholarships and Grants	37	306,540	43	351,540	40	329,040	- 3	- 22,500
		4,055,971		4,374,216		4,164,629		- 209,587

INSTITUTE FOR STUDENT INTERCHANGE

	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount
A. Operational Requirements								
1. Office of the Director	5.0	$75,410	5.0	$86,904	5.0	$97,033	--	+$10,129
2. Admissions Office	4.0	121,793	4.0	112,091	4.0	124,768	--	+ 12,677
3. Student Program Office	13.0	123,824	13.0	139,467	13.0	158,920	--	+ 19,453
4. Intercultural Activities Office	3.5	29,271	3.0	37,437	3.0	43,366	--	+ 5,929
5. Japan Field Office	--	12,864	--	14,540	--	14,540	--	--
6. Contract Support to Special Programs	--	216,520	--	191,800	--	91,800	--	-100,000
Total Requirement	25.5	579,682	25.0	582,239	25.0	530,427	--	- 51,812

Basic to the operation of the Institute and consistent with the underlying philosophy of the Center is the commitment to strengthen mutual understanding among the people of Asia, the Pacific Ocean area, and the United States through cultural and academic interchange. Programs for higher education are centered at the University of Hawaii but some students are provided with opportunities for further study at mainland and Asian universities.

The study programs mainly for advanced degrees, are designed in cooperation with participating countries to help meet their needs by training people in those fields of higher education where the University of Hawaii has particular strengths. Grants are awarded to young persons--Americans, Asians, and those from the Pacific areas--whose leadership qualities and demonstrated interest in cultural interchange between East and West should prove valuable in their future endeavors in their respective countries.

Program Level:

In fiscal year 1971, authorization is requested for 356 new student scholarships. These new grantees together with about 200 of second year grantees will total 556 students, mostly at the graduate level.

Program Activity:

To administer the programs and services needed for a well-rounded scholarship program, the Institute for Student Interchange is organized into five functional units. In addition, it provides support for English language training, Asian studies and

languages, and student services which are vital to the needs of East-West Center students.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
1. Office of the Director	$75,410	$86,904	$97,033	+$10,129

This office is responsible for directing and coordinating those Center programs which involve formal university study, both graduate and undergraduate.

The staff of this office consists of the Director, Associate Director, an administrative assistant, statistical clerk, and a stenographer. The breakdown of the $97,033 requested is as follows: $83,738 for personal services and benefits (increase of $10,104 for normal salary increments and salary increase provided by pay act of 1969); $9,760 for travel expenses for the entire institute (no increase); and $3,535 for other expenses (increase of $25).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
2. Admissions Office	$121,793	$112,091	$124,768	+$12,677

This unit actively searches for quality students by announcements, visitations, and correspondence; recommends scholarship allocations by country and fields of study; conducts preliminary field screening of applicants through field screening agencies abroad and on the mainland; evaluates academic credentials and suitability of applicants; directs and coordinates further screening by the Center and the University of Hawaii; recommends awards; and provides for admission of successful applicants to the University. This is an important function inasmuch as the success of the program depends in the first place on the quality of students the Center is able to recruit. During the last fiscal year, it received 447 American and 370 Asian and Pacific applications for final screening from country screening committees.

The breakdown of the budget request of $124,768 is as follows: $60,968 for personal services and benefits for two professional and two clerical positions (a net increase of $11,377 due to filling of the Admissions Officer position and increases for normal salary increments and salary increases provided by the pay act of 1969); $9,600 for communications and office expenses (increase of $100 to meet rising costs); $9,200 for printing of posters, announcements, contracts and catalogs (an increase of $200); and $45,000 for field screening and liaison expenses (an increase of $1,000).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
3. Student Program	$123,824	$139,467	$158,920	+$19,453

This unit assists each grantee to follow a meaningful academic career through academic programming, orientation, consultation, progress evaluations, and referrals to academic advisers; provides services such as allowance payments, textbook purchases and special tutoring; and coordinates to maximum advantage the grantee's academic career with his intercultural experience.

This office is headed by a senior program officer with a supportive staff consisting of six coordinators and a clerical staff of six. The coordinators, under a "case load" arrangement, follow each student throughout the course of his grant, coordinating

the student's work with the University academic departments which carry on the instruction. In addition, the coordinators review and arrange field study plans and arrange for participation in cultural interchange opportunities such as the Experiment in International Living.

During academic year 1968-69, the program coordinators counseled approximately 600 students. In addition, field study arrangements were provided for 117 Asian/Pacific students who participated in field study programs in the United States and 44 American students who participated in field study programs in Asia.

The breakdown of the $158,920 requested is as follows: $154,850 for personal services and benefits (increase of $19,403 to provide for salary increases and normal salary increments); and $4,070 for supplies and communications (increase of $50).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
4. Intercultural Activities Office	$29,271	$37,437	$43,366	+$5,929

In fiscal year 1970, the Asia/America Seminar Program and the Student Activities Office were combined and renamed the Intercultural Activities Office to more clearly reflect the functions of this office. This office seeks to ensure that the intercultural goals of the Center play an important part during the period of residence of each student. It also coordinates all non-academic and para-academic activities of the grantees. It serves as the focal point for extra-curricular activities and contact between the Center's administration and the Student Association.

The staff consists of one professional and two clerical positions. The breakdown of the $43,366 is as follows: $34,141 for personal services and benefits (increase of $5,904 for normal salary increments, salary increases and filling of the Intercultural Activities Officer position); $5,125 for supplies and communications (increase of $25); and $4,100 for seminars and symposiums (no increase).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
5. Japan Field Office	$12,864	$14,540	$14,540	--

In fiscal year 1969, a field office was established under contract in Tokyo to coordinate and publicize the Center's programs and scholarship offerings and conduct initial screening of all applicants. These activities were formerly carried out by the USIS Cultural Centers but due to budgetary limitations, USIS was not able to continue these services for the Center.

The breakdown of the fiscal year 1971 request is as follows: $11,180 for personal services (no increase); $1,860 for office rental and utilities (no increase); $700 for supplies and communications (increase of $200); $500 for screening committee expenses (decrease of $200); and $300 for staff travel (no increase). The increase in supplies and communications is off-set by a decrease in screening committee expenses.

	1969	1970	1971	Decrease
6. Contract Support to Special Programs				
English Language Training	$104,295	$104,295	$53,435	-$50,860
American Studies	58,788	49,140	--	- 49,140
Asian Studies and Languages	36,437	21,365	21,365	--
Student Services	17,000	17,000	17,000	--
Total	216,520	191,800	91,800	-100,000

These programs are administered by the University of Hawaii but supported by the Center because of their direct importance to the proper functioning and success of the Center's scholarship program. In each case, the need is clear: English language training is critical to the studies of grantees from abroad; Asian studies and languages are vital to the studies of American grantees; and student services are required for dealing with personal, health and other problems encountered by grantees.

In addition to the regular function of conducting English language training for East-West Center students and technical participants from abroad, the past year has seen significant strides in the program of teaching of English, both short-term and the Master's degree. Progress has been possible largely by the establishment of a linguistics department in the University and its close affiliation with the English Language Institute.

Progress also has been made in Asian studies and languages. Improvement has been realized in Asian language course offerings and the Center continues to provide for intensive language courses during the summer session. These are designed specifically for American grantees in preparation for study and research in Asia. It is believed also that better placement and supervision of grantees doing intensive language training while on Asian field study has been achieved. During the past academic year, all of the American students were required to enroll in at least one Asian language and many of them majored in Asian studies or languages.

The provision of student services is a function indispensable to the well-being of our students. These services include housing, counseling, health and medical services, compliance with immigration regulations, and dealing with personal problems.

Due to higher priority requirements, financial support to the American Studies Program has been discontinued in fiscal year 1971, and substantial reduction has been made for English Language Training.

B. Student Scholarships and Grants	1969 No.	1969 Amount	1970 No.	1970 Amount	1971 No.	1971 Amount	Decrease No.	Decrease Amount
1. Degree Program:								
Americans	55	$ 539,275	52	$ 535,600	49	$ 508,540	- 3	-$27,060
Asian/Pacific	181	1,775,420	182	1,875,860	172	1,773,920	-10	-101,940
2. Student Grants: (Non-Degree)								
Americans	2	13,410	15	100,575	15	100,575	--	--
Asian/Pacific	5	33,525	15	100,575	15	100,575	--	--
3. Summer Institute for Asian Studies (Americans)	87	33,930	105	40,950	105	40,950	--	--
Sub-total: Student Scholarship	330	2,395,560	369	2,653,560	356	2,524,560	-13	-129,000

Authorization is requested for a total of 356 Student Scholarships. Of these 221 scholarships will be awarded for degree programs, and 135 for other special scholarship programs. Included in 1970 is a carry-over of $129,000 from fiscal year 1969. This accounts for the decrease of 13 grants in 1971.

For both Asian-Pacific and American students, awards will be made to graduate students except for a limited number to Asian-Pacific students from areas lacking adequate undergraduate facilities and to select American students for specialized study. These scholarships are awarded on the basis of the applicant's career objectives as they relate to his country's manpower needs, his academic ability, his capacity for leadership, and his interest in international understanding. These students will undertake regular or special programs of the Center. The course of study of the Asian students at the University of Hawaii will bear direct relevance to the problems of their countries. The scholarship covers a 24 month period which includes for those qualifying a supplementary study on the United States mainland at appropriate institutions in the case of Asian students and at appropriate Asian institutions in the case of American students.

In addition to those students pursuing regular academic degree programs, the Summer Institute for Asian Studies is designed for immediate usefulness and impact. This program is to encourage interest in the teaching of Asian Studies at the secondary school level.

The academic performance of the Center's students continued to be good. The mean grade-point-average for the graduate and undergraduate students are as follows:

	Fall 1968	Spring 1969
Graduate Students	3.5	3.4
Undergraduate Students	2.5	2.6

The following statistics gives a picture of the proportion of grantees who attained certain levels of achievement in their academic work:

GPA	Fall 1968	Spring 1969
4.0 average	25.1%	24.2%
3.5 - 3.9 average	29.1	34.0
3.0 - 3.4 average	38.0	36.2
Below 2.9 average	7.8	5.6

In the residence halls and the cafeteria, student grantees share everyday living experiences as well as to engage in the concentrated study required of a graduate student. Of this aspect of the program, the U.S. Advisory Commission said, "this distinctive interchange between East and West at its very best."

As of June 30, 1969, the Institute for Student Interchange alumni total 2,437 of which 1,690 are Asian/Pacific grantees and 747 are Americans. American students who have completed the program are working abroad for U.S. Government agencies; teaching, primarily in secondary schools, in the United States; pursuing further graduate work leading to a career in university research and teaching; or are engaged in journalism or business. A large number of the Asian students are working in the field of education as teachers and administrators, and others are in business, research, agriculture and engineering. Many are continuing their studies for advanced degrees.

INSTITUTE FOR TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE

	1969		1970		1971		Increase	
	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount
A. Operational Requirement:								
1. Office of Director	3.0	$ 67,713	3.0	$ 56,177	3.0	$ 62,344	--	+$ 6,167
2. Office of Training	7.5	110,345	7.5	91,054	7.0	115,263	- .5	+ 24,209
	10.5	178,058	10.5	147,231	10.0	177,607	- .5	+ 30,376

Objective

The Institute for Technical Interchange (ITI) aims to assist in strengthening the free nations of the Pacific and Asia through a program of technical interchange at a practical level--by upgrading the technological resources of professionals and skilled technicians who are themselves teachers--and by strengthening institutions vital to the development of these countries. The need of Asian and Pacific countries for technological development is so vast that it is virtually unlimited. There are, however, training needs on which ITI can concentrate and thereby make a substantial contribution.

Program Level

The program of ITI is composed of two basic parts: (1) the East-West Center division, and (2) the AID contract services divison.

Under the East-West Center division, a program now has been developed which gives priority to (1) the Pacific Islands, a long neglected area in which the United States is now assuming increasing responsibility for its development; (2) projects in subject areas largely ignored by other agencies; and (3) the conduct of training in a manner emphasizing the concept of interchange and the contributions which technical specialists from the Asian-Pacific area can make to the United States as well as one another. Training is concentrated on the following Asian-Pacific problems: public health; tropical horticulture and food production; women and youth development; education, including teaching of English, educational media and methods, and refresher training for teachers; reference institutions; art techniques; and management.

Further, the operation of the East-West Center division has two aspects: (1) the training of selected participants in Hawaii; and (2) the conduct of field training projects abroad. During fiscal year 1969, 428 participants were trained in Hawaii. Field training projects, started in fiscal year 1964, have received tremendous acceptance and provided training to a large number of technical participants at comparatively low cost. Approximately 1,950 participants participated in the field training program in fiscal year 1969.

Program Categories

In carrying out its operations, ITI is organized into the following functional units:

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
1. Office of Director	$67,713	$56,177	$62,344	+$6,167

The office exercises over-all responsibility for long-range planning; development of policies and training programs; approval of training projects; supervision of training activities; and review and evaluation of effectiveness. A key function is to screen the numerous demands for training received by ITI and set the priorities for training projects.

The office is staffed by two professionals and one clerk. The breakdown of operating expenses is as follows: $55,354 for personal services and benefits (an increase of $6,142 for normal increments and salary increases provided by the pay act of 1969); $2,540 for travel for the entire institute (no increase); $4,450 for supplies and communications (increase of $25).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
2. Office of Training	$110,345	$91,054	$115,263	+$24,209

This office exercises immediate direction over training activities; reviews and recommends training projects; makes announcements and selects participants; conducts negotiations for training and supervises the work of the training staff. During fiscal year 1969, 81 projects were conducted of which 60 were based in Hawaii involving 428 participants from 24 geographic areas. The remaining 21 projects were conducted in host countries involving 1,950 participants from 29 countries. This level is estimated to increase slightly during fiscal years 1970 and 1971.

This office is staffed by three project directors, two project officers and two stenographers. The professional staff prepares program and project prospectuses; makes arrangements with training resource agencies; services transportation, housing, and personal needs of participants; conducts orientation and evaluation sessions; and prepares written reports. Regular staff is kept to a minimum. Consultants and resources personnel are hired on short-term contract and by contracting for training services from other institutions and agencies on "as need" basis.

The breakdown of the $115,263 requested is as follows: $107,163 for personal services and benefits (increase of $24,139 for normal increments and salary increases provided by the pay act of 1969); and $8,100 for supplies and communications (increase of $70).

	1969		1970		1971		Decrease	
	No. Grants	Amount	No. Grants	Amount	No. Grants	Amount	No. Grants	Amount
B. Technical Training Grants	2,100	$424,100	2,530	$505,900	2,325	$465,000	- 205	-$40,900

Authorization is requested for a sum of $465,000 for technical grants for the fiscal year 1971. During the past five years of activity, it has become very evident that each project must be tailored individually to meet the specific needs of the select group of participants in order for it to be meaningful and effective. In every instance, the project was established as a result of a specific request by one of the participating countries. No two projects are, therefore, exactly alike either in substance or duration of training. The projects have ranged from one to twelve months in duration. The successes registered so far by this method of programming strongly indicate the desirability of continuing this practice. An evidence of this is the number of requests for training the Institute has been receiving. The Trust Territory has continually requested more than 300 grants each year and the United States Civil Administration, Ryukyus alone has requested more than 50 training projects annually. For fiscal year 1971, approximately 500 trainees will be brought to the Center for technical training.

In addition, approximately 18-20 training projects will be held in participating countries. It is estimated that approximately 2,025 technicians will be trained with considerable cost-sharing to reduce the Center's financial burden for this activity.

Included in the fiscal year 1970 amount is a carry-over of $40,900 from 1969. This accounts for a decrease in 1971 when compared to 1970.

INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED PROJECTS

	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount
A. Operational Requirement:								
1. Office of the Director	2.0	$38,162	2.0	$43,027	2.0	$43,112	--	+$ 85
2. Senior Specialist Program	4.0	61,799	6.0	73,178	6.0	87,883	--	+ 14,705
3. Research Translations and Publications	6.0	72,070	1.0	17,541	--	7,000	-1.0	- 10,541
Total Requirement:	12.0	172,031	9.0	133,746	8.0	137,995	-1.0	+ 4,249

Objective

The Institute of Advanced Projects (IAP) carries out programs of exchange at the advanced professional level, thereby strengthening the international community composed of specialists from the United States and Asian-Pacific countries working on the critical development problems of the Asian-Pacific area and of improving American relations with these countries. IAP is dedicated to the attainment of new knowledge and approaches to solving such problems, and assisting in breaking down the barriers to the dissemination of information.

Program Level

The fiscal year 1971 budget for operations of the Institute provides for no expansion in program. The Institute will bring approximately 40 Senior Specialists to the Center for research and study; and conduct translations of books, monographs and articles as needed.

Program Categories

The Institute of Advanced Projects is composed of an interrelated combination of programs which mutually support one another. There is the exchange of persons program in IAP--Senior Specialists in Asian-Pacific Affairs--and supporting and complementing it is the Research Translations and Publications program.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
1. Office of the Director	$38,162	$43,027	$43,112	+$ 85

This office is responsible for directing the Institute. It seeks out and awards Senior Specialist grants to outstanding candidates through association with governmental agencies, educational institutions, research organizations and individuals at the advanced professional level. It also seeks the establishment of working relationships, joint-financing of the programs, and private sources of support.

This office is staffed by one professional and a secretary. The breakdown of the $43,112 requested is as follows: $39,562 for personnel compensation and benefits (increase of $4,960 for normal increments and salary increase provided by pay act of 1969 is off-set by a decrease of $4,900 for honoraria); $2,000 for staff travel for the entire institute (no increase); and $1,550 for office expenses (increase of $25).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
2. Senior Specialists Program	$61,799	$73,178	$87,883	+$14,705

This program administers grants to Senior Specialists who come to the Center for research and writing. The functions carried out are: provide assistance to the Senior Specialist to facilitate their research effort; encourage maximum interchange and implementation of their findings; and the formation of permanent ties when they return to their home institutions.

During 1969, 42 Senior Specialists from 13 countries participated in this program. They concentrated on the problems of mental health, education, language and society, social values and changes, International Cooperation and National Development, and Man and His Environment. The Center now has an alumni of more than 286 Senior Specialists since the program's inception in 1961.

This office is staffed by two professionals and four clerks who provide services directly to Senior Specialists. In addition, student help employed on hourly basis are assigned to Senior Specialists to assist them in their research activities.

The breakdown of the $87,883 requested is as follows: $77,183 for personal services and benefits (increase of $14,505 for normal salary increments and salary increases provided by pay act of 1969 and transfer-in of one stenographer from problem-oriented programs); and $10,700 for supplies and communication (increase of $200 to meet rising prices). This is off-set by deletion of one professional position.

	1969	1970	1971	Decrease
3. Research Translations and Publications	$72,070	$17,541	$7,000	-$10,541

This program has two functions: (a) to provide translation assistance to the Center's Senior Specialists and other Center programs; and (b) to identify and translate important books and studies from Asia.

During 1969, five Occasional Papers were produced and distributed, representing translations from Japanese, Chinese, and Korean. In addition, reprints of articles written by former senior specialists were obtained and distributed to other specialists, libraries and research institutions in Asia and the United States. Twenty-three reprints were added to this rapidly expanding mechanism for interchange. The Research Translations and Publications Office also serviced more than 100 requests for translation of materials from East-West Center programs, governmental agencies, and the community.

This program was drastically reduced during fiscal year 1970 due to budgetary limitations. The $7,000 requested in fiscal year 1971 will be utilized to provide translation and editing assistance to the senior specialists and other programs of the Center. The IAP Reprints, an important medium for the rapid exchange of ideas generated by former senior specialists and published in scholarly and scientific journals, will be continued.

	1969		1970		1971		Decrease	
	No. Grants	Amount	No. Grants	Amount	No. Grants	Amount	No. Grants	Amount
B. Senior Specialists Grants	37	$306,540	43	$351,540	40	$329,040	-3	-$22,500

Authorization is requested for 40 grant units to be awarded to Senior Specialists in Asian-Pacific Affairs. The fiscal year 1970 requirement of $351,540 includes $22,500 carry-over from fiscal year 1969 appropriation.

Grants will be made to outstanding individuals of established professional standing from universities, governments, and research institutions in the Asian-Pacific area and the United States to enable them to come to the Center's Institute of Advanced Projects. Here they will work in sub-groups of mutual concern, dealing with Asian-American relations and the economic, educational, political, social and cultural problems of the Asian-Pacific area. Projects assigned high priority are: Economic development, education, public administration, politics and law, agriculture, development engineering, public health and the process of educational exchange. A few awards are made to foster research in the biological and physical sciences and in the humanities relating to language, literature and the arts with special significance to the intercultural objectives of the East-West Center. Each grant is sufficient to cover transportation and living expenses for a specialist.

This program recognizes that the talented professionals of developing nations--found in universities, government, and other walks of life--may not be large in number but are their most valuable resource. By providing these men with mutual interest an opportunity to work together with Americans of comparable professional standing as equals, greater mutual understanding and Asian-American relations can be achieved through the influence these men exert in their countries. Substantial contributions can also be made to the solution of technical problems in Asian development.

At the Center, the senior specialists have access to the documents and research resources of the East-West Center Library, the assistance of Research Translation, and appropriate publication services of the East-West Center Press. The approximately eight months period of residence at the Center provides these participants with the time, the place, and the resources to do work they could not otherwise accomplish.

CATEGORY 2-B: PROBLEM-ORIENTED PROGRAMS

SUMMARY

	1969		1970		1971		Increase	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1. Food Program	--	--	.5	$10,770	2.0	$40,631	+1.5	+$29,861
2. Culture Learning Program	--	--	1.5	20,650	2.0	35,759	+ .5	+ 15,109
3. Cross-Cultural Communication Program	--	--	.5	8,551	2.0	34,886	+1.5	+ 26,335
Total	--	--	2.5	39,971	6.0	111,276	+3.5	+ 71,305

The Problem-Oriented Program approach is a new concept in the Center's search for East-West understanding, promising a closer integration of the Center's activities. Essentially, the new programs will provide for coordinated efforts of the Center with institutions in Asia and the United States in solving significant problems of mutual concern to East and West.

Utilizing the work of prior years, the Center has identified the following as problem areas of concern to East and West:

1. Food - focusing on closing the protein gap, development of food industries, promotion of food exports and farmers' organizations.

2. Culture Learning - the learning and understanding of different cultures, the methods of passing on knowledge of a culture to peoples of other culture and the improvement of language learning.

3. Cross-Cultural Communication - Communication between and within cultures and the methods of passing on knowledge gained from research to people concerned.

There are several elements in the design of problem-oriented programs which can enhance interchange so that mutual understanding will be facilitated. East-West Center grantees will work in smaller groups where more and deeper interchange can take place and each program and project will have well-defined goals involving participants. The participants will share common experiences over longer periods of time. All these factors should enhance the amount and quality of the interchange and produce conditions conducive to understanding.

Members of the team -- specialists, students and trainees--living and working together over a period of months on problems of mutual concern will develop special ties of friendship and deeper understanding. Another important factor affecting interchange will be that within the design, grantees must be prepared not only in theory and methodology of his specialty, but also

in appropriate language and area work for the field project abroad; this will equip him for deeper understanding of the people of the country in which he works.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
1. Food Program	--	$10,770	$40,631	$+29,861

The Center awarded senior specialist grants to three senior specialists--one from the Republic of China, one from FAO/UN, and one from the Republic of Korea--in fiscal year 1970 to conduct research on food problems in Asia. The team of specialists also developed a draft of a Food Program proposal for the East-West Center to undertake as one of its problem-oriented programs. Within a broad conceptional framework, the following areas of problems were identified: (1) The Improvement of Resource Utilization; (2) The Application of Food Technology; (3) The Equity of Income Distribution; and (4) The Structure of Agricultural Institutions.

The fiscal year 1971 request provides for a director and a secretary to develop projects to be undertaken, direct the program and provide continuity. The breakdown of the request is as follows: $38,431 for personnel compensation and benefits (increase of $29,411); and $2,200 for supplies and communications (increase of $450).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
2. Culture Learning Program	--	$20,650	$35,759	$+15,109

The goal of the Culture Learning Program is to find specific ways to improve the education of human beings so that the cultures in which they are raised do not form impenetrable barriers to understanding peoples raised in other cultures. The need for a program designed to educate man toward new levels of awareness in cross-cultural and intra-cultural understanding is readily apparent in all parts of the world.

In the United States, one of our most crucial national problems is our widespread involvement in other lands. There are approximately two million Americans currently outside the United States--students, scholars, businessmen, tourists, diplomats, government officials, and, of course, members of the armed forces. The impressions that they bring back and the impressions they leave will be a critical factor in America's relations with peoples of other cultures. American intentions and attitudes are often misunderstood abroad, while Americans often feel at a loss to understand the actions of other people.

People born and raised in one culture find it difficult and some find it impossible to understand the ways of thinking, the mores, and even the art and philosophy of another culture. We all tend to absolutize our own ways, to consider differences as deviations from a standard rather than as variations on a universal human theme. Thus, the main question to be answered is whether or not we can plan a strategy for cross-cultural learning which will equip us to bridge this cultural misunderstanding gap. Can culture be taught? Are there ways of learning to live, as it were, with one foot in one's own culture and the other foot in another culture? What attributes must a person have, or be taught, to help him to know how to deal with other cultures? How much of this teaching and learning can occur in a classroom situation? What are the most effective ways of teaching understanding of other cultures in school? What is best at what level? How can we improve language learning?

The East-West Center can utilize the experiences, insights and interests of its past, present, and future grantees and specialists to seek answers to these questions.

The appropriation request for fiscal year 1971 provides for a staff of two to develop, direct and coordinate the program on a continuing basis. The breakdown of the $35,759 requested is as follows: $32,586 for personnel compensation and benefits (increase of $20,536); and $3,173 for supplies and communications (decrease of $5,427).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
3. Cross-Cultural Communication	--	$8,551	$34,886	+$26,335

Communication is at the very heart of the East-West Center's mission. Without effective communication there can be no effective cultural interchange. Without skill in the use of modern communication any participant in a Center program will be handicapped in contributing to national or regional development.

Standing between East and West, the Center is in an ideal position to try to understand and if possible, to improve the flow of information between these regions. It has a certain responsibility for sharing knowledge of communication technology and communication research with societies that are trying to move from oral into media systems, and to use modern communication to speed up their general economic and social development. As host to students, scholars and specialists, and visitors from widely divergent cultures in Asia and the United States, it is in an uncommonly fortuitous position to study what happens when very different cultures try to share knowledge and understand each other.

For all these reasons the Center is in position to make a much needed contribution to important aspects of communication study and use. Initially, the Center plans to focus on two aspects of the broad field of human communication: (1) the use of communication for the sharing of knowledge aimed at human betterment in general, the economic and social development in particular; and (2) the use of communication to share knowledge between cultures and thus contribute to more complete understanding and peaceful interaction.

The appropriation request for fiscal year 1971 provides for a staff of two to develop, direct and coordinate this program. The breakdown of the $34,886 requested is as follows: $32,586 for personnel compensation and benefits (increase of $28,535); and $2,300 for supplies and communications(decrease of $2,200).

CATEGORY 2-C: SUPPORT PROGRAMS

SUMMARY

	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount
1. Library	20.0	$337,865	20.0	$348,100	20.0	$372,705	--	+$24,605
2. East-West Center Press	6.0	118,881	6.0	117,445	5.0	122,016	-1.0	+ 4,571
3. Conferences & Seminars	2.0	52,322	2.0	79,651	2.0	83,255	--	+ 3,604
Total	28.0	509,068	28.0	545,196	27.0	577,976	-1.0	+ 32,780

Objective:

The Support Programs serve the institution-wide objectives of the Center as well as the individual or collective needs of the three Institutes. The missions and functions of the Support Programs are vital to the successful operation of the Center, and are no less important than the programs carried out by the Institutes.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
1. Library	$337,865	$348,100	$372,705	+$24,605

The Center seeks to develop a valuable and distinguished library on contemporary Asia. It supports directly the studies of the Center's Senior Specialists, fellows, and students, as well as independent students, faculty members and visiting professional persons. It complements the existing resources of Hawaii and the Nation, and itself serves as a center for study and research. It is actively engaged in identifying and obtaining publications, in cataloguing and storing them, in providing bibliographic assistance, and in cooperating with both Asian and Mainland institutions in making the collections available to them through microfilm and documents exchange.

During 1969, the Library added 24,159 volumes of books, 742 reels of microfilm, 73 microcards and microfiche. The Center's Library has now over 294,844 volumes, 21,585 reels of microfilms, 11,461 microcards and microfiche and 11,456 periodicals and newspapers. The hours of opening total 88 hours per week for both East-West Center Library proper and Chinese, Japanese, and Korean collections housed in the University's Sinclair Library.

The breakdown of the $372,705 requested is as follows: $266,455 for personal services and benefits (increase of $29,511 for normal salary increments and salary increase provided by pay act of 1969); $500 for travel (no increase); $13,450 for supplies and communications (increase of $94); $87,300 for acquisitions of research materials (no increase); and $5,000 for

binding (decrease of $5,000).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
2. East-West Center Press	$118,881	$117,445	$122,016	+ $4,571

The East-West Center Press is the Center's most direct instrument for dealing with the exchange of printed information with the Asian nations. The Press has three basic operations: (a) the publication of new books, including those produced by the Center's Senior Specialists; (b) the import and distributions of relevant books from Asia; and (c) the export of low-priced American technical and scholarly books to Asia. In addition, it has been given the responsibility of over-seeing the compilation and maintenance of the Asian Directory.

During fiscal year 1969, the Press issued nine new publications. Some of the new books published during the past fiscal year were: Korea: Time, Change and Administration; Ways of Thinking of Eastern People: India, China, Tibet, Japan; and Learn Japanese: College Text, Volumes III and IV. In addition, the Press reprinted two publications published in previous years.

The appropriation request of $122,016 will be utilized as follows: $77,766 for personal services and benefits (increase of $3,871 for normal increments and salary increase provided by pay act of 1969); $1,150 for staff travel (no increase); and $43,100 for printing and publications (increase of $700 to meet rising costs).

In addition to the appropriation requested above, the East-West Center Press estimates an expenditure of $159,400 from its Press Revolving Fund. Details of its operations financed from Press sales and services are shown under Category: Press Sales and Cooperating Fund Activities.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
3. Conferences & Seminars	$52,322	$79,651	$83,255	+ $3,604

The Center seeks to promote exchange through the means of an effective conference program. International conference is a most effective instrument for first-hand exchange of information and exploration of new approaches for solving pressing problems. The Center's outstanding conference facility makes possible a Mid-Pacific conference activity on a regular basis.

Many of the conferences held at the Center are co-sponsored by the East-West Center and other government agencies and private organizations. In fiscal year 1969, nine conferences were held, financed totally or partially by the East-West Center. In addition, 17 other conferences were serviced by the Conference Program. Some of the conferences sponsored by the Center were on Community Development; Problems of Modernization in Asia - A Planning Session; ODA Workshop; and CARDOSEA Conference.

The program is staffed by a professional and clerical position. The breakdown of the $83,255 is as follows: $22,855 for personal services and benefits (increase of $1,229 for salary increments and increases provided by pay act of 1969); $2,100 for supplies and communications (increase of $50); $58,300 for conferences including transportation and subsistence of participants (increase of $2,325).

CATEGORY 3: SUPPORT SERVICES

SUMMARY

	1969		1970		1971		Increase	
	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount	No. Pos.	Amount
1. Advisory Board	--	$8,662	--	$5,000	--	$10,000	--	+$5,000
2. Community Relations	3.0	30,054	3.0	34,848	3.0	39,213	--	+ 4,365
3. Public Affairs	7.0	71,722	7.0	101,362	7.0	112,530	--	+11,168
4. Central Services	3.0	131,714	3.0	150,044	3.0	157,692	--	+ 7,648
Total	13.0	242,152	13.0	291,254	13.0	319,435	--	+28,181

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
1. Advisory Board	$8,662	$5,000	$10,000	+ $5,000

This program provides necessary funds for the meetings of the National Review Board.

The $10,000 requested will allow for two meetings of the National Review Board and two meetings of its executive committee. The National Review Board was established in 1965 in accordance with the recommendation of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
2. Community Relations	$30,054	$34,848	$39,213	+ $4,365

The function of this office is three fold: (1) to mobilize effectively the professional, cultural, civic and family resources of the community through the "Friends of the East-West Center", a community eleemosynary organization; (2) to encourage grantee participation in community activities as well as community participation in Center activities; and (3) management of the information booth for visitors to the Center. The interest of the Hawaiian community in the Center continues to be very high and active. In fiscal year 1966, a "Host Family" program with 275 volunteers was initiated.

During fiscal year 1969, this office made arrangements for over 157 home visits for grantees going on educational and cultural field trips to the neighboring islands. Items of equipment, such as lights for the gallery, magazine and newspaper subscriptions, movie, concert and other types of admission tickets, a tour of Honolulu, an agricultural orientation trip estimated to cost several thousand dollars, and numerous other materials and services were donated by the community to the Center. Membership of the Friends of the East-West Center approximates 875 members. In addition, members have contributed thousands of man-hours of work to the Center.

This office is staffed by three positions. The breakdown of $39,213 requested is as follows: $37,333 for personal services and benefits (increase of $4,285 for normal increments and salary increases provided by the pay act of 1969); and $1,880 for other expenses (increase of $80).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
3. Public Affairs	$71,722	$101,362	$112,530	+$11,168

The Public Affairs program aims to provide accurate information on programs and accomplishments of the Center; to attract the most highly qualified students, scholars and technical participants; to stimulate wide interest and support for the Center; and to contribute directly to the development of mutual understanding by encouraging the use of information media by Center grantees for presenting and interpreting their own cultures and experiences at the Center. The Center must continue to make known its ideas and accomplishments in mutual interchange and understanding so that it will attract the best possible participants and supporters. In addition, this program has been vested responsibility for alumni affairs functions.

This office is staffed by seven positions. The breakdown of the $112,530 requested is as follows: $90,300 for personal services and benefits (increase of $10,838 for increments and salary increases); $2,350 for travel (no increase); $4,430 for supplies and communications (increase of $80); and $15,450 for publications (increase of $250 to meet rising costs).

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
4. Central Services				
Personal Services and Benefits	$ 34,700	$ 37,180	$ 39,840	+$ 2,660
Building Maintenance and Supplies	35,243	50,264	54,252	+ 3,988
Rental and Utilities	47,571	48,400	49,400	+ 1,000
Contract Services	14,200	14,200	14,200	+ --
Total	131,714	150,044	157,692	+ 7,648

The $39,840 requested for personal services and benefits is for the grounds custodian, switchboard operator, a mail clerk and student help for the mail room and telephone switchboard. The increase of $2,660 is for normal salary increments and pay increase provided by pay act of 1969.

The building maintenance and supplies request of $54,252 is for contract custodial services ($30,000), maintenance of two elevators and air conditioning units ($4,500), and building supplies, motor vehicle maintenance and building repairs ($19,752). The increase of $3,988 is to meet price increases. The rental and utilities item provides $44,600 for electricity, telephone, water and gas which includes an increase of $1,000 to meet increasing utility costs, and $4,800 for housing allowance for the Chancellor's residence which may be used in lieu of rental payments. This change from "rental payments" in previous years' budgets to "housing allowance" will clarify the use of these funds and will permit such payments to whoever occupies the Chancellor's position should he own or buy a residence in the future.

Contract services of $14,200 represents payment to the University for business office services (no increase).

CATEGORY 4: PRESS SALES AND COOPERATING FUND ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY

	1969 Amount	1970 Amount	1971 Amount	Increase or Decrease
1. East-West Center Revolving Fund	$116,330	$140,600	$159,400	+$ 18,800
Grants and Contracts				
2. Orientation and Training Program - AID Contract	84,809	81,400	87,400	+ 6,000
3. Population Study - AID Contract	148,324	500,000	800,000	+ 300,000
4. Jefferson Fellowship	9,500	20,000	--	- 20,000
5. MARA Program	18,000	18,000	18,000	--
6. Rental from Conference Facilities	1,325	1,325	1,325	--
7. Production of Documentary Film	13,500	--	--	--
8. NSF Conference	3,938	4,500	4,500	--
9. Second Pacific Trade and Development Conference	21,000	--	--	--
10. Training Project for Health Educators - WHO	700	--	--	--
11. Conference on Higher Education - UNESCO	--	10,000	--	- 10,000
12. International Conference on the Study of Migrant Population	3,470	--	--	--
13. Support for Technical Training Projects - USTT	55,390	--	--	--
Total	476,286	775,825	1,070,625	+ 294,800

PRESS SALES AND COOPERATING FUND ACTIVITIES

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
1. East-West Center Press Revolving Fund	$116,330	$140,600	$159,400	+$18,800

The use of Press sales income for the publication and distribution of books was approved by the Comptroller General of the United States on August 18, 1964.

Expenditures and encumberances from Press sales income in fiscal year 1969 totaled $116,330. For fiscal year 1970, $140,600 is estimated to be expended from the revolving fund account for the publication and distribution of scholarly books.

For fiscal year 1970-71, a total of $159,400 is estimated to be expended. The breakdown of the expenditures is as follows: $23,740 for personal services (three employees); $59,420 for editorial, production, sales and warehousing expenses; $18,000 for royalties; and $58,240 for printing and binding.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
2. Orientation and Training Program - A.I.D. Contract	$ 84,809	$ 81,400	$ 87,400	+$ 6,000

The A.I.D. contract division of the Institute for Technical Interchange arranges orientation programs and training of technicians sponsored by A.I.D. Funding of this program is by direct contract negotiation with A.I.D.

During fiscal year 1969, the A.I.D. contract division programed 244 participants from 28 countries. In fiscal years 1970 and 1971, the number of A.I.D. participants are expected to remain at approximately the same level as in fiscal year 1969.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
3. Population Institute - A.I.D. Contract	$148,324	$500,000	$800,000	+$300,000

The East-West Center entered into a contract with A.I.D. to establish a Population Studies Program through which Asians and Americans can work together to expand their knowledge of and the capabilities to cope with the population dynamics of Asia and the Pacific area. This contract provides for funding through 1973, amounting to $3,741,193 over a five-year period.

	1969	1970	1971	Decrease
4. Jefferson Fellowships	$ 9,500	$ 20,000	--	-$20,000

The Jefferson Fellowship program is designed to bring to the East-West Center qualified Asians with experience in journalism, radio, television, and related communication media for a period of approximately fourteen weeks at the East-West Center. The program will provide these communication specialists with an opportunity to expand their experience and capabilities through programs of individual studies in an American educational and cultural environment, achieving in process better understanding of the United States and enabling Americans to gain understanding of Asia.

This program is funded by contributions from Time-Life, Incorporated, Asia Foundation and from other private organizations.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
5. MARA Program	$ 18,000	$ 18,000	$ 18,000	--

The Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat Council of Trust for the Indigenous People, a training institution in Malaya, made arrangements with the East-West Center to provide for a cooperative effort to increase the number of trained and qualified Bumiputras in Malaysian commerce and industry. The Mara agreement provides for the Council to share the expenses of educating and training approximately eight students.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
6. Rental from Conference Facilities	$ 1,325	$ 1,325	$ 1,325	--

The East-West Center conference and seminar facilities are utilized by various private and governmental organizations for lectures, seminars and other activities related to East-West Center programs. The users are provided the facilities on a space-available basis and certain organizations are charged a nominal fee to cover depreciation and maintenance. The estimate of $1,325 reflects the amount that the Center anticipates receiving during the fiscal year for use of Center's conference and seminar facilities.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
7. Production of Documentary Film	$ 13,500	--	--	--

Through the generosity of local foundations and the Friends of the East-West Center, a documentary film about the Center was completed during fiscal year 1969. Copies of the films will be distributed throughout Asia, the Pacific and the United States mainland.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
8. National Science Foundation Conferences	$ 3,938	$ 4,500	$ 4,500	--

The National Science Foundation has requested and provided funds to the East-West Center to assist in hosting conferences and seminars of the U.S. - Japan Committee on Scientific Cooperation. The East-West Center provides the facilities and services as requested by NSF.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
9. Second Pacific Trade and Development Conference	$ 21,000	--	--	--

The East-West Center hosted a large international conference on trade and development during fiscal year 1969. Delegates from various nations throughout the Pacific and Asia attended the conference. Funds were received from the State of Hawaii, Standard Oil Company of California, Asia Foundation and other organizations to meet air fares, per diem and other expenses for some of the participants of this conference.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
10. Training Project for Health Educators	$ 700	--	--	--

Five Taiwanese health educators were provided a refresher training at the East-West Center and the State Department of Health. The World Health Organization contributed $700 for training materials and inter-island and local transportation expenses.

	1969	1970	1971	Decrease
11. Conference on Higher Education - UNESCO	--	$ 10,000	--	-$ 10,000

The East-West Center is sponsoring an international conference on higher education. UNESCO has agreed to provide a grant of $10,000 to meet some of the expenses of this conference.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
12. Conference on the Study of Cancer and Related Diseases in Migrant Populations	$ 3,470	--	--	--

Leading investigators in cancer epidemiology and related diseases met at the East-West Center to discuss ongoing work related to migrant populations. Approximately thirty research scientists from eleven countries reviewed ongoing studies and exchanged information. The International Union Against Cancer provided $3,470 for per diem and expenses of the conference.

	1969	1970	1971	Increase
13. Support for Technical Training Projects - USTT	$ 55,390	--	--	--

The United States Trust Territory provided $55,390 for technical training expenses of participants from the Trust Territory. The contributions for books, training fees, etc., were provided for the following projects: Vocational Education Teacher Training; Heavy Equipment Mechanic Training; Automotive Mechanic Training; and Outboard Motor Mechanics and Boat Repairs Training.

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE

Explanation of Estimates by Object Classification

	1969		1970		1971		Increase or Decrease	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Personnel Compensation & Benefits								
Regular Salaries	102.2	$1,001,778	102.7	$1,088,816	103.2	$1,241,610	+ .5	+$152,794
Deduct Lapse	- 5.1	- 77,214	- 5.5	- 85,544	--	--	+ 5.5	+ 85,544
Total - Regular Salaries	97.1	924,564	97.2	1,003,272	103.2	1,241,610	+ 6.0	+ 238,338
Part-Time Temporary Employment		131,280		121,396		99,045		- 22,351
Personnel Benefits (Retirement, FICA, Health Plan)		144,197		151,370		186,235		+ 34,865
Total Pers.Comp.&Benefits		1,200,041		1,276,038		1,526,890		+ 250,852
Travel&Transportation of Persons		30,563		30,000		30,000		--
Rent, Utilities&Communications		80,341		77,765		75,270		- 2,495
Printing & Reproduction		64,541		71,061		74,155		+ 3,094
Supplies & Materials		36,798		57,490		56,983		- 507
Equipment		8,884		--		--		--
Research&Reference Materials		98,577		87,300		87,300		--
Representation		1,650		5,000		5,000		--
Other Contractual Services		385,035		389,946		299,802		- 90,144
Total Operating Expenses		1,906,430		1,994,600		2,155,400		+ 160,800
Scholarships & Grants		3,126,200		3,511,000		3,318,600		- 192,400
Press Sales&Cooperating Fund Act.		476,286		775,825		1,070,625		+ 294,800
Total Requirements		5,508,916		6,281,425		6,544,625		+ 263,200
Deduct:								
1968 funds available in 1969		- 18,230		--		--		--
Prior year funds available		+ 245,600		- 245,600		--		+ 245,600
Press Sales&Cooperating Fund Act.		- 476,286		- 775,825		-1,070,625		- 294,800
Net Appropriation or Estimate		5,260,000		5,260,000		5,474,000		+ 214,000

Mr. ROONEY. These pages indicate that the request is in the amount of $5,474,000, which would be an increase of $214,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Do you have a prepared statement with regard to this?

Mr. KLEINJANS. Yes, I do.

Mr. ROONEY. Please proceed, if you will.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. KLEINJANS. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, May 14 of this year, 1970, marks the 10th anniversary of the signing of the legislation which created the East-West Center. Since the founding of the Center some 14,500 individuals have taken part in its multinational educational and technical training programs, bringing together people of diverse cultures into a living and working relationship.

More than 11,000 were from Asia and the Pacific and 3,500 from the United States. Approximately 90 percent of these people have returned to their home countries, assuming greater responsibilities by virtue of the training and education received at the East-West Center. We are now in touch with a network of East-West Center alumni organizations in some 27 countries.

The concept of the East-West Center is powerful. Men East and West recognize the necessity of mutual understanding and better relations. The very existence of the East-West Center as a national educational institution points to the importance that the U.S. Government places on——

Mr. ROONEY. We wish you would get down to the budget.

Mr. KLEINJANS. All right, sir.

INCREASE REQUESTED

The Center has gained wide acceptance in Asia, and for this reason we feel that the continuing Federal support of the Center is necesssary. We are asking for an increase, as you have already indicated, of $214,000 over the 1970 appropriation, making the total amount $5,474,000. This is an increase required to meet the mandatory annual increments, salary increases for Center employees and rising prices of goods and services.

SALARY INCREASES

Mr. ROONEY. Did you say salary increases?

Mr. KLEINJANS. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought the President didn't want any salary increases?

Mr. KLEINJANS. The State of Hawaii, sir, voted a mandatory 10-percent increase last year, that is, this fiscal year, beginning 1969, and then again in 1970. All of the employees of the East-West Center are State of Hawaii employees.

Mr. ROONEY. How does that affect you? You are Federal, you are not part of the State of Hawaii.

Please proceed.

Mr. KLEINJANS. We are employees of the State of Hawaii and therefore under this State legislative mandate all of our employees must be raised 10 percent beginning July 1, 1970.

Mr. ROONEY. It certainly is an administrative mess, isn't it?

Mr. KLEINJANS. This is one of the things, sir. We are a federally financed national institution, although all the people in the East-West Center are employees of the State of Hawaii. This does cause certain administrative difficulties.

REDUCTION IN SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS PROGRAM

Mr. ROONEY. I note on page 296 of the justifications a reduction in the amount for scholarships and grants programs to the extent of $209,587. How does the amount in 1971 fiscal year compare with the amount in 1970?

Mr. KLEINJANS. Do you want me to answer that with an exact amount?

The amount of grant money in 1971 is identical with that of 1969 and 1970. However, there was carryover money——

Mr. ROONEY. I am asking you to compare with 1970.

Mr. KLEINJANS. Sam?

Mr. HATA. Included in the total are carryover funds from 1969. This reflects the difference in reduction.

Mr. ROONEY. I am merely asking the number of scholarships and grants in 1971 fiscal year as compared with 1970 fiscal year.

Mr. HATA. It is found on 303. Sir, the reduction is 13 scholarships and grants for students, 205 technical trainees, and three senior special grants. That is the total reduction.

Mr. ROONEY. Which makes how many total?

Mr. KLEINJANS. 221, sir.

INCREASE IN GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ROONEY. While this is happening, less benefit for the people whom we are trying to help, you have upped general administration from $254,000 to $300,000? Or you would like to up it from $254,000 to $300,000? You want an increase of almost $300,000 under the title "Press sales and cooperating fund activities." Is that right?

Mr. HATA. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How do you justify this? Are we running this Center out there for the benefit of the people with these high-paying jobs or is it for the benefit of being truly a center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West? It does not seem as though it is being used for that purpose when you reduce these grants and increase administrative costs.

Mr. KLEINJANS. There is no question that we are running it for cultural and technical interchange between East and West. The press sales item represents income from the sale of books. It is not an appropriation from this committee; it is an increase in the sale of books over last year.

Mr. HATA. The details of that particular increase are found on page 324, Mr. Chairman. The items on this page include all grants, contracts, and other sources of funding that the East-West Center receives.

We thought you and your committee should be made aware of all sources of income, so we have made this into a very complete budget and disclosed fully the total authorization for the East-West Center.

This particular item reflects a $300,000 increase.

MARA PROGRAM

Mr. ROONEY. What is the MARA program?

Mr. HATA. The MARA program is a program that we have——

Mr. KLEINJANS. That is explained on page 326.

Mr. ROONEY. Please tell us for the record.

Mr. KLEINJANS. All right. It is a program with Malaysia for indigenous people with a training institution in Malaysia. Arrangements have been made with the East-West Center to provide for study and training of qualified people from Malaysia.

Mr. ROONEY. Where?

Mr. KLEINJANS. The council—

Mr. ROONEY. Where would that be?

Mr. KLEINJANS. In Hawaii at the East-West Center.

Mr. ROONEY. Go ahead, please.

Mr. KLEINJANS. The MARA agreement provides for this council to share the expenses of educating and training approximately eight students each year. We provide part of the support and they provide part of the support.

AID CONTRACT ON POPULATION STUDY

Mr. ROONEY. What is this AID contract on population study? Tell us about this.

Mr. KLEINJANS. Yes. This is a grant from the Agency for International Development to run a population studies program at the East-West Center. Almost from the beginning the Center has been encouraged to concentrate on and focus its energies on certain topics or problems facing East and West, and population was recommended as one of these problems oriented programs.

Others that we are now planning are food, communication, learning of languages, and cultures. In order to run these programs——

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have any idea what AID does with it after they get it?

Mr. KLEINJANS. What AID does with their money?

Mr. ROONEY. No, with the study. Has any part of the study been completed?

Mr. KLEINJANS. No, it has not.

Mr. ROONEY. How long have you been at it?

Mr. KLEINJANS. We are in our second year, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. With nothing turned up as yet?

Mr. KLEINJANS. The research has not been started. We have been bringing to the Center students to study in the area of population. We have been running training programs. We have run seminars and conferences. Their have been basically our——

Mr. ROONEY. In the AID budget you have gotten, what, $648,000?

Mr. KLEINJANS. That is the figure.

Mr. ROONEY. You would like to have $800,000 in the coming year?

Mr. KLEINJANS. This already has been given to us, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. $800,000?

Mr. HATA. No, sir. The firm figure we have submitted is the $500,000 for this year. We are requesting——

Mr. ROONEY. You also got $148,000 before that?

Mr. HATA. Yes, sir. We are requesting $800,000 for 1970–71.

Mr. ROONEY. Then why say no? What is wrong with what I was saying? You are expecting to get $800,000?

Mr. KLEINJANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. In fiscal year 1971 out of the AID program?

Mr. KLEINJANS. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. How many years could this go on?

Mr. KLEINJANS. The present contract calls for 5 years, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Could you tell us something about this that might help us to understand what it is all about? I might go into that AID subcommittee and vote this out the window.

Mr. KLEINJANS. Yes, sir. Within the East-West Center we give 250-plus degree grants each year. The direction of these grants is basically decided by the people who apply. This has been the history of the East-West Center. We are now trying to take some initiative in focusing these grants on some of these large problems that I mentioned a moment ago. In order to do this, we need certain people within the Center who are specialists in these problem areas and in population we have brought to the Center Dr. Paul Domaine from the University of Michigan to head this program. We will be bringing senior specialists, students, trainees, et cetera, into this program for training in the area of population.

We will also be doing research on this and we will be cooperating with various institutions and agencies in Asia in this whole area of population studies. This is the basic framework that we are working through and for which we have gotten this grant from AID to cooperate with the grants that we are now getting from the appropriations of this committee.

Mr. ROONEY. I am wondering what AID would do with it if it were completed. Who would read it?

Mr. KLEINJANS. There are a lot of people that would read it. It would be sent out to Asians and they would read it, and so forth. It is not only research, sir. We feel much more that people have to be trained. It is both people and knowledge and it is people with knowledge that we are trying to produce. For this reason, we will be producing approximately 30 people a year; that is, students that will have brought scholars to the Center. We will have trained—I cannot say how many people because in training this varies. We have work in the Fijis. The director of the program has gone down to the South Pacific Commission and we are working with them. We are working with various people throughout Asia to train people and try to get new knowledge on this area of population.

LIBRARIES

Mr. ROONEY. I don't see any library in this budget.

Mr. KLEINJANS. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Are you getting around to thinking maybe we were right on the library situation?

Mr. KLEINJANS. No, sir. The library was taken out through the budget hearing process within the Department of State.

Mr. ROONEY. What did you ask the Bureau of the Budget for this item?

Mr. KLEINJANS. For the library?

Mr. ROONEY. No; the whole item.

Mr. HATA. The amount that went to the Bureau of the Budget is the same amount that is currently before you.

Mr. ROONEY. How much did you ask of the Department?

Mr. KLEINJANS. The amount was approximately $12 million, which included——

Mr. ROONEY. What?

Mr. KLEINJANS. It was $10,939,700, sir?

USE OF EXCESS CURRENCIES

Mr. ROONEY. How much in excess currencies were used in fiscal year 1969?

Mr. HATA. Approximately $80,000 was utilized in excess foreign currencies.

Mr. ROONEY. Out of an appropriation of how much?

Mr. KLEINJANS. $5.26 million.

Mr. ROONEY. How much do you propose in the present budget?

Mr. HATA. This year we plan to use approximately about the same amount, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What is your estimate for 1971?

Mr. HATA. Also about the same amount. We are maintaining about the present level.

SALARY INCREASES

Mr. ROONEY. I am speculating about the fairness of supplying Federal funds for a pay raise for these people in Hawaii when the people of the other 49 States can't get a pay raise.

Mr. KLEINJANS. The facts of the situation, sir, are that for 3 years no one at the East-West Center received pay raises during which time the people in the Federal Government did receive raises in the amount of some 19 percent.

Mr. ROONEY. Did you have any pay raise money in this bill last year?

Mr. KLEINJANS. No; we did not.

Mr. ROONEY. The year before?

Mr. KLEINJANS. No, sir.

I have a chart here, sir, that indicates the average percentage salary increases, comparing the Federal Government, going up here with the University of Hawaii and the East-West Center. This present pay raise will boost us up to this point here (pointing to the chart), where it still keeps us below where the Federal employees are.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Andrews?

Mr. KLEINJANS. 250 new degree students.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS

Mr. ANDREWS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

How many students do you anticipate that you will have in fiscal year 1971?

Mr. ANDREWS. How many students did you have in 1970?

Mr. KLEINJANS. At the present time we have 456, I believe.

Mr. HATA. The 250 figure that the chancellor mentioned is the new grants to be awarded. With the carryover of the current ones, we will average approximately 500 students per year.

Mr. ANDREWS. The thing that I am trying to get to is, are your number of students in this Center going up or down or staying the same?

Mr. KLEINJANS. Staying approximately the same.

ADMINISTRATIVE COST PER STUDENT

Mr. ANDREWS. Then your cost of administration per student is going up?

Mr. KLEINJANS. That is correct, sir.

Mr. ANDREWS. Do you have with you the comparative figures of cost per student of administration, say 2 years ago, and cost per students of administration anticipate in 1971?

Mr. KLEINJANS. Can we give that?

Mr. ANDREWS. Could you supply it for the record?

Mr. KLEINJANS. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

OPERATIONAL EXPENSES PER PARTICIPANT

	Fiscal year 1969		Fiscal year 1971	
	Amount	Participant	Amount	Participant
Total appropriation for operational (Nonscholarship expenses	$1,941,400	[1] $522.02	$2,155,400	[1] $540.88
Number of participants:				
1. Students: new awards, including summer grants; plus carryover students	596		620	
2. Technical trainees	2,100		2,325	
3. Senior specialists	37		40	
4. Conference participants	986		1,000	
Total	3,719		3,985	

[1] Per participant.

Mr. ANDREWS. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. KLEINJANS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall now recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning, when we shall look forward to hearing Secretary Rogers.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1970.

SECRETARY OF STATE

WITNESS

HON. WILLIAM P. ROGERS, SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. ROONEY. The committee will please come to order.

Gentlemen, this morning we are pleased and honored to have with us the distinguished Secretary of State who has just returned from a visit to Africa.

Very well, Mr. Secretary, if you will proceed to tell us on or off the record your observations with regard to world conditions as of the moment.

Secretary ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I would be happy to discuss foreign affairs generally with the committee and I would like to do it off the record, if that is agreeable.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well.

(Statement off the record.)

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any further questions?

(No response.)

Mr. ROONEY (continuing). Do you have anything further to say?

Secretary ROGERS. Nothing, Mr. Chairman, except to thank you. It is always a pleasure.

Mr. ROONEY. This has been a very interesting 2-hour session and we are indebted to you for it and look forward to seeing you soon again.

Secretary ROGERS. Thank you very much.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 15, 1970.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

WITNESS

HON. ELIGIO DE LA GARZA, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. ROONEY. The committee will please come to order.

Gentlemen, I know we are all pleased to have with us this afternoon our good friend, Congressman de la Garza, of Texas, who wishes to give us the benefit of his advice with regard to the lower Rio Grande flood control project of the International Boundary and Water Commission.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I very much appreciate this opportunity to present a statement in connection with the $3.8 million budgeted item to initiate improvements to the lower Rio Grande flood control project under the U.S. section of the International Boundary and Water Commission.

First, I should like to thank the committee for the repeated support it has given this project. Its features are well known to you. As the

Rio Grande approaches the Gulf of Mexico, it divides between the United States and Mexico a fertile, semitropical delta, one of the most productive agricultural areas on the North American continent. In the United States nearly 800,000 acres are under irrigation, with many thriving cities and allied industries adjoining its banks. In Mexico about 485,000 acres are irrigated, and two cities have a population of well over a hundred thousand each.

Unfortunately, the channel of the Rio Grande has never been capable of carrying to the Gulf of Mexico more than a small part of its floodwaters. Moreover, because the stream lies on the international boundary, cooperation with Mexico have been necessary to develop and operate an effective flood control system. The Governments of the two countries therefore agree through the International Boundary and Water Commission to construct and maintain a system of levees and interior floodways to protect their cities and farmlands.

The Congress made its first appropriation for this project in 1935. On the recommendations of the U.S. section of the Commission, the Congress has since appropriated the funds required to make whatever modification our experience with successive floods showed to be needed. The system provided satisfactory protection in 13 successive floods; the savings in flood damage amounted to several times the cost of the project. When Hurricane Beulah struck the valley in all its fury in September 1967, one of the most powerful blows to hit the coast since records began in 1871, the levees and interior floodways contained in all but two places a floodflow 50 percent greater than the flow for which they were designed. Not a life has been lost since the two Governments undertook the project.

I wish that the members of the committee might have seen the magnificant spectacle of the flood control system at work. As far as the eye could reach, the levees held within their grasp, 10 to 12 feet above the countryside, a flood 20 times the normal flow of the Potomac. Not one levee gave way. One control structure across an interior floodway partially failed, and the city of Harlingen was partially flooded, but basically the flood control system did what the committee had been told it would do. It saved all the American cities along the river but two from any damage at all from the flood, and it saved most of the irrigated lands from inundation by the river. In behalf of all the people in the lower Rio Grande Valley whom I have the honor to represent, I thank the committee and the Congress for the protection you have given us. I thank you for all we have preserved from flood, in some instances, no doubt, our very lives.

I should like to stop here, because I know the burdens of this committee in these stringent times. But I would be unfaithful to the committee, as well as to my constituents, if I did not report also the sorrowful and frightening aspects of the Hurricane Beulah flood. When one has watched 8,000 people driven by flood from their homes, in many cases with their life's savings lost in destroyed homes, he long remembers their crying please not let it happen again. When one has seen a raging torrent in all its destructive and heedless might, watching the water creep toward the crowns of the levees and realizing that no multitude of hands or machines could then hold it back, one senses the cry for help that would follow an overtopping of the levees, the cries for assurances that it would not be permitted to happen again.

Fortunately the levees held. Had the floodflow been only 1 or 2 feet higher, it would have poured into the cities of Harlingen and Mercedes, leaving disastrous damage and probably lost lives in its wake. With members of the House Committee on Public Works, I inspected the valley immediately after the hurricane. We saw that we must prepare before it was too late for future floods that might be higher. The members asked the U.S. Commissioner on the International Boundary and Water Commission to make recommendations as quickly as practicable. President Johnson and President Diaz Ordaz of Mexico, meeting in October 1967, instructed the Joint Commission to complete its studies of the flood and to recommend to the two Governments the modification of the flood control project that would be necessary to control and contain floodwaters of this magnitude. In the following January the U.S. section of the commission submitted a recommended plan for repairs and improvements in accordance with these instructions.

A most significant modification in the handling of floodwater in the international system resulted from the Commision's studies. Heretofore the United States has been obligated to take into our interior floodways about 70 percent of the high floodflows and 50 percent of the low floodflows that must be diverted from the river. This division represents the approximate proportion that the two countries would share under natural conditions, but places a significantly greater burden on the United States in respect to floodflows. Hurricane Beulah demonstrated that the United States cannot take this burden without risk to its cities. The Commission has now agreed tentatively to divide all future floodflows equally, but cannot do so until the modification is completed. Until the modification is completed, the two Governments face a cruel situation: Without risk to city and farmland, the United States cannot take as much floodflow as has been planned, and Mexico cannot take more. Until the additional works are completed, every major flood on the lower Rio Grande will threaten to disrupt the international system and force on one country or the other a floodflow that it is not yet prepared to control. With the modification, each country will be able to accept half the floodflow, with full protection for all.

I most sincerely thank the committee again for its understanding of the importance of this international project, and for the opportunity to present this statement.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you, Mr. de la Garza.

We have a statement with regard to the lower Rio Grande Valley flood control project of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, which we shall insert at this point in the record.

(Statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ARCHIE J. TAYLOR

People of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas are deeply concerned and interested in proper improvements being made in the international flood control project in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, affecting the two great nations, the United States and Mexico.

The Chamber respectfully calls the Subcommittee's attention to the 1967 flood, which cost in exess of $12 million. Over 7,000 people fled their homes in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas. All of their homes were damaged, some

a total loss. Experts have stated that an additional foot of water would have done untold damage. Rather than some $12 or $13 million damage, there would have been damage in excess of $100 million and, certainly, the danger of loss of life would prevail.

The existing international flood control project that was instigated in 1935 has served, by and large, very well. But in order to protect life and property, there must be constant maintenance and improvements, both the United States and Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission Agenices concur. Agreements have been reached by the two countries on a cooperative international plan for these floods which can be expected periodically. Mexico has agreed to take an increased share of the flood waters and they have appropriated money to start its portion of the work.

This new program will allow Mexico to take water on a 50–50 basis with the United States. The agreement was, each government would be responsible for the construction in its country of such improvements as were required—each country to pay its own cost.

The record shows that since 1935 the United States' share of the International construtcion project has been over $20 million. We feel that the American Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission is very qualified to be the agency to handle and represent the United States, as they have done in the past.

To our knowledge, this proposed project has been reviewed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, some private engineers and the State of Texas. These consultants agree that the work plan be divided into two parts.

Part one, would be the international cooperative work which would relieve the flood threat in the United States by reducing from 70 percent to 50 percent of the flood waters in the United States. The cooperative international plan would further raise Mexico's diversion to 50 percent, instead of the 30 percent they have previously handled. Mexico's part would be 50 percent of the cost of the flood diversion dam on the Rio Grande and the entire cost of the work required in Mexico.

Part two, would be the construction of the work on the United States levees and floodways, which would protect the residents of Hidalgo and Cameron Counties by safely transporting the United States' share of the flood waters. This cost to be borne by the United States.

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that both Cameron and Hidalgo Counties have furnished, without cost to the government, the needed rights of way at an estimated cost of $850,000. Engineers estimate the cost of improvements needed in the United States amounts to slightly more than $19 million. These improvements are scheduled for construction over a 4-year period.

It should further be called to the Subcommittee's attention, that emergency work has already been performed at a cost of approximately $1 million, which was far short of the amount needed. This provides only a make-shift relief in a limited area.

We have been advised that the lands to be protected from flood waters are approximately 400,000 acres and that there are somewhere around 200,000 people involved and that the value of this property is estimated at some $800 million.

Last year, the $3,600,000 needed to continue the project, as designed, was deleted from the budget. Property losses such as those experienced in 1967 are a constant threat so long as the project is not completed.

We, therefore, respectfully request that the $3,800,000 be included in the budget for 1970. This will enable the United States to continue the international plan previously agreed upon between the two nations for flood control in the Rio Grande Valley that will protect life, farmlands, as well as the cities and towns.

Respectfully submitted.

LIST OF WITNESSES

	Page
Adamson, H. M	240
Athos, E. P	60
Bartos, J. T	60
Bliss, R. R	264
Bradford, W. G	95
Brittin, B. H	523
Brown, W. G	137
Burt, A. G	523
Carpenter, S. S	173
Cline, R. S	60
Collins, Michael	201
Coriden, Guy	588, 722
Cummins, S. S	349
Davis, C. N	461
de la Garza, Hon. Eligio	775
De Palma, Samuel	197, 349, 414
Donelan, J. F	4, 549
Donnelly, F. J	197, 414
Ehrlich, S. P	349
Frechtling, Louis	349
Friedkin, J. F	461
Gage, C. M	120
Gentile, G. M	264
Goodman, W. H	269
Hallman, P. W	120
Hata, S. T	734
Hillenbrand, Martin	173
Irving, Frederick	558, 722, 734
Jacobson, E. G	201
Johnson, R. D	240
Jones, W. B	558, 722, 734
Kleinjans, Everett	734
Kontak, Emil	240
Larson, V. L	173
Livingstone, E. L	155
Lyman, L. E	240
Macomber, W. B., Jr	4, 549
Martin, T. R	461
McCue, D. B	137
McKernan, D. L	523
Meyer, C. A	155
Meyer, F. G	4
Moore, C. R	95
Moore, J. B	461
Murphy, F. T	201
Nielson, O. H	197, 349, 414
Nindel, B. E	558, 722, 734
Platig, E. R	60

	Page
Prince, Miss G. M	269
Richardson, John, Jr	558, 722, 734
Rogers, Hon. W. P	775
Schaub, S. H	294, 333
Schwartz, Miss E. L	240
Serey, P. R	294, 333
Sexson, K. D	95
Sisco, J. J	120
Smith, W. W	137
Walden, J. T	155
Warlow, E. J	294, 333
Watson, Miss B. M	240
White, A. W	4

INDEX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Page

Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad 294
- Beirut property 323
- Construction of new embassies 322
- Geneva property 316
- India, properties in 326
- Lease funds 324
- Overseas property damage by demonstrators 327
- Residence at Southampton, England 315
- Rothschild property, Paris, France 313, 320–322, 325
- Safety glass for use in Embassy windows 326
- Statement of the Director 311
- Tokyo residence for Treasury attaché 316–320
- Unobligated balance 313
- Wage increase for local employees 311, 312, 322

Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of building abroad (special foreign currency program) 333

American Sections, International Commissions 501
- Budget request to BOB 522
- International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada 519
- International Joint Commission, United States and Canada 519
- Water survey costs 521

Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West 734

Contributions to international organizations 349
- Excess foreign currencies, use of 409
- Pay raises 401
- Payment of dues 400
- Peacekeeping 399
- Positions—U.N. and Specialized Agencies 406
- Statement of the Assistant Secretary 399
- Voluntary contributions 400, 404, 412, 414

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service 555

English language teaching program in Poland (Special foreign currency program) 722

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico 461
- Construction 490
  - Unobligated balance 501
  - Expenditures 501
- Operation and maintenance 473
- Salaries and expenses 466
  - Amounts requested of the BOB 473
- Statement of Archie J. Taylor 777
- Statement of Hon. Eligio de la Garza 775

Page

International conferences and contingencies 440

International Fisheries Commission 523
Budget increase 544
Fishermen's Protective Act 543
Great Lakes Fisheries Commission—Lamprey Eel Control 545
Personnel, travel, and equipment 547
Statement of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife 523
Tuna bait investigations, amounts appropriated for 548
Tuna boat seizures 542, 543
Tuna Commission 541, 542, 548

Missions to international organizations 414

Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities 558
American lecturers, research scholars, and professors going abroad 641, 683
Argentina, program in 682
Budget 626
Colombia, program in 677–681
Commercial activities 672, 721
Contracts and cooperating agencies 670
Cultural presentations 671
Excess foreign currency program 634
Foreign lecturers, research scholars, professors, and students 665
Grantee unit costs 635
Interpreters 671
Liberia, program in 673, 681
Local employee wage increases 640
New York Times article re "Exchange Program" 629
Private sponsorship 672, 721
Program management 628
Rwanda, program in 675
Statement of the Assistant Secretary 627
U.S. Government civilian exchange activities 665

Representation allowances 549

Salaries and expenses:
Administration 284
African Affairs, office of 95–120
Employee wage increases, local 113
Improved support 114
Abidjan and Dar es Salaam, rented properties in 114–120
Request 113
Budget Bureau requests and allowances, fiscal year 1971 57
Communications, office of 269
Congressional relations, office of the Assistant Secretary 50–51
Cultural exchange activities 23, 24
Diplomatic School in Poland 23
Diplomats in residence 34
East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Bureau of 137–155
Cambodia, reestablishment of 154
Employee wage increases 151
Living quarters, Canberra 152
Mobile homes 154
Office space, Melbourne 151, 154
Request 151
Economic Affairs, Bureau of 54–57, 60
English language teaching program in Poland 23
European Affairs, Bureau of 173–196

Salaries and expenses—Continued	Page
Employee wage increases, local	192
Germany, local employees	193
Household furnishings	196
Leningrad:	
Local employees	196
New consulate	193, 196
Other services	196
Request	192
Russian consulate in San Francisco	195
Foreign building operations	22
Foreign Service Institute	34, 276
Foreign Service tables	70
Foreigners working overseas, increase in salary	37
Intelligence and Research, Bureau of	60–70
Contract selection procedure	68
Contract study proposals	67
Increase, distribution of	67
Position reductions	69
Research, external	66
Senior officers, unassigned	68
Inter-American Affairs, Bureau of	155–173
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico	23
International conferences and contingencies	23
International Organization Affairs, Bureau of	197–201
International organizations, contributions to	22
International Scientific and Technological Affairs, Office of	46–50
Legal Advisor, Office of	51
Ministers, career	34
List and location	32
Near Eastern and South Asia Affairs, Bureau of	120–137
Other services, increase	37
Positions	36
Increase	37
Reductions, Presidential	25, 27
Effect on foreign service	29
Savings resulting	31
Travel costs of returned personnel	30
Protocol, office of	43–46
Public Affairs, Bureau of	201–240
Positions, reduction	240
Speaking engagements	206
Secretary, Under Secretaries, office of and certain staff offices	38–43
Security and Consular Affairs, Bureau of	240–263
Positions, increase	249
Passport office:	
Director, Absence of	249, 256
Over time	261
Passport applications, processing	26
Passport issuance	260
Delay, notice of	250
Increase in percentage	250
Number and cost	259
Positions	26
History of	249, 256, 262
Increase	255, 257, 259
Unfilled	261
"Season's Greetings"	251
Request	249
Visa office	262
Security, office of	264, 268
War college, students	33
Secretary of State	775